



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:

St Helens

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in St Helens 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. Our findings will also feed into the wider annual Comprehensive Area Assessment process.

We judged that the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done well enough 74% 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 66% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 72% 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.

Given that we had been critical in our 2008 inspection in St Helens it was heartening for us now to find visibly improving practice, including markedly better assessment and management of vulnerability and of *Risk of Harm to others*. This was supported and promoted by effective management, with staff training and management oversight of relevant cases – regular quality assurance – as being key elements in their approach.

Maintaining and extending this approach, and implementing the recommendations of this report, will ensure that St Helens YOS will continue on their current clear improvement path – hence they have positive prospects for the future. Accordingly these are encouraging inspection findings.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

July 2009

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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 **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 substantial in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
Score: 74%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Risk of Harm</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is substantial in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
Score: 66%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Likelihood of Reoffending</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
Score: 72%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

We advise readers of reports not to attempt close comparisons of scores between 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.

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 of the individual's *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case, taking into account relevant previous behaviour, offences and victim issues (YOS Head of Service)
- (2) the intervention plan is specific about what will be done in order to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* and increase victim safety (YOS Head of Service)
- (3) a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case, with a plan that specifies the action to be taken to safeguard the young person's wellbeing (YOS Head of Service)
- (4) attention is given to the assessments of vulnerability and of *Risk of Harm to others* during the custodial phase of a sentence (YOS Head of Service).

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 children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ All children and young people knew why they had to come to the YOS and in the majority of cases YOS staff had told them what would happen when they attended.
- ◇ They all felt that staff listened and were interested in helping them, and for the majority action had been taken to deal with the issues they had raised.
- ◇ A minority had not completed the *What do you think?* form or another self-assessment form.
- ◇ The YOS had helped to improve the following areas of their lives: understanding offending, drug and alcohol use and making better decisions.
- ◇ The majority thought that they were less likely to offend because of the work of the YOS.
- ◇ Half were completely satisfied with the service given by the YOS. One young person commented "*YOS staff have been really helpful to me*".

Victims

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

- ◇ The YOS had explained to all the victims about the services it could offer and had also taken into account their individual needs.
- ◇ All victims had been given an opportunity to talk about their worries concerning the offence committed by the child or young person.
- ◇ Only half felt that they had benefited from any work done by the child or young person who committed the offence.
- ◇ Those victims who had concerns about their own safety felt that the YOS had paid attention to this issue.
- ◇ Just over three-quarters of victims were completely satisfied with the service they had received from the YOS.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General criterion:
1.2, 1.3.

Debbie had not complied at all with two previous sentences. She had significant vulnerability issues related to her personal circumstances and family situation which were potential obstacles to her engagement with YOS supervision. Intervention and vulnerability management plans were developed that included actions and objectives that were integrated. The aim was firstly to encourage Debbie's compliance and secondly to engage her in activities aimed at reducing vulnerability issues that were also linked to potential future offending. The outcome was that Debbie complied with her order and there was evidence of both reduced vulnerability and LoR that had been sustained over a period of four months.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General criterion:
2.2, 2.3.

Sam was a foreign national sentenced to a DTO who was likely to be deported. While in custody he self-harmed and made a serious attempt to kill himself. The case manager successfully argued that Sam should be moved to an establishment where there were other young people from his own country. An interpreter was used for meetings, a solicitor was found to represent him and newspapers and other reading material were obtained in his own language. Due to his status in this country he was held in custody beyond his release date. The case manager found a suitable address for the short period Sam was on licence. He was provided with three hours support a day, attended college and was involved in other constructive activities. This case demonstrated how interventions can address diversity issues and reduce vulnerability at the same time as managing the transition from custody to the community effectively.

