



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:

West Sussex

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in West Sussex 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 67% 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 63% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 69% 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 an encouraging set of findings. Although practice was variable across West Sussex, we found some good practice in all the teams whose work we inspected, and the challenge now is to ensure that this good practice is built upon and disseminated within the Youth Offending Service as a whole.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

June 2011

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for West Sussex
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	37%	91%	68%	67%
'Risk of Harm to others' work <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	63%	63%
'Likelihood of Reoffending' work <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	43%	87%	70%	69%

Acknowledgements

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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.	
Score: 67%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

<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.	
Score: 63%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

<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.	
Score: 69%	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 (YOS Manager)
- (2) specifically, a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others*; and the safety of victims, is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Manager)
- (3) as a consequence of the assessment, the intervention plan, Risk Management Plan and Vulnerability Management Plan are 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* (YOS Manager)
- (4) the plan of work is discussed with the child or young person, regularly reviewed and correctly recorded in Asset with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOS 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 (YOS 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

Eighty-one children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ All children and young people with a referral order knew what the order was, and nearly all had discussed their contract with their YOS case manager and been given a copy to keep.
- ◇ Three-quarters of the children and young people who had been sentenced to another community based order or to custody knew what a supervision or sentence plan was and recalled the YOS case manager discussing their plan with them. Over half had been given a copy to keep.
- ◇ Just over half of respondents stated that their plan had been reviewed.
- ◇ All the respondents knew why they had to come to the YOS and almost all recalled a YOS worker having explained to them what to expect.
- ◇ Just over three-quarters felt that the YOS staff were completely interested in helping them and the remainder that they were mostly interested. Nearly all children and young people felt that YOS staff listened to them and that the YOS had taken action to deal with the things that they needed help with.
- ◇ Over three-quarters of respondents recalled completing a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment form or something similar.
- ◇ In the ten cases where the child or young person had been afraid of something, six said the YOS worker had helped a lot and three quite a lot.
- ◇ Just over two-thirds of respondents stated that things had improved for them as a result of their contact with the YOS, and the majority reported they had received help with making better decisions, understanding their offending, and ETE.
- ◇ Nearly three-quarters of children and young people felt they were a lot less likely to offend as a result of their work with the YOS, and nearly one-quarter felt a little less likely to offend. One respondent stated they had been "*given structure and lots of support... and also been given the chance to talk openly about what made me offend*".
- ◇ Most children and young people were wholly or mostly satisfied with the service provided by the YOS. One respondent stated "*they have helped me a lot. Going from a violent, drug dealing low-life to helping me on the way to become a man*".

Victims

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

- ◆ Fifteen respondents felt that the YOS had explained clearly the service they offered and had been given the chance to talk about any worries. Sixteen felt their needs had been taken into account.
- ◆ Nine reported that they had benefited from work undertaken by the child or young person.
- ◆ Ten respondents felt the YOS had paid attention to their safety, two that they had not, and the remaining five had no safety concerns.
- ◆ Fourteen respondents were completely satisfied with the service from the YOS, one was partly satisfied and two were dissatisfied. One respondent stated that, having had a very positive meeting with the young person and YOS worker where reparation was agreed, she heard no more from the YOS. Another respondent stated that the YOS worker *“was there at every occasion I needed her. She understood my fears and listened to me...without her and the team I don't think I could have got through it. I would recommend the service to anybody who requires it, nothing is too much trouble”*.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.3

Zoe, aged 16, was a looked after child and subject to a YRO. Her case manager assessed her as highly vulnerable due to concerns about poor health, absconding, self-harm and association with older males. The case manager liaised with care staff and CAMHS, and completed a plan which included work to deal with sexual health, self-esteem and aggression. Following this work, Zoe's vulnerability was reassessed as medium. At the time of the inspection she had complied well, had moved into more independent accommodation and had not reoffended.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

