



Inspection of
Youth
Offending

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Arolygiad ar y Cyd Cyfiawnder Troseddol

Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in England and Wales

Report on youth offending
work in:

Blackpool

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Blackpool 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 61% 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 61% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 66% 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.

Overall, we consider this an encouraging set of findings for Blackpool, especially given that a reinspection took place in 2008 because of the poor performance of the YOT on the first inspection. These findings reflect the progress made in the past 12 months. The YOT is now fully staffed, and we found the practitioners and managers to be positive and committed to their work. We saw clear evidence of improved practice over recent months and consider that Blackpool YOT now has good prospects for the future.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

September 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 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: 61%	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 significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
Score: 61%	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: 66%	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.

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 Asset assessment is completed when the case starts, rather than workers pulling through previous assessments (Chair of Management Board)
- (2) specifically, a timely and good quality assessment of the child or young person's vulnerability and Safeguarding needs is undertaken in every case, with a vulnerability management plan completed on time and to a sufficient standard when required (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's well-being, to make him/ her less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others*. All plans should be sensitive to diversity issues (YOT Manager)
- (4) reviews of Asset and the intervention plans are undertaken at a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOT Manager)
- (5) there is evidence in the file of regular and effective management oversight of *Risk of Harm* and vulnerability assessments, as appropriate to the specific case (YOT Manager)
- (6) enforcement action is taken sufficiently well in those cases where children and young people do not comply with the requirements of sentence (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

Eighteen children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ All children and young people reported being clear about why they had to come to the YOT. They indicated that staff told them what would happen when they attended.
- ◇ Almost all of those who responded felt that the YOT staff were interested in helping them, and listened to what they had to say.
- ◇ Most children and young people said that the YOT took action to deal with the issues they raised.
- ◇ Overall, more than two-thirds reported feeling satisfied with the service given by the YOT.

Victims

One questionnaire was completed by a victim of offending by children and young people.

- ◇ The respondent was unhappy with the quality of service given to them by the YOT. They felt that the YOT did not adequately explain the services available to them. They did not get the chance to talk about any worries about the offence or the child or young person who committed the offence, and they did not benefit from any work done by the child or young person.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.1

In order to make sure they were aware of all *RoH to others*, the case manager of a young person, who had engaged in sexually harmful behaviour, gathered information from children's social care; a neighbouring YOT; and police area and secured funding for a specialist assessment. They then arranged a risk management meeting with all relevant agencies. This meeting contributed to the completion of a comprehensive RoSH analysis and RMP, which could not have been achieved by the case manager alone.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

A case manager had developed an evaluation form for use by all children and young people at the end of their interventions and orders. The form included questions asking children and young people to consider and comment on what had changed for them since the start of the order/ intervention, as well as requesting feedback about the extent to which they felt they were treated with respect by the YOT. This information was then used by staff delivering interventions to amend the contents or style of delivery of sessions. Case managers used the feedback to improve their practice.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.1

Sarah had been excluded from school and had not been attending for some time at the start of her order. The YOT education worker was made aware of her educational issues at the point of sentence and liaised with local education providers to secure a suitable placement for her. Sarah's case manager worked hard to motivate her to reengage in education. At the end of her order Sarah had achieved 100% attendance in the last recorded period. She had a placement at a local college, a qualification, and a clear plan for her future education and training.

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:

76%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A RoSH screening was completed in 89% of cases, and on time in 71% of cases. The screening was of sufficient quality in 68% of cases, and whilst there was still room for improvement on this figure, it was positive to see that the quality of assessments of *RoH to others* had improved substantially since the reinspection.
- (2) 90% of relevant cases had RoSH analyses completed. In 84% of cases the RoSH analysis was completed on time and to a sufficient standard.
- (3) In 84% of cases the RoSH assessments drew adequately on all appropriate information including MAPPAs; other agencies; and previous assessments and information from victims.
- (4) Almost all cases which required a RMP had one. They were of sufficient quality in just over two-thirds of cases, and they were all countersigned.
- (5) The *RoH* classification recorded by the area appeared to have been correct in all except two cases.
- (6) MAPPAs cases were appropriately identified as such.
- (7) Details of RoSH assessments and management issues were communicated to all relevant staff and agencies in three-quarters of relevant cases.

