



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:

Tameside

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in Tameside 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 57% 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 52% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 61% 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.

We also found that there was a considerable amount of work in progress aimed at bringing about practice improvement. This linked to the appointment of the current YOT manager in February 2009. Because the cases inspected were made up of orders started in January 2009, very little of the work done to generate quality improvement showed through from this case sample.

Overall we consider this a relatively encouraging set of findings. Given the recent positive developments implemented by the new YOT manager, and notwithstanding that there is still a considerable distance to travel, Tameside YOT has demonstrated that it has the potential to improve in the future.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

October 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: 57%	Comment: SUBSTANTIAL 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: 52%	Comment: SUBSTANTIAL 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: 61%	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 assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed, as appropriate to the specific case (YOT Manager)
- (2) 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 young person's well-being, to make them less likely to reoffend and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOT Manager)
- (3) the plan of work with the case is regularly reviewed and correctly recorded in Asset with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOT Manager)
- (4) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, as appropriate to the specific case (YOT Manager).

Furthermore:

- (5) work should be undertaken to develop a shared definition of vulnerability and Safeguarding which is broad and appropriate to the YOT's role (YOT Manager)
- (6) work should be undertaken to develop a common understanding and interpretation of the definition of risk of serious harm, and clarity as to the process of its assessment, planning and review (YOT Manager)
- (7) as well as working with other Greater Manchester YOTs to resolve the difficulties of getting victim information, work should be instigated to agree ways of using the information when it is available, both to ensure victim safety and also to provide an extra dimension to the work with children and young people (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

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

- ◇ The children and young people's responses were overwhelmingly positive.
- ◇ All of the respondents understood why they had to attend the YOT and indicated that the staff were interested in listening to what they had to say and in helping them.
- ◇ The vast majority of children and young people were told what would happen during their time with the YOT and agreed that action had been taken as a result of something that they had raised.
- ◇ Thirteen respondents considered that they understood their offending behaviour better and made better decisions as a result of their time with the YOT.
- ◇ Fourteen considered themselves less likely to offend in the future.
- ◇ Of the 22 children and young people who completed a questionnaire 20 declare themselves to be fully (12) or mostly (eight) satisfied with the service they had received.

Victims

No questionnaires were completed by victims of offending by children and young people.

- ◇ It was a shame that there were no responses from victims. Perhaps this supports the point made in the report about the need for this area of work to receive some urgent attention.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.2

Yvonne was serving a custodial sentence for the first time. Her case manager had assessed her as having multiple needs, including substance misuse, emotional health needs and being at risk of self-harm. In addition to this she presented a medium RoSH to others. The case manager contacted all the relevant agencies and arranged for a representative from each to attend a planning meeting in the institution. This was a way of ensuring that all of the relevant issues were addressed and that everyone involved in Yvonne's case knew what was happening and could plan their contribution in the light of that knowledge.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

The objectives in George's intervention plan had been written after a full discussion with him. The case manager used George's own language to define the objectives; so that he fully understood what was being proposed; and was able to meaningfully contribute to reviewing what had gone on; and whether or not he had achieved the objectives initially set. It was particularly pleasing to see objectives written in the first person.

Outcomes

General Criterion: 3.2

Katie was having a work session looking at budgeting. She named it "**B** for **B**udgeting". The session included discussion about "**B**udgeting for **B**ooze and **B**us fare" and she further identified "**B**oredom" if she could not get to the YOT which would end in "**B**reach". This was a good example of working to ensure that the child or young person would remember the work that had been undertaken. Involving her in the design of delivery garnered her ownership.

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:

61%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) RoSH screens were completed in 87% of the sample cases and the vast majority of them were completed on time.
- (2) In three-quarters of the cases where a full RoSH analysis was required, one was completed.
- (3) We agreed with the RoSH classification in 79% of cases.
- (4) 87% of the full analyses were completed on time, and a similar percentage drew adequately on other relevant information.
- (5) In all but one case there was clear evidence that the RoSH assessment had been forwarded to the custodial establishment within 24 hours of sentence.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) RoSH screens should be completed in all cases and when there is any indication of harmful behaviour should lead on to a full RoSH analysis. Five cases in the sample did not have a screen completed and four that should have had a full analysis did not.
- (2) Nearly half of the RoSH screens were judged to be of insufficient quality. In the majority of these cases it was the failure to include either a previous conviction or a concerning behaviour in the screen that led to this judgement.
- (3) Only 46% of RoSH full analyses were assessed as being of a sufficient quality. The main gap in these pieces of work was the absence of a proper understanding of victim issues, including protection for the victim.
- (4) We found few examples of RMPs and of those that had been completed 30% were on time and only 10% were judged to be of sufficient quality.