Tom was sentenced to a reparation order. The reparation worker suspected Tom was using cannabis but he denied this. The worker visited Tom and his parents. Tom disclosed a drug problem, and that he had been suspended from college for drug use. The YOS worker was able to advocate on Tom's behalf which resulted in him being reinstated and attending a course better suited to his interests and needs. Tom also received substance misuse counselling and completed his reparation successfully and with no reoffending. Tom remained in college and was preparing to sit GCSEs.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.1

Gerry, aged 14, was subject to a reparation order for theft offences. He was very susceptible to peer influence. Gerry undertook an exercise where he was shown how to lay a line of bricks. He did so once on his own and once, less successfully, with others. He could then see 'with his own eyes' how he was affected by the presence of others. This was a very effective way of learning about peer influence, and Gerry was able to develop his assertiveness skills in order to help him resist negative influences.

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:

68%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed in 98% of cases and was on time in 93%.
- (2) We considered the RoSH classification to be correct in 72% of cases, and found that assessments had drawn adequately on all appropriate information (e.g. MAPPA and information from victims) in 75%.
- (3) An RMP had been completed in 10 of the 14 cases where required.
- (4) Both of the cases which we felt should have been managed at MAPPA Level 2, had either been notified or referred to MAPPA on time.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Asset RoSH screenings were accurate in 54% of cases. A full RoSH analysis was completed in 63% of relevant cases, was on time in 56% and completed to a sufficient quality in 52%.
- (2) RMPs had been completed on time; to a sufficient quality, and with effective management oversight, in just under two-thirds of cases.
- (3) In cases where an RMP was not required, the need for planning for *RoH* issues had been recognized in just over a half of cases, and acted upon in just under one-third.
- (4) Details of RoSH assessment and planning had been communicated to other relevant staff and agencies in two-thirds of cases where this was required.
- (5) Of the two cases which we felt should have been managed at MAPPA Level 2, one was managed at Level 1.
- (6) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* assessment in 49% of cases where it was required.

1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:

General Criterion:

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.

Score:

67%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR was completed in 98% of cases, was timely in 89% and of sufficient quality in 74%.
- (2) Most initial assessments were informed by contact with a range of other agencies. Information from the police was used in the great majority of cases, and from children's social care services, emotional/mental health services, physical health services and secure establishments in three-quarters or more of cases.
- (3) A custodial sentence plan was completed on time in respect of all except one of the 17 children and young people in custody, and addressed the causes of offending in all but two. All plans took account of Safeguarding needs, ETE, and physical health where relevant. Most plans included positive factors and took account of family and personal relationships, substance misuse, emotional/mental health, thinking and behaviour, and attitudes to offending. Almost three-quarters of custodial sentence plans integrated the content of RMPs. YOS workers had been actively and meaningfully involved throughout the custodial planning process, and intervention plans had been reviewed in well over three-quarters of cases.
- (4) A community intervention plan was completed on time in 84% of cases, and addressed offending-related factors in 82%. Thinking and behaviour and attitudes to offending featured appropriately in nearly all plans where these were relevant factors; and ETE, substance misuse, and emotional/mental health featured in most. Family and personal relationships and lifestyle were included in three-quarters of plans, and motivation to change in just over three-quarters. Plans took account of Safeguarding needs in 75% of relevant cases, and incorporated the content of RMPs and included positive factors in 81%.
- (5) Community intervention plans reflected sentencing purposes and national standards in nearly all cases. Objectives were inclusive of appropriate Safeguarding work in 71% of cases; prioritised according to *RoH* in 72% and took account of victims' issues in 79%.
- (6) A number of agencies and specialist staff within the YOS were actively involved in the planning process. These were secure establishments (100%), accommodation (92%), ETE providers and children's social care services (74%), and emotional/mental health services (71%).