Area for improvement:

- (1) Effective management oversight of *RoH* assessment was evident in only just over one-third of cases that required it. Some cases had gaps in practice which should have been picked up by managers (e.g. lack of a timely RMP, or assessments not reviewed when 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:

66%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) There was evidence of active engagement with the child or young person to carry out the initial assessment of LoR, in 86% of cases with an initial assessment.
- (2) 95% of cases had an initial assessment of LoR.
- (3) Case managers had often liaised with other relevant agencies to complete the initial assessment of LoR, including physical health and emotional/ mental health providers, substance misuse services, and the police.
- (4) Intervention plans/ referral order contracts existed for all those cases that required them. 68% of them sufficiently addressed factors relevant to the child or young person's offending.
- (5) Positive factors were included in intervention plans/ referral order contracts in 81% of cases. The plans were sensitive to victim issues in 71% of cases.
- (6) Intervention plans gave clear shape to the order (79%); focused on achievable change (76%); reflected sentencing purpose (91%); set relevant goals for the child or young person (82%); set realistic timescales (65%); and met the requirements of the national standard in 82% of cases.
- (7) Children and young people were actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process in 84% of cases. Relevant external agencies were actively and meaningfully involved in the majority of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The initial assessment of LoR was completed to a sufficient standard in only 58% of cases. In several cases this was due to the lateness of the assessment, or unclear or insufficient evidence being recorded. In a number of cases the initial assessments had been pulled through from the previous assessment without being appropriately updated, which led to historical and inaccurate information being presented as current.
- (2) Completion of the *What do YOU think?* form by children and young people contributed to the initial assessment of LoR in just over one-third of cases. However, in some cases it was clear that the forms had been used with

children and young people during the course of interventions rather than at the initial assessment stage.

- (3) The case managers had assessed the learning styles of the child or young person in less than half of cases. The education worker had undertaken learning styles assessments with some children and young people at the early stages of the orders, and these assessments had informed subsequent work with them.
- (4) Liaison with children’s social care services and ETE/ Connexions providers to inform the initial assessment of LoR was only evidenced in around half of the cases.
- (5) There was often insufficient integration of RMPs within the intervention plans. Over half of the intervention plans did not take into account Safeguarding needs, or incorporate the learning styles of the children and young people.
- (6) Around half of the intervention plans/ referral order contracts were prioritised according to *RoH*, inclusive of appropriate Safeguarding work, and sequenced according to offending-related need. Only 35% of plans were sensitive to diversity issues.
- (7) Fewer than half of the initial assessments and just over half of the intervention plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals.

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:

60%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Active and timely assessments of the Safeguarding needs of children and young people were undertaken in 33 of the 38 cases. 70% of the vulnerability screening assessments were completed on time.
- (2) A contribution had been made through the CAF and other assessments and plans designed to Safeguard the children and young people in 60% of relevant cases. Whilst a higher percentage would have been preferable, this finding did indicate an encouraging picture.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Only just over half of the vulnerability screening assessments were completed to a sufficient quality.
- (2) The Safeguarding needs of children and young people were reviewed as appropriate in 39% of cases.
- (3) VMPs were completed in 58% of the cases that required them. They were completed on time and to a sufficient standard in only 42% of cases. VMPs contributed to and informed interventions in less than half of the relevant cases.

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

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Planning as a whole:

Since taking up post approximately a year ago, the YOT Manager had worked hard to arrive at the position where the YOT was staffed by a permanent team. This had been achieved a number of months before our inspection. It was recognised that improvements to the quality of work was a longer term objective, although one which might be made more difficult to achieve due to the high case loads of case managers in the YOT.

Whilst there was still room for further improvement, these findings represented real progress in the quality of assessment and planning - one area of work for which the YOT had been heavily criticised in the past. Many changes had been needed, including the development of an effective policy for managing *RoH to others*. The YOT had taken several steps to improve work on *RoH to others*, and 'Blackpool YOT Risk Policy and Procedures' had been introduced in June 2009. There were visible signs that staff had made changes to their work in light of this, and it was clear from interviewing case managers that the policy was understandable and becoming embedded in practice.

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:

48%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Case managers and all other relevant staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings in custody in all except one case.
- (2) Appropriate resources were allocated according to the assessed *RoH* throughout the sentence in almost three-quarters of cases.
- (3) Specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in the community were identified in 72% of cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH to others* was reviewed within the required timescales in only one-third of cases. There was a review of *RoH* following a significant change in half of the relevant cases. Changes in *RoH/* acute factors were anticipated wherever feasible in only two of the ten, and were identified swiftly and acted upon appropriately in less than half of the cases.
- (2) Case managers and all other relevant staff contributed effectively to multi-agency meetings in the community in over half of the relevant cases.
- (3) Purposeful home visits were undertaken throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed in only 52% of cases, and in accordance with Safeguarding issues in 55% of cases.
- (4) High priority had been given to victim safety in only just over one-third of relevant cases. Full assessments of the safety of victims had not been carried out in most cases requiring them.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in custody were identified in half of the relevant cases, and were delivered as planned in only one-third of relevant cases.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:

General Criterion:

The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.

