



Inspection of  
Youth  
Offending

*Archwilio Rhaglen Troseddwyr Ifanc*



Arolygiad ar y Cyd Cyfiawnder Troseddol

# Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in England and Wales

Report on youth offending  
work in:

## **The Isle of Wight**

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## Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in the Isle of Wight took place as part of the Inspection of Youth Offending programme. The Isle of Wight YOT was established in its own right on 1 April 2011, having disaggregated from the larger Wessex YOT. During the course of the inspection, we examined a representative sample of youth offending cases from the area, and have judged how often the Public Protection and the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done to a sufficiently high level of quality.

We judged that the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done well enough 68% of the time. With the Public Protection aspects, work to keep to a minimum each individual's *Risk of Harm to others* was done well enough 79% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 68% of the time. A more detailed analysis of our findings is provided in the main body of this report, and summarised in a table in Appendix 1. These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from Wales and the regions of England inspected so far – see the Table below.

Overall, we consider this a very encouraging set of findings. The Isle of Wight YOT has a firm baseline for continued improvement in practice. Implementing the recommendations in this report will contribute to that improvement.

*Liz Calderbank*  
*HM Assistant Chief Inspector of Probation*  
*For Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Probation*

*August 2011*

|  | Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date |         |         | Scores for <i>The Isle of Wight</i> |
|--|--|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|
|  | Lowest   | Highest | Average |                                     |
| <b>'Safeguarding' work</b><br><i>(action to protect the young person)</i>              | 37%  | 91%     | 68%     | <b>68%</b>                          |
| <b>'Risk of Harm to others' work</b><br><i>(action to protect the public)</i>          | 36%  | 85%     | 63%     | <b>79%</b>                          |
| <b>'Likelihood of Reoffending' work</b><br><i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i> | 43%  | 87%     | 71%     | <b>68%</b>                          |

## **Acknowledgements**

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|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>Lead Inspector</i>    | <i>Nigel Scarff</i>                       |
| <i>Practice Assessor</i> | <i>Mel Peace</i>                          |
| <i>Local Assessor</i>    | <i>Mark Powell</i>                        |
| <i>Support Staff</i>     | <i>Zoe Bailey</i>                         |
| <i>Publications Team</i> | <i>Alex Pentecost; Christopher Reeves</i> |
| <i>Editor</i>            | <i>Liz Calderbank</i>                     |

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## Scoring – and Summary Table

This report provides percentage scores for each of the ‘practice criteria’ essentially indicating how often each aspect of work met the level of quality we were looking for. In these inspections we focus principally on the Public Protection and Safeguarding aspects of the work in each case sample. Accordingly, we are able to provide a score that represents how often the *Public Protection* and *Safeguarding* aspects of the cases we assessed met the level of quality we were looking for, which we summarise here. We also provide a headline ‘Comment’ by each score, to indicate whether we consider that this aspect of work now requires either **MINIMUM**, **MODERATE**, **SUBSTANTIAL** or **DRASTIC** improvement in the immediate future.

| <i>Safeguarding score:</i>  |   |
|---|---|
| This score indicates the percentage of <i>Safeguarding</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed. |   |
| <b>Score:</b><br><b>68%</b>   | <b>Comment:</b><br><b>MODERATE improvement required</b> |

| <i>Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:</i>   |  |
|--|--|
| This score indicates the percentage of Risk of Harm work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed. |  |
| <b>Score:</b><br><b>79%</b>  | <b>Comment:</b><br><b>MINIMUM improvement required</b> |

| <i>Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:</i>  |   |
|--|---|
| This score indicates the percentage of Likelihood of Reoffending work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. |   |
| <b>Score:</b><br><b>68%</b>  | <b>Comment:</b><br><b>MODERATE improvement required</b> |

We advise readers of reports not to attempt close comparisons of scores between individual areas. Such comparisons are not necessarily valid as the sizes of samples vary slightly, as does the profile of cases included in each area’s sample. We believe the scoring is best seen as a headline summary of what we have found in an individual area, and providing a focus for future improvement work within that area. Overall our inspection findings provide the ‘best available’ means of measuring, for example, how often each individual’s *Risk of Harm to others* is being kept to a minimum. It is never possible to eliminate completely Risk of Harm to the public, and a catastrophic event can happen anywhere at any time – nevertheless a ‘high’ *RoH* score in one inspected location indicates that it is less likely to happen there than in a location where there has been a ‘low’ *RoH* inspection score. In particular, a high *RoH* score indicates that usually practitioners are ‘doing all they reasonably can’ to minimise such risks to the public, in our judgement, even though there can never be a guarantee of success in every single case.