Areas for improvement:

- (1) There was active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person in 47% of cases, and with parents/carers in 65%. The child or young person had been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process in 39% of cases; and parents/carers or significant others in 46%. The case manager had assessed the learning style of the child or young person in 32% of cases.
- (2) Initial assessments were informed by a *What do YOU think?* self-assessment in only 23% of cases, and by information from substance misuse and ETE services in less than two-thirds of relevant cases.
- (3) Community intervention plans gave clear shape to the order in 59% of cases, set relevant goals in 30% and set realistic timescales in 48%. They were sequenced according to offending-related factors and incorporated the child or young person's learning needs/style in 43% of cases.
- (4) Custodial sentence plans addressed neighbourhood factors in two of five relevant cases, and living arrangements and identified diversity needs in six of ten. One-third of plans incorporated the child or young person's learning needs/style. Objectives were prioritised according to *RoH* in 6 of 13 relevant cases, sensitive to diversity issues in 42%, and sequenced appropriately in 31%.

1.3 Safeguarding:	
General Criterion: <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>	
Score: 67%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening was completed in all except two cases (95%) and was timely in 90%.
- (2) The objectives that the case manager had included in the VMP contributed to and informed the choice of interventions in the great majority of relevant cases, and the content of almost three-quarters of other plans.
- (3) Secure establishments were made aware of vulnerability issues in 11 of the 12 cases (92%) where there were such concerns at the start of, or prior to, sentence.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) An Asset vulnerability screening was not completed to a sufficient quality in 39% of cases.
- (2) Safeguarding needs were reviewed as appropriate in 67% of cases.
- (3) A VMP was completed in 48% of the cases where we judged that one was needed; 45% were timely and 33% were completed to a sufficient quality.
- (4) There was evidence that a contribution had been made by the YOS to inter-agency Safeguarding plans in 59% of cases where this was required, and copies of such plans were on file in just over half.
- (5) There had been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in 40% of cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 67%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

We found some inconsistencies in how individual staff scored items in Asset, and in the thresholds that were applied when making decisions about RoSH and vulnerability level. This meant that a number of cases we inspected which had been, incorrectly in our view, assessed as low RoSH or vulnerability, did not receive the level of assessment and intervention, or the effective management oversight that was required. We noted, however, that quality assurance arrangements appeared more effective in respect of custody cases. Some staff were uncertain about the arrangements for obtaining victim information and for using it in a full RoSH analysis in order to establish the *Risk of Harm* to individuals as well as the public as a whole.

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:

60%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) All YOS staff had contributed effectively to MAPPAs processes in the three relevant cases, and we found that the contribution of other agencies had been effective too. Valuable use had been made of MAPPAs in the one case that was referred for Level 2 management. Decisions were clearly recorded, acted upon and reviewed appropriately.
- (2) Case managers had contributed effectively to all multi-agency meetings in custody and to 78% of those in the community.
- (3) Appropriate resources had been allocated according to the *RoH* posed by the child or young person in 87% of cases.
- (4) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in custody were delivered in 13 of the 14 cases where they were required, and reviewed following significant change in three-quarters.
- (5) Purposeful home visits were carried out in accordance with Safeguarding concerns in 70% of relevant cases.
- (6) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* in all 13 relevant cases in custody.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales in 58% of cases, and following a significant change in 39%.
- (2) Changes in *RoH* were anticipated in 55% of relevant cases; identified swiftly in 42%, and acted upon in 43%.
- (3) Purposeful home visits were not carried out in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed, in one-third of relevant cases.

- (4) We found evidence of a full assessment of victim safety in 43% of relevant cases, and we assessed that a high priority had been given to victim safety in 46% of cases.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were delivered in just over half of the cases where they were required, and reviewed following significant change in just under one-quarter.
- (6) There had been effective management oversight of *RoH* in 45% of cases in the community where there were *RoH* concerns.

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>76%</p>	<p><i>Comment:</i></p> <p>MINIMUM improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) Most delivered interventions in the community were designed to reduce reoffending; 74% were of good quality; and 71% incorporated all diversity issues.
- (2) The YOS was appropriately involved in the review of interventions in all custody cases.
- (3) Based on the YOS assessment of LoR and *RoH*, the initial Scaled Approach level was correct in 95% of cases. In 84% of cases appropriate resources were allocated according to LoR throughout the sentence.
- (4) Case managers had motivated and supported the child or young person throughout the sentence, and worked to involve parents/carers, in all custody cases, and in most of the community cases. They had reinforced positive behaviour in almost all custody cases and the great majority of community cases.
- (5) All requirements of the sentence had been implemented, or were well under way, in just over three-quarters of cases.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were implemented in line with the intervention plan (59%), sequenced (44%) and reviewed appropriately (52%).

