



Offender Management Inspection 2:

Aggregate findings across three English regions, including findings by diversity

March 2011

Key findings

- This report provides aggregate findings across three regions from HMI Probation's second round of Offender Management Inspections (OMI 2) which is covering all NOMS Probation Trusts over a three-year period from September 2009. The findings in this report cover the 15 Probation Trust areas inspected so far and are based on scrutiny of representative samples of cases in each area.
- Overall, these findings indicate that much good work is being undertaken with adult offenders, but that there remains considerable scope for further improvement in certain specific aspects.
- On the main ("headline") elements of work inspected in OMI 2:
 - the overall average percentage of work to keep to a minimum each offender's *Risk of Harm to others*, that HMI Probation judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality, was 72%
 - the overall average percentage of work, to *make each individual less likely to reoffend*, that HMI Probation judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality, was 71%
 - the overall average percentage of Compliance and Enforcement work - aimed at ensuring that each individual offender serves his/her sentence - that HMI Probation judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality, was 79%.

For each of these elements there was some, but relatively small, range in the percentages between individual Trust areas, with no individual Trust showing a score which required an early reinspection.

- In 73% of all cases (and 80% of high RoH cases) all reasonable action was taken to keep to a minimum *Risk of Harm to others*.
- In 68% of all cases (but 84% of high RoH cases), appropriate priority was accorded to victim safety by the offender manager and other workers.
- In only 37% of all cases (and 65% of high RoH cases) was there management involvement in child safeguarding issues.
- In 80% of all cases, interventions were delivered according to the requirements of the sentence.
- In 74% of all cases, constructive interventions encouraged and challenged the offender to take responsibility for their actions and decisions related to offending, while in the community.
- In 90% of all cases, every effort had been made to promote offender compliance, and in 87% of cases effective action had, where necessary, been taken to secure compliance with all interventions.
- In 80% of all cases (and 88% of high *RoH*), breach action or recall was instigated on all occasions when required.
- In general, the quality of work with cases assessed as high Risk of Harm was somewhat better than that for all cases as a whole.
- When analysed by diversity characteristics, there was no evidence of any major difference in quality of work by gender, ethnicity, reported disability or age. However, where there were differences, in respect of age, there was evidence that some aspects of work were done sufficiently well with older offenders somewhat more often than with younger adult offenders.

Foreword

This report on aggregate findings from inspections under our OMI 2 inspection programme so far is on generally similar lines to the aggregate reports by HMI Probation on previous area inspection programmes of adult offending work. It is also on similar lines to our recently published aggregate report on the Core Case Inspections of Youth Offending work.

The report includes aggregate findings for specific aspects within the main (“headline”) elements of work inspected in OMI 2 - *Risk of Harm to others, Likelihood of Reoffending, and Compliance and Enforcement*. We think this is important in providing a clear picture as to what comprises good quality work on these very important elements, and how the practice we are observing during the OMI 2 matches up to this.

We hope the report will be of value to practitioners and policymakers in considering how to improve practice further, as well as providing a wider audience with a clear and specific picture of probation work.

As in previous aggregate reports, this report includes analyses by ethnicity and other diversity characteristics of offenders. (We do not make such analyses in individual OMI 2 reports because the small number of cases involved would make them of questionable value.) Overall, our findings in this aggregate report do not suggest any major overall disparity in the quality of work between different groups of offenders in relation to their diversity. It is pleasing to note that a shortfall observed in certain past inspection findings in the quality of some work with BME offenders compared to white offenders appears very largely to have disappeared. However, we would encourage practitioners and policymakers to continue efforts to ensure that there are no disparities in the quality of work with offenders in relation to ethnicity or other diversity characteristics. In this connection they will wish to consider the indications that, on some aspects of work, the quality of work done with younger adult offenders may be somewhat weaker than with older offenders.

We will in due course publish further aggregate findings from the OMI 2 inspection programme, as it progresses.

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HM Chief Inspector of Probation

March 2011

Background

1. Since September 2009 HM Inspectorate of Probation has been undertaking its second round of offender management inspections (OMI 2) and has completed inspections in three English regions comprising 15 Probation Trusts. The OMI 2 programme is inspecting offender management in all 35 NOMS Probation Trusts over the three year period from September 2009.

2. We publish a report on offender management in each Probation Trust area at the time of the inspection, and this is available on HMI Probation's website. During the period from September 2009 to October 2010 we carried out inspections under the OMI 2 programme in each Trust area in three English regions - the East of England, South East, and East Midlands regions - a total of 15 inspections. In this report we now publish aggregate key findings from the OMI 2 across these three English regions.

3. The main element of OMI 2 is the scrutiny of a representative sample of individual offender cases, and assessing how often the work with each case was done to a sufficiently high level of quality. The purpose of offender management has usefully been characterised as to 'Punish, Help, Change and Control' each individual offender, in accordance with the needs of the case. Our headline findings in OMI 2 can be related to these 'plain language' purposes. We give particular attention to the 'Control' purpose – the Public Protection aspect of our work – since this is where independent inspection can add most value.

4. Accordingly in each OMI 2 inspection report we present "headline scores" for the following main ("headline") elements of offender management work:

- work to keep to a minimum each individual's Risk of Harm to others
Action to protect the public – the 'Control' purpose
- work to make each individual less likely to reoffend – the 'Help' and 'Change' purposes
- compliance and enforcement work: work aimed at ensuring the individual serves his/ her sentence – the 'Punish' purpose

The scores indicate, for each type of work, the percentage of the work examined which we in HMI Probation judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.

4. In assessing these main ("headline") elements of work as above, cases are assessed on HMI Probation's defined and published criteria, which are structured into the following three main sections:

- assessment and sentence planning
- implementation of interventions
- achieving and sustaining planned outcomes

We also produce scores for each of these ‘general criteria’.

5. For each case, the scrutiny includes an examination of the case record and an in-depth interview with the offender manager, based on a checklist with a defined set of questions, each relating to a specific aspect of work, which reflects the inspection criteria. Each question involves an assessment as to whether that aspect of work in that case was done to a sufficiently high level of quality or not. Each question contributes to one of the “general criteria” scores, and a number of the questions also contribute to one or more of the “headline” scores.

Definition of samples

6. The sample size for each OMI 2 varies from 100 to around 220 depending on the size of the Probation Trust. The cases are those of offenders who have been under the supervision of the Trust for between about six and nine months.

7. The sample in each Trust area is structured to ensure that the proportions of female and of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) cases examined fully reflects the Trust’s caseload.

8. Arrangements are similarly made to ensure that the sample contains sufficient number of high Risk of Harm (*RoH*) cases in order to obtain a clear picture of work in such cases. For this purpose, the identification of “High Risk of Harm” cases is based on cases assessed as such by the probation staff under the OASys system. It should be noted that the classification of these cases under OASys is in terms of ‘low’, ‘medium’, ‘high’ or ‘very high’ risk of “serious harm”.

9. For its own work on public protection, HMI Probation uses the term and concept of “*Risk of Harm*” rather than “*Risk of Serious Harm*”. However for the purpose of identifying cases for sampling as above, the available classification from OASys - ‘high’ or ‘very high’ *Risk of Serious Harm* - is used. On this subject, see also the Glossary.

10. The dataset for this report – consisting of the case samples across the 15 inspections in the first three English regions in aggregate – comprises 2,213 case assessments.

11. The charts in Annex 1 show a breakdown of the total cases in this dataset, by main characteristics.

FINDINGS PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT

In this report, we present the following findings:

- “Headline” and “general criteria” scores are shown, across all the three regions (15 inspections) in aggregate. (Chart 1)
- “Headline” scores for each of the 15 inspections in the Probation Trust areas. (Chart 2)
- Aggregate findings for certain key specific aspects⁽¹⁾ of work on general matters and on each of the “headline” issues, derived from the defined set of questions used in the scrutiny of cases:
 - general Offender Management matters (Table 3)
 - work to keep to a minimum each individual’s *Risk of Harm to others* (Table 4)
 - work to make each individual less likely to reoffend (Table 5)
 - compliance and enforcement work (Table 6)
- Analyses of all of the specific aspects of work covered in Tables 3 - 6 (ie 75 aspects in total), and of the ‘headline’ and ‘general criteria’ scores, by:
 - whether the offender was on licence or a community order (Table 7)
 - diversity characteristics of the offender:
 - gender (Table 8),
 - ethnicity (Table 9),
 - reported disability (Table 10),
 - age (Table 11).

Following each table with the findings for the specific aspects is a chart analysing the “headline” and “general criteria” scores (as shown in Chart 1) by the characteristic concerned.

Tables 3-11 indicate, using the following symbols, whether the difference between the findings shown is statistically significant, at the 0.1%, 1% and 5% levels, respectively:

***** less than 0.1% - highly statistically significant**

**** less than 1% - very statistically significant**

*** less than 5% - statistically significant**

Other differences are likely to have arisen by chance.

¹ These key aspects comprise some, but not all, of the aspects contributing to the relevant headline score.

In considering findings broken down by certain diversity characteristics - for example, gender - it should be borne in mind that some differences may reflect factors such as patterns of offending. These issues have not been explored for the purpose of this analysis - which focuses on the inspection findings themselves - but might be borne in mind for further investigation.

In interpreting the findings, and particularly those for individual Trust areas, it should be borne in mind that they derive from inspections carried out over about a 12 month period.

“Headline” and “general criteria” scores in aggregate

Chart 1 shows aggregate “headline” and “general criteria” scores, across all the 15 Probation Trust areas in aggregate, and the range between individual Trusts.

The findings therefore show aggregate “headline” scores:

- for work to keep to a minimum the *Risk of Harm to others*, of 72%, with scores for individual Trust areas ranging from 64% to 80%
- for work to *make each individual less likely to reoffend*, of 71%, with scores for individual Trust areas ranging from 43% to 87%
- for work on Compliance and Enforcement, of 79%, with scores for individual Trust areas ranging from 69% to 85%.

The findings also show aggregate scores for Assessment and Sentence Planning, Implementation of Interventions, and Achieving and Sustaining Planned Outcomes, of 76%, 76% and 57%, respectively.

In interpreting the findings on ‘Outcomes’, it should be borne in mind that, while in principle these findings indicate what supervision is achieving, in practice the information is by necessity just a snapshot of the initial outcomes achieved in only the first 6-9 months of supervision, and for which the evidence is sometimes only provisional.

Overall, while the above findings indicate much sound work, there is clearly still scope for further improvement.

The “headline” scores for each of the 15 individual Probation Trust inspections, set out in chronological order of the date of fieldwork, is shown in Chart 2. Some caution is required in comparing scores between individual Probation Trust areas.