## **Recommendations** (primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

Changes are necessary to ensure that, in a higher proportion of cases:

- (1) a good quality plan, using Asset, is completed when the case starts (Commissioning Manager)
- (2) specifically, a good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (Commissioning Manager)
- (3) as a consequence of the assessment, the record of the intervention plan is specific about what will now be done in order to safeguard the child or young person from harm, to make them less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (Commissioning Manager)
- (4) there is regular and effective oversight by management, especially of screening decisions, that is clearly recorded within the case record, as appropriate to the specific case (Commissioning Manager)
- (5) sufficient attention is given to the safety of victims throughout the course of the sentence (Commissioning Manager).

## **Next steps**

An improvement plan addressing the recommendations should be submitted to HM Inspectorate of Probation four weeks after the publication of this inspection report. Once finalised, the plan will be forwarded to the Youth Justice Board to monitor its implementation.

## Service users' perspective

### Children and young people

Twenty-five children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ Almost all children and young people with a referral order contract said they knew what the contract was, that it had been discussed with them and all except two said they had received a copy.
- ◇ Two-thirds of the children and young people knew what a supervision or sentence plan was and said that their plan had been discussed with them; however, two had not received a copy.
- ◇ Less than half of the children and young people who had a referral order contract or supervision plan could remember whether it had been reviewed or not.
- ◇ All respondents knew why they were coming to the YOT and the majority knew what would happen when they did. All felt that YOT staff were interested in helping them and thought the staff listened to them. Only one respondent did not think the YOT had taken sufficient action to help them.
- ◇ Just over two-thirds of the children and young people had completed a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment form.
- ◇ Four children and young people identified certain issues that had made it harder for them to fully participate in their sessions and described the action taken by the YOT worker to help them take part.
- ◇ The majority of respondents thought that staff had made it very easy or quite easy for them to understand how staff could help.
- ◇ Since they had been in contact with the YOT, three children and young people identified that there was something in their lives that made them feel afraid. Two felt that the YOT had helped a lot or quite a lot with these concerns and one not much.
- ◇ Just over half of the children and young people said the YOT had helped them understand about their offending and making better decisions. Eleven respondents had been helped with ETE and family relationships. Over one-third also felt happier.
- ◇ Over half agreed that life had become better as a result of their work with the YOT. Typical comments were *"I feel like I can be more open with people"* and *"I am better behaved at school so I have been getting along with my family"*.
- ◇ Most of the respondents said the work of the YOT had made it less likely that they would offend in the future. One said *"I realised that I'm in the wrong and I should do as I'm told and I'm sorry for my actions"*.
- ◇ Most (22 out of 25) respondents were generally satisfied with the service provided by the YOT.



## Victims

Eight questionnaires were completed by victims of offending by children and young people.

- ◇ All eight victims agreed that the YOT had explained about the services that it offered and took account of their individual needs.
- ◇ All respondents had had a chance to talk about any worries related to the offence or child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ Three out of seven victims benefited from the work that had been done by the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ Four victims were concerned about their safety and felt that the YOT had paid attention to their concerns.
- ◇ All eight victims were either completely satisfied or satisfied with the service from the YOT. Typical comments were *“Very pleased with outcome, having been a victim. I did feel justice had been done and the whole team did their up most to see the project out. Many thanks to all involved”* and *“I was impressed and quite satisfied with the service”*.

## Sharing good practice

Below are examples of good practice we found in the YOT.

### Delivery and Review of Interventions

#### General Criterion: 2.2a

Laura was subject to a YRO with a supervision requirement and 12 hours reparation for offences of assault and being drunk and disorderly. Laura had previously breached a reparation order. To ensure she would not reoffend again, the case manager was keen to arrange an appropriate placement. The RSPCA had placed young offenders in the past but had not done so for some time. However, a placement was arranged via her school, which had links with the RSPCA. Laura thoroughly enjoyed her time at the RSPCA who were very pleased with the standard of her work. This was an example of the case manager identifying good quality interventions.

### Outcomes

#### General Criterion: 3.2a

Katie was assessed as highly vulnerable for a number of reasons including substance misuse, not engaging with education, being the victim of suspected abuse and regularly going missing from home. Although she only had a short period of two months on licence, she breached it twice and on the second occasion was sent to a Secure Training Centre to serve her full sentence. This meant Katie would be released without any formal supervision and the case manager was very concerned that such a vulnerable young woman would not have any support on release. She therefore convened a professionals meeting prior to Katie's release, which included the school, CAMHS, parenting officer, substance misuse worker and resettlement officer. The purpose of the meeting was to plan how Katie could be supported after her statutory involvement with the respective agencies had ended. It was agreed that the parenting officer would continue to engage with her mother and her school and that CAMHS and the substance misuse worker would continue to offer her appointments. Upon her release Katie re-engaged with the substance misuse worker and started to attend school. This was an example of sustaining outcomes to facilitate a successful reintegration into the community.