1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING

1.1 Risk of Harm to others:

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:

69%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A RoH screening was carried out in 93% of cases.
- (2) A full RoSH assessment was carried out in 88% of cases where the need was indicated and completed on time in 68%. Inspectors agreed with the RoH classification in 76% of cases.
- (3) In 71% of cases the RoSH assessment had used all appropriate information including MAPPA and other agencies, previous assessments and information from victims.
- (4) All RMPs had been countersigned by a manager.
- (5) In a small number of cases where there was no requirement for a RMP the need for planning for RoH issues had been recognised and acted on.
- (6) In the one MAPPA case the category and level of management was appropriate.
- (7) In all six cases where a RoSH had been produced it had been forwarded to institutions within 24 hours of sentence.
- (8) All details of the RoSH assessment and management had been communicated appropriately to all relevant staff and agencies in 76% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) We judged that where a RoH screening had been done 37% were not completed on time and 40% were not of a sufficient quality. In some cases relevant previous offences or behaviours had been missed or the full circumstances of the index offence had not been taken into account.

- (2) The RoSH assessment was insufficient in 52% of cases because it had not included enough detail or analysis of previous behaviour or offences and the risk to victims. In some cases the classification of *RoH* was incorrect.
- (3) A RMP was prepared in only 53% cases where the need was indicated and completed on time in only 25% of cases. A third were not of sufficient quality because victim issues were not taken into account: the roles and responsibilities of the staff involved in the management of the case were not defined and a planned response to *RoH* had not been identified. For example, who does what and when, and what action would be taken if certain behaviours or offences were to occur.
- (4) Effective management and oversight of *RoH* was not evident in 50% of cases. In some cases which commenced before October 2008 there was no evidence of any management oversight. When a RoSH had not been countersigned and a RMP was required it had not been completed. In a minority of cases a manager had listed appropriate actions for a case manager to carry out, for example the completion of a RoSH or RMP but this had not been done.

1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending :	
General Criterion:	
<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>	
Score: 68%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In 90% of cases an initial assessment of LoR had been completed. There was active engagement with the child or young person to carry out the assessment (75%), planning (73%) and with their parents/ carers in 67% and 63% of occasions respectively.
- (2) Where relevant, the majority of initial assessments were informed by contact with, or previous assessments from, secure establishments and mental health.
- (3) The initial assessment was reviewed at appropriate intervals in 78% of cases.
- (4) In 97% of cases there was an intervention plan or referral order contract and 81% sufficiently addressed criminogenic factors, mainly physical health, thinking and behaviour, ETE and substance misuse. 70% of cases included positive protective factors.
- (5) The intervention plan gave a clear shape to the order (78%), focused on achievable change (83%), reflected sentencing purposes (97%) and national standards (94%). Plans also prioritised *RoH* and sequenced interventions

according to offending related need (72%); included Safeguarding work and were cognisant of victim issues (75%).

- (6) In all seven cases where the core Asset had been produced by St Helens it was forwarded to institutions within 24 hours of sentence.
- (7) In 72% of cases intervention plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The assessment of LoR was not sufficient in 53% of cases. In nine cases assessments were not completed on time or had been cloned or duplicated from an earlier version. In some cases the previous case manager had not completed an Asset when the order commenced. In eight cases there was unclear or insufficient evidence about the child or young person's circumstances in the assessment. Scores in Asset did not always reflect criminogenic factors that had been identified. In five cases there was a failure to identify diversity issues. In one case there was no offence analysis.
- (2) In a small number of cases emotional and mental health issues and post-16 education and training had not been identified.
- (3) In 58% of cases the case manager had not assessed the learning style of the child or young person and in 50% the *What do you think?* form had not informed the initial assessment. A learning style questionnaire was available to case managers but it was not being used consistently, when appropriate, with all children and young people.
- (4) To inform the initial assessment in relevant cases there had been limited contact with, or use of evidence in previous assessments from children's social care service (64%), ETE providers (53%), physical health (50%), the antisocial behaviour team (17%) and the police (50%).
- (5) Intervention plans integrated RMPs in 21% of cases. Plans had taken into account safeguarding needs and incorporated the child or young person's learning needs/ style in just over half the relevant cases. In only 44% of cases were relevant goals set and often they were not outcome focused. Plans were sensitive to diversity issues in 58% of cases. Literacy and numeracy issues were not clearly referenced in plans, in particular in the targets and methods to be used.
- (6) There was little evidence of relevant external agencies being actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process except for secure establishments.