Score:

71%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were implemented in line with the intervention plan (73%); of good quality (74%); and designed to reduce the LoR (85%).
- (2) The YOT was appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in all except one case, even when this involved substantial travelling for the case manager to attend the reviews.
- (3) Appropriate resources were allocated according to the LoR throughout the sentence in 87% of cases.
- (4) Caseworkers actively motivated and supported children and young people through the sentence in 78% of cases during their time in custody, and in 94% of cases in the community. They reinforced positive behaviour in custody (78%) and in the community (85%).
- (5) There was evidence of active engagement with parents/ carers throughout the sentence in 70% of appropriate cases in the community.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Interventions delivered in the community were appropriate to the learning styles in only half of the cases; were sequenced appropriately in 44% of cases; and were reviewed appropriately in 56% of cases. They incorporated diversity issues in only 59% of cases.
- (2) For children and young people in custody, active engagement with parents/ carers was evident throughout the sentence in just over half of those cases.

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:

71%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) All necessary immediate action was taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in two-thirds of relevant cases in the community. Action was taken in 78% of relevant cases to safeguard and protect other affected children and young people. Whilst this represented a strength compared to previous inspection findings, these figures should still be higher.
- (2) Referrals to ensure Safeguarding had been made as necessary to other relevant agencies in most cases requiring them.
- (3) There was good evidence that the YOT workers and other relevant agencies (especially ETE/ Connexions, physical health services, emotional/ mental health services and substance misuse services) worked together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of children and young people.
- (4) Specific interventions were delivered in 76% of cases to promote Safeguarding.
- (5) All staff supported and promoted the well-being of children and young people throughout the course of the sentence in most cases.
- (6) There was substantial evidence that the education worker and health worker in the YOT carried out comprehensive assessments and relevant interventions with children and young people which were effectively communicated to case managers.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Only two of the five relevant custody cases had clear evidence that all necessary immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person.
- (2) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding incorporated those identified in the VMP in only just over half of relevant cases.
- (3) There was effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in two of the four relevant custody cases, and in less than one-third of relevant community cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 63%

COMMENTARY on Interventions as a whole:

In the previous inspections Safeguarding was identified as a particular area of concern and much work had been done on this. Staff had recently completed training and this was impacting on the quality of Safeguarding work with children and young people. Additionally, intervention plans had developed considerably since the previous inspections.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

44%

Comment:

DRASTIC improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH to others* was successfully managed in over two-thirds of cases.
- (2) All reasonable action had been taken to keep children and young people safe in 74% of relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Children and young people complied with the requirements of the sentence in just over half of the cases.
- (2) In those cases where children and young people had not complied, enforcement action had been taken sufficiently well by the YOT in only three of the 16 cases.
- (3) A reduction in factors linked to offending was evident in only 37% of cases.
- (4) There did not appear to have been a reduction in the frequency or seriousness of offending in more than two-thirds of cases.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