Discussions with staff suggested that this was not an area of work in which they felt particularly knowledgeable or confident. To address this, the YOT had already put in place significant work to bring about improvement.

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: 55%	Comment: <i>SUBSTANTIAL improvement required</i>

Strengths:

- (1) There was an initial assessment of LoR in all but one of the cases in the sample.
- (2) It was pleasing to find evidence in 71% of an active engagement with the child or young person in order to inform the process. This contributed to success being more likely from the outset of contact.
- (3) Three-quarters were judged to have been completed to a sufficient standard. This judgement was based upon the quality of the evidence provided to support the score given for each of the factors linked to offending.
- (4) In all relevant cases the LoR assessment had been forwarded to the custodial establishment within 24 hours of sentence.
- (5) All cases had an intervention plan or referral order contract and 62% of them were judged sufficiently to address offending related issues. In the majority of cases this meant an intervention was identified to address a factor that had a score of two or more in the assessment.
- (6) 90% of intervention plans were judged sufficiently to reflect the sentencing purpose and the national standards.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Where LoR assessments were not judged to be of a sufficient standard, the main reason was because there had been a failure to identify vulnerability issues. The team appeared to have a number of categories, which they agreed rendered a child or young person vulnerable, such as being sentenced to custody. Beyond that, however, there seemed to be little commonality in terms of staff interpretation of vulnerability.

- (2) In 52% of cases parents/ carers had been actively engaged. Clearly it is more difficult to make this sort of arrangement with them, but once again, success at doing so will support the child or young person in achieving the successful completion of the requirements of their order.
- (3) Intervention planning required improvement and this could be achieved by attention being paid to sequencing of interventions. Some thought being given, as to the order in which work should be done so as to ensure that each activity had the maximum impact, would give the plan better shape and make reviewing more specific and useful.
- (4) Only 57% of intervention plans were reviewed at appropriate intervals. Many were set for the length of the order and some of the reviews that were done were not sufficiently specific.

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: 56%	Comment: SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) 92% of the cases in the sample had an Asset vulnerability screen completed and the vast majority of these were completed on time.
- (2) Where there was an immediate Safeguarding issue we found good evidence of active liaison and information sharing with the custodial establishment in 78% of relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Case managers had completed VMPs in 54% of the cases in the sample. However, inspectors considered that there was a need for such a plan in 72%. This may be indicative of a narrowness of definition of vulnerability or Safeguarding and the team would do well to give consideration to a shared definition that was as wide as reasonably possible.
- (2) Of the VMPs that were completed by the team only 33% were judged to be of a sufficient standard. In some cases this was simply because they were prepared too late to be useful, but in most of them it reflected the thinness of the issues covered.

- (3) As a consequence of the latter points, management oversight of vulnerability assessment was not considered to be sufficient. There was no system to assist managers in identifying a case where vulnerability issues had been missed by the case manager and so not forwarded for countersigning.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 56%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

Tameside YOT was initially inspected in summer 2008. Shortly after that inspection the established manager retired and an agency manager was appointed to 'hold the fort'. The current manager was only appointed in February 2009. A number of key quality measures had been put in place since that date. These included specific responsibility by a single operational manager for RoSH issues and another manager for vulnerability/ Safeguarding work. There had also been a quality audit process introduced, and all staff commented very positively about the changes in the months since February 2009. Because the case sample for the inspection needed to have been running for a sufficient length of time, we looked at community orders that started in January 2009 and at custodial sentences that started between October and December 2008. One consequence was that many of the recently introduced processes were not evident in the caseload. Albeit that some of the areas for improvement identified in this report were already being addressed.