1.3 Safeguarding:

General Criterion:

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.

Score:

71%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In 93% of cases an Asset vulnerability screening was completed and in 69% of instances it was of a sufficient standard. Safeguarding needs were reviewed as appropriate in 88% of cases.
- (2) A VMP was completed in just over two-thirds of cases.
- (3) The secure establishment was made aware of vulnerability issues prior to or immediately on sentence in nine out of ten cases, and in eight out of nine relevant cases there was active liaison and information sharing concerning Safeguarding. Vulnerability issues were well managed when the child or young person was in custody.
- (4) In 81% of cases copies of plans (care, pathway or protection) were on file.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Just over a third of Asset vulnerability screenings were not completed on time.
- (2) Inspectors were of the opinion that in 55% of cases there should have been a VMP. Where it had been completed only 50% were completed on time and just 44% were of a sufficient standard. In one case the case manager had identified vulnerability issues in other sections of the Asset but had not explicitly made connections to vulnerability or produced a plan. In two cases the VMP lacked detail and did not address all relevant areas or plan proactively to minimise vulnerability factors in the future. Instead, the plans referred to past events and actions that had been taken. The VMP contributed to or informed interventions in 56% of relevant cases and other plans where applicable in 40% of cases.
- (3) A contribution had been made through the CAF, and those other assessments and plans designed to safeguard the child or young person, in six out of 15 cases.
- (4) There was effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in just under two-thirds of cases.

**OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work:
69%**

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

The inspection team noted a significant improvement in the quality of Assets and increased management involvement in cases since October 2008. The practice of managers screening all new cases and noting issues that should be addressed ensured that in the majority of cases appropriate assessments and plans were completed. RMPs and VMPs had been produced in most cases, although some of the plans could have been improved.

Before October 2008 many Assets were not prepared on time or were only partly completed or duplicated. It was clear that there had been a number of staff changes. Case managers were not always taking into account relevant previous offences or behaviour or information from other sources when completing assessments and in some cases an investigative approach was not being used. However, the present level of management involvement should ensure that the quality of assessments continues to improve.

2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

2.1 Protecting the public by minimising Risk of Harm to others:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

66%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH to others* had been thoroughly reviewed no later than three months from the start of the sentence in 67% of cases, at least every three months in 81% and following a significant change in 69% of cases. There was some evidence that staff were developing an awareness of the dynamic nature of *RoH*. In one case amendment in the classification of *RoH* reflected changes in the behaviour of the child or young person, which was good practice.
- (2) In relevant cases where there were changes in *RoH*/ acute risk factors they were anticipated wherever feasible, identified swiftly and acted on appropriately in 71% of cases.
- (3) Case managers and other relevant staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings (apart from MAPPA), in custody (90%) and in the community (88%). In a number of cases internal risk management meetings had taken place. There was evidence of comprehensive exchanges of information about *RoH* within the area and in one case with another local authority.
- (4) Purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed (68%) and safeguarding issues (88%).
- (5) Appropriate resources had been allocated to the assessed *RoH* throughout the sentence in 78% of cases.
- (6) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community that had been identified had been incorporated in the RMP in 67% of cases. Those interventions were reviewed every three months or following a significant change in four-fifths of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In only 33% of cases was *RoH to others* reviewed thoroughly at appropriate points in the custodial phase.

