



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:

Kent

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Kent took place as part of the Inspection of Youth Offending programme. We have 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 59% 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 53% 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.

Kent YOT had previously identified areas for development in the provision of education, training and employment, substance misuse and accommodation needs. We saw initial indications of improvement during this inspection.

We also found that substantial work was needed to ensure that the quality and timeliness of assessments of *Risk of Harm to others* and vulnerability improved. Too often, known factors that should have been used to assess the potential for *Risk of Harm to others* and to the individual, were not seen as relevant.

We found a good understanding of some diversity factors but this was not consistent. At times, the needs of some groups of children and young people were not recognised or addressed. This had led to some interventions not being as effective as they could have been.

Overall, we consider this a disappointing set of findings.

Julie Fox

HM Assistant Chief Inspector

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 Kent
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	37%	91%	68%	59%
'Risk of Harm to others' work <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	63%	53%
'Likelihood of Reoffending' work <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	43%	87%	70%	68%

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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.

Safeguarding score:	
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.	
Score: 59%	Comment: SUBSTANTIAL improvement required
Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:	
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.	
Score: 53%	Comment: SUBSTANTIAL improvement required
Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:	
This score indicates the percentage of Likelihood of Reoffending work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
Score: 68%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

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 timely and good quality assessment and plan, using Asset, is completed when the case starts (YOT Manager)
- (2) specifically, a timely and 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 (YOT 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* (YOT Manager)
- (4) the plan of work with the case is regularly reviewed and correctly recorded in Asset with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOT Manager)
- (5) 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 (YOT 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

One hundred and thirty-eight children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◆ 95% of children and young people who completed a questionnaire, had been told what would happen to them when they went to the YOT and 98% stated that the YOT staff were really interested in helping them.
- ◆ 73% remembered completing a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment questionnaire to seek their views.
- ◆ Ninety-three respondents said that because of the work they had done at the YOT they were *"a lot less likely to offend"*, 33 felt *"a bit less likely to offend"* and ten thought that the work *"had made no difference"*.
- ◆ When asked if anything was better in their lives, through the work of the YOT, 74% replied 'yes'. Many children and young people stated that they had seen improvements in their chances to go to college and to get a job.
- ◆ Many children and young people felt that their YOT worker had taken time to listen and to understand them. The following comment was typical of those received *"Whenever I see her she is always doing work with me whether it be on anger, victim awareness or something else, she is easy to understand so therefore it makes it easier for the work to be done"*.
- ◆ The following comments were made when asked about what had become better in their lives:
 - "My life a few months ago was in shambles, I am using a lot less drugs and I can think clearly through a day to day basis"*.
 - "Relationships with my family have got better there are less arguments in the household, I smoke a lot less cannabis and also drink a lot less"*.
 - "I'm taking care of myself more now. I'm no longer putting my life in danger with drinking"*.
 - "I am doing something with my life getting employed instead of doing nothing and I have stayed out of trouble and learnt not to get involved in stuff"*.

Victims

Thirty-four questionnaires were completed by victims of offending by children and young people.

- ◇ Thirty-one of the people who returned a questionnaire felt that the YOT had explained what service they could offer, with 29 stating that their needs had been taken into account.
- ◇ Six stated that they had benefited from work done directly by the child or young person who had offended.
- ◇ Twenty victims said that appropriate attention had been paid to their safety with four saying that their safety had not been considered. Seven had no concerns about their safety.
- ◇ Respondents made the following comments:
 - *“When I was contacted by the man from mediation, he said he worked with young offenders. I was a bit worried at first as I know the boy who attacked me, but I know the man wanted to help. I didn't go to a panel but we had mediation. I know he has to do things in the community and I am glad of that. I didn't want anything but not to call me names anymore. I was safe in the meeting”.*
 - *“One department had no idea what the other one was doing. Meetings was arranged then cancelled and I was not informed of the new date”.*

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.2

Harry had found it hard to get to know people in the past. When he got a six month referral order for assault, the case manager wanted to help him understand his behaviour and the things that made him angry, before starting anger management work.