79%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

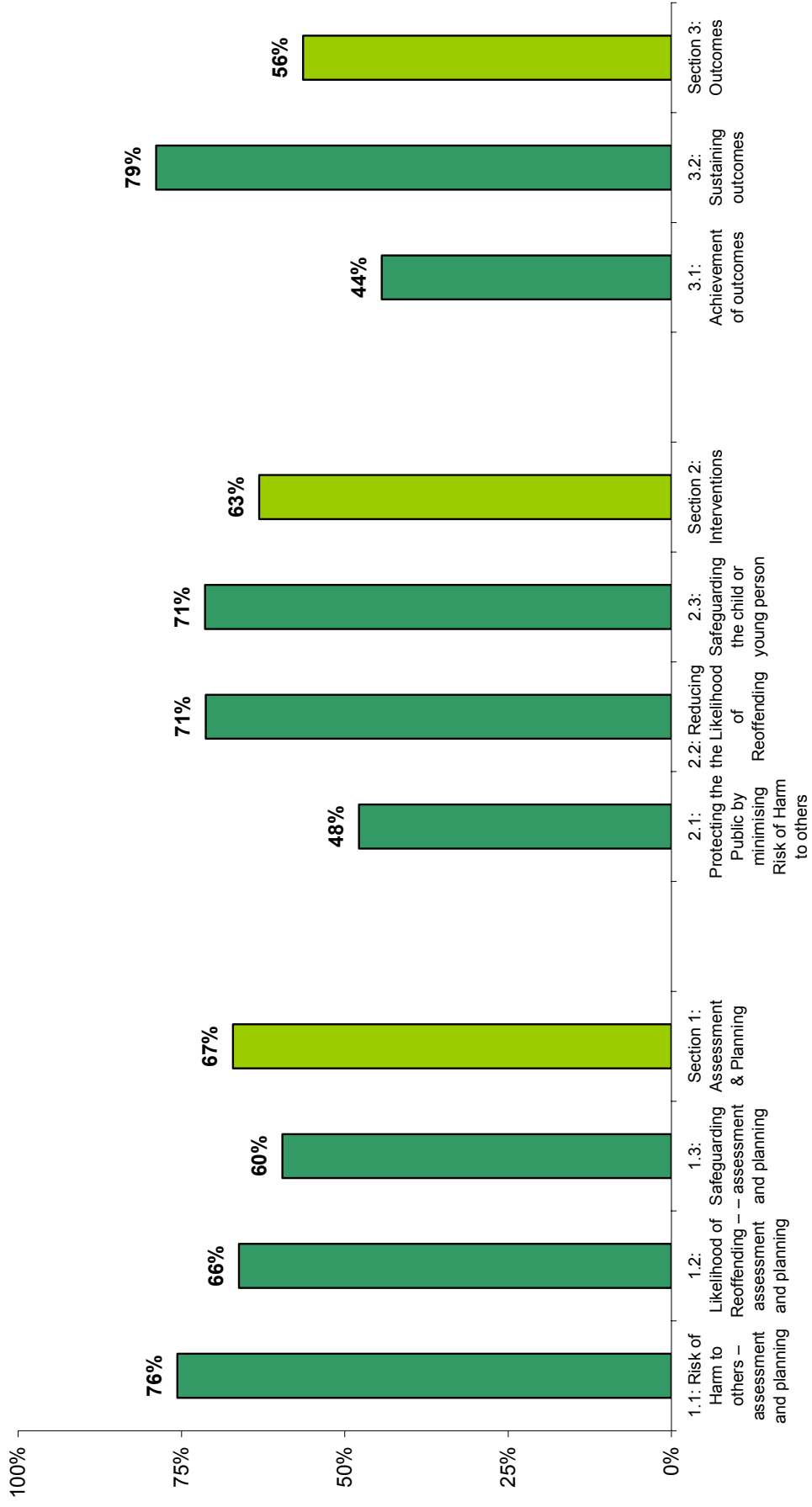
- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues in the majority of cases during the custodial phase and in the community.
- (2) Actions had been taken, or there were plans in place to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable during the custodial phase of sentence in six of the eight relevant cases, and in two-thirds of relevant cases in the community.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 56%**COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:**

Given what has already been said about the journey of the YOT in terms of developing a quality service, it is not surprising that it was yet to see successful outcomes for children and young people (as identified in Criterion 3.1 above). The improvement in outcomes will be achieved over time as attention continues to be given to the other work areas specified in this report. What was reassuring is that the YOT had already demonstrated that it had the capacity to sustain outcomes for children and young people, as described in Criterion 3.2 above.

Appendix 1: Summary

Blackpool CCI July 2009 General Criterion Scores



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

Blackpool YOT was located in the North-West region of England.

The area had a population of 142,283 as measured in the Census 2001, 9.8% of which were aged ten to 17 years old. This was slightly lower than the average for England/ Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of Blackpool was predominantly white British (98.4%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (1.6%) was below the average for England/ Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged ten to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/ 2009, at 70.5 per 1,000, were above the average for England/ Wales of 46.

YOT

The YOT boundaries were within those of the Lancashire police and probation areas. The Blackpool PCT covered the area.

The YOT was part of the Targeted Services section within the Children and Young People Directorate of Blackpool Council. It was managed by the senior service manager for Targeted Services.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Assistant Director of Targeted Services. All statutory partners attended regularly.

ISSP was provided in-house.

YJB Performance Data

The YJB summary of national indicators available at the time of the inspection was for the period April 2008 to March 2009.