- (2) A full assessment of the safety of victims had been carried out in only 45% of cases and high priority given to victim safety in one-third. In a number of instances case managers had not considered basic principles of victim safety: where the victim lived in relation to the child or young person, particularly if the victim was a member of the family, how often the victim and child or young person were likely to meet and the potential for re-victimisation.
- (3) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were identified in 60% of cases and delivered as planned in 58%. In particular restrictive interventions, for example curfews, ASBOs or additional licence conditions, were not explicitly taken into account when managing *RoH*. In custody cases there was less evidence that *RoH* interventions were identified, incorporated into the RMP, delivered as planned and reviewed.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:	
General Criterion:	
<i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i>	
Score: 78%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were designed to reduce the LoR (83%), were of good quality (80%), implemented in line with the intervention plan (78%), properly sequenced and had incorporated diversity issues (75%) and were appropriate to the child or young person's learning style (73%). In one case the case manager worked with the young person in a way that supported their engagement by using age appropriate worksheets. In another case interventions were delivered in a manner that suited the young person's ability to understand and incorporated the inclusion of the main carer.
- (2) The YOS had been appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in 90% of cases.
- (3) In 85% of cases appropriate resources had been allocated to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence.
- (4) The case manager actively motivated and supported the child or young person in custody (80%) and in the community (83%) and, where appropriate, actively engaged parents and carers in 75% and 91% of cases respectively. The case manager reinforced positive behaviour in the community in 77% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were in line with the child or young person’s PPO status in 67% of cases and reviewed appropriately in two-thirds of cases.
- (2) In a minority of cases there were insufficient resources to address thinking and behaviour and attitudes to offending.
- (3) The case manager reinforced positive behaviour in custody in only 50% of cases.

2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:	
General Criterion: <i>All reasonable actions have been taken to safeguard and reduce the vulnerability of the child or young person.</i>	
Score: 83%	Comment: MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In all custody and the majority of community cases necessary immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person or any other affected child or young person.
- (2) In all appropriate cases necessary safeguarding referrals had been made to relevant agencies.
- (3) In the majority of cases other YOS workers and all relevant agencies worked together to promote Safeguarding and the well-being of the child or young person in the community and in custody.
- (4) In all custody cases where substance misuse was a factor there was continuity of services and in the majority there was a link between custody and community health and accommodation services.
- (5) In all relevant cases specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were identified, delivered and reviewed every three months or following a significant change. In 67% of cases interventions incorporated those identified in the VMP. In the community interventions were identified (88%) and incorporated those interventions noted in the VMP (83%). Interventions were delivered (72%) and reviewed every three months (75%).
- (6) There had been effective management oversight of safeguarding and vulnerability needs in custody (67%) and in the community (73%).
- (7) In 70% of custody and 83% of community cases there was evidence that all relevant staff supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence. In one case the drug misuse

worker had discovered potential safeguarding issues and took prompt action, informing the case manager and recorded and followed up contact with CYPS.

- (8) There were a number of examples where staff had convened a 'child in need' meeting which had marshalled the views and contributions of other agencies well.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In only half the relevant cases of children and young people in custody did CYPS work together with others to promote their Safeguarding and well-being, and in only a quarter had they ensured the continuity in the provision of services in the transition from custody to community. In one case CYPS was involved with two younger children in a family but left the YOS to manage the young person under their supervision. There was also some confusion about the status of the young person, whether they were on the child protection register and subject to a child protection plan.
- (2) Only just over half of cases in custody were ETE services delivered seamlessly between custody and the community. In one case CYPS and education appeared reluctant to engage with the young person.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 76%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

The YOS had recently introduced an internal risk management meeting which was working effectively and in the majority of cases *RoH* was being reviewed. Case managers were not taking into account victim safety issues, although there was evidence of victim awareness work being done with children and young people. Good quality interventions to address the LoR were delivered as planned in most cases. There was ample evidence of staff taking reasonable actions to safeguard and reduce the vulnerability of children and young people, but other agencies could have been more engaged and supportive to those in custody and on their release.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of Outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