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:

54%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) The engagement with partner services, in developing multi-agency approaches to work with children and young people, was judged to be a strength in Tameside, with 89% of relevant cases showing evidence of this happening effectively.
- (2) Appropriate resources matched to the assessed *RoH* were correctly identified and allocated in 87% of cases.
- (3) There was evidence that the case managers identified changes in *RoH* factors swiftly.
- (4) In three-quarters of the cases inspected specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* whilst in custody were identified

Areas for improvement:

- (1) There was little evidence of home visiting having been carried out in accordance with the child or young person's level of *RoH* and it was judged this happened sufficiently in only 40% of the relevant cases. This meant that a significant source of information about behaviour was being missed. As a consequence assessments and reviews were less well informed, leading to less effective planning.
- (2) The identified specific interventions were not linked to a process of assessment and risk management planning. This then raises a question about the efficacy of their interventions identified for the individual child or young person concerned.
- (3) Insufficient attention was paid to victim safety. One-quarter of the sample involved offences of violence against the person and so had a direct victim. In addition, a further 23% of the sample involved robbery or a public order offence, which clearly would also have involved at least one direct victim.

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:

63%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) The interventions that were identified in the plan were designed to reduce the LoR in 87% of cases.
- (2) Appropriate resources matched to the assessed LoR were identified and allocated in 92% of cases.
- (3) There was very good evidence, both in the case files and from all our discussions with staff, of a high level of active motivation, support and positive reinforcement to the children and young people. Both in custody and in the community. This reflected a staff team who had a positive approach to children and young people and to their work. They recognised the importance of pointing them in the right direction, both when undertaking formal work with them but perhaps more importantly during informal contact as well.
- (4) There was appropriate involvement in the review of interventions in custody in 89% of the relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In only 39% of cases were the identified interventions considered to be appropriate to the child or young person's learning style.
- (2) There was sufficient evidence of interventions incorporating necessary diversity issues in only 32% of 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:

65%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In three-quarters of custodial cases all necessary immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person. In addition, in all relevant custody cases that involved a RoH to another child or young person all necessary immediate action had been taken.
- (2) The good level of joint agency working, already mentioned, was evidenced again in terms of the high level of involvement of all workers, especially education and Connexions, in promoting the Safeguarding of children and young people.
- (3) For children and young people in the community, with relevant needs, all necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding had been made to other agencies in 82% of cases.
- (4) We identified that the well-being of children and young people had been supported and promoted in 81% of relevant community orders.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Perhaps as a consequence of the absence of an agreed definition of Safeguarding and/ or vulnerability, specific interventions to address vulnerability were identified in only 64% of cases and appropriately reviewed in just 46%.
- (2) In custody cases the proportion was slightly lower. Once again this linked to the absence of a system for team managers to identify those that should have been sent for countersigning which the case manager had not identified as having a vulnerability or Safeguarding issue.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 62%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

Overall, staff from Tameside YOT undersold themselves as far as case recording was concerned. In interview they described contact and work done which was not reflected in the case files and, for the most part, when we pointed this out to them they recognized that fact. There was a need for staff to look upon recording as something that had purpose for themselves and for the child or young person as well as for the organisation as a whole.

The absence of a focus on victim work was a concern, not only because it raised questions about the service to victims themselves, but case managers were working without the benefit of knowing the impact of the child or young person's behaviour on the victim.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

54%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) 70% of the children and young people in the inspection sample had complied fully with the requirements of their sentence.
- (2) Of those children and young people who had not complied, enforcement action had been taken sufficiently well in 73% of cases. Staff described good working relationships with the youth court, which helped them to feel confident when returning a child or young person for breach but asking for the order to continue. Sentencers generally cooperated with that intention.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The *RoH* presented by children and young people within the sample had been effectively managed in only 41% of relevant cases
- (2) In 62% of cases there was sufficient evidence that all reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe over the life of the order.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

78%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) It was clear that staff were alert to the importance of linking children and young people into existing community provision, so that at the end of their period of supervision they would be able to continue being supported without having to gain access via the criminal justice system. There was evidence of this happening in an organised way in all of the custody cases; and in 85% of those in the community.
- (2) There was sufficient evidence in 75% of cases from custody; and 67% in the community that case managers had specifically delivered activities in a way as to ensure that outcomes achieved were sustainable.