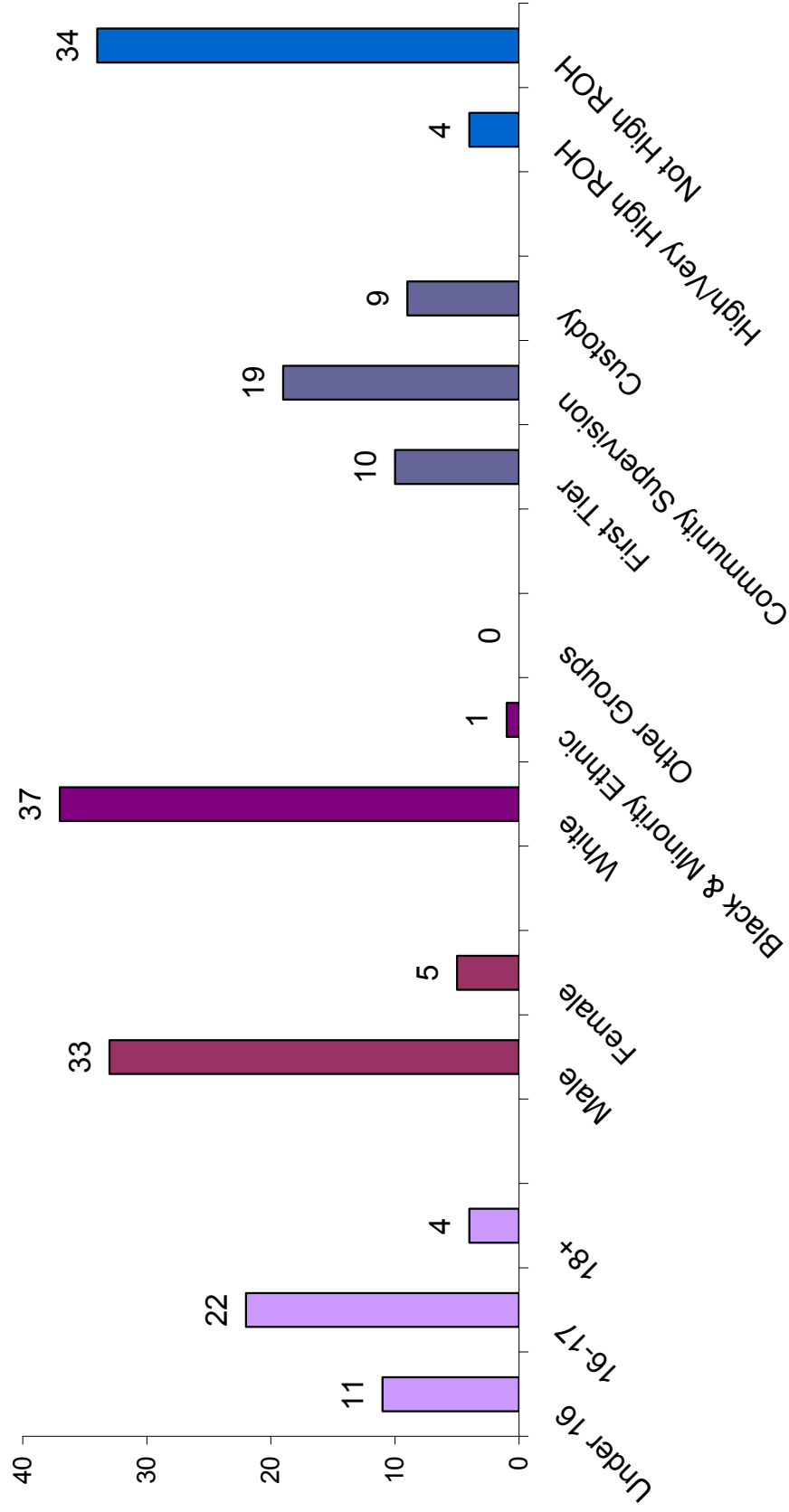
Blackpool's performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOT were in suitable education, training or employment was 70.9%. This was an improvement on the previous year, but below the England average of 72.4%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 84.9%. This was worse than the previous year and worse than the England average of 95.3%.

The "Reoffending rate after nine months" was 84%, slightly better than the England average of 85% (See Glossary).

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

Case sample information: Blackpool



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in July 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 YOT.

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	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 and Surveillance Programme – 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
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
"Reoffending rate after 9 months"	A measure used by the Youth Justice Board. 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>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 'Risk of Harm' enables the necessary attention to be given to those offenders 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 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