67%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH to others* had been effectively managed in 70% of cases.
- (2) The child or young person had complied with the requirements of the sentence in 73% of cases.
- (3) In cases where criminogenic factors had been reduced those factors were mainly living arrangements and physical health (100%), lifestyle (79%), family and personal relationships (78%), substance misuse (77%) and attitudes to offending (75%).
- (4) There had been a reduction in frequency of offending in 71% of cases and seriousness in 74%.
- (5) There had been a reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding in 19 out of 26 cases, and all reasonable steps had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 27 out of 29 cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Factors related to offending had been reduced in just 45% of the cases.
- (2) Where the child or young person had not complied enforcement action had been taken sufficiently in only 45% of cases. There were a number of instances where a delay had occurred before the YOS had fully engaged with the child or young person at the commencement of an order. This was normally because of a change of worker due to sickness absence or the previous case manager had left the YOS. Non attendance was accepted when normally it would not have been due to these organisational issues and this occasionally had a negative affect on compliance.

3.2 Sustaining Outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

79%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in 86% of cases.
- (2) Action had been taken or plans were in place to ensure that positive outcomes were sustained in 86% of community cases.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Community integration issues were addressed in 60% of custody cases and activity to sustain positive outcomes in 44% of cases.

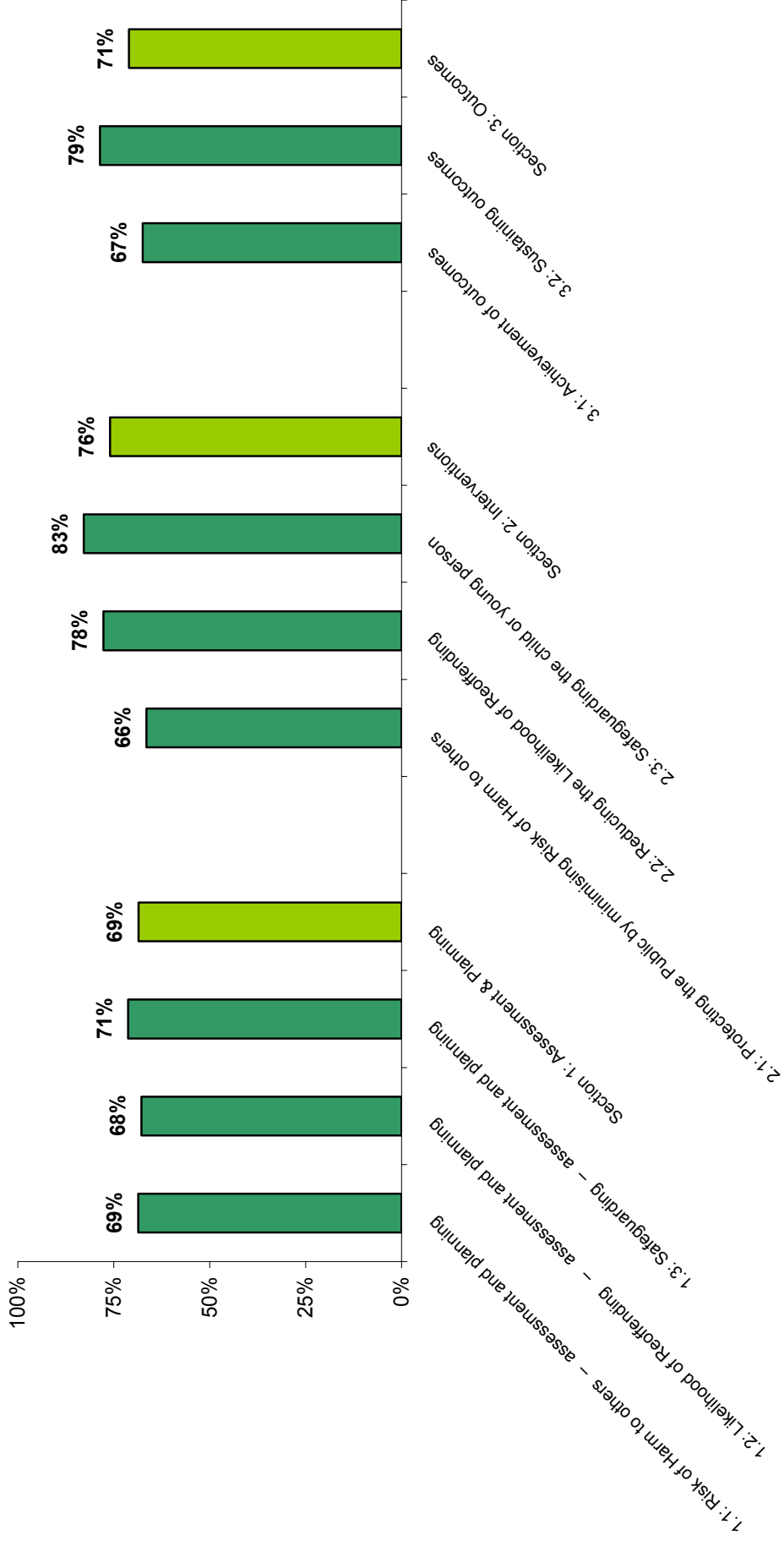
OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 71%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