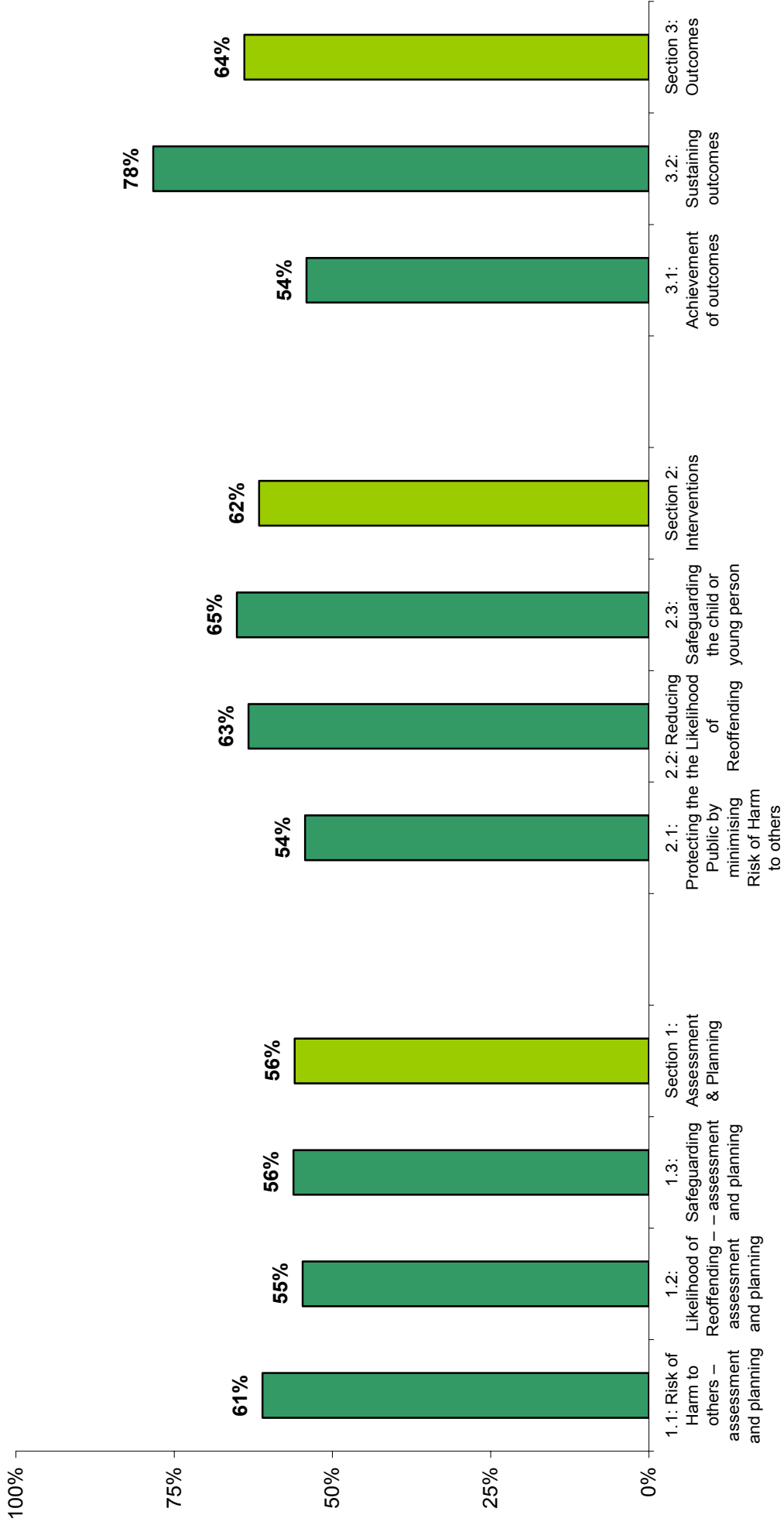
OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 64%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

Although not resulting from as planned and controlled an approach as it should have been, case managers from Tameside YOT demonstrated an attitude and approach to their work which was clearly having an impact. There were risks with this and the YOT needed to ensure that the correct process of assessment and planning was implemented followed by the delivery of the evidentially correct interventions. This would present the possibility of improving on what were already a good set of outcomes.

Appendix 1: Summary

Tameside CCI July 2009 General Criterion Scores



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

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

The area had a population of 213,043 as measured in the Census 2001, 11.3% 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 Tameside was predominantly white British (94.6%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (5.4%) was below the average for England/ Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for children and young people aged ten to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/ 2009 at 50 per 1,000, were above the average for England/ Wales of 46.

YOT

The YOT boundaries were within those of the Greater Manchester police and probation areas. The Tameside and Glossop PCT covered the area.

The YOT was located within Children's Services. It was managed by the Assistant Director for Children's Services.