Chart 1 : Offender Management Inspection 2 - East, South East and East Midlands

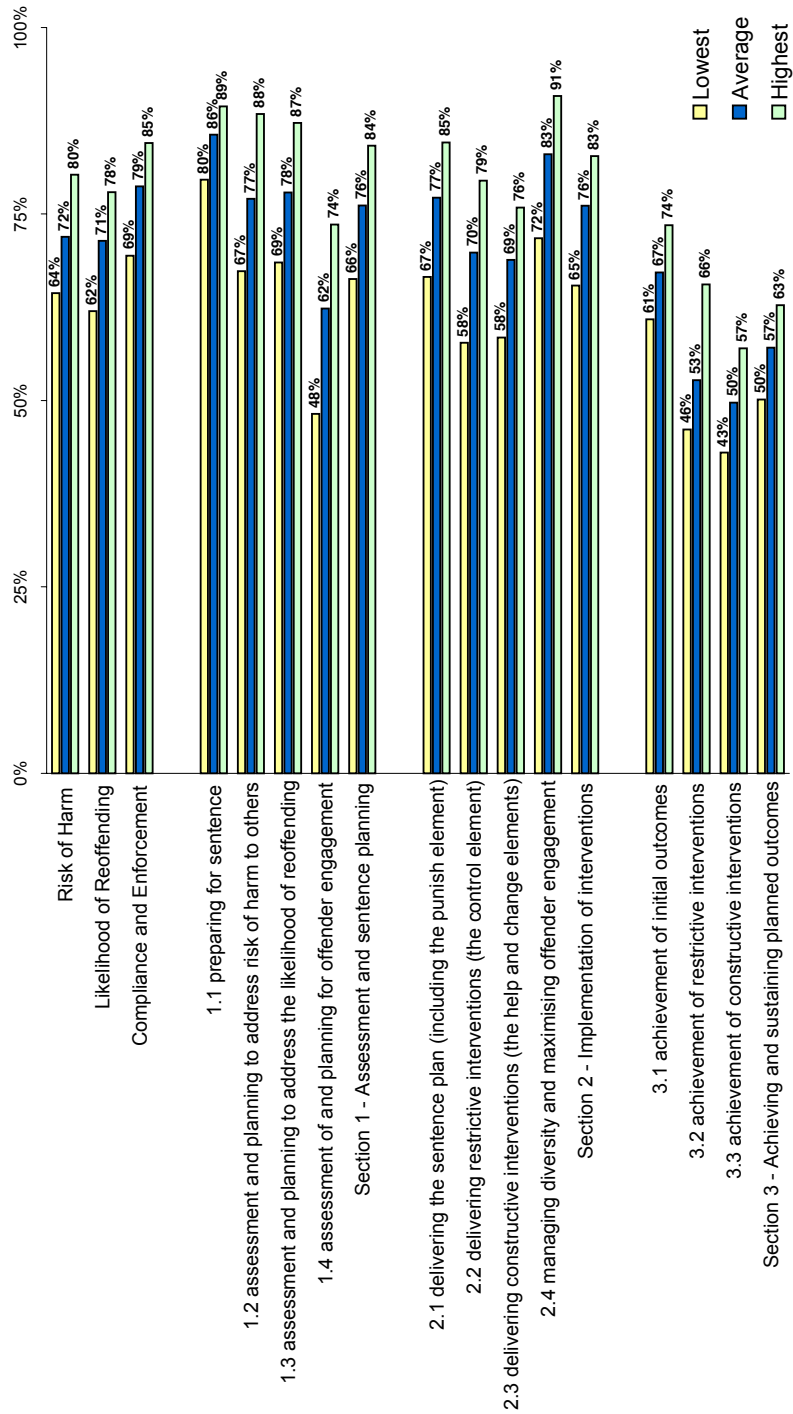
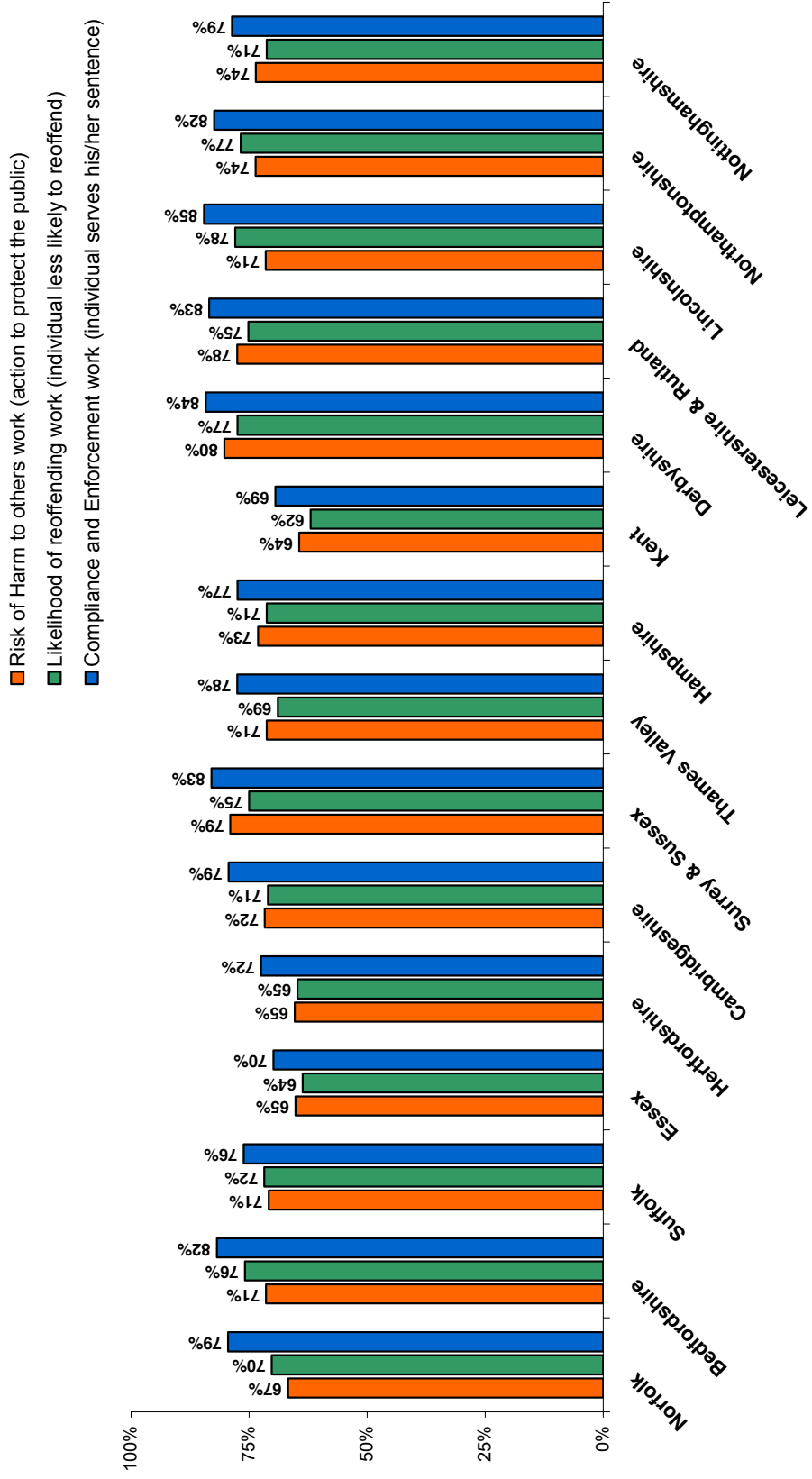


Chart 2: OMI 2 Probation Trust Headline Scores



TABLES 3-6: FINDINGS FOR KEY SPECIFIC ASPECTS RELATING TO “HEADLINE” AND OTHER MAIN ISSUES

Table 3: Findings for key aspects relating to general Offender Management

Table 3 shows findings for 31 key aspects of general Offender Management considered in OMI 2. Some main points are:

- For 19 of the 31 key aspects, the work done with offenders on that aspect was rated as done sufficiently well in 60% or more of all the cases scrutinised. For 12 of the 31 key aspects the work was rated as done sufficiently well in 75% or more of the cases.
- In 84% of all cases, a sentence plan was completed in the required timescales at the start of supervision, and in 83% of all cases the sentence plan was reviewed in line with required timescales.
- In 80% of all cases, interventions were delivered according to the requirements of the sentence.
- In 80% of all cases (and 88% of high *RoH*), breach action or recall was instigated on all occasions when required.
- In only 47% of all cases (and 58% of high *RoH*) was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change.
- There were relatively low scores for work on learning needs. In only 51% of all cases was sufficient information, advice and guidance provided to the offender regarding learning needs, and in only 35% of cases was there evidence of progress regarding the offender’s learning and skill development.
- For the majority of the key aspects (18 of the 31) there was no statistically significant difference in the quality of the work between high *RoH* cases and all cases as a whole. However for each of the 13 key aspects where there was a statistically significant difference, the proportion of cases rated ‘done sufficiently well’ was higher for high *RoH* cases than for all cases as a whole - ie Probation staff appear to do better quality work with the cases they assess as high *RoH*.

Key specific aspect of general offender management	High and very high risk of harm cases		All cases		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the pre-sentence report include an accurate analysis of the ROH posed by the offender?	87%	209	72%	1060	***
Did the pre-sentence report include an accurate analysis of the LOR?	88%	209	85%	1060	--

Key specific aspect of general offender management	High and very high risk of harm cases		All cases		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was the proposal proportionate to the seriousness of the offence?	93%	208	91%	1166	--
Did the pre-sentence report contain an outline sentence plan?	78%	201	74%	814	--
Was a full RoSH analysis completed on time?	88%	437	84%	1779	*
Was the risk management plan completed on time?	98%	440	91%	1545	***
Did the risk management plan accurately describe how the objectives of the sentence plan and other activities would address RoH issues and protect actual and potential victims?	50%	436	39%	1570	***
At the start of sentence or release from custody on licence or transfer into this Area, was a sentence plan completed in required timescales?	85%	437	84%	2192	--
At the start of sentence or release from custody on licence or transfer into this Area, was a sentence plan informed by relevant assessments?	82%	440	75%	2191	**
Did the sentence plan contain outcome focused objectives?	62%	421	64%	2022	--
Did the sentence plan clearly define roles and responsibilities for all involved in the case?	59%	423	59%	2030	--
Was a "Skills For Life" screening carried out at start of sentence?	63%	367	65%	1899	--
Was a full and timely diagnostic assessment of learning and skills needs carried out?	32%	245	32%	1253	--
Was a learning plan developed for this offender?	17%	218	18%	1067	--

Key specific aspect of general offender management	High and very high risk of harm cases		All cases		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Were interventions delivered according to the requirements of the sentence?	78%	441	80%	2198	--
Does the frequency of contact arranged facilitate the requirements of the sentence?	92%	438	90%	2191	--
Was breach action/recall instigated on all occasions when required in this case?	88%	110	80%	705	*
Was the LoR assessment reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales?	79%	380	74%	1861	**
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales?	75%	395	69%	1920	**
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	58%	239	47%	1029	***
Was the sentence plan reviewed in line with required timescales?	86%	394	83%	2005	--
Was the sentence plan reviewed following a significant change?	61%	241	52%	1061	**
In this case were reviews of the LoR used to inform sentence plan reviews?	66%	382	59%	1844	**
Was sufficient information, advice and guidance provided to the offender regarding learning needs?	55%	248	51%	1328	--
Where a learning need has been identified were there arrangements for relevant interventions to be delivered?	57%	189	54%	963	--
Was victim awareness work undertaken with this offender?	58%	412	54%	1771	--
Were arrangements in place to prepare offenders thoroughly for interventions?	75%	437	77%	2181	--

Key specific aspect of general offender management	High and very high risk of harm cases		All cases		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Were arrangements put in place to reinforce new learning and/or skills with offenders?	64%	259	59%	1256	*
Has the offender complied with the requirements of the sentence?	71%	441	66%	2203	*
Was the sentence enforced as required?	89%	152	85%	951	--
Is there evidence of progress regarding the offender's learning and skill development?	39%	230	35%	1184	--

Table 4: Findings for key specific aspects relating to Risk of Harm work

Table 4 shows findings for 20 key specific aspects of *Risk of Harm* work considered in OMI 2. Some main points are:

- For 13 of 17 relevant aspects, the work done with offenders on that aspect was rated as done sufficiently well in 60% or more of all the cases scrutinised. For 5 of the 17 aspects the work was rated as done sufficiently well in 75% or more of all the cases.
- In 73% of all cases (and 80% of high RoH cases), all reasonable action had been taken to keep to a minimum Risk of Harm to others.
- In 80% of all cases, appropriate resources were allocated throughout the sentence to address *RoH*.
- In 68% of all cases (but 84% of high RoH cases), appropriate priority was accorded to victim safety by the offender manager and other workers.
- In only 37% of all cases (and 65% of high RoH cases) was there management involvement in child safeguarding issues.
- The quality of work was again better for high RoH cases than for all cases as a whole. For each of the 12 key aspects of *RoH* work where there was a statistically significant difference in the proportion of cases rated 'done sufficiently well' between high *RoH* cases and all cases as a whole, the proportion was higher for high *RoH* cases.