There was evidence that some positive outcomes had been achieved, with many criminogenic factors improved, although enforcement needed some attention. There was a good focus on community integration and sustaining positive outcomes in community cases, but some improvement was needed for children and young people in custody.

Appendix 1: Summary

St Helens CCI April 2009 General Criterion Scores



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

St Helens YOS was located in the North West.

The area had a population of 176,843 as measured in the Census 2001, 10.9% of which were aged ten to 17 years old. This was slightly higher than the average for England/ Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of St Helens was predominantly white British. The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (1.2%) was below the average for England/ Wales of 8.7%.

Reported crime levels in 2008/09 for children and young people aged 10 to 17 years old across the area, at 51 per 1,000, were above the average for England/ Wales of 46.

YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the Merseyside police and probation areas. The Halton and St Helens PCT covered the YOS area.

The YOS was located within Community Safety which was managed by the Head of Corporate and Community Safety.

The YOS Management Board was chaired by the Head of Corporate and Community Safety.

The operational work of the YOS was based in St Helens. ISSP was provided in-house.

YJB Performance Data

The YJB summary of national indicators is for the period April 2008 to March 2009.

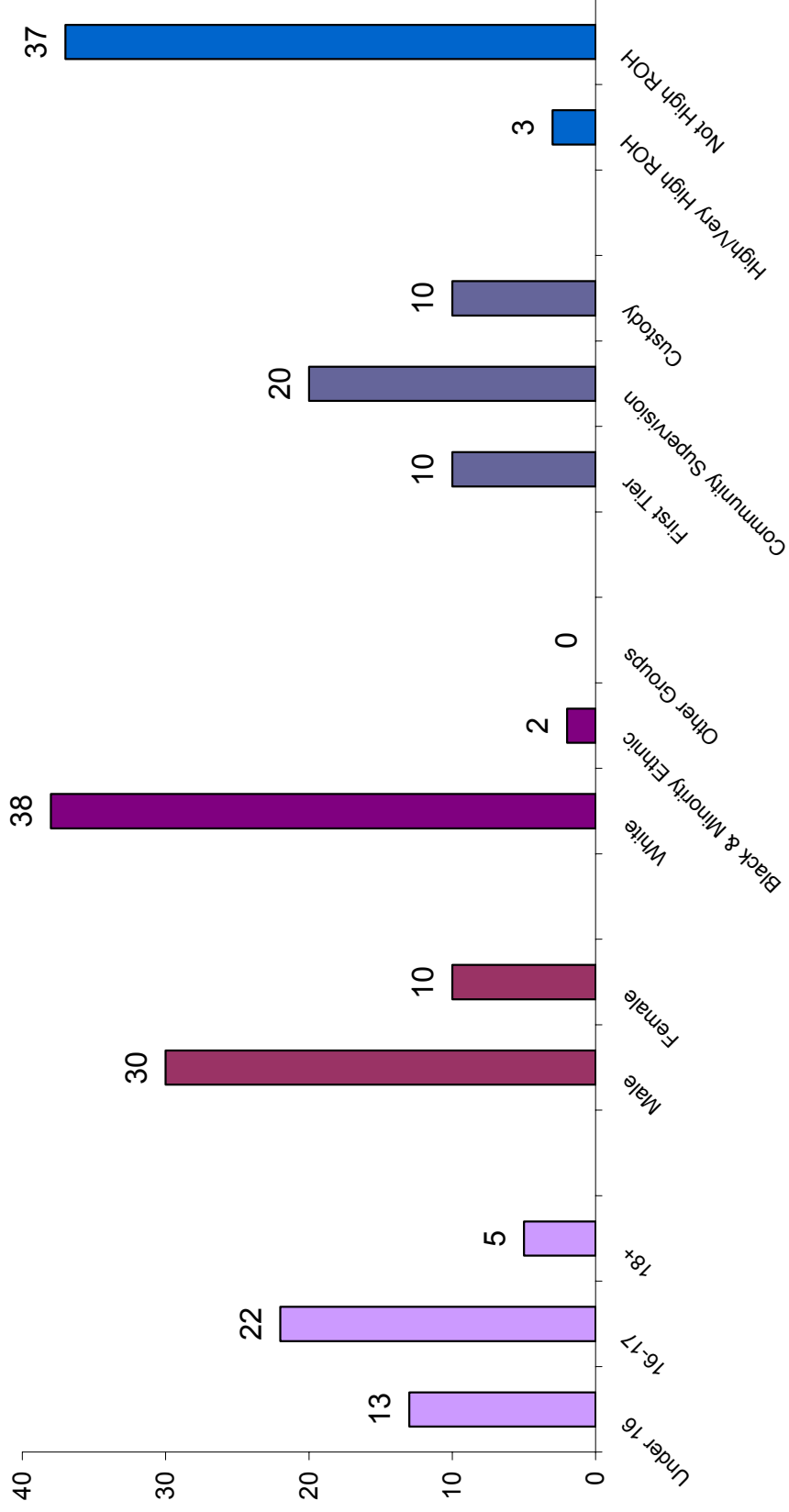
St Helens performance on ensuring that children and young people known to the YOS were in suitable education, training or employment was 84%. This was an improvement on the same period in the previous year and above the England average of 72%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 99%. This was worse than on the previous year and better than the England average of 95%.

The "Reoffending rate after 9 months" was 82% which was marginally better than the England average of 85% (See Glossary).

Appendix 3a: Inspection Data Chart

Case sample information: St Helens



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in April 2009.

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.

We have also seen YJB performance data and assessments relating to this YOS.