The YOT Management Board was chaired by the Deputy Director for Children's Services. Most statutory partners attended regularly.

The YOT Headquarters and operational base was in the Ashton under Lyne.

YJB Performance Data

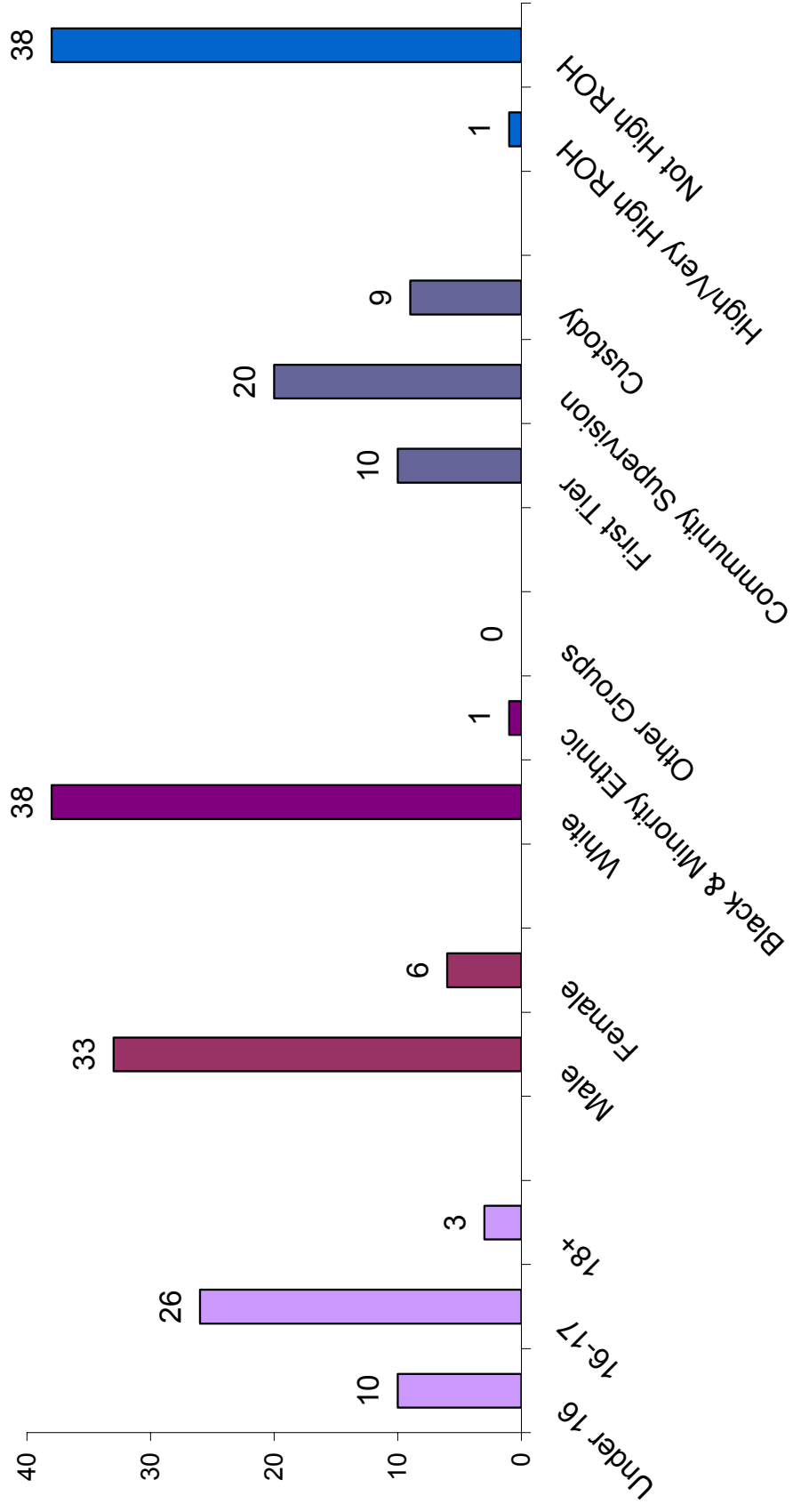
The YJB summary of national indicators available at the time of the inspection was for the period April 2008 to March 2009.

Tameside's performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOT were in suitable education, training or employment was 72.3%. 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 98.7%. This was worse than the previous year but better than the England average of 95.3%.

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

Case sample information: Tameside



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