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:

73%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) All necessary immediate action had been taken to protect the child or young person in custody in all four cases where it was required. YOS staff had also taken immediate action to protect two other affected children and young people in custody, and in 9 of 11 cases in the community.
- (2) Referrals to ensure Safeguarding had been made to other agencies in all nine custody cases where there were concerns and in almost three-quarters of the community cases.
- (3) We found that the YOS had worked well with secure establishments and ETE agencies to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the children and young people in the community.
- (4) In custody cases, the YOS had worked well with secure establishments, substance misuse agencies and the police, and in almost all cases with children's social care services and ETE providers. There was liaison with emotional/mental health agencies in most cases. We also saw effective work with these agencies (and with accommodation services) to ensure continuity in the transition from custody to the community.
- (5) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were identified (73%), and incorporated those identified in the VMP (85%).
- (6) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were identified (92%), incorporated those identified in the VMP (100%), were delivered (85%) and reviewed (92%).
- (7) In custody, there had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in 10 of the 11 cases where this was necessary.
- (8) In 16 of the 17 cases in custody staff had supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence. The corresponding figure for community cases was 72%.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) All necessary immediate action had been taken to protect the child or young person in the community in 9 of the 15 cases where required.

- (2) In less than two-thirds of cases the YOS had worked with emotional/mental health services, substance misuse services and ASB teams to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person in the community.
- (3) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were delivered in just under half of cases and reviewed in under one-third.
- (4) There had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in 38% of community cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 70%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

The YOS had experienced significant staffing changes and absences in 2010 and had taken action to try to manage this. We found, as the YOS had identified prior to the inspection, cases where interventions had been delayed as a result, and contact levels had been insufficient. We also noted that some staff had, during this period, been recording only the dates of contact but not the content. This meant that managers in the YOS were not able to gauge the quality of work undertaken in those cases. In some of the cases we inspected where a Looked After Child was the responsibility of another local authority, YOS staff had made repeated, but sometimes unsuccessful, efforts to contact and work with the responsible children's social care services.

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:

56%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Where the child or young person had not complied, enforcement action had been taken sufficiently well in 83% of cases.
- (2) We assessed that in relation to factors likely to make a child or young person offend, most progress had been made with living arrangements, thinking and behaviour, attitudes to offending and motivation to change.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH* had not been effectively managed in 40% of cases overall. This was primarily due to shortcomings in assessment and planning and to a lesser extent due to interventions not being delivered.
- (2) We assessed that insufficient progress had been made in relation to the factors that made the child or young person most likely to reoffend in just over half of cases. Least progress had been made in perception of self and others, neighbourhood and physical health.
- (3) Safeguarding had not been effectively managed in 46% of cases. This was largely attributable to insufficient assessment and delivery of interventions in the community.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

75%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strength:

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues and to ensuring that positive outcomes were sustainable in most custody cases, and just under three-quarters of community cases.