The case manager used the *What do YOU think?* form over a number of sessions to help him understand his life and reflect on what triggered his aggressive behaviour. This led onto the anger management work and, as a result, Harry understood his own behaviour better and in particular what was likely to make him angry.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

The YOT and local magistrates had identified a pattern of reoffending with children and young people placed in a local children's home. Joint planning and work had been undertaken to set up a restorative justice programme and there has been very good cooperation between the home, the police and the YOT to reduce antisocial and criminal behaviours.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.1

Sunni was a foreign national with no family support in the UK. After being sentenced to a DTO, he had struggled to cope, due to his isolation and high vulnerability. His mental health deteriorated as a consequence. The YOT case manager linked in with the Secure Estate and the community health team, contacting an Imam of Afghan origin who was able to speak with Sunni in his first language and provide religious and cultural support. These actions helped Sunni during his sentence and assisted all agencies to manage and support him on his resettlement back 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:

58%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening had taken place in 87% of cases.
- (2) In our view, the RoSH classification was assessed correctly in 89% of cases. Where we disagreed, we considered that the YOT's classification was too low.
- (3) A full RoSH analysis had been completed in 85% of the cases where the screening had indicated the need for one.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) One-third of Asset RoSH screenings were not done on time and we considered only half to have been accurate. The RoSH analysis had been completed on time in 55% of cases and had been completed to a sufficient quality in 45%. The reasons that analyses were insufficient included a failure to consider the impact and relevance of previous behaviours, the risk to victims not being fully considered and relevant diversity issues not being included.
- (2) The analysis of RoSH had indicated the need for 27 RMPs. Of these, 16 had been completed and 10 had been completed on time. Only 7 of the 16 plans written were of sufficient quality. The reasons for RMPs being assessed as insufficient were: 11 RMPs were not done, five were not done on time, in five the planned response was unclear, in five the roles and responsibilities were unclear, four missed relevant diversity issues and four had not covered victim safety issues.
- (3) There had been effective management oversight of the RMPs in 38% of cases.
- (4) Where there were *RoH* issues, but no requirement for an RMP, the need for planning to address these issues was recognised in 39% of the cases and acted upon in 23%.

- (5) In just under half of the cases, where needed, the details of the *RoH* assessments had been appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies.
- (6) We considered that in two-thirds of relevant cases there was ineffective management oversight of the *RoH* assessment.

1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:	
<p><i>General Criterion:</i></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><i>Score:</i></p> <p><i>63%</i></p>	<p><i>Comment:</i></p> <p><i>MODERATE improvement required</i></p>

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR was carried out in 95% of cases.
- (2) There had been active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with parents/carers in 69% of relevant cases.
- (3) Initial assessments had been informed by children’s services in 73% of cases.
- (4) A community intervention plan/referral order contract had been produced in 89% of cases and work to address thinking and behaviour was included in 86% of relevant cases.
- (5) A custodial sentence plan had been completed in 85% of cases and was on time in 70% of those.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In our view, 53% of initial assessments were accurate.
- (2) The initial assessment had been informed by a *What do YOU think?* in just over one-quarter of all cases.
- (3) A system had been introduced to assess the learning style of the child or young person; this had been done in 56% of cases. In some cases this information had helped case managers to adapt their work to meet different needs.
- (4) Just over a half of community intervention plans took into account Safeguarding needs.

- (5) Only 2 of the relevant 10 initial assessments integrated RMPs into custodial sentence plans.
- (6) In community plans/referral order contracts, 42% were not completed on time and 46% did not sufficiently address factors linked to offending. Objectives were not sensitive to diversity issues in over half the relevant cases.
- (7) Community intervention plans had been produced on time in 58% of cases and sufficiently addressed factors linked to offending in 54% of cases. Neighbourhood, family and personal relationships and emotional and mental health were the factors most likely to be missed from the intervention plans. Nearly half the plans failed to incorporate a child or young person's learning style/need, or to take into consideration Safeguarding needs.

1.3 Safeguarding:	
<p>General Criterion:</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>Score:</p> <p>61%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MODERATE improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening had been completed in 94% of cases and on time in 71%.
- (2) The secure establishment had been made aware of vulnerability issues prior to or on sentence in 82% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The vulnerability screening was completed to a sufficient quality in 48% of cases.