Key specific aspect of <i>Risk of harm</i> work	High and very high risk of harm cases		All cases		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was this the correct OASys RoSH classification?	97%	441	90%	2103	***
Was the full RoSH analysis of sufficient quality?	68%	438	54%	1777	***
Did the RoH assessment draw sufficiently on all available sources of information?	79%	438	65%	1778	***
Was the risk management plan comprehensive?	53%	436	40%	1533	***
Was the RMP shared with all relevant others involved in the case?	79%	435	66%	1447	***
Were the proposed actions from MAPPA incorporated in relevant plans?	66%	205	64%	268	--

Key specific aspect of Risk of harm work	High and very high risk of harm cases		All cases		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was there management involvement in RoH assessment and planning?	59%	438			
Was there management involvement in child safeguarding issues?	65%	198	37%	556	***
Were appropriate resources allocated throughout the sentence to address RoH?	80%	439	80%	2194	--
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	58%	239	47%	1029	***
In order to protect the public were potential and actual changes in RoH factors acted on appropriately?	78%	272	60%	982	***
Were the MAPPA used effectively in this case?	76%	216	73%	289	*
Was appropriate priority accorded to victim safety by the offender manager and other workers?	84%	397	68%	1286	***
Where statutory victim contact was required was offer of face-to-face contact with VLO made within 40 days of sentence?	78%	241	73%	387	**
Where statutory victim contact has proceeded, was there regular and accurate information exchange between the offender manager and the VLO?	86%	123	86%	168	--

Key specific aspect of <i>Risk of harm</i> work	High and very high risk of harm cases		All cases		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Where statutory victim contact has proceeded: was there regular and accurate information exchange between the offender manager and prison staff?	79%	121	76%	164	--
Was an initial and purposeful home visit carried out in all cases classified as High or Very High RoSH?	75%	320			--
If breach action was required for RoH reasons in community order cases (and those licence cases not liable to recall), was breach action instigated?	90%	40	90%	201	--
Was there structured management involvement in all cases classified as High/ Very High RoSH?	81%	312			--
Has all reasonable action been taken to keep to a minimum RoH?	80%	436	73%	2188	**

Table 5: Findings for key specific aspects relating to Likelihood of reoffending work

Table 5 shows findings for 13 key specific aspects of work considered in OMI 2, which relate to *Likelihood of Reoffending*. Some main points are:

- For 9 of the 13 key aspects, the work done with offenders on that aspect was rated as done sufficiently well in 60% or more of all the cases scrutinised. For 4 of the 13 aspects the work was rated as done sufficiently well in 75% or more of all the cases.
- In 87% of all cases, appropriate resources were allocated throughout the sentence to address the purpose of the sentence.
- In 74% of all cases, constructive interventions encouraged and challenged the offender to take responsibility for their actions and decisions related to offending, while in the community.
- In 47% of all cases, there was demonstrable evidence of positive change in the offender's lifestyle.
- For most of those key aspects of work where there was a statistically significant difference in the proportion of cases rated 'done sufficiently well' between high *RoH* cases and all cases as a whole, the proportion was again higher for high *RoH* cases. However the proportion of cases where there was a positive demonstrable change in attitudes or behaviour was lower for high *RoH* cases than for all cases as a whole.

Key specific aspect of Likelihood of reoffending work	High risk of harm cases		All cases		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was the LoR assessment sufficient?	79%	426	71%	1897	***
Did the sentence plan reflect PPO status by having an enhanced level of interventions?	77%	26	62%	272	--
Were appropriate resources allocated throughout the sentence to address the purpose of the sentence?	87%	438	87%	2191	--
Was the LoR assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	62%	247	52%	1067	***
In relation to the PPO status of this case were there enhanced levels of contact?	83%	24	78%	271	--

Key specific aspect of Likelihood of reoffending work	High risk of harm cases		All cases		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the offender manager ensure the offender was sufficiently supported in retaining or developing community ties and relationships throughout the sentence?	83%	376	79%	1846	*
Was sufficient work directed at overcoming practical obstacles to community integration and promoting and achieving key life skills?	76%	433	72%	2181	*
Did constructive interventions encourage and challenge the offender to take responsibility for their actions and decisions related to offending in the community?	80%	286	74%	1693	*
Were appropriate constructive interventions delivered in approved premises?	81%	125	80%	145	--
Is there demonstrable evidence of positive change in the offender's lifestyle?	44%	325	47%	2031	--
Has the offender manager encouraged future engagement of the offender with community organisations appropriate to their needs?	81%	262	71%	1426	***
Is there a positive demonstrable change in attitudes?	34%	429	41%	1965	**
Is there a positive demonstrable change in behaviour?	38%	424	45%	1988	**

Table 6: Findings for key specific aspects relating to Compliance and Enforcement work

Table 6 shows findings for 12 key specific aspects of Compliance and Enforcement work considered in OMI 2. Some main points are:

- For 10 of the 12 aspects, the work done with offenders on that aspect was rated as done sufficiently well in 60% or more of all the cases scrutinised. For 8 of the 12 aspects the work was rated as done sufficiently well in 75% or more of all the cases.
- In 90% of all cases, every effort had been made to promote offender compliance, and in 87% of cases effective action had, where necessary, been taken to secure compliance with all interventions.
- In 82% of all cases, arrangements for interventions took account of the offender’s diversity issues.
- In only 64% of all cases was full attention paid to the methods likely to be most effective with that offender.
- In only 53% of all cases was there evidence that the offender was actively and meaningfully involved in the sentence planning process, and in only 46% was the offender able to participate in the sentence plan review process.
- The quality of work was again better for high RoH cases than for all cases as a whole. For each of the 7 key aspects of work where there was a statistically significant difference in the proportion of cases rated ‘done sufficiently well’ between high *RoH* cases and all cases as a whole, the proportion was higher for high *RoH* cases.

Key specific aspect of Compliance and Enforcement work	High risk of harm cases		All cases		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was full attention paid to the methods likely to be most effective with this offender?	69%	440	64%	2188	*
Is there evidence the offender was actively and meaningfully involved in the sentence planning process?	60%	439	53%	2189	*
Was there an assessment of potential diversity issues, discriminatory / disadvantaging factors and any other individual needs?	68%	440	64%	2199	*

Key specific aspect of Compliance and Enforcement work	High risk of harm cases		All cases		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Were actions to minimise their impact taken or included in relevant planning documents?	79%	204	80%	884	--
Was this offender offered a full and timely induction following sentence to a community order or after release from custody on licence?	91%	293	88%	1955	--
To support delivery of sentence plan objectives, is there evidence of good communication between the offender manager and other workers?	86%	427	83%	1910	*
Where necessary has effective action been taken to secure compliance with all interventions?	90%	208	87%	1429	--
Was the offender able to participate in the sentence plan review process?	56%	428	46%	2162	***
Were efforts made to re-engage the offender with the sentence plan following breach action?	74%	34	83%	186	--
Did arrangements for interventions take account of the offender's diversity issues?	83%	287	82%	1508	--
Is there sufficient evidence that the offender manager has demonstrated commitment to their work with the offender?	88%	433	84%	2134	*
Has every effort been made to promote offender compliance?	93%	438	90%	2201	*

Table 7: Analysis of findings by type of supervision (community order or licence)²

Table 7 shows a breakdown by type of supervision (community order or licence), for each of the key specific aspects of general Offender Management, RoH, Likelihood of Reoffending and Compliance and Enforcement work shown in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6, and for the headline and general criteria scores in OMI 2 (see chart following the table).

- For 30 of the 68 applicable aspects there were statistically significant differences between community orders and licences in the proportion of work done sufficiently well.
- There was no clear pattern which would suggest better quality work overall with one type of supervision rather than the other. However RoH work appeared to be somewhat better in licence cases than community order cases.
- The analysis of headline and general criteria scores (see chart following the table) shows no statistically significant difference for the findings as a whole between the two groups. However, licence cases were stronger on the “control” elements of delivering and achieving restrictive interventions.

Key specific aspect of work	Community orders		Licences		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the pre-sentence report include an accurate analysis of ROH posed by the offender?	70%	663			
Did the pre-sentence report include an accurate analysis of the LOR?	85%	662			
Was the proposal proportionate to the seriousness of the offence?	92%	754			
Did the pre-sentence report contain an outline sentence plan?	74%	462			
Was this the correct OASys RoSH classification?	89%	866	90%	730	--
Was a full RoSH analysis completed on time?	84%	644	85%	664	--
Was the full RoSH analysis of sufficient quality?	52%	644	55%	662	--

² Figures exclude cases on Suspended Sentence Supervision Orders, and cases in Custody

Key specific aspect of work	Community orders		Licences		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the RoH assessment draw sufficiently on all available sources of information?	61%	645	69%	661	**
Was the risk management plan completed on time?	90%	522	92%	585	--
Was the risk management plan comprehensive?	37%	517	42%	581	--
Did the risk management plan accurately describe how the objectives of the sentence plan and other activities would address RoH issues and protect actual and potential victims?	37%	534	42%	593	*
Was the RMP shared with all relevant others involved in the case?	58%	487	70%	547	***
Were the proposed actions from MAPPA incorporated in relevant plans?	68%	31	63%	151	--
Was there management involvement in RoH assessment and planning?	57%	69	62%	182	--
Was there management involvement in child safeguarding issues?	27%	199	42%	202	**
Was the LoR assessment sufficient?	73%	702	68%	727	*
At the start of sentence or release from custody on licence or transfer into this Area, was a sentence plan completed in required timescales?	85%	917	85%	754	--
At the start of sentence or release from custody on licence or transfer into this Area, was a sentence plan informed by relevant assessments?	76%	915	74%	753	--
Did the sentence plan contain outcome focused objectives?	67%	839	61%	702	*
Did the sentence plan clearly define roles and responsibilities for all involved in the case?	62%	844	56%	704	*

Key specific aspect of work	Community orders		Licences		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the sentence plan reflect PPO status by having an enhanced level of interventions?	58%	79	69%	108	--
Was full attention paid to the methods likely to be most effective with this offender?	68%	916	63%	750	*
Is there evidence the offender was actively and meaningfully involved in the sentence planning process?	54%	918	50%	750	--
Was a "Skills For Life" screening carried out at start of sentence?	73%	793	59%	658	***
Was a full and timely diagnostic assessment of learning and skills needs carried out?	35%	501	31%	453	--
Was a learning plan developed for this offender?	19%	422	19%	384	--
Was there an assessment of potential diversity issues, discriminatory / disadvantaging factors and any other individual needs?	68%	923	61%	754	**
Were actions to minimise their impact taken or included in relevant planning documents?	83%	406	79%	268	--
Were interventions delivered according to the requirements of the sentence?	83%	920	81%	753	--
Was this offender offered a full and timely induction following sentence to a community order or after release from custody on licence?	88%	915	88%	752	--
Does the frequency of contact arranged facilitate the requirements of the sentence?	89%	918	92%	755	*
Were appropriate resources allocated throughout the sentence to address RoH?	82%	916	81%	755	--