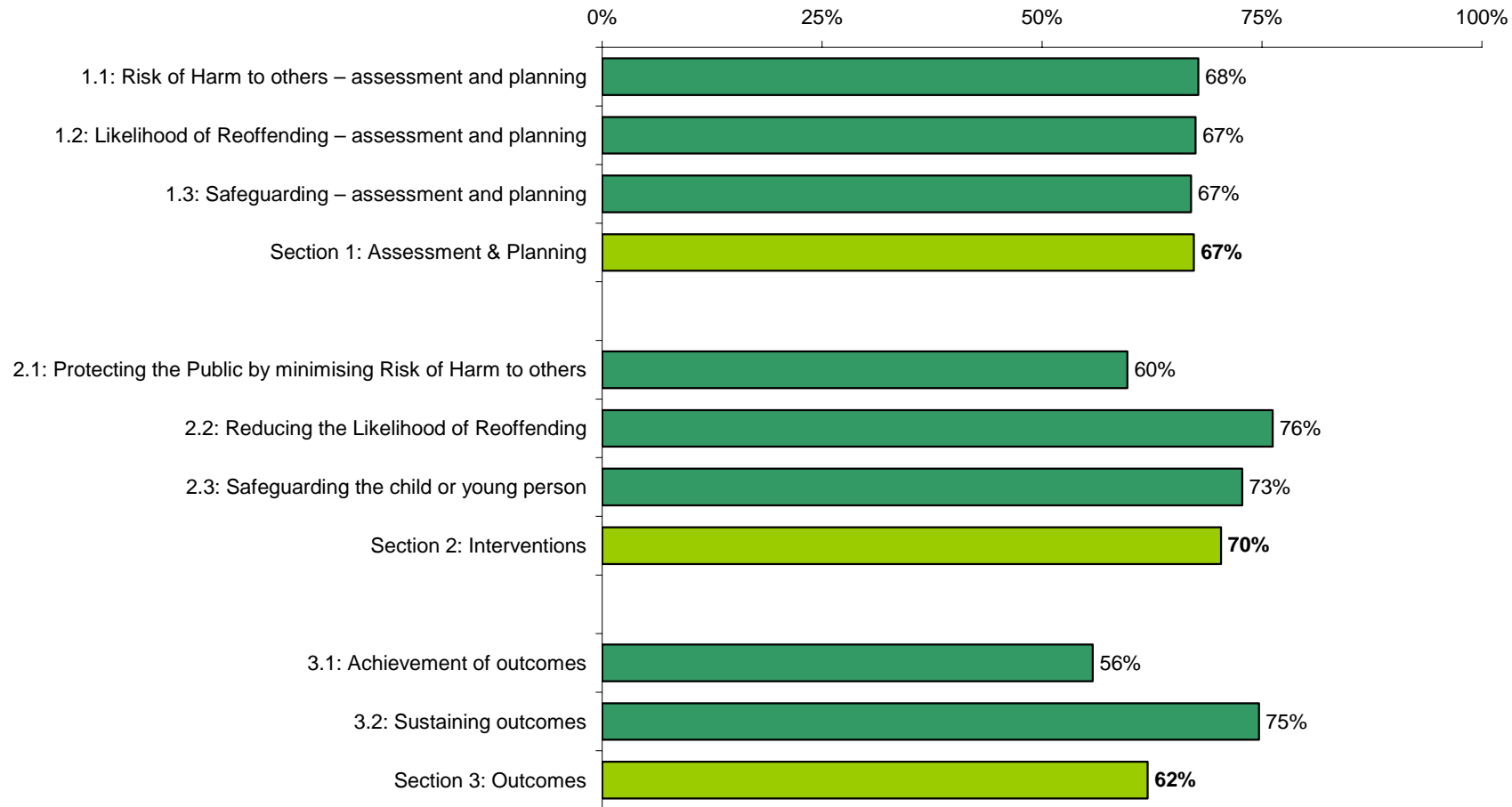
OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 62%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

Frequency and seriousness of reoffending appeared to have reduced in around half of cases, where it was possible to apply this judgement.

Appendix 1: Summary

West Sussex CCI General Criterion Scores



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

West Sussex was located in the South East region of England.

The area had a population of 753,614 as measured in the Census 2001, 9.8% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was lower than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of West Sussex was predominantly white British (96.6%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (3.4%) was below the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

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 39 per 1,000, was worse than the average for England/Wales of 38.

YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the Sussex police area. The Surrey & Sussex Probation Trust and the West Sussex Primary Care Trust covered the area.

The YOS was located within Children and Young People's Services of West Sussex County Council. It was managed by the YOS Manager.

The YOS Management Board was chaired by the Director of Children's Services.

The YOS Headquarters was in Littlehampton. The operational work of the YOS was based in Bognor-Regis, Crawley, Horsham, Littlehampton, and Worthing. ISS was provided in-house.

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.