In our view there should have been a VMP in 52 of the 85 cases (63%). We found that 24 VMPs had been done, 17 of these were on time and 12 were of a sufficient quality. Diversity issues had not been incorporated in 12 of the VMPs. Generally, we assessed that there was too narrow a view on what factors could result in a child or young person being classed as vulnerable. Although the risks of suicide and self-harm had been considered, the risk posed by other people had not always been sufficiently taken into account, nor had risky behaviours by the child or young person themselves. For example, where they were not considering or were reckless about their own safety through their offending behaviour.

- (2) Just over a half of the VMPs had informed interventions and other plans including plans such as those for Looked After Children.
- (3) Copies of other relevant plans such as care, pathway and protection plans were available in 62% of cases.
- (4) There had been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in only 28% of cases.

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

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

Assessments varied in content with many not being actively reviewed following sentence. There was little evidence that assessments had been updated, even to confirm that there were no changes.

For referral orders we noted delays between the assessments being undertaken and panel meetings being held, and whilst we recognised the impact of a period of adverse weather, this did not apply to all the cases.

Where plans had been completed, they were often written in isolation and failed to cross-reference and coordinate other work being undertaken by the YOT or by others including children's social care services and residential providers.

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:

55%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Where cases had been accepted by MAPPA, there was good use of arrangements, with decisions being clearly recorded, acted upon and reviewed. We noted good support from other agencies and this work had taken place during both the custodial and community elements of the sentence.
- (2) Case managers had effectively contributed to multi-agency meetings in 85% of custody and 80% of community cases.
- (3) Purposeful home visits had been carried out in accordance with the assessed *RoH* level in 74% of cases and in 70% of cases where Safeguarding was an issue. Home visits had also been used to address some diversity needs including difficulties with transport.
- (4) In 80% of custody cases interventions to manage *RoH* had been delivered as planned.
- (5) Appropriate resources had been allocated according to the *RoH* throughout the sentence in 80% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Effective reviews of *RoH* had been undertaken on time in 38% of cases and in only 23% of cases where there had been a significant change in circumstances.
- (2) Changes in *RoH* and acute factors had been anticipated in 41%, identified swiftly in 31% and acted upon appropriately in 33% of cases.
- (3) In just over half of the relevant cases, the case manager had given sufficient attention to the assessment of victims and had given priority to the safety of victims throughout the sentence.

- (4) Reviews of interventions to manage *RoH* had taken place in half of the custody and one-third of community cases following a significant change in circumstances.
- (5) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* in just under half of the custody and under one-third of community cases.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:	
<p><i>General Criterion:</i></p> <p><i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i></p>	
<p><i>Score:</i></p> <p>75%</p>	<p><i>Comment:</i></p> <p><i>MINIMUM improvement required</i></p>

Strengths:

- (1) Delivered community interventions were appropriate to the learning style of the child or young person and of good quality in 70% of cases and designed to reduce the likelihood of re offending (89%).
- (2) YOT staff had been involved in all but two of the reviews in custody (90%).
- (3) Appropriate resources were allocated in accordance with the child or young person’s assessed LoR throughout the sentence in 87% of cases.
- (4) In 86% of all cases, the case manager had actively motivated and supported the child or young person throughout the sentence and had reinforced positive behaviour. Parents/carers had been actively engaged throughout the delivery of the sentence in 79% of custody and 85% of community cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Interventions in the community were not delivered in line with the plan in 37% of cases.
- (2) Just under half of the community cases had been sequenced and reviewed appropriately.
- (3) Interventions delivered in the community had not always been adapted to incorporate all diversity issues. In the 35 cases where adaptation should have been made, six did not respond to age or maturity levels, eight to race and ethnicity, five to girls and young women, five to disability, seven to Looked After Children and 17 to other factors.