All names have been altered.

## 1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING

### 1.1 Risk of Harm to others (RoH):

**General Criterion:**

*The assessment of RoH is comprehensive, accurate and timely, takes victims' issues into account and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to manage RoH.*

**Score:**

**86%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed in all cases, the great majority were timely and all except one was accurate.
- (2) The RoSH screening indicated the need for a full RoSH analysis to be completed in 17 cases. Most were completed on time.
- (3) We considered the Asset RoSH classification to be accurate in all cases.
- (4) In 95% of cases, the RoSH assessment had drawn adequately on all the information from MAPPAs or other agencies' previous assessments.
- (5) In all relevant cases an RMP had been completed; the great majority had been completed on time.
- (6) Where an RMP was not required but the cases still posed some element of *RoH*, the need for planning for *RoH* issues had been recognised in seven of the eight relevant cases and been acted upon in five of the six relevant cases.
- (7) There were three Level 2 MAPPAs cases. In all three cases, a timely notification to MAPPAs had been made and the initial MAPPAs level was appropriate.
- (8) In 16 out of 20 cases, details of the RoSH assessment and management had been appropriately communicated to those staff and agencies involved.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) When the RoSH full analysis had been completed, 6 out of 17 were not of a satisfactory standard. This was mainly because the risk to victims had not been fully considered. There had not been effective management oversight of the RoSH assessment in 12 out of 21 cases.

- (2) Seven of the fifteen RMPs completed were not of a sufficient quality, mainly because planned responses were unclear or inadequate or roles and responsibilities were not clear. Four plans did not take into account victim issues. There had not been effective management oversight of the RMP in eight cases.

| 1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:   |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>General Criterion:</b></p> <p><i>The assessment of the LoR is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to reduce LoR.</i></p> |  |
| <p><b>Score:</b></p> <p><b>57%</b></p>   | <p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p><b><i>SUBSTANTIAL improvement required</i></b></p> |

**Strengths:**

- (1) All cases had an initial assessment of the LoR; 84% of the assessments were completed on time, 87% were of a sufficient quality and 76% involved the child or young person.
- (2) More than three-quarters of initial assessments had been informed by contact with, or previous assessments from, children's social care services and ETE, mainly schools and Pupil Referral Units. In relevant cases the police had been contacted.
- (3) The initial assessment of LoR was reviewed at appropriate intervals in 89% of cases.
- (4) In all five custody cases a custodial plan had been completed within the required timescale.
- (5) A community intervention plan or referral order contract had been completed in all except one case and almost all were timely. In 82% of plans thinking and behaviour was addressed and in 89% the plan reflected sentencing purposes.
- (6) YOT workers had been actively and meaningfully involved throughout the custodial planning process in all five custodial cases.
- (7) In relevant custodial and community cases, the police, ASB team, secure establishments and ETE had been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process throughout the sentence.
- (8) In all custodial and 76% of community cases the intervention plan had been reviewed at appropriate intervals.

### ***Areas for improvement:***

- (1) Parents/carers were not actively engaged in the preparation of the initial assessment in 15 out of 34 cases.
- (2) We found completed learning style questionnaires and *What do YOU think?* forms in the majority of case files but there was little evidence in under two-thirds of cases that these documents had informed the assessment of LoR or plans.
- (3) In over one-quarter of cases, we found little evidence the initial assessment had taken into account information from mental health services, the ASB team and secure establishments. In over half the relevant cases information from substance misuse services had not informed the initial assessment.
- (4) Three out of five custodial plans did not sufficiently address behaviour associated with the offence, in particular attitudes to offending, motivation to change, substance misuse and perception of self and others.
- (5) In four of the five custodial cases the RMP was not integrated into the custodial plan. In two cases, positive factors and Safeguarding needs had not been taken in to account and in three cases diversity factors. None of the five plans incorporated the child or young person's learning style or needs.
- (6) In 42% of cases, the community intervention plan or referral order contract did not sufficiently address behaviour associated with the offence, specifically living arrangements, perception of self and others, family and personal relationships and motivation to change.
- (7) Over one-third of community intervention plans or referral order contracts did not integrate the RMP and take into account Safeguarding needs. Over half did not respond appropriately to identified diversity factors, for example issues for girls and young women, Looked After Children and those children and young people with a disability. Two-thirds did not include positive factors and the majority did not incorporate the child or young person's learning needs or style.
- (8) Under half of community intervention plans or referral order contracts did not give a clear shape to the order. Over one-third of plans did not reflect national standards. The majority did not focus on achievable change or set relevant goals and, in over two-thirds, realistic timescales had not been set.
- (9) Objectives in intervention plans or referral order contracts did not include appropriate Safeguarding work in one-third or victim issues in just under half. In two-thirds of plans, objectives were not prioritised according to *RoH* or did not take account of victim issues. In the great majority of plans, objectives were not sequenced according to offending-related need. Most custodial intervention plans contained objectives that did not address these issues.
- (10) The majority of intervention plans included objectives that were either simply a list of the requirements attached to a YRO or a checklist of actions for the case manager.