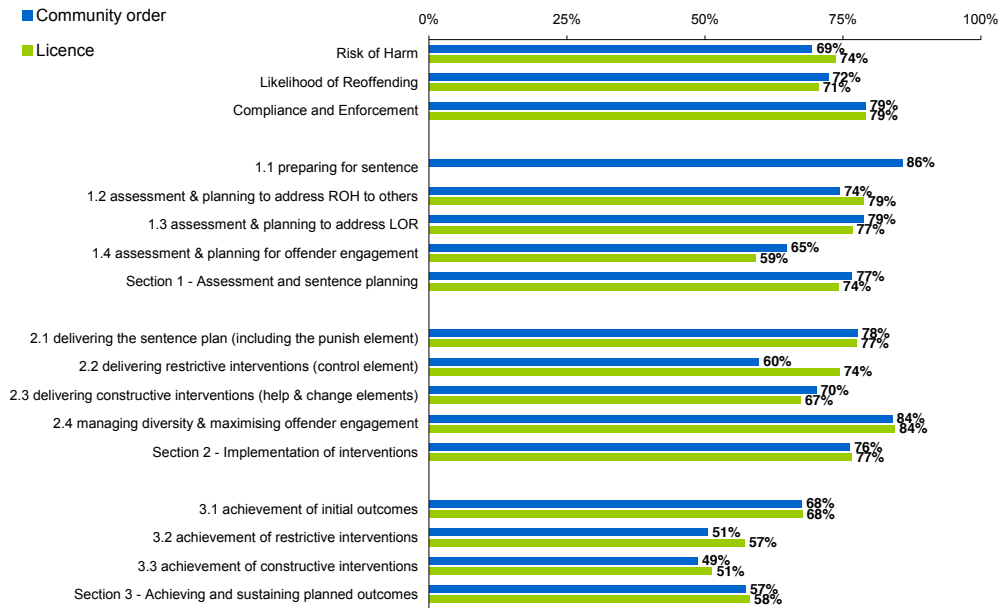
Key specific aspect of work	Community orders		Licences		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Were appropriate resources allocated throughout the sentence to address the purpose of the sentence?	90%	918	87%	751	*
To support delivery of sentence plan objectives is there evidence of good communication between the offender manager and other workers?	81%	821	86%	595	*
Where necessary has effective action been taken to secure compliance with all interventions?	86%	703	88%	460	--
Was breach action/recall instigated on all occasions when required in this case?	76%	380	83%	199	*
Was the LoR assessment reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales?	74%	717	73%	725	--
Was the LoR assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	48%	433	57%	375	*
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales?	67%	752	71%	721	--
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	44%	418	51%	359	--
Was the sentence plan reviewed in line with required timescales?	81%	811	85%	735	*
Was the sentence plan reviewed following a significant change?	49%	435	55%	368	--
In this case were reviews of the LoR used to inform sentence plan reviews?	60%	720	58%	695	--
Was the offender able to participate in the sentence plan review process?	43%	902	47%	752	--

Key specific aspect of work	Community orders		Licences		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
In order to protect the public were potential and actual changes in RoH factors acted on appropriately?	50%	358	66%	378	***
Were the MAPPA used effectively in this case?	78%	36	73%	160	--
In relation to the PPO status of this case were there enhanced levels of contact?	72%	85	85%	117	*
Was appropriate priority accorded to victim safety by the offender manager and other workers?	62%	427	70%	492	**
Where statutory victim contact was required, was offer of face-to-face contact with VLO made within 40 days of sentence?			71%	247	
Where statutory victim contact has proceeded, was there regular and accurate information exchange between the offender manager and the VLO?			88%	105	
Where statutory victim contact has proceeded, was there regular and accurate information exchange between the offender manager and prison staff?			77%	102	
Was an initial and purposeful home visit carried out in all cases classified as High or Very High RoSH?	58%	69	88%	180	***
If breach action was required for RoH reasons in community order cases (and those licence cases not liable to recall), was breach action instigated?	92%	102	90%	60	--
Were efforts made to re-engage the offender with the sentence plan following breach action?	90%	101	73%	52	**

Key specific aspect of work	Community orders		Licences		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was there structured management involvement in all cases classified as High/ Very High RoSH?	80%	49	85%	136	--
Did the offender manager ensure the offender was sufficiently supported in retaining or developing community ties and relationships throughout the sentence?	80%	721	82%	708	--
Was sufficient information, advice and guidance provided to the offender regarding learning needs?	52%	530	50%	484	--
Where a learning need has been identified were there arrangements for relevant interventions to be delivered?	58%	392	50%	348	*
Was sufficient work directed at overcoming practical obstacles to community integration and promoting and achieving key life skills?	73%	909	72%	752	--
Did constructive interventions encourage and challenge the offender to take responsibility for their actions and decisions related to offending in the community?	77%	709	70%	717	**
Was victim awareness work undertaken with this offender?	55%	619	57%	702	--
Were arrangements in place to prepare offenders thoroughly for interventions?	83%	911	72%	751	***
Were arrangements put in place to reinforce new learning and/or skills with offenders?	64%	484	54%	464	**
Were appropriate constructive interventions delivered in approved premises?	60%	10	83%	112	--

Key specific aspect of work	Community orders		Licences		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did arrangements for interventions take account of the offender's diversity issues?	85%	665	80%	482	*
Is there sufficient evidence that the offender manager has demonstrated commitment to their work with the offender?	86%	869	85%	751	--
Has every effort been made to promote offender compliance?	89%	923	93%	754	**
Has the offender complied with the requirements of the sentence?	60%	923	71%	756	***
Was the sentence enforced as required?	84%	491	85%	283	--
Has all reasonable action been taken to keep to a minimum RoH?	72%	914	75%	752	--
Is there demonstrable evidence of positive change in the offender's lifestyle?	44%	911	52%	753	**
Has the offender manager encouraged future engagement of the offender with community organisations appropriate to their needs?	69%	554	71%	570	--
Is there evidence of progress regarding the offender's learning and skill development?	32%	474	35%	429	--
Is there a positive demonstrable change in attitudes?	41%	750	44%	728	--
Is there a positive demonstrable change in behaviour?	45%	762	50%	737	*

General criteria and headline scores by type of supervision



Analysis of findings by diversity characteristics

Table 8: findings by gender

Table 8 shows a breakdown by gender for each of the 75 key specific aspects of general Offender Management, RoH, Likelihood of Reoffending and Compliance and Enforcement work shown in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6, and for the headline and general criteria scores in OMI 2 (see chart following the table).

- For the large majority (67 of 75) of the key aspects, there was no statistically significant difference in the quality of work between female cases and male cases.
- Of the 8 key aspects for which there are statistically significant differences, there is no clear pattern suggesting better quality work in either female cases or male cases. The proportions of cases showing evidence of positive change are somewhat higher for women than for men, but the differentials are small and do not point to any major difference in quality of work.
- The analysis of headline and general criteria scores (see chart following the table) shows no statistically significant difference for the findings as a whole by gender.
- Overall, there was no evidence of any major difference in quality of work by gender.

Key specific aspect of work	Males		Females		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the pre-sentence report include an accurate analysis of ROH posed by the offender?	72%	934	74%	125	--
Did the pre-sentence report include an accurate analysis of the LOR?	85%	934	83%	125	--
Was the proposal proportionate to the seriousness of the offence?	91%	1004	90%	161	--
Did the pre-sentence report contain an outline sentence plan?	75%	731	66%	83	--
Was this the correct RoSH classification?	90%	1859	87%	239	--
Was a full RoSH analysis completed on time?	85%	1614	75%	162	**
Was the full RoSH analysis of sufficient quality?	54%	1612	56%	162	--

Key specific aspect of work	Males		Females		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the RoH assessment draw sufficiently on all available sources of information?	65%	1614	65%	161	--
Was the risk management plan completed on time?	91%	1422	85%	120	*
Was the risk management plan comprehensive?	41%	1411	36%	119	--
Did the risk management plan accurately describe how the objectives of the sentence plan and other activities would address RoH issues and protect actual and potential victims?	39%	1442	36%	125	--
Was the RMP shared with all relevant others involved in the case?	67%	1339	61%	105	--
Were the proposed actions from MAPPA incorporated in relevant plans?	63%	256	82%	11	--
Was there management involvement in RoH assessment and planning?	59%	416	70%	20	--
Was there management involvement in child safeguarding issues?	37%	497	34%	58	--
Was the LoR assessment sufficient?	72%	1694	68%	198	--
At the start of sentence or release from custody on licence or transfer into this Area, was a sentence plan completed in required timescales?	85%	1932	79%	255	*
At the start of sentence or release from custody on licence or transfer into this Area, was a sentence plan informed by relevant assessments?	76%	1932	73%	255	--
Did the sentence plan contain outcome focused objectives?	64%	1790	66%	227	--

Key specific aspect of work	Males		Females		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the sentence plan clearly define roles and responsibilities for all involved in the case?	59%	1799	61%	226	--
Did the sentence plan reflect PPO status by having an enhanced level of interventions?	62%	262	60%	10	--
Was full attention paid to the methods likely to be most effective with this offender?	64%	1929	69%	254	--
Is there evidence the offender was actively and meaningfully involved in the sentence planning process?	53%	1932	54%	252	--
Was a "Skills For Life" screening carried out at start of sentence?	65%	1670	66%	225	--
Was a full and timely diagnostic assessment of learning and skills needs carried out?	32%	1110	29%	141	--
Was a learning plan developed for this offender?	19%	948	15%	118	--
Was there an assessment of potential diversity issues, discriminatory / disadvantaging factors and any other individual needs?	63%	1939	68%	255	--
Were actions to minimise their impact taken or included in relevant planning documents?	79%	747	83%	132	--
Were interventions delivered according to the requirements of the sentence?	80%	1938	84%	255	--
Was this offender offered a full and timely induction following sentence to a community order or after release from custody on licence?	88%	1705	87%	245	--

Key specific aspect of work	Males		Females		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Does the frequency of contact arranged facilitate the requirements of the sentence?	90%	1932	89%	254	--
Were appropriate resources allocated throughout the sentence to address RoH?	80%	1934	84%	255	--
Were appropriate resources allocated throughout the sentence to address the purpose of the sentence?	86%	1932	91%	254	--
To support delivery of sentence plan objectives is there evidence of good communication between the offender manager and other workers?	83%	1685	79%	220	--
Where necessary has effective action been taken to secure compliance with all interventions?	87%	1257	86%	169	--
Was breach action/recall instigated on all occasions when required in this case?	80%	635	77%	69	--
Was the LoR assessment reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales?	74%	1663	73%	193	--
Was the LoR assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	52%	965	51%	101	--
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales?	68%	1713	76%	202	*
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	47%	926	48%	102	--

Key specific aspect of work	Males		Females		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was the sentence plan reviewed in line with required timescales?	83%	1778	84%	222	--
Was the sentence plan reviewed following a significant change?	52%	951	47%	108	--
In this case were reviews of the LoR used to inform sentence plan reviews?	59%	1646	64%	193	--
Was the offender able to participate in the sentence plan review process?	46%	1908	46%	249	--
In order to protect the public were potential and actual changes in RoH factors acted on appropriately?	59%	892	63%	90	--
Were the MAPPA used effectively in this case?	73%	276	75%	12	--
In relation to the PPO status of this case were there enhanced levels of contact?	79%	261	80%	10	--
Was appropriate priority accorded to victim safety by the offender manager and other workers?	67%	1195	72%	89	--
Where statutory victim contact was required, was offer of face-to-face contact with VLO made within 40 days of sentence?	73%	368	71%	17	--
Where statutory victim contact has proceeded, was there regular and accurate information exchange between the offender manager and the VLO?	86%	165	100%	2	--
Where statutory victim contact has proceeded, Was there regular and accurate information exchange between the offender manager and prison staff?	76%	161	100%	2	--