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:

67%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) All immediate action had been taken to protect any other affected child or young person during the custodial element of the sentence and in 78% of community sentences.
- (2) The YOT worked well with some other agencies to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person in the community. This was most noticeable in cases where children and young people were known to children's and ETE services, or were involved with the substance misuse or ASB teams.
- (3) All relevant staff supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person in the majority of cases in both custody and in the community.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) All necessary immediate action had not been taken to protect two of the six children and young people in custody. One-quarter of those in the community had not been similarly protected.
- (2) In 6 of the applicable 13 cases, neither the children's social care services nor the YOT had worked well together to ensure the provision of mainstream services through the transition from custody to community. We found a similar picture with only half of the children and young people who had emotional and mental health needs getting access throughout the sentence.
- (3) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were incorporated in the VMP (52%), were delivered (59%) and were reviewed every three months or following a significant change in the circumstances (42%).
- (4) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were identified in 10 of the 18 applicable cases, incorporated those identified in two of the VMPs, were delivered in nine and reviewed in seven cases.
- (5) There had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in only 18% of custody and 26% of community cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 66%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

We noted some positive joint work with other departments including work to address accommodation needs. This included a number of children and young people who were staying in 'kinship' or private fostering arrangements. Assessments, intervention and vulnerability plans did not always reflect the potential implications of these arrangements, such as placement breakdown and home visiting arrangements.

In-line with Kent County Council's improvement plan, services to support ETE had increased, as had initiatives to respond to individual learning styles. It was clear that this investment of resources was beginning to have some benefits to children and young people. Staff had noted that by adapting their working methods some children and young people were better able to engage with interventions.

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:

54%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In 61% of cases in our sample, the child or young person complied with the order. Where they did not, we noted that enforcement action was taken sufficiently well in 76% of these cases. In some cases action had been taken to re-engage children and young people, however there was not a consistent practice about when enforcement action should have been taken.
- (2) Where Asset scores had reduced, we saw that the impact of this had taken place most often in ETE, lifestyle and thinking and behaviour.
- (3) We make a judgement about whether, in our opinion, sufficient overall progress has been made at this stage in the order against the factors which were identified as making an individual more likely to reoffend. From the cases in the sample, we assessed that 55% of cases had made progress.
- (4) In just over half of the cases in the sample there appeared to be a reduction in both the frequency and seriousness of offending. This was a little better than the average of YOTs inspected thus far.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) We saw very little reduction in Asset scores in the areas of physical health and perception of self and others.
- (2) In 51% of cases, all reasonable action had been taken to keep to a minimum the risk of the child or young person coming to harm either from themselves

or from others. This was mainly due to a failure to identify vulnerability and Safeguarding needs during the order and insufficient planning.

- (3) Insufficient progress had been made in one-third of cases in addressing the factors identified as making the child or young person more likely to offend.
- (4) *RoH* had not been effectively managed in 54% of all cases where needed. The main reason for this was insufficient assessment and planning.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:	
<p>General Criterion:</p> <p><i>Outcomes are sustained in relation to RoH, LoR and Safeguarding.</i></p>	
<p>Score:</p> <p>70%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MODERATE improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) Full attention was paid to community integration issues during the custodial phase of the sentence in 77% of custody cases, and 73% of community cases.
- (2) In 75% of custody cases, action was taken by the YOT, or there were plans in place, to ensure that where positive outcomes had been delivered they were sustainable.