- (11) There was little evidence of active and meaningful engagement of the child or young person (66%) and parents/carers (74%) in the planning process.
- (12) There was limited evidence of children's social care services, mental health and substance misuse services active and meaningful involvement in the planning process.

| <b>1.3 Safeguarding:</b>  |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>General Criterion:</b></p> <p><i>The assessment of Safeguarding needs is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to manage Safeguarding and reduce vulnerability.</i></p> |  |
| <p><b>Score:</b></p> <p><b>59%</b></p>  | <p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p><b><i>SUBSTANTIAL improvement required</i></b></p> |

**Strengths:**

- (1) All except one Asset vulnerability screening was completed; most were completed within the required timescale.
- (2) Safeguarding needs were reviewed appropriately in 84% of cases.
- (3) Secure establishments were made aware of vulnerability issues prior to or immediately on sentence in all five relevant cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) The Asset vulnerability screening was not completed to a sufficient quality in one-third of cases. In some instances, this was because vulnerability issues were not recorded on the screening. We found a number of cases where excessive use of alcohol or drugs and staying out late at night were not identified as potential vulnerability factors.
- (2) In our judgement, there were 21 cases where a VMP should have been completed. Of the 13 that were completed, 11 were on time and 6 were judged to be of sufficient quality. VMPs were insufficient mainly because the planned responses to factors that could increase vulnerability were either inadequate or unclear or the roles and responsibilities of those involved were not clearly described.
- (3) VMPs did not contribute to, and inform, interventions in 7 out of 13 cases, and other relevant plans in 5 out of 7 cases.
- (4) There were 7 out of 14 cases where copies of other plans (e.g. care plans) were not on file.

- (5) Effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment was not evidenced in 15 out of 23 cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 61%**

**COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:**

The Isle of Wight YOT was established on 01 April 2011; previously it was one of seven operational units within Wessex YOT. The Isle of Wight YOT was inspected in May 2011 as a single separate unit. However, during the time periods relevant to the inspection case sample, the majority of work was undertaken by staff when part of Wessex YOT under their policies, protocols and service level agreements. Our findings in this section reinforced the need to improve planning processes so that resources in the Isle of Wight YOT could be targeted where most effective.

## 2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

### 2.1 Protecting the public by minimising Risk of Harm to others (RoH):

**General Criterion:**

*All reasonable actions have been taken to protect the public by keeping to a minimum the child or young person's RoH.*

**Score:**

**77%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) *RoH* had been reviewed thoroughly in-line with required timescales in 94% of cases and following a significant change, in five out of the seven relevant cases.
- (2) Changes in *RoH* were anticipated in 10 out of 11 cases.
- (3) In all cases, appropriate resources had been allocated throughout the sentence to *RoH*.
- (4) Effective use was made of MAPPA in all three relevant cases; decisions taken were clearly recorded, followed through, acted on and reviewed appropriately. Case managers and all other relevant YOT staff and external agencies contributed effectively to MAPPA processes.
- (5) In all relevant cases except one, case managers and all other appropriate staff contributed effectively to other multi-agency meetings.
- (6) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* in 71% and Safeguarding issues in 65% of cases.
- (7) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were delivered as planned and reviewed following a significant incident in 71% of relevant cases.
- (8) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* in three out of four custody cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Changes in *RoH* were not identified swiftly in two out of five cases or acted on appropriately in three out of five.