Key specific aspect of work	Males		Females		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was an initial and purposeful home visit carried out in all cases classified as High or Very High RoSH?	75%	302	75%	16	--
If breach action was required for RoH reasons in community order cases (and those licence cases not liable to recall), was breach action instigated?	89%	185	94%	16	--
Were efforts made to re-engage the offender with the sentence plan following breach action?	82%	171	93%	15	--
Was there structured management involvement in all cases classified as High/ Very High RoSH?	81%	296	86%	14	--
Did the offender manager ensure the offender was sufficiently supported in retaining or developing community ties and relationships throughout the sentence?	79%	1628	83%	213	--
Was sufficient information, advice and guidance provided to the offender regarding learning needs?	51%	1174	53%	151	--
Where a learning need has been identified were there arrangements for relevant interventions to be delivered?	54%	859	53%	102	--
Was sufficient work directed at overcoming practical obstacles to community integration and promoting and achieving key life skills?	72%	1926	74%	250	--

Key specific aspect of work	Males		Females		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did constructive interventions encourage and challenge the offender to take responsibility for their actions and decisions related to offending in the community?	74%	1495	75%	193	--
Was victim awareness work undertaken with this offender?	55%	1595	49%	172	--
Were arrangements in place to prepare offenders thoroughly for interventions?	76%	1926	81%	250	--
Were arrangements put in place to reinforce new learning and/or skills with offenders?	59%	1115	58%	137	--
Were appropriate constructive interventions delivered in approved premises?	79%	138	100%	6	--
Did arrangements for interventions take account of the offender's diversity issues?	81%	1290	85%	213	--
Is there sufficient evidence that the offender manager has demonstrated commitment to their work with the offender?	84%	1884	85%	245	--
Has every effort been made to promote offender compliance?	90%	1940	91%	256	--
Has the offender complied with the requirements of the sentence?	66%	1942	71%	256	--
Was the sentence enforced as required?	85%	848	85%	102	--
Has all reasonable action been taken to keep to a minimum RoH?	72%	1928	84%	255	***
Is there demonstrable evidence of positive change in the offender's lifestyle?	46%	1775	53%	251	*

Key specific aspect of work	Males		Females		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Has the offender manager encouraged future engagement of the offender with community organisations appropriate to their needs?	70%	1241	75%	181	--
Is there evidence of progress regarding the offender's learning and skill development?	35%	1051	36%	131	--
Is there a positive demonstrable change in attitudes?	40%	1759	49%	201	*
Is there a positive demonstrable change in behaviour?	44%	1775	53%	209	*

General criteria and headline scores by gender

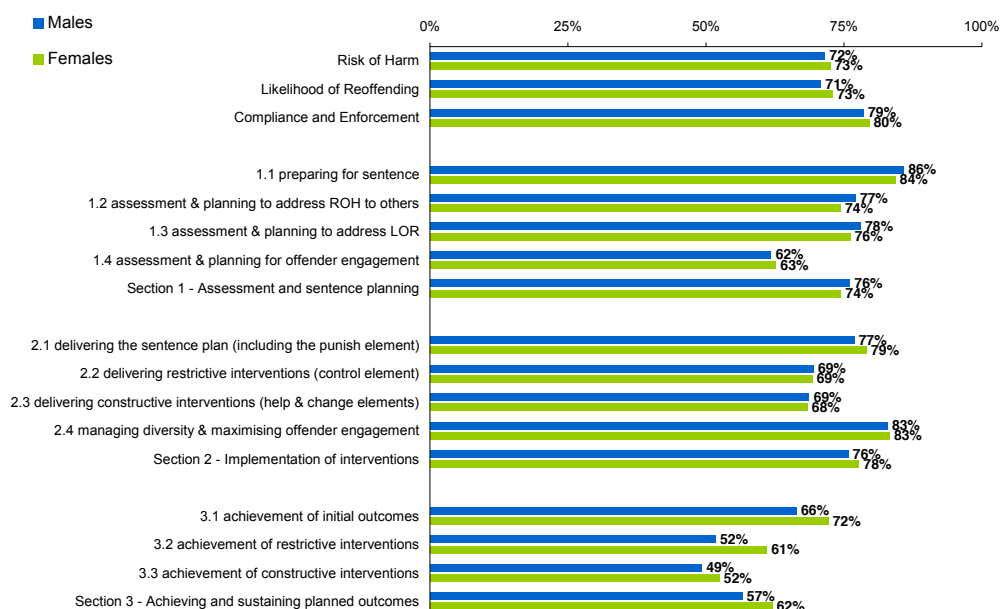


Table 9: findings by ethnicity

Table 9 shows a breakdown by ethnicity for each of the 75 key specific aspects of general Offender Management, RoH, Likelihood of Reoffending and Compliance and Enforcement work shown in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6, and for the headline and general criteria scores in OMI 2 (see chart following the table).

- For the large majority (68 of 75) of the key aspects, there was no statistically significant difference between the quality of work done with BME offenders and that done with white offenders.
- Of the 7 key aspects for which there are statistically significant differences, there is no clear pattern which would suggest better quality work in either white or BME cases. The proportion of cases where arrangements for interventions took account of diversity issues was a little higher for white offenders (83%) than for BME (75%), but the differential is relatively small.
- The analysis of headline and general criteria scores (see chart following the table) shows no statistically significant difference for the findings as a whole by ethnicity.
- Overall, there was no evidence of any major difference in quality of work by ethnicity.

Key specific aspect of work	White groups		Black & minority ethnic groups		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the pre-sentence report include an accurate analysis of ROH posed by the offender?	73%	950	69%	100	--
Did the pre-sentence report include an accurate analysis of the LOR?	86%	950	82%	100	--
Was the proposal proportionate to the seriousness of the offence?	91%	1045	93%	111	--
Did the pre-sentence report contain an outline sentence plan?	75%	724	67%	83	--
Was this the correct RoSH classification?	90%	1845	90%	239	--
Was a full RoSH analysis completed on time?	84%	1566	82%	198	--
Was the full RoSH analysis of sufficient quality?	54%	1564	50%	198	--

Key specific aspect of work	White groups		Black & minority ethnic groups		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the RoH assessment draw sufficiently on all available sources of information?	65%	1564	65%	199	--
Was the risk management plan completed on time?	91%	1357	93%	176	--
Was the risk management plan comprehensive?	41%	1346	37%	175	--
Did the risk management plan accurately describe how the objectives of the sentence plan and other activities would address RoH issues and protect actual and potential victims?	39%	1381	37%	178	--
Was the RMP shared with all relevant others involved in the case?	67%	1266	58%	171	*
Were the proposed actions from MAPPA incorporated in relevant plans?	64%	238	67%	30	--
Was there management involvement in RoH assessment and planning?	59%	394	63%	43	--
Was there management involvement in child safeguarding issues?	38%	497	31%	52	--
Was the LoR assessment sufficient?	72%	1663	68%	215	--
At the start of sentence or release from custody on licence or transfer into this Area, was a sentence plan completed in required timescales?	85%	1920	79%	252	*
At the start of sentence or release from custody on licence or transfer into this Area, was a sentence plan informed by relevant assessments?	76%	1918	71%	253	--

Key specific aspect of work	White groups		Black & minority ethnic groups		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the sentence plan contain outcome focused objectives?	64%	1776	65%	228	--
Did the sentence plan clearly define roles and responsibilities for all involved in the case?	59%	1783	60%	229	--
Did the sentence plan reflect PPO status by having an enhanced level of interventions?	61%	250	76%	21	--
Was full attention paid to the methods likely to be most effective with this offender?	65%	1914	61%	254	--
Is there evidence the offender was actively and meaningfully involved in the sentence planning process?	52%	1916	56%	253	--
Was a "Skills For Life" screening carried out at start of sentence?	65%	1667	67%	216	--
Was a full and timely diagnostic assessment of learning and skills needs carried out?	31%	1105	36%	138	--
Was a learning plan developed for this offender?	18%	944	21%	115	--
Was there an assessment of potential diversity issues, discriminatory / disadvantaging factors and any other individual needs?	64%	1923	60%	256	--
Were actions to minimise their impact taken or included in relevant planning documents?	80%	782	84%	95	--
Were interventions delivered according to the requirements of the sentence?	80%	1925	80%	253	--

Key specific aspect of work	White groups		Black & minority ethnic groups		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was this offender offered a full and timely induction following sentence to a community order or after release from custody on licence?	88%	1706	91%	230	--
Does the frequency of contact arranged facilitate the requirements of the sentence?	90%	1916	90%	255	--
Were appropriate resources allocated throughout the sentence to address RoH?	80%	1918	80%	256	--
Were appropriate resources allocated throughout the sentence to address the purpose of the sentence?	87%	1915	90%	256	--
To support delivery of sentence plan objectives is there evidence of good communication between the offender manager and other workers?	83%	1673	83%	221	--
Where necessary has effective action been taken to secure compliance with all interventions?	87%	1250	89%	166	--
Was breach action/recall instigated on all occasions when required in this case?	80%	630	74%	68	--
Was the LoR assessment reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales?	74%	1635	70%	209	--
Was the LoR assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	52%	933	54%	125	--
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales?	69%	1686	68%	216	--

Key specific aspect of work	White groups		Black & minority ethnic groups		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	47%	900	49%	120	--
Was the sentence plan reviewed in line with required timescales?	83%	1756	81%	231	--
Was the sentence plan reviewed following a significant change?	52%	932	49%	120	--
In this case were reviews of the LoR used to inform sentence plan reviews?	60%	1616	55%	211	--
Was the offender able to participate in the sentence plan review process?	46%	1888	43%	254	--
In order to protect the public were potential and actual changes in RoH factors acted on appropriately?	60%	863	53%	111	--
Were the MAPPA used effectively in this case?	75%	255	65%	34	--
In relation to the PPO status of this case were there enhanced levels of contact?	79%	247	83%	23	--
Was appropriate priority accorded to victim safety by the offender manager and other workers?	69%	1127	61%	148	*
Where statutory victim contact was required, was offer of face-to-face contact with VLO made within 40 days of sentence?	74%	340	64%	45	--
Where statutory victim contact has proceeded, was there regular and accurate information exchange between the offender manager and the VLO?	84%	147	95%	20	--

Key specific aspect of work	White groups		Black & minority ethnic groups		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Where statutory victim contact has proceeded, was there regular and accurate information exchange between the offender manager and prison staff?	76%	143	70%	20	--
Was an initial and purposeful home visit carried out in all cases classified as High or Very High RoSH?	76%	285	66%	35	--
If breach action was required for RoH reasons in community order cases (and those licence cases not liable to recall), was breach action instigated?	90%	181	89%	19	--
Were efforts made to re-engage the offender with the sentence plan following breach action?	83%	168	94%	17	--
Was there structured management involvement in all cases classified as High/ Very High RoSH?	81%	279	81%	32	--
Did the offender manager ensure the offender was sufficiently supported in retaining or developing community ties and relationships throughout the sentence?	79%	1623	81%	209	--
Was sufficient information, advice and guidance provided to the offender regarding learning needs?	52%	1170	47%	146	--
Where a learning need has been identified were there arrangements for relevant interventions to be delivered?	54%	847	56%	106	--

Key specific aspect of work	White groups		Black & minority ethnic groups		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was sufficient work directed at overcoming practical obstacles to community integration and promoting and achieving key life skills?	72%	1907	74%	254	--
Did constructive interventions encourage and challenge the offender to take responsibility for their actions and decisions related to offending in the community?	74%	1491	72%	189	--
Was victim awareness work undertaken with this offender?	55%	1575	54%	180	--
Were arrangements in place to prepare offenders thoroughly for interventions?	77%	1908	74%	253	--
Were arrangements put in place to reinforce new learning and/or skills with offenders?	60%	1109	54%	141	--
Were appropriate constructive interventions delivered in approved premises?	81%	130	73%	15	--
Did arrangements for interventions take account of the offender's diversity issues?	83%	1296	75%	196	**
Is there sufficient evidence that the offender manager has demonstrated commitment to their work with the offender?	84%	1868	89%	247	*
Has every effort been made to promote offender compliance?	90%	1926	93%	255	--
Has the offender complied with the requirements of the sentence?	65%	1927	74%	256	**
Was the sentence enforced as required?	85%	847	82%	95	--