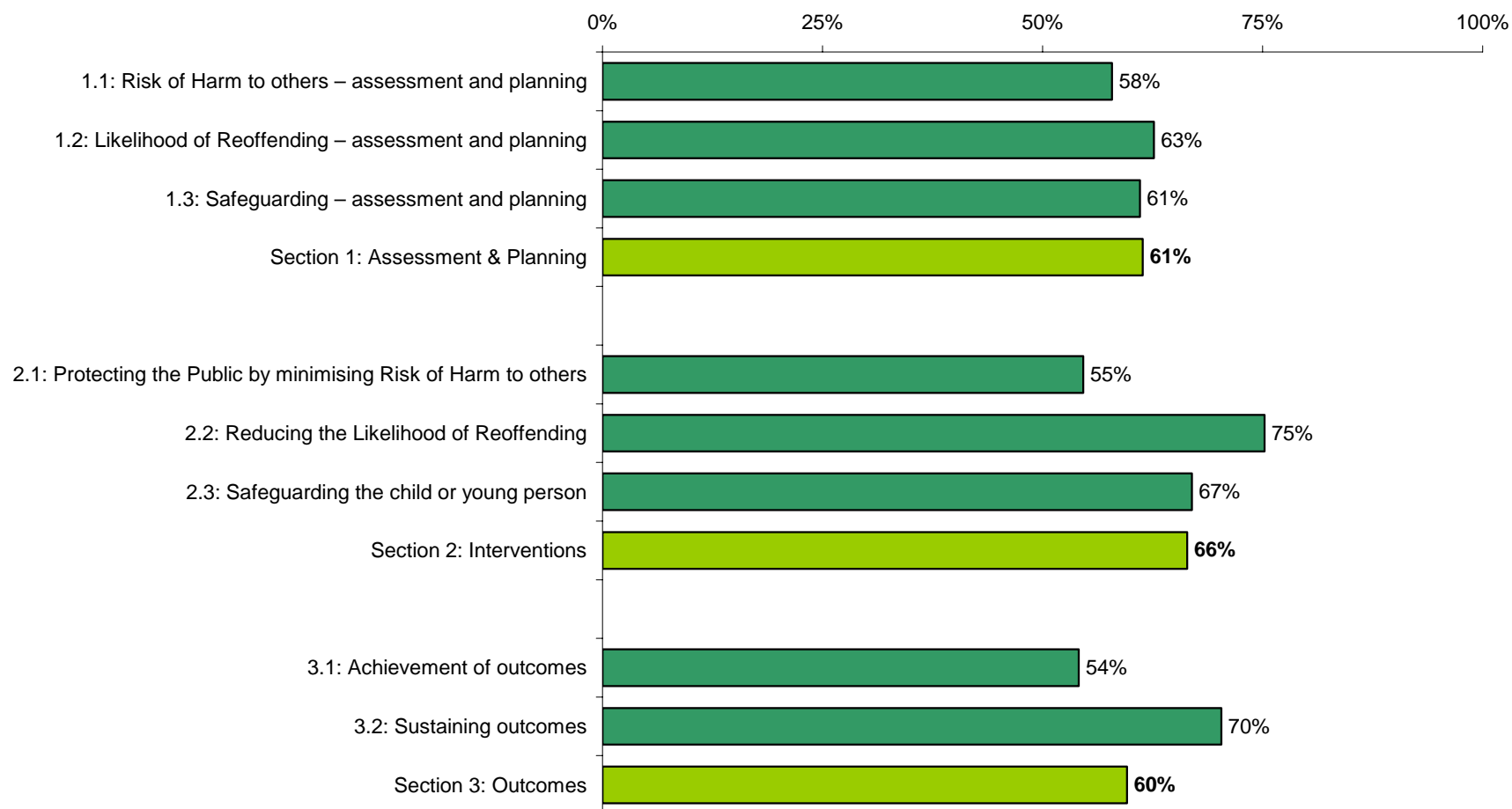
Area for improvement:

- (1) In over one-third of community cases action had not been taken to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 60%

Appendix 1: Summary

Kent CCI General Criterion Scores



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Kent was located in the South East region of England.

The area had a population of 1,329,718 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.6% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly higher than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Kent was predominantly white British (92%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (8%) was below the average for England/Wales of 12%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2009/2010, at 33 per 1,000, were better than the average for England/Wales of 38.

YOT

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

The YOT was located within the Customer and Communities Directorate. It was managed by the YOT Manager.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Director of Service Improvement.

The YOT Headquarters was in the town of Maidstone. The operational work of the YOT was based in towns across Kent but organised into East and West Kent and supported by a County Services Team. ISS was provided by Kent and Medway Youth Offending Teams.

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.