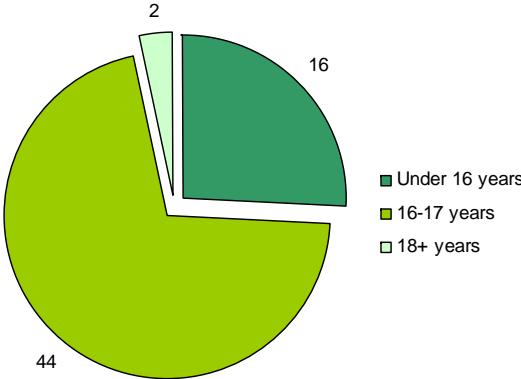
Data will be made available progressively through 2011, broken down by Local Authority area.

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

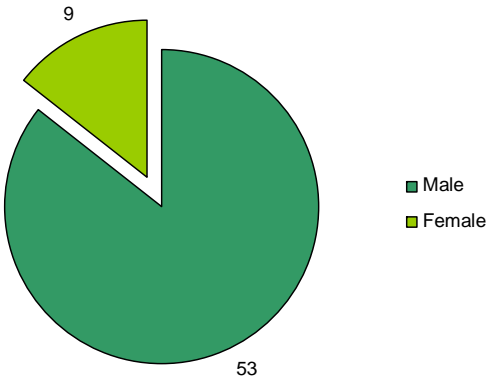
<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/>

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

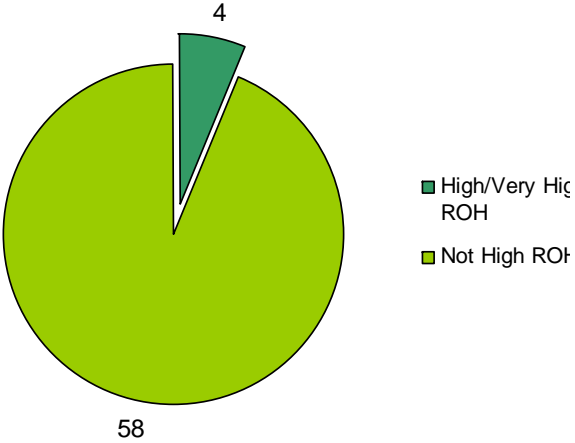
Case Sample: Age at start of Sentence



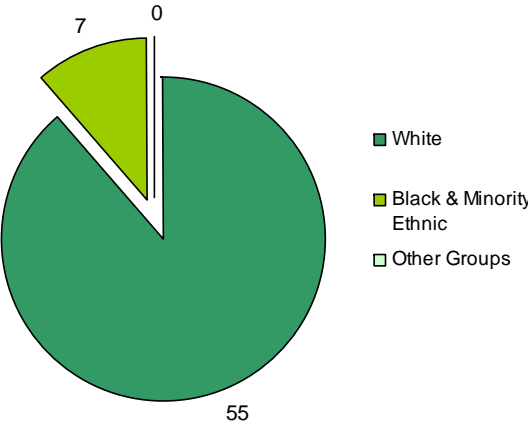
Case Sample: Gender



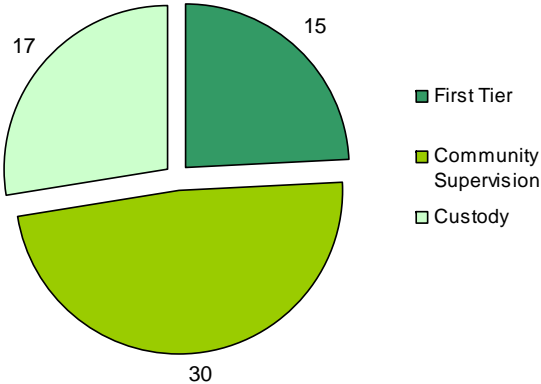
Case Sample: Risk of Harm



Case Sample: Ethnicity



Case Sample: Sentence Type



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in March 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:

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2nd Floor, Ashley House
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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/T	Youth Offending Service/Team
YRO	Youth Rehabilitation Order