Key specific aspect of work	White groups		Black & minority ethnic groups		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Has all reasonable action been taken to keep to a minimum RoH?	74%	1913	70%	255	--
Is there demonstrable evidence of positive change in the offender's lifestyle?	47%	1771	43%	241	--
Has the offender manager encouraged future engagement of the offender with community organisations appropriate to their needs?	71%	1260	70%	155	--
Is there evidence of progress regarding the offender's learning and skill development?	34%	1051	44%	124	*
Is there a positive demonstrable change in attitudes?	41%	1729	40%	218	--
Is there a positive demonstrable change in behaviour?	45%	1750	41%	221	--

General criteria and headline scores by race and ethnicity

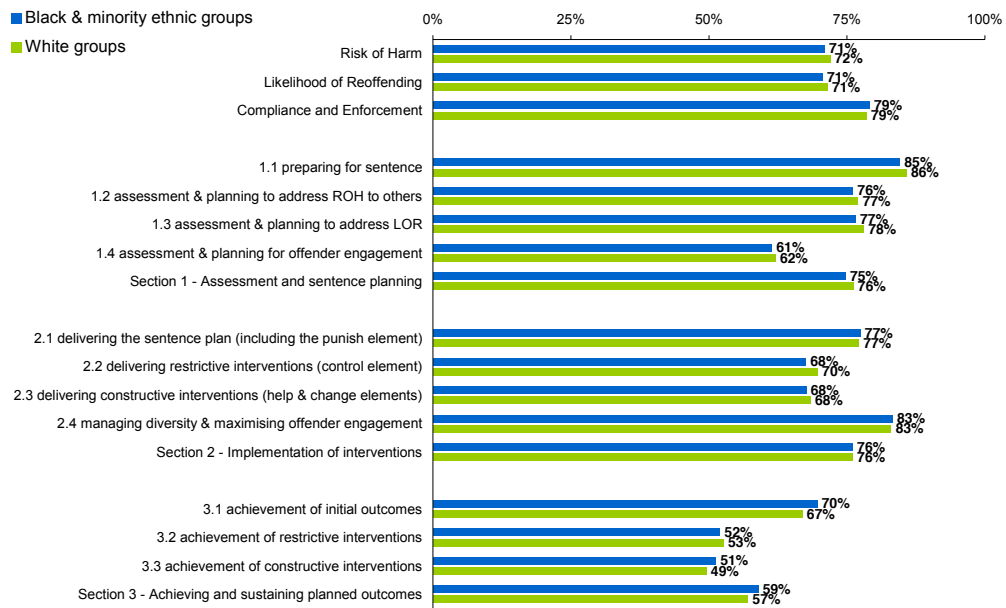


Table 10: findings by reported disability

Table 10 shows a breakdown by reported disability, for each of the 75 key specific aspects of general Offender Management, RoH, Likelihood of Reoffending and Compliance and Enforcement work shown in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6, and for the headline and general criteria scores in OMI 2 (see chart following the table). Information on reported disability³ was based on the offender’s assessment of any disability, as recorded by the offender manager.

- For the large majority (70 of 75) of the key aspects, there was no statistically significant difference between the quality of work done with offenders with a reported disability and those without.
- Of the 5 key aspects for which there are statistically significant differences, there is no clear pattern which would suggest any better quality work in general in cases with a reported disability or without. However the proportion of cases where an assessment of potential diversity issues or discriminating/disadvantaging factors was done sufficiently well was somewhat higher for cases with a reported disability (70%) than those without (63%).
- The analysis of headline and general criteria scores (see chart following the table) shows no statistically significant difference for the findings as a whole by reported disability.
- Overall, there was no evidence of any major difference in quality of work by reported disability.

Key specific aspect of work	Offender with reported disability		Offender with no reported disability		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the pre-sentence report include an accurate analysis of ROH posed by the offender?	70%	208	73%	847	--
Did the pre-sentence report include an accurate analysis of the LOR?	85%	208	85%	847	--
Was the proposal proportionate to the seriousness of the offence?	91%	223	91%	938	--
Did the pre-sentence report contain an outline sentence plan?	75%	170	74%	641	--
Was this the correct RoSH classification?	89%	375	90%	1716	--
Was a full RoSH analysis completed on time?	87%	335	83%	1432	--

³ The term ‘disability’ can include mental health issues and learning difficulties. Of the total disabilities reported in the sample in this report, 33% were of physical impairment, 40% related to mental health or emotional state, and 27% to a learning difficulty or disability.

Key specific aspect of work	Offender with reported disability		Offender with no reported disability		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was the full RoSH analysis of sufficient quality?	55%	336	53%	1429	--
Did the RoH assessment draw sufficiently on all available sources of information?	67%	337	65%	1429	--
Was the risk management plan completed on time?	93%	297	91%	1236	--
Was the risk management plan comprehensive?	41%	293	40%	1228	--
Did the risk management plan accurately describe how the objectives of the sentence plan and other activities would address RoH issues and protect actual and potential victims?	37%	299	39%	1259	--
Was the RMP shared with all relevant others involved in the case?	63%	277	67%	1159	--
Were the proposed actions from MAPPA incorporated in relevant plans?	59%	63	66%	202	--
Was there management involvement in RoH assessment and planning?	56%	104	60%	332	--
Was there management involvement in child safeguarding issues?	39%	104	36%	449	--
Was the LoR assessment sufficient?	71%	348	71%	1540	--
At the start of sentence or release from custody on licence or transfer into this Area, was a sentence plan completed in required timescales?	84%	386	84%	1797	--
At the start of sentence or release from custody on licence or transfer into this Area, was a sentence plan informed by relevant assessments?	78%	387	75%	1795	--
Did the sentence plan contain outcome focused objectives?	58%	363	65%	1651	*
Did the sentence plan clearly define roles and responsibilities for all involved in the case?	61%	365	58%	1656	--

Key specific aspect of work	Offender with reported disability		Offender with no reported disability		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the sentence plan reflect PPO status by having an enhanced level of interventions?	50%	52	65%	217	--
Was full attention paid to the methods likely to be most effective with this offender?	63%	388	64%	1794	--
Is there evidence the offender was actively and meaningfully involved in the sentence planning process?	52%	388	53%	1795	--
Was a "Skills For Life" screening carried out at start of sentence?	67%	340	65%	1555	--
Was a full and timely diagnostic assessment of learning and skills needs carried out?	30%	254	32%	996	--
Was a learning plan developed for this offender?	15%	218	19%	846	--
Was there an assessment of potential diversity issues, discriminatory / disadvantaging factors and any other individual needs?	70%	390	63%	1804	**
Were actions to minimise their impact taken or included in relevant planning documents?	76%	249	81%	632	*
Were interventions delivered according to the requirements of the sentence?	80%	389	80%	1796	--
Was this offender offered a full and timely induction following sentence to a community order or after release from custody on licence?	92%	342	87%	1602	*
Does the frequency of contact arranged facilitate the requirements of the sentence?	90%	387	90%	1791	--
Were appropriate resources allocated throughout the sentence to address RoH?	79%	386	81%	1795	--
Were appropriate resources allocated throughout the sentence to address the purpose of the sentence?	87%	387	87%	1791	--

Key specific aspect of work	Offender with reported disability		Offender with no reported disability		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
To support delivery of sentence plan objectives is there evidence of good communication between the offender manager and other workers?	85%	353	82%	1546	--
Where necessary has effective action been taken to secure compliance with all interventions?	89%	272	86%	1152	--
Was breach action/recall instigated on all occasions when required in this case?	75%	127	81%	575	--
Was the LoR assessment reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales?	73%	342	74%	1510	--
Was the LoR assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	52%	200	52%	859	--
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales?	68%	350	69%	1557	--
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	47%	199	47%	822	--
Was the sentence plan reviewed in line with required timescales?	84%	354	83%	1638	--
Was the sentence plan reviewed following a significant change?	53%	201	52%	851	--
In this case were reviews of the LoR used to inform sentence plan reviews?	56%	342	60%	1492	--
Was the offender able to participate in the sentence plan review process?	43%	379	46%	1771	--
In order to protect the public were potential and actual changes in RoH factors acted on appropriately?	64%	203	58%	772	--
Were the MAPPA used effectively in this case?	70%	66	74%	219	--
In relation to the PPO status of this case were there enhanced levels of contact?	82%	50	78%	220	--
Was appropriate priority accorded to victim safety by the offender manager and other workers?	67%	243	68%	1030	--

Key specific aspect of work	Offender with reported disability		Offender with no reported disability		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Where statutory victim contact was required, was offer of face-to-face contact with VLO made within 40 days of sentence?	76%	82	72%	298	--
Where statutory victim contact has proceeded, was there regular and accurate information exchange between the offender manager and the VLO?	88%	34	86%	131	--
Where statutory victim contact has proceeded, was there regular and accurate information exchange between the offender manager and prison staff?	72%	32	78%	129	--
Was an initial and purposeful home visit carried out in all cases classified as High or Very High RoSH?	69%	80	77%	239	--
If breach action was required for RoH reasons in community order cases (and those licence cases not liable to recall), was breach action instigated?	91%	33	89%	168	--
Were efforts made to re-engage the offender with the sentence plan following breach action?	90%	30	82%	156	--
Was there structured management involvement in all cases classified as High/ Very High RoSH?	84%	69	80%	242	--
Did the offender manager ensure the offender was sufficiently supported in retaining or developing community ties and relationships throughout the sentence?	79%	341	79%	1497	--
Was sufficient information, advice and guidance provided to the offender regarding learning needs?	49%	253	52%	1065	--
Where a learning need has been identified were there arrangements for relevant interventions to be delivered?	50%	201	55%	757	--

Key specific aspect of work	Offender with reported disability		Offender with no reported disability		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was sufficient work directed at overcoming practical obstacles to community integration and promoting and achieving key life skills?	71%	378	73%	1791	--
Did constructive interventions encourage and challenge the offender to take responsibility for their actions and decisions related to offending in the community?	71%	310	74%	1373	--
Was victim awareness work undertaken with this offender?	52%	328	55%	1430	--
Were arrangements in place to prepare offenders thoroughly for interventions?	76%	382	77%	1787	--
Were arrangements put in place to reinforce new learning and/or skills with offenders?	57%	214	59%	1035	--
Were appropriate constructive interventions delivered in approved premises?	78%	32	81%	113	--
Did arrangements for interventions take account of the offender's diversity issues?	80%	363	82%	1134	--
Is there sufficient evidence that the offender manager has demonstrated commitment to their work with the offender?	86%	384	84%	1737	--
Has every effort been made to promote offender compliance?	91%	387	90%	1801	--
Has the offender complied with the requirements of the sentence?	67%	386	66%	1804	--
Was the sentence enforced as required?	85%	172	85%	776	--
Has all reasonable action been taken to keep to a minimum RoH?	75%	385	73%	1791	--
Is there demonstrable evidence of positive change in the offender's lifestyle?	50%	358	46%	1662	--
Has the offender manager encouraged future engagement of the offender with community organisations appropriate to their needs?	74%	282	70%	1138	--

Key specific aspect of work	Offender with reported disability		Offender with no reported disability		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Is there evidence of progress regarding the offender's learning and skill development?	29%	232	37%	947	*
Is there a positive demonstrable change in attitudes?	42%	363	41%	1591	--
Is there a positive demonstrable change in behaviour?	48%	369	44%	1609	--