- (2) The case manager had not given sufficient attention to the assessment of victim safety in 7 out of 13 cases; high priority had not been given to victim safety throughout the sentence in 9 out of 20 cases.
- (3) There had not been effective management oversight of *RoH* in 12 out of 22 community cases.

| <b>2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:</b>   |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b><i>General Criterion:</i></b></p> <p><i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i></p> |   |
| <p><b><i>Score:</i></b></p> <p><b>77%</b></p>  | <p><b><i>Comment:</i></b></p> <p><b><i>MINIMUM improvement required</i></b></p> |

***Strengths:***

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were of good quality and responsive to all diversity issues in more than three-quarters of cases. In over two-thirds of cases, interventions were designed to reduce the LoR and were reviewed appropriately.
- (2) In all five custody cases, the YOT had been involved in the review of interventions in custody.
- (3) Based on the YOT assessment of LoR and RoSH, the initial Scaled Approach intervention level was judged to be correct in all except three cases.
- (4) In most cases, resources had been allocated according to the assessed level of LoR throughout the sentence.
- (5) All requirements of the sentence had been implemented in 19 out of 24 cases
- (6) Throughout the sentence, YOT workers had actively motivated and supported the child or young person and reinforced positive behaviour in all custody and almost all community cases.
- (7) YOT workers had actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate, in the great majority of custody and community cases.

***Area for improvement:***

- (1) In just under half of community cases, interventions were not implemented in-line with the intervention plan, appropriate to the learning style of the child or young person or sequenced correctly.

### 2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:

**General Criterion:**

*All reasonable actions have been taken to safeguard and reduce the vulnerability of the child or young person.*

**Score:**

**77%**

**Comment:**

**MINIMUM improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) Necessary immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect other affected children and young people in two community cases.
- (2) In all 3 relevant custody cases and 13 out of 14 community cases, necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding had been made to other relevant agencies.
- (3) YOT workers and the majority of other agencies had worked together to promote Safeguarding and the well-being of the child or young person in most applicable custody and community cases.
- (4) In the great majority of custody cases, other YOT workers and all relevant agencies worked together to ensure continuity of provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community.
- (5) In over two-thirds of applicable community cases and almost all relevant custody cases, interventions to promote Safeguarding were identified, incorporated into the VMP, delivered and reviewed.
- (6) All relevant staff supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in all custody and most community cases.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) Necessary immediate action had not been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person from RoSH in one out of two community cases.
- (2) There was less evidence that YOT workers and children's social care services worked together to promote Safeguarding and the well-being of the child or young person in 2 out of 3 custody and 10 out of 20 community cases. In one case, a case manager had made repeated efforts to contact staff in children's social care services without success and in another children's social care services had closed a case without informing the YOT.
- (3) There had not been effective management oversight of Safeguarding or vulnerability in 1 out of 2 custody and 16 out of 25 community cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 77%**

**COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:**

There were a number of cases where the only evidence of management oversight was a comment recorded in the key process stages box 'Management oversight during supervision' which we did not think was sufficient. We noted that in recent months management oversight had improved.

### 3. OUTCOMES

Our inspections include findings about initial outcomes, as set out in this section. In principle, this is the key section that specifies what supervision is achieving, but in practice this is by necessity just a snapshot of what has been achieved in only the first 6-9 months of supervision, and for which the evidence is sometimes only provisional.

#### 3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

*Outcomes are achieved in relation to RoH, LoR and Safeguarding.*

**Score:**

**68%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) *RoH* had been managed effectively in 18 out of 23 cases.
- (2) Case managers were working with children and young people who were generally not compliant. When required, appropriate enforcement action was taken in 16 out of 23 cases.
- (3) There had been an overall reduction in the Asset score in 71% of cases, mainly thinking and behaviour, motivation to change and ETE.
- (4) We considered sufficient overall progress had been made in 73% of cases in addressing the factors linked to the child's or young person's offending.
- (5) In relevant cases, there appeared to be a reduction in the frequency (73%) and in the seriousness (57%) of offending.

**Areas for improvement:**

- (1) There had been no reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding in 12 out of 29 cases.
- (2) All reasonable action had not been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 13 out of 30 cases mainly because assessment and planning were insufficient and interventions were not delivered by others.

### 3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

**General Criterion:**

*Outcomes are sustained in relation to RoH, LoR and Safeguarding.*

**Score:**

**70%**

**Comment:**

**MODERATE improvement required**

**Strengths:**

- (1) Full attention had been given to community reintegration issues in all custody and 76% of community cases.
- (2) Action had been taken to ensure positive outcomes were sustainable in four out of five custody cases.

**Area for improvement:**

- (1) Action had been taken to ensure positive outcomes were sustainable in 58% of community cases.

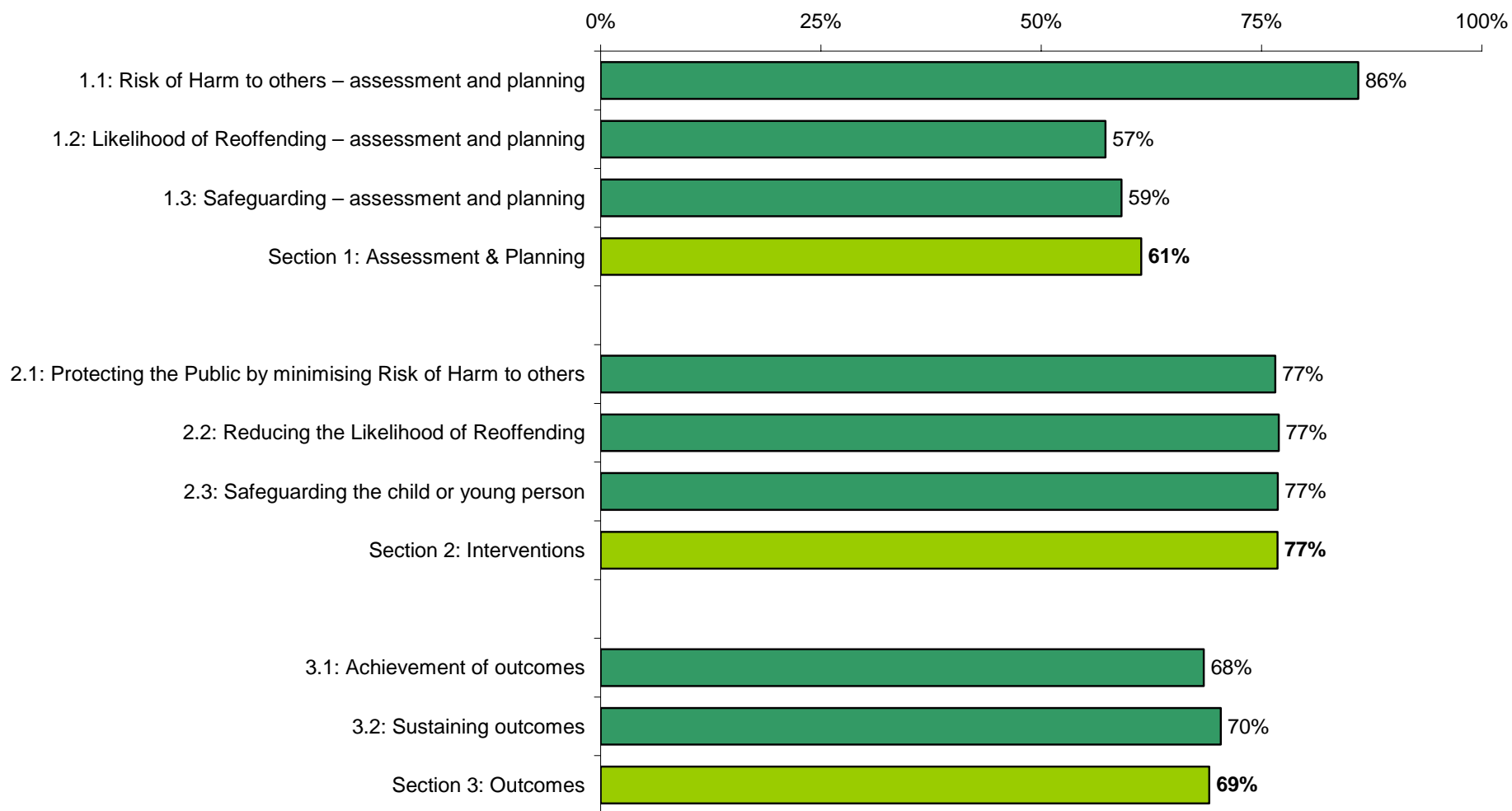
**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 69%**

**COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:**

Case managers were not always giving sufficient attention to exit plans at the end of an order or licence; however, there were several examples of where this had been done well.

## Appendix 1: Summary

### Isle of Wight CCI General Criterion Scores



## Appendix 2: Contextual information

### Area

The Isle of Wight was located in the South East region of England.

The area had a population of 132,731 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.1% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly lower than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of the Isle of Wight was predominantly white British (95%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (5%) was below the average for England/Wales of 12%.

### YOT

The YOT boundaries were within those of the Hampshire police area. The Hampshire Probation Trust and the Isle of Wight Primary Care Trust covered the area.

The YOT was located within Community Wellbeing and Social Care. It was managed by the Commissioning Manager for Safety within the Community.

The operational work of the YOT was based in Newport. ISS was provided in-house from 1 April 2011

**Youth Justice Outcome Indicators 2011/2012 onwards** (this replaces YJB National Indicator Performance Judgements)

The national youth justice indicators for England have been replaced by three outcome indicators. These indicators will also be used in Wales.

**1. The reoffending measure** is a count of the number of 10 to 17 year olds who reoffend within 12 months of their conviction.

**2. The first time entrants measure** counts the number of young people given their first pre-court or court disposal and thus entering the youth justice system within each year.