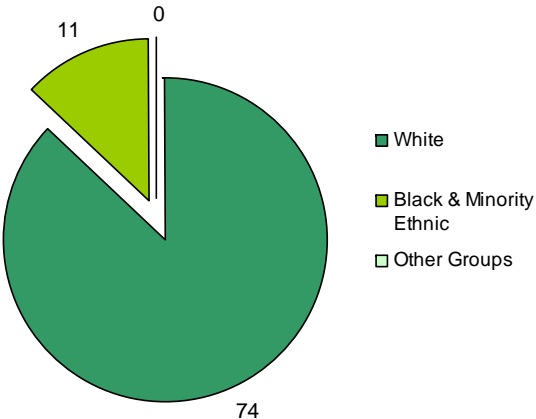
Data will be made available progressively through 2011, broken down by Local Authority area.

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

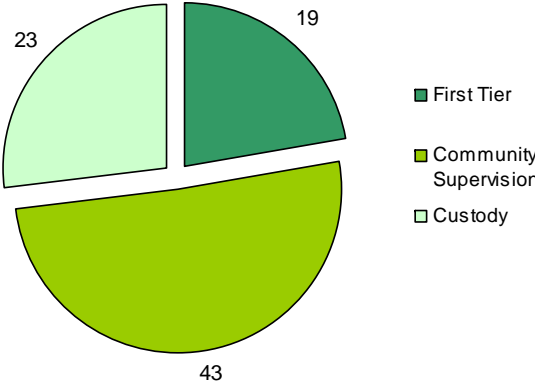
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/>

Appendix 3a: Inspection data charts

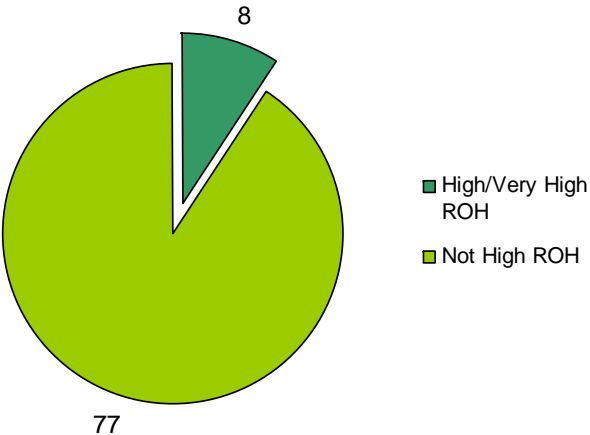
Case Sample: Ethnicity



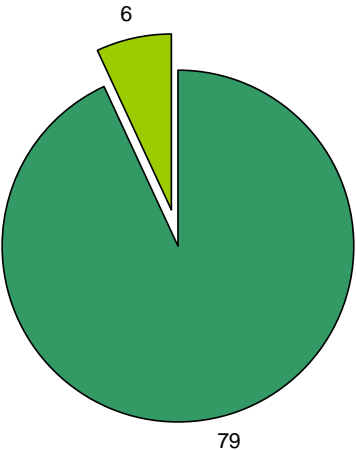
Case Sample: Sentence Type



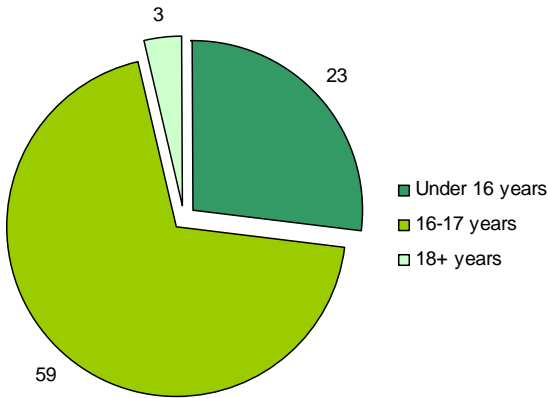
Case Sample: Risk of Harm



Case Sample: Gender



Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in April 2011.

The inspection consisted of:

- ◇ examination of practice in a sample of cases, normally in conjunction with the case manager or other representative
- ◇ information 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; <i>constructive</i> and <i>restrictive</i> 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>
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/YOT/YJS	Youth Offending Service/ Team/ Youth Justice Service. These are common titles for the bodies commonly referred to as YOTs
YRO	The youth rehabilitation order is a generic community sentence used with young people who offend.