General criteria and headline scores by reported disability

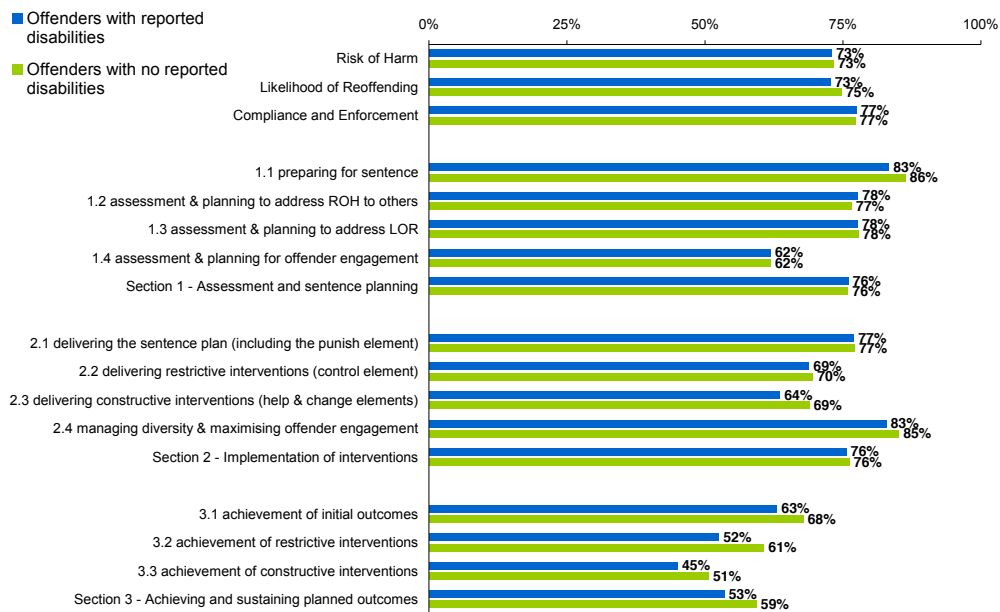


Table 11: findings by age group

Table 11 shows a breakdown by age group for each of the 75 key specific aspects of general Offender Management, RoH, Likelihood of Reoffending and Compliance and Enforcement work shown in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6, and for the headline and general criteria scores in OMI 2 (see chart following the table). Findings are shown for two age groups (based on the offender’s reported date of birth at the time of the inspection) - 17-24 years (31% of the dataset) and 25+ years (69%).

- For about three quarters (58 of 75) of the key aspects, there was no statistically significant difference between the quality of work undertaken with older offenders and that done with younger adult offenders.
- However for nearly all (16 of 17) of the key specific aspects for which there was a statistically significant difference, the quality of the work with the older offenders was better than with the younger. Among other things, the proportion of cases where arrangements for interventions took account of the offender’s diversity issues sufficiently well was higher for older offenders (84%) than for younger (75%), and the proportion of cases where the offender complied sufficiently with the requirements of the sentence was also higher for older offenders (71%) than for younger (56%).
- It is possible that, in part, these relatively better findings for older offenders on certain aspects reflected a maturation process resulting in greater compliance and readiness to change. However for almost all of these 16 aspects the differential was less than 10 percentage points, so some caution is needed on drawing firm conclusions.
- The analysis of headline and general criteria scores (see chart following the table) shows scores for older offenders a little higher than for younger adult offenders, but there is no statistically significant difference for the findings as a whole.
- Overall there was no evidence of any major difference in quality of work by age group, but there was some evidence that some aspects of work were done sufficiently well with older offenders somewhat more often than with younger adult offenders.

Key specific aspect of work	17-24 years		25+ years		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the pre-sentence report include an accurate analysis of ROH posed by the offender?	72%	276	72%	778	--
Did the pre-sentence report include an accurate analysis of the LOR?	85%	276	85%	778	--
Was the proposal proportionate to the seriousness of the offence?	89%	297	92%	863	--

Key specific aspect of work	17-24 years		25+ years		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the pre-sentence report contain an outline sentence plan?	77%	182	73%	627	--
Was this the correct RoSH classification?	89%	621	90%	1471	--
Was a full RoSH analysis completed on time?	82%	529	84%	1240	--
Was the full RoSH analysis of sufficient quality?	51%	527	55%	1240	--
Did the RoH assessment draw sufficiently on all available sources of information?	63%	528	67%	1241	--
Was the risk management plan completed on time?	91%	457	91%	1080	--
Was the risk management plan comprehensive?	39%	452	41%	1073	--
Did the risk management plan accurately describe how the objectives of the sentence plan and other activities would address RoH issues and protect actual and potential victims?	39%	465	39%	1098	--
Was the RMP shared with all relevant others involved in the case?	64%	429	67%	1010	--
Were the proposed actions from MAPPA incorporated in relevant plans?	62%	45	65%	219	--
Was there management involvement in RoH assessment and planning?	63%	97	58%	338	--
Was there management involvement in child safeguarding issues?	33%	132	38%	421	--
Was the LoR assessment sufficient?	69%	570	72%	1317	--
At the start of sentence or release from custody on licence or transfer into this Area, was a sentence plan completed in required timescales?	84%	653	84%	1528	--
At the start of sentence or release from custody on licence or transfer into this Area, was a sentence plan informed by relevant assessments?	74%	653	76%	1527	--
Did the sentence plan contain outcome focused objectives?	63%	602	64%	1409	--

Key specific aspect of work	17-24 years		25+ years		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Did the sentence plan clearly define roles and responsibilities for all involved in the case?	60%	604	59%	1415	--
Did the sentence plan reflect PPO status by having an enhanced level of interventions?	52%	117	69%	154	**
Was full attention paid to the methods likely to be most effective with this offender?	64%	649	64%	1528	--
Is there evidence the offender was actively and meaningfully involved in the sentence planning process?	50%	649	54%	1529	--
Was a "Skills For Life" screening carried out at start of sentence?	63%	580	66%	1312	--
Was a full and timely diagnostic assessment of learning and skills needs carried out?	34%	438	30%	810	--
Was a learning plan developed for this offender?	19%	376	18%	686	--
Was there an assessment of potential diversity issues, discriminatory / disadvantaging factors and any other individual needs?	63%	653	65%	1535	--
Were actions to minimise their impact taken or included in relevant planning documents?	80%	225	80%	655	--
Were interventions delivered according to the requirements of the sentence?	78%	651	81%	1536	--
Was this offender offered a full and timely induction following sentence to a community order or after release from custody on licence?	88%	592	88%	1353	--
Does the frequency of contact arranged facilitate the requirements of the sentence?	89%	652	91%	1528	--
Were appropriate resources allocated throughout the sentence to address RoH?	78%	653	81%	1530	--

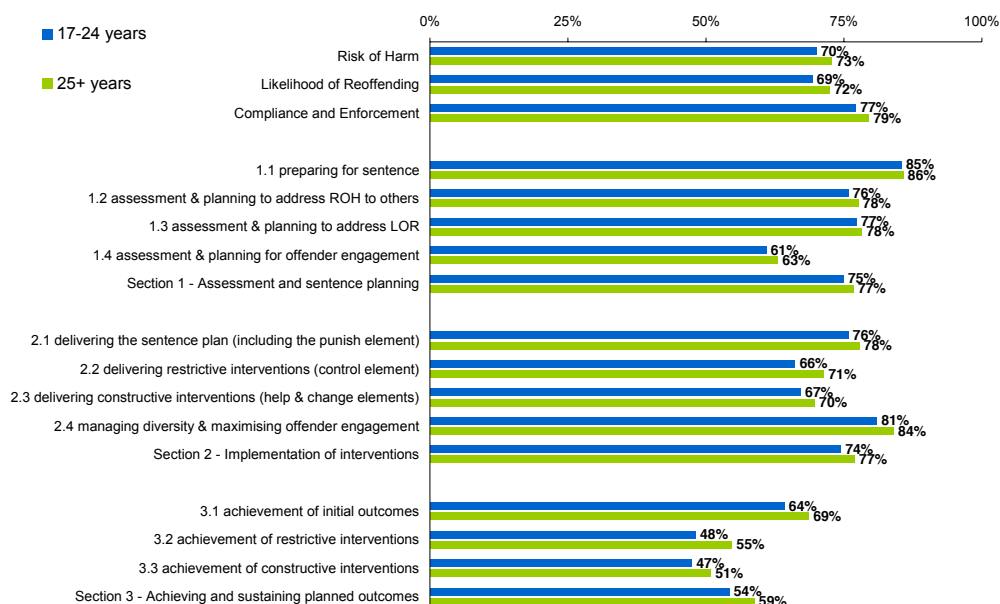
Key specific aspect of work	17-24 years		25+ years		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Were appropriate resources allocated throughout the sentence to address the purpose of the sentence?	85%	653	88%	1527	--
To support delivery of sentence plan objectives is there evidence of good communication between the offender manager and other workers?	80%	564	83%	1337	--
Where necessary has effective action been taken to secure compliance with all interventions?	84%	493	89%	929	*
Was breach action/recall instigated on all occasions when required in this case?	80%	278	79%	423	--
Was the LoR assessment reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales?	74%	559	74%	1293	--
Was the LoR assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	49%	331	53%	728	--
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly in line with required timescales?	68%	580	70%	1330	--
Was the RoH assessment reviewed thoroughly following a significant change?	41%	328	50%	693	*
Was the sentence plan reviewed in line with required timescales?	83%	596	83%	1399	--
Was the sentence plan reviewed following a significant change?	47%	333	54%	719	*
In this case were reviews of the LoR used to inform sentence plan reviews?	59%	537	60%	1297	--
Was the offender able to participate in the sentence plan review process?	44%	650	46%	1501	--
In order to protect the public were potential and actual changes in RoH factors acted on appropriately?	56%	314	61%	663	--
Were the MAPPA used effectively in this case?	73%	49	74%	235	--
In relation to the PPO status of this case were there enhanced levels of contact?	72%	117	84%	153	*

Key specific aspect of work	17-24 years		25+ years		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Was appropriate priority accorded to victim safety by the offender manager and other workers?	65%	373	69%	907	--
Where statutory victim contact was required, was offer of face-to-face contact with VLO made within 40 days of sentence?	79%	82	71%	303	--
Where statutory victim contact has proceeded, was there regular and accurate information exchange between the offender manager and the VLO?	86%	22	86%	145	--
Where statutory victim contact has proceeded, was there regular and accurate information exchange between the offender manager and prison staff?	73%	22	76%	141	--
Was an initial and purposeful home visit carried out in all cases classified as High or Very High RoSH?	67%	69	77%	248	--
If breach action was required for RoH reasons in community order cases (and those licence cases not liable to recall), was breach action instigated?	88%	86	90%	115	--
Were efforts made to re-engage the offender with the sentence plan following breach action?	84%	80	83%	106	--
Was there structured management involvement in all cases classified as High/ Very High RoSH?	82%	66	81%	243	--
Did the offender manager ensure the offender was sufficiently supported in retaining or developing community ties and relationships throughout the sentence?	76%	554	80%	1282	*
Was sufficient information, advice and guidance provided to the offender regarding learning needs?	52%	471	51%	852	--