**3. The use of custody** for young people aged 10 to 17 years.

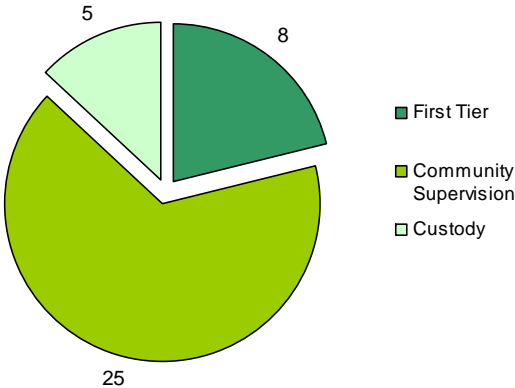
Data will be made available progressively through 2011, broken down by Local Authority area.

For further information about the YJB and the performance management of YOTs, please refer to:

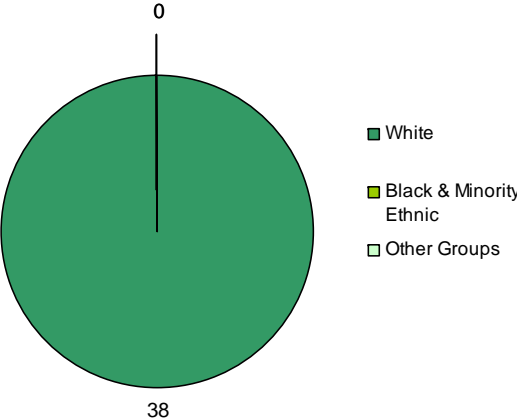
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/>

**Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart**

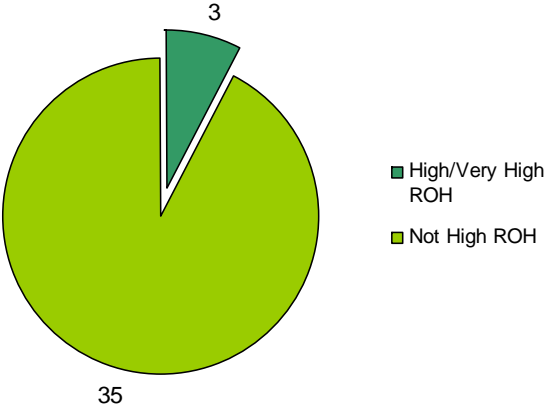
**Case Sample: Sentence Type**



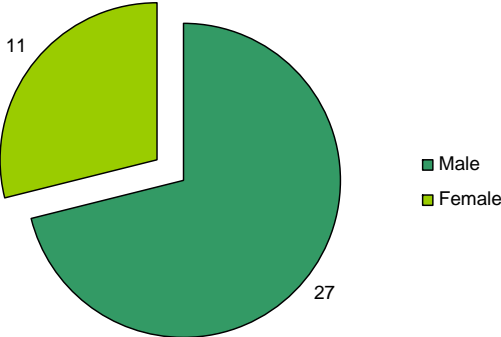
**Case Sample: Ethnicity**



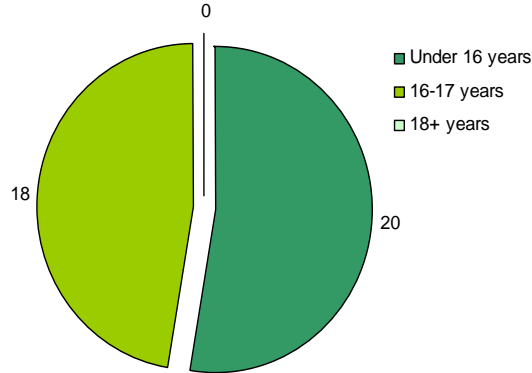
**Case Sample: Risk of Harm**



**Case Sample: Gender**



**Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence**





## **Appendix 3b: Inspection data**

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in May 2011.

The inspection consisted of:

- ◇ examination of practice in a sample of cases, normally in conjunction with the case manager or other representative
- ◇ evidence in advance
- ◇ questionnaire responses from children and young people, and victims

## **Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice**

Information on the Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice can be found on our website:

**<http://www.justice.gov.uk/inspectorates/hmi-probation>**

The Inspectorate is a public body. Anyone wishing to comment on an inspection, a report or any other matter falling within its remit should write to:

*HM Chief Inspector of Probation  
2nd Floor, Ashley House  
2 Monck Street  
London, SW1P 2BQ*