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.inspectorates.justice.gov.uk/hmiprobation>

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 & Wales. See also YOIS+
CRB	Criminal Records Bureau
CYPS	Children and Young People's Services
DTO	Detention & Training Order, a custodial sentence for the young
Estyn	HM Inspectorate for Education and Training in Wales
ETE	Employment, training and education. Work to improve an individual's learning, and to increase their employment prospects
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>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>NB Both types of intervention are important.</p>
ISSP	Intensive Supervision & Surveillance Programme – this intervention is attached to the start of some orders and licenses and provides initially at least 25 hours programme contact including a significant proportion of ETE
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 co-ordinate

	and ensure the effectiveness of the multiagency 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 are of a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i> .
Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services & 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 CJS agencies.
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a CAF 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
"Reoffending after 9 months"	A measure used by the YJB. It indicates how many further offences are recorded as having been committed in a 9-month period by individuals under current supervision of the relevant YOT, and it can be either more or less than 100%. "110%" would therefore mean that exactly 110 further offences have been counted as having been committed 'per 100 individuals under supervision' in that period. The quoted national average rate for England in early 2009 was 85%
RMP	Risk management plan. A plan to minimise the individual's <i>RoH</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 'RoH' enables the necessary attention to be given to those individuals for whom lower <i>impact/severity</i> harmful behaviour is <i>probable</i> .
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 wellbeing of the individual under supervision.
YJB	Youth Justice Board for England & 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 & Wales. See also Careworks.
YOS/T	Youth Offending Service / Team