Key specific aspect of work	17-24 years		25+ years		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Where a learning need has been identified were there arrangements for relevant interventions to be delivered?	58%	353	52%	606	*
Was sufficient work directed at overcoming practical obstacles to community integration and promoting and achieving key life skills?	69%	647	74%	1523	*
Did constructive interventions encourage and challenge the offender to take responsibility for their actions and decisions related to offending in the community?	69%	527	76%	1157	**
Was victim awareness work undertaken with this offender?	48%	533	57%	1228	**
Were arrangements in place to prepare offenders thoroughly for interventions?	75%	647	78%	1523	--
Were arrangements put in place to reinforce new learning and/or skills with offenders?	53%	416	62%	835	**
Were appropriate constructive interventions delivered in approved premises?	81%	21	80%	124	--
Did arrangements for interventions take account of the offender's diversity issues?	75%	436	84%	1066	***
Is there sufficient evidence that the offender manager has demonstrated commitment to their work with the offender?	84%	638	84%	1485	--
Has every effort been made to promote offender compliance?	88%	651	91%	1539	*
Has the offender complied with the requirements of the sentence?	56%	652	71%	1540	***
Was the sentence enforced as required?	85%	346	85%	601	--
Has all reasonable action been taken to keep to a minimum RoH?	71%	647	75%	1530	--

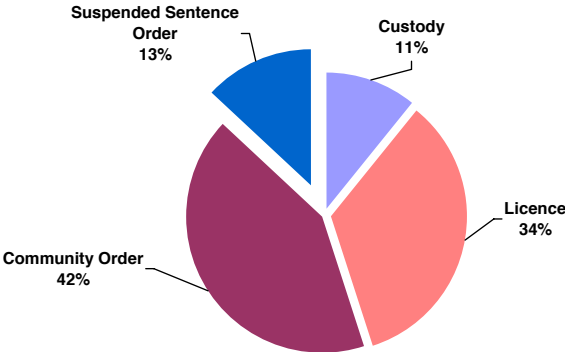
Key specific aspect of work	17-24 years		25+ years		Statistical significance
	% done sufficiently well	N	% done sufficiently well	N	
Is there demonstrable evidence of positive change in the offender's lifestyle?	43%	615	48%	1406	*
Has the offender manager encouraged future engagement of the offender with community organisations appropriate to their needs?	66%	460	73%	959	*
Is there evidence of progress regarding the offender's learning and skill development?	35%	434	35%	746	--
Is there a positive demonstrable change in attitudes?	40%	597	41%	1358	--
Is there a positive demonstrable change in behaviour?	41%	600	47%	1379	*

General criteria and headline scores by age group

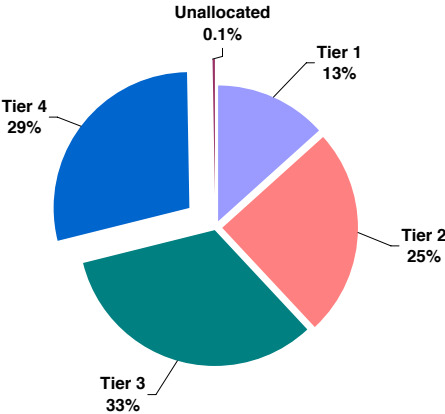


Annex 1: characteristics of the sample

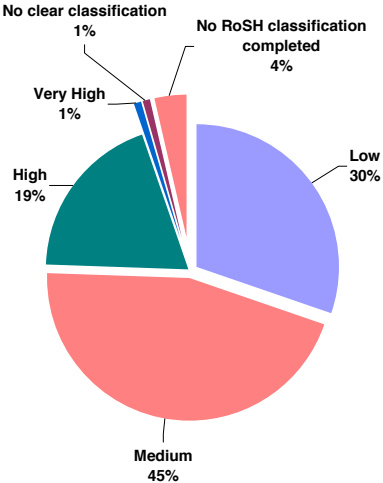
Supervision type



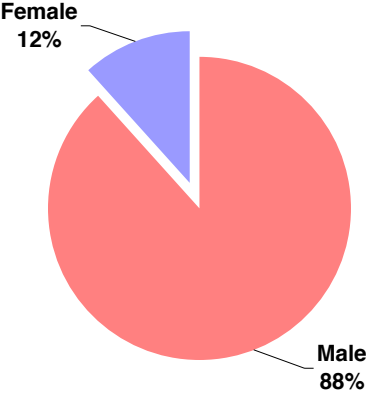
Offender Management Tier



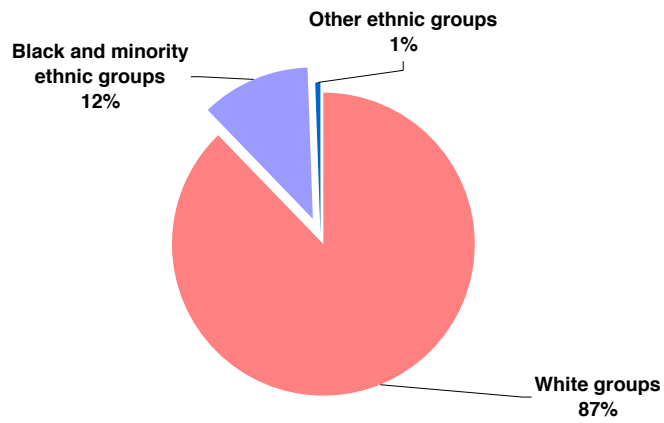
OASys Risk of Serious Harm classification



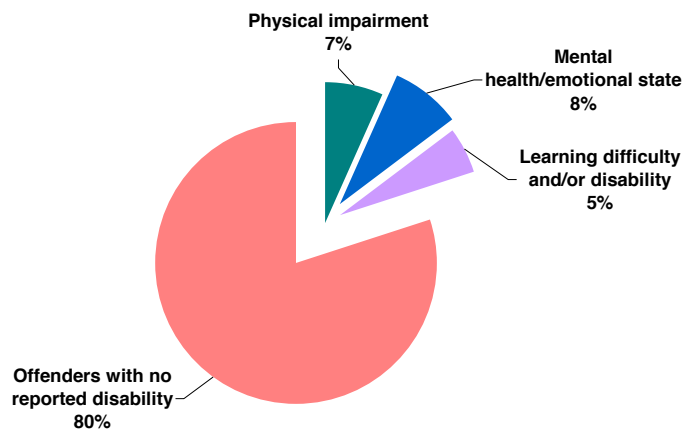
Gender



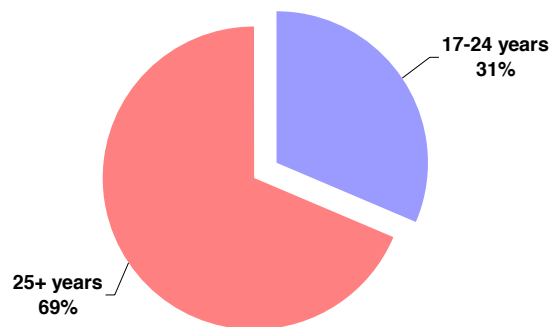
Race and ethnicity



Types of reported disability



Age group



Annex 2: 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/inspectors/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*

ANNEX 3 Glossary

<i>Accredited programme</i>	Structured courses for offenders which are designed to identify and reduce the factors related to their offending behaviour. Following evaluation, the design of the programmes has been accredited by a panel of experts.
<i>Approved premises</i>	Approved Premises provide controlled accommodation for offenders under supervision.
<i>Child Protection</i>	Work to ensure that that all reasonable action has been taken to keep to a minimum the risk of a child or young person coming to harm
<i>ETE</i>	<i>Education, Training and Employment</i> : Work to improve an individual's learning, and thereby to increase their employment prospects
<i>HMI Probation</i>	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation
<i>Interventions; constructive and restrictive interventions</i>	Work with an offender which is designed to change their offending behaviour and to support public protection. A <i>constructive intervention</i> is where the primary purpose is to reduce <i>Likelihood of Reoffending</i> . In the language of <i>offender management</i> this is work to achieve the 'help' and 'change' purposes, as distinct from the 'control' purpose. A <i>restrictive intervention</i> is where the primary purpose is to keep to a minimum the offender's <i>Risk of Harm to others</i> . In the language of <i>offender management</i> this is work to achieve the 'control' purpose as distinct from the 'help' and 'change' purposes. 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>RoH</i>) might be to monitor regularly and meticulously their accommodation, employment and the places they frequent, whilst imposing and enforcing clear restrictions as appropriate to each case. NB Both types of intervention are important
<i>ISP</i>	<i>Initial Sentence Plan</i> : All cases should have a sentence plan. Usually this will be contained within the Offender Assessment System format
<i>LoR</i>	<i>Likelihood of Reoffending</i> : See <i>constructive</i> interventions
<i>LSCB</i>	<i>Local Safeguarding Children Board</i> : 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
<i>MAPPA</i>	<i>Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements</i> : probation, police, prison and other agencies working together locally to manage offenders who are of a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
<i>NOMS</i>	<i>National Offender Management Service</i> : The single agency responsible for both Prisons and <i>Probation Trusts</i>
<i>OASys/eOASys</i>	<i>Offender Assessment System/electronic Offender Assessment System</i> : The nationally designed and prescribed framework for both Probation and Prisons to assess offenders, implemented in stages from April 2003. It makes use of both <i>static</i> and <i>dynamic factors</i>
<i>Offender management</i>	A core principle of <i>offender management</i> is that a single offender manager takes responsibility for managing an offender through the period of time they are serving their sentence, whether in custody or the community. Offenders are managed differently depending on their <i>RoH</i> and what <i>constructive</i> and <i>restrictive interventions</i> are required. Individual intervention programmes are designed and supported by the wider 'offender management team or network', which can be made up of the <i>offender manager</i> , offender supervisor, key workers and case administrators
<i>Offender manager</i>	In the language of <i>offender management</i> , this is the term for the officer with lead responsibility for managing a specific case from 'end to end'
<i>OMI 2</i>	<i>Offender Management Inspection 2</i>
<i>PPO</i>	<i>Prolific and other priority offender</i>

PSO	<i>Probation Services Officer</i> : This is the term for an offender manager who was originally recruited with no qualification. From 2010 they may access locally determined training to 'qualify' as a PSO or to build on this to qualify as a Probation Officer. They may manage all but the most complex cases or those posing the highest risk of harm to the public depending on their level of training and experience.
PSR	<i>Pre-sentence report</i> : Includes both Standard Delivery Report and Fast Delivery Report
'RoH', 'RoH work' or 'Risk of Harm work'	<i>Risk of Harm to others</i> : 'RoH work' is the term generally used by HMI Probation to describe work to protect the public. In the language of <i>offender management</i> , this is the work done to achieve the 'control' purpose, with the offender manager/supervisor using primarily <i>restrictive interventions</i> that keep to a minimum the offender's opportunity to behave in a way that is a <i>Risk of Harm to others</i> . <i>HMI Probation</i> uses the abbreviation 'RoH' to mean specifically <i>Risk of Harm to others</i> . We use it instead of Risk of Serious Harm in order to ensure that <i>RoH</i> issues being assessed and addressed by probation Trusts are not restricted to the definition given in <i>OASys</i> . The intention in doing this is to help to clarify the distinction between the <i>probability</i> of an event occurring and the <i>impact/ severity</i> of the event. The Risk of Serious Harm definition only incorporates 'serious' impact, whereas using 'RoH' enables the necessary attention to be given to those offenders for whom lower <i>impact/ severity</i> harmful behaviour is <i>probable</i>
RoSH (Risk of Serious Harm)	This is the label used for classifying levels of risk in <i>OASys</i> , where offenders are classified as either 'low', 'medium', 'high' or 'very high' <i>Risk of Serious Harm</i> , where serious harm is defined as "an event which is life-threatening and/ or traumatic, and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, can be expected to be difficult or impossible." (Chapter 8 of the Offender Assessment System Manual, July 2006). In this report this term is used solely to refer to this process of <i>OASys</i> classification
Safeguarding	The ability to demonstrate that a child or young person's wellbeing has been 'safeguarded'. This includes – but can be broader than – <i>child protection</i> .