## Appendix 5: Glossary

|  |  |
|--|--|
| ASB/ASBO   | Antisocial behaviour/Antisocial Behaviour Order  |
| Asset  | A structured assessment tool based on research and developed by the Youth Justice Board looking at the young person's offence, personal circumstances, attitudes and beliefs which have contributed to their offending behaviour   |
| CAF  | Common Assessment Framework: a standardised assessment of a child or young person's needs and of how those needs can be met. It is undertaken by the lead professional in a case, with contributions from all others involved with that individual   |
| CAMHS  | Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services: part of the National Health Service, providing specialist mental health and behavioural services to children and young people up to at least 16 years of age  |
| Careworks  | One of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also YOIS+   |
| CRB  | Criminal Records Bureau  |
| DTO  | Detention and Training Order: a custodial sentence for the young   |
| Estyn  | HM Inspectorate for Education and Training in Wales  |
| ETE  | Education, Training and Employment: work to improve an individual's learning, and to increase their employment prospects   |
| Family Group   | Used by the YJB for comparative performance reporting, this is a group of YOTs identified as having similar characteristics  |
| FTE  | Full-time equivalent   |
| HM   | Her Majesty's  |
| HMIC   | HM Inspectorate of Constabulary  |
| HMI Prisons  | HM Inspectorate of Prisons   |
| HMI Probation  | HM Inspectorate of Probation   |
| Interventions;<br><i>constructive</i> and<br><i>restrictive</i><br>interventions | <p>Work with an individual that is designed to change their offending behaviour and/or to support public protection.</p> <p>A <i>constructive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to reduce Likelihood of Reoffending.</p> <p>A <i>restrictive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to keep to a minimum the individual's <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>. Example: with a sex offender, a <i>constructive intervention</i> might be to put them through an accredited sex offender programme; a <i>restrictive intervention</i> (to minimise their <i>Risk of Harm</i>) might be to monitor regularly and meticulously their accommodation, their employment and the places they frequent, imposing and enforcing clear restrictions as appropriate to each case. NB. Both types of intervention are important</p> |
| ISS  | Intensive Surveillance and Supervision: this intervention is attached to the start of some orders and licences and provides initially at least 25 hours programme contact including a substantial proportion of employment, training and education   |
| ISSP   | Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme: following the implementation of the Youth Rehabilitation Order this has been supervised by ISS   |
| LoR  | Likelihood of Reoffending. See also <i>constructive</i> Interventions  |
| LSC  | Learning and Skills Council  |

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| LSCB                               | Local Safeguarding Children Board: set up in each local authority (as a result of the Children Act 2004) to coordinate and ensure the effectiveness of the multi-agency work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in that locality.  |
| MAPPA                              | Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements: where probation, police, prison and other agencies work together locally to manage offenders who pose a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>  |
| Ofsted                             | Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills: the Inspectorate for those services in England (not Wales, for which see Estyn)   |
| PCT                                | Primary Care Trust   |
| PPO                                | Prolific and other Priority Offender: designated offenders, adult or young, who receive extra attention from the Criminal Justice System agencies  |
| Pre-CAF                            | This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a Common Assessment Framework may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational  |
| PSR                                | Pre-sentence report: for a court   |
| RMP                                | Risk management plan: a plan to minimise the individual's <i>Risk of Harm</i>  |
| RoH                                | <i>Risk of Harm to others</i> . See also <i>restrictive Interventions</i>  |
| 'RoH work', or 'Risk of Harm work' | This is the term generally used by HMI Probation to describe work to protect the public, primarily using <i>restrictive interventions</i> , to keep to a minimum the individual's opportunity to behave in a way that is a <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>   |
| RoSH                               | Risk of Serious Harm: a term used in Asset. HMI Probation prefers not to use this term as it does not help to clarify the distinction between the <i>probability</i> of an event occurring and the <i>impact/severity</i> of the event. The term <i>Risk of Serious Harm</i> only incorporates 'serious' impact, whereas using ' <i>Risk of Harm</i> ' enables the necessary attention to be given to those offenders for whom lower <i>impact/severity</i> harmful behaviour is <i>probable</i> |
| RSPCA                              | Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals   |
| Safeguarding                       | The ability to demonstrate that all reasonable action has been taken to keep to a minimum the risk of a child or young person coming to harm.  |
| SIFA                               | Screening Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for specialist workers  |
| SQIFA                              | Screening Questionnaire Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for YOT workers   |
| VMP                                | Vulnerability management plan: a plan to safeguard the well-being of the individual under supervision  |
| YJB                                | Youth Justice Board for England and Wales  |
| YOI                                | Young Offenders Institution: a Prison Service institution for young people remanded in custody or sentenced to custody   |
| YOIS+                              | Youth Offending Information System: one of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also Careworks   |
| YOS/T                              | Youth Offending Service/Team   |