

Independent Review into Self-Inflicted Deaths in NOMS Custody of 18-24 year olds

Submission from the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales

Introduction

The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (YJB) welcomes the opportunity to provide evidence to the Independent Review into the self inflicted deaths in NOMS custody of 18 – 24 year olds.

The views we offer on the specific issues being considered by this Review are principally informed by our learning from the deaths that have occurred in youth custody, and of the young adults whose deaths occurred shortly following transition.

The YJB recognises that young adults, much like children within the youth estate, have specific needs, entitlements and potential. These must be addressed and supported on an individual basis to mitigate their risks of self harm and suicide, support their time in custody, and their rehabilitation.

Those young adults who have transitioned from the youth secure estate are often particularly vulnerable individuals. Our experiences have shown that the impact of moving from a better resourced and more supportive environment may be stark and require more intensive management within the adult estate. In recognising this fact the YJB has worked with a number of partners and stakeholders to develop and seek to improve the transition between youth and adult justice services, both in the community and in custody.

Throughout this submission, where appropriate (and where requested by the Review panel), additional information is offered on the approach taken in the youth estate, to demonstrate how we have sought to address some of the themes /issues of interest. In offering this information we also however recognise that the policies and structures that apply to children vary greatly from those that apply to the 18 – 24 young adult age range. In addition the resources available to the youth estate and the reduced numbers in custody that apply to this group mean that the landscape looks very different to that for the young adult population; this must be recognised and taken into account.

Whilst we support that the scope of this review does not at this time extend to children under-18, we also acknowledge that, whilst the two sectors should not be conflated, there may be learning from the youth estate which may contribute to better outcomes for young adults.

In February 2014 the YJB published a report *Deaths of Children in Custody: Action Taken Lessons Learned*¹ describing the thematic learning and the actions that have been taken by the YJB in response to all the recommendations from deaths in youth custody received between 2000 – 2007.

This report outlines several themes that have come up repeatedly which are not dissimilar from the areas the review is exploring:

- Information sharing in a range of different circumstances and joined up working between different agencies with responsibilities towards children in custody
- Consistent provision of healthcare

¹ Deaths of Children in Custody: Action Taken, Lessons Learnt (YJB, 2014) <http://www.justice.gov.uk/news/press-releases/yjb/yjb-publishes-report-deaths-of-children-in-custody-action-taken,-lessons-learnt>

- The ability of custody staff to understand and support young people with complex behaviour patterns which mean they can pose a risk to themselves and to others simultaneously
- Support from local authorities for looked after children
- The management of incidents of bullying and harassment and an appropriate support scheme for individuals

On any of the themes on which we offer views or on the content of our submission we would be happy to provide further or additional information that may be of assistance.

Background

The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (YJB) is a non-departmental public body created by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to oversee the youth justice system. We are sponsored by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and our Board members are appointed by the Secretary of State for Justice.

The role of the YJB is to oversee the youth justice system in England and Wales. The statutory responsibilities of the YJB include:

- Advising Ministers on the operation of, and standards for, the youth justice system;
- Monitoring the performance of the youth justice system;
- Purchasing secure accommodation places for, and placing, children and young people remanded or sentenced by the courts to custody;
- Identifying and promoting effective practice;
- Commissioning research and publishing information.

While the YJB is responsible for overseeing the performance of youth justice services including multi-agency Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) and secure accommodation providers, the YJB does not directly manage any of these services.

The YJB has a direct role as a purchaser of youth custody which is drawn from its duty to commission a distinct secure estate for those aged under 18 who are sentenced or remanded to custody. In meeting this duty the YJB commissions services to provide for the placement of this group of young people, either within Youth Offending Institutions (YOIs), Secure Training Centres (STCs) or Secure Children's Homes (SCHs).

NOMS is the lead provider of public sector under 18 YOIs. It manages and operates all public sector under 18 YOIs and is responsible for delivering services against the specifications set out by the YJB and making improvements in line with what the YJB commissions.

Responding to questions in the call for submissions

Identifying Vulnerability

Q. How would you define Vulnerability in terms of a young person (under 24 years) who is in NOMS custody?

Q. What factors in their previous experiences are most likely to increase their vulnerability?

Q. Are there other things that should have been done to divert vulnerable young people from the criminal justice system and from custody?

Q. How can vulnerability be better identified in custody?

Q. Are there bespoke Tools that would assist in identifying particular types of activities?

Many young adults in custody often have very similar needs to children and young people in custody. Many have had previous contact with the youth justice system and have particular vulnerabilities, which may include for example being Care Leavers or having speech, language and communication needs, some may also have transferred directly from the better resourced and more supportive environment of the youth estate.

Describing and identifying vulnerability is however a complex issue and often the specifics that describe an individual's vulnerabilities can be lost by the use of the term. Evidence shows us that the specific needs of young adults include:

- Entitlements to education and training, and leaving care support that can continue to age 25
- Greater need for resettlement support, particularly in relation to accommodation and employment
- Learning disabilities and speech, language and communication needs
- More concentrated need for family and support networks and their involvement in planning and interventions
- Varying levels of developmental maturity

Maturity is a significant issue particularly for those entering adulthood, (such as 18 – 24year olds). Research by the University of Birmingham has developed Maturity Guidance for use by probation practitioners, to aid their assessments and preparation of Pre Sentence Reports and sentencing recommendations². We have been looking at how this can be used during the transition process from the youth justice system.

Since 2011, adult sentencing guidelines published by the Sentencing Council for England and Wales have stated that consideration should be given to 'lack of maturity'

² <http://www.t2a.org.uk/maturityguide/>

as a potential mitigating factor in sentencing decisions for adults. Similarly since early 2013, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), in its new Code of Conduct, has also included maturity as a factor for consideration of culpability as part of its public interest test.

Approaches to this age group have also begun to recognise their continuing need for focused provision. The DfE has recently taken the decision to extend the support provided by local authorities to those who have been looked after children by making foster care available up until the age of 21. This will impact on a number of young adults in custody and is a factor to be considered when identifying vulnerability.

The Youth Justice System

Within the Youth Justice System (YJS) we have begun to move towards assessing a young person's needs and the risks posed to them in the context of their overall safety and wellbeing. Revised assessments and terminology addressing risks to safety and well being will be promoted through the development and implementation of the new assessment and interventions planning framework *AssetPlus*³. This framework will require practitioners to identify the specific concerns they have about the young person instead of using generic terms like 'vulnerable' (more information on AssetPlus is offered at page 10).

It is important that any identification of vulnerabilities, regardless of age group, recognises that risks are dynamic and require ongoing, regular assessments to ensure appropriate interventions. Within the Youth Justice System we have developed and supported the implementation of a number of tools/schemes to identify and manage these;

The *Risk Assessment and Management Plan* (RAM) was introduced in the youth secure estate in 2012. The RAM is initiated following the completion of initial assessments upon a young person's arrival in custody and considers risk to self, risk to others and risk of victimisation; focusing assessments into these three areas and offering a live dynamic assessment of risk that accompanies the young person through out their time in custody.

The *Placement Information Form* (PIF) was specifically designed to gather sufficient, detailed information to inform decision-making for placement and ensuring the safety and wellbeing of children entering custody.

The PIF enables YOTs to provide information to the YJB on the risks of a young person being placed into custody. This information together with accompanying assessment documents enable the YJB Placement Service to make informed decisions about which secure establishment is most suitable for a young person.

The PIF also allows staff at the establishment to be notified of any particular risks and make proper provisions to care for the young person when they arrive in custody, as well as access to information to improve the quality of the assessments made on arrival. (a full description of the placement process into the youth estate is provided for the review panel as requested at page 21).

³ AssetPlus will be rolled out over the next year, it will deliver a nationally consistent and up to date assessment and planning interventions framework for youth offending teams and secure establishments in England and Wales which replaces the existing Asset and its associated tools.

The *Comprehensive Health Assessment Tool* (CHAT), funded by the YJB and the Department of Health (DH), was developed by the Offender Health Research Network (University of Manchester) and is an evidence based screening tool specifically designed to identify the health needs of under 18's in contact with the youth justice system.

The CHAT tool is a semi-structured interview schedule administered by a number of health professionals to provide a structured and standardised approach to health assessments. There are both custody and community versions of CHAT and a fuller description of what each includes are provided at **Annex A** to this submission.

Amongst other benefits, CHAT enables young people with learning disabilities and special educational needs to be identified and supported more effectively upon their entry into custody; as in addition to assessing the physical health needs of young people, it also makes an assessment of mental health needs.

The mental health element of CHAT includes a neurodisability assessment that considers the impact of: traumatic brain injury, speech, language and communication impairment, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), learning disabilities, educational needs, and autistic spectrum disorder. The outcomes of which are intended to inform the young person's care plan and be reviewed at regular intervals.

CHAT can provide specific support to young people at risk of suicide and self harm, through more effectively:

- Identifying and assessing the mental health, physical health and substance misuse needs of young people entering youth custody, to inform a care pathway that supports their safety and wellbeing during their time there.
- Providing consistency in the way of recording and sharing information about health needs, not only for health professionals but also other professionals involved in managing the young person (eg. to inform use of restraint should the young person suffer from asthma etc.); that travels with the individual throughout their time in custody; removing the need for duplicate assessments and allowing for stability of the interventions received supporting their health, wellbeing and rehabilitation.

The use of CHAT is stipulated in the '*Healthcare Standards for Children and Young People in Secure Settings*' (RCPCH 2013) and is similarly specified as the health assessment tool to be used with in NHS England's service specifications for the young people's secure estate.

NHS England and the YJB are currently in the process of rolling out the custody version across all secure establishments in England. This includes all young people's Young Offender Institutions (YOIs), Secure Training Centres (STCs) and Secure Children's Homes (SCHs). Whilst reconfiguration of some services / pathways in some establishments is/ has been necessary, all establishments will be using CHAT by the end of summer 2014. The YJB have also funded CHAT training for Parc YOI and Hillside SCH in Wales.

It must be noted however that CHAT is a screening tool to identify 'suspected need'. Care pathways for onward referral to specialist services for further (diagnostic) assessment and treatment / intervention must be in place and operating effectively if the benefits of CHAT are to be fully realised on release from custody. Whilst a community version of CHAT is available for use in YOTs, due to local commissioning arrangements

(ie. via Health and Wellbeing Boards, Clinical Commissioning Groups etc.), the availability of these services are dependent on local arrangements.

The YJB has also been involved with the development of *Liaison and Diversion* trial schemes to screen individuals at the point of arrest and at court for unmet health needs, including mental health. Dependent on the needs identified, and offence related criteria, the scheme may then provide the opportunity to 'divert' the individual into treatment and away from the formal youth justice system or within (eg. a community rather than custodial sentence). The schemes provide particular safeguards for young people under 18 with mental health issues at an early stage of their contact with the youth justice system, and include screening for emotional and behavioural needs.

The opportunity to divert young people at this stage is positive however alongside this it must be recognised that even with a programme to divert young people, where appropriate, from custody there will continue to be a need to provide support and ensure services are available to those with complex needs in custody. Even with Liaison and Diversion schemes there remain a number of individuals (children and young adults included) with challenging mental health conditions and behavioural problems that will be drawn into custody and these needs must be met during their time there.

NHS England are currently trialling 'all age' Liaison and Diversion services in 10 areas with the aim of building a more robust evidence base for such services. An evaluation has commenced of the 10 trial schemes with a plan, subject to successful business case to HM Treasury, to have national roll out by 2017.

Information Sharing and Effective communication

Q. What are the biggest barriers to effective information sharing and communication about potential vulnerabilities both within the criminal justice system and coming from external agencies?

Effectively sharing information allows for informed assessments of needs and the identification of risks to support appropriate interventions. This is crucial in supporting individuals at risk of suicide and self harm. Yet information sharing and effective communication are issues that appear time after time in the learning gathered from a wide range of investigations into the circumstances of deaths in custody and beyond. It is perhaps the most common and challenging issue organisations face.

The findings from recent investigations and inspections have signalled the quality and effectiveness of Person Escort Records (PERs) as a concern which impacts on the flow of information into custody in both in adult and youth cases.

Additionally the use of different IT and case management systems by different organisations makes it difficult for these systems to speak to each other, impeding the flow of information. To address this difficulty when sharing information between youth and adult justice services the YJB have been involved in the development of the Y2A Portal. The portal is a web-based system which aims to improve information sharing between YOTs and probation trusts. It provides practitioners with a secure mechanism to transfer up-to-date information in a timely manner. In addition, the portal provides summary views, allowing practitioners to review key pieces of information more rapidly and easily, including safeguarding concerns.

The Y2A Portal has been successfully piloted in London and is now being developed in preparation for implementation across England and Wales. Additionally work is also underway to allow the portal to be used by YOTs to provide information to young adult establishments if a young adult was previously known to them.

The Youth Justice System

In the youth estate we have focused efforts on improving information sharing through the youth justice system by the following actions:

eAsset In March 2012 the YJB Placement service moved to the eAsset web based case management IT system. This system is used by both the YJB and secure establishments and intended to improve the transfer of information from the community (YOTs) via YJB Placements to the secure estate. It works on the premise that Connectivity⁴ should be the principal means by which YOTs provide information related to a young person to the YJB Placement Service. Information uploaded through Connectivity migrates directly into the eAsset system, reducing the room for error or the dilution of information through multiple inputting; and making the information immediately available to establishments.

⁴ a system set up to ensure confidentiality and the safe receipt of documents by the YJB Placements Service from YOTs

AssetPlus aims to deliver a nationally consistent and up to date assessment and planning interventions framework for both youth offending teams and secure establishments in England and Wales. It will ensure that all information and assessments that apply to an individual will be available to practitioners across the youth justice system. *AssetPlus* will see (amongst others) the following changes happening:

- **End to end dynamic framework between Community and Custody** facilitating information to be transferred at key points, by providing a single assessment and plan for a young person that follows them through the youth justice system regardless of whether they are being managed by either a YOT or secure establishment.
- **Holistic assessment of young people** ensuring interactions between factors in young person's life are considered together and allowing of the analysis of key areas that effect the young persons risks and offending behaviour such as speech, language and communication needs, gang affiliation and radicalisation that had not been previously included.
- **Clearer link between assessments and plans:** *AssetPlus* enables practitioners to 'flag for further action' areas which need to be addressed in the plan and the targets/priorities for intervention should be linked directly to those areas of risk/need identified in the assessment. The level of assessment will reflect the complexity of the young person's personal circumstances/behaviour and represent a shift away from the one size fits all approach to assessment
- **An increased focus on professional judgement** *AssetPlus* is designed to reflect the changing context for practice in which greater emphasis is now being placed on flexibility and the importance of professional discretion (Munro, 2011).

The assessment tool and guidance will also subsume a number of existing separate assessments, ensuring that plans and interventions can be developed using a single assessment. This will include the current RAM assessment completed for young people arriving in custody.

Implementation of *AssetPlus* alongside training for users will begin during the next year. Roll-out will be phased and plans are in place to manage the parallel running of the old and new assessment frameworks during this time.

Comprehensive Health Assessment Tool To support the ability to share information the introduction of CHAT (referred to above) was designed to be compatible with SystemOne, (the healthcare IT system currently used in YOIs and prisons) in order that it can be completed electronically. An additional benefit to having CHAT electronically based is the ability for establishments to use data generated to inform Health Needs Assessments (HNAs) and in turn the commissioning decisions on health services required to meet the needs of the population.

Management of ACCT

Q. Have the aims of Assessment, Care in Custody and Teamwork (ACCT), which is intended to reduce risk for those identified as at risk of suicide or self-harm, been achieved?

Q. How can the ACCT management process be improved to better ensure the needs of those identified as at risk are more effectively met?

The YJB are clear from the learning they have gathered from the youth estate that any management of an individual through the ACCT process should recognise that effectively managing vulnerabilities requires an approach that values and understands the complexities and correlations between disruptive behaviour and support needs.

Our learning shows that for the ACCT process to effectively manage the risks of self harm and suicide there should be:

- consistency to the overall management and overview of the ACCT process,
- a shared responsibility amongst staff for managing the risks to self harm and suicide
- holistic assessments of the individual to best support them
- a named lead for each individual ACCT, holding ultimate responsibility for the effective application of the process and acting as a central point of contact

Lessons from youth justice also tell us that the practical application of ACCT often fails to reflect the ACCT policy and that there are significant variations to the way it is applied.

The Youth Justice System

As an outcome of the PPO's investigation into the deaths of Jake Hardy and Alex Kelly a joint recommendation was made to the YJB and NOMS that referred to the use of ACCT with children:

The National Offender Management Service and Youth Justice Board should devise a more child-centred approach to managing risk of suicide and self-harm, which takes an appropriate holistic view of all aspects of a young person's risk and vulnerabilities, with cases actively considered at senior management level and involving a range of qualified professionals to meet the identified needs of each young person at risk.

We welcomed the focus this has brought to reviewing the support offered to children and young people who are considered at risk of suicide or self harm. As the ACCT is a process owned and implemented by the Prison Service (NOMS) it was not appropriate for the YJB to lead work to review its effectiveness. We have however been actively engaged in the ACCT Review group which has provided support and challenge to the NOMS led ACCT Review. We have focussed on ensuring that the review was based on a rigorous evidence collection exercise, and that the issues of holistic assessments for young people's needs and balancing behaviour management with the need to protect against the vulnerabilities that young people may present were sufficiently considered and represented.

For the youth estate it is noticeable that there is very little research or evidence about specific interventions or approaches which are particularly effective in reducing risks of self-harm and suicide with children in secure settings; this would have a positive impact on the effective management of self harm and suicide.

Management of Vulnerability in Custody

Q. How might we most effectively take into account the needs and particular vulnerabilities of specific groups, including for example Black, Asian and Ethnic minorities and young women?

Q. How do you think that processes to support young adults who are transferring from the youth estate to the young adult estate can be improved to help mitigate risk of self inflicted death?

Q. Are emergency procedures sufficiently well developed both within prisons but also in respect of other agencies to deal with self inflicted injuries as swiftly and effectively as possible? How could they be improved?

Young adults have specific needs, entitlements and potential which must be assessed and supported on an individual basis to mitigate their risks of self harm and suicide, support their time in custody and their rehabilitation.

Groups within the young adult population will have particular needs and entitlements, within these are:

- **Care leavers** – with strong links to local authority leaving care services, where it is essential to provide effective support and resettlement
- **Migrant young adults** – may also have complex needs, be entitled to leaving care support and some will be involved with immigration authorities and will need support in relation to these issues in light of their care status. We have come across a number of cases where age is disputed amongst migrant children and young adults, including in one death in custody.
- **BAME** - The overrepresentation of young adults from BAME groups in custody is concerning (particularly among the youth and young adult groups). There is evidence to suggest that BAME groups are differentially impacted in use of restraint, overall prison experience and rehabilitation support. Baroness Hornsey's Independent Review, *Improving outcomes for Muslim and African/ Caribbean young male offenders* may provide further evidence.
- **Young women** have differing arrangements for transition into the adult estate, especially as since the recent changes to the placement of girls in the youth estate they will always transition from an STC or an SCH into an adult female prison. The difference here will be stark and particular consideration needs to be given to the impact this will have on young women. Additional support and provision will be needed, we therefore consider that a distinct approach to custody for girls and young women is necessary to meet their needs and manage their risks.

For any young adults who transition from the youth estate it should be recognised that they are often vulnerable individuals to whom the impact of moving from a better resourced and more supportive environment may be stark and they therefore require more focused management than the general adult population.

Work to improve transitions

A safe transition between youth and adult justice services relies on quality processes for sharing information and effective work with young people to prepare them for the adult

system. The YJB has, with others, undertaken significant work to improve practice in this area but there is still much to be done and the YJB welcomes that Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons (HMIP) will now routinely consider youth to adult transitions during inspections.

The YJB has been working closely with the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) and a number of other organisations and stakeholders to improve transitions between the youth and adult justice services. This work has seen the development of:

- **Youth to Adult Transitions Framework** – published in 2013, which provides advice to YOTs and probation managers on developing local protocols for managing transitions in the community. The recent changes to the delivery of probation services has identified that future work to develop a national framework may be necessary and the YJB is considering how best to do this.
- **Transitions Protocol** – In September 2012 NOMS published a protocol for transitions between youth and adult custody. It sets out how the process should work and the expected roles and responsibilities.
- **Youth to Adult Portal** – the Y2A portal is a web based system to support information sharing between probation services and young adult YOIs (as mentioned above). The portal is currently being piloted with YOTs in London and Manchester. A Case Transfer module⁵ is planned to be rolled out nationally in October 2014 and the YOI module⁶ will follow in April 2015

Particular consideration needs to be given to the needs of young adults who transition in custody from Secure Training Centres (STCs). The decommissioning of places for girls in YOIs and the changes to remand legislation now see 17-year-olds more routinely held in STCs. This in turn means that children now transition directly from STCs to the adult custodial estate. Transitioning directly from an STC to a mixed adult prison will represent a significant change in culture and environment for young people and specific planning will need to be undertaken with STCs and the YJB to prepare for this.

We advocate that all transitions from youth to adult custody are planned for and include the following principles:

- Individual needs will be recognised
- Young people who are eligible for transfer will be identified at the earliest point and a transition plan prepared that effectively uses relevant information between youth and adult services
- Transition planning must focus on providing flexible and continuous services
- Youth and adult justice services will work together
- Young people and their families will be involved in planning for their transition and will understand what it means

⁵ Enabling information and documents to be electronically uploaded from YOTs and shared with Probation Services

⁶ Enables information and documents to be electronically uploaded from YOTs to the young adult estate where they have identified that the individual has been previously known to the YOT ; and allows assessment of immediate risk and vulnerability and enables appropriate sentence planning.

- Each transition will be reviewed and services will seek continuous improvement

Placement of young adults

We advocate that young adult placements should be centrally co-ordinated by a unit in NOMS (such as Population Management Unit) that understands the configuration of the whole estate and the services available within different establishments, so as to ensure that young adults are placed appropriately in establishments that can support their particular needs.

Emergency procedures

The YJB has been working with NOMS to ensure that the focus on First Aid Training within the youth estate is not just on the numbers of staff who are trained but also the important principle that there must be sufficient first aid trained staff on duty at any given time (especially nights) and that training should be planned and delivered on this basis.

Recent investigations into deaths in youth custody have also looked at the need for staff to receive refresher training on first aid so they are confident of what to do if the need arises and able to conform to current first aid practice, as well as know how to use particular pieces of equipment, such as defibrillators.

Procedures following a self inflicted death in custody

Q. How can investigations into self-inflicted deaths in custody be improved?

Q. How might the learning from deaths be better disseminated?

We recognise that delays to the inquest process are a frustrating reality of deaths in custody and often as well as adding distress to the families awaiting the closure that an inquest may bring they can impede and slow down the process of active learning that can be applied whilst the issues are still live and relevant.

As a learning organisation, we would welcome a transparent dialogue on how best to share learning, across the interested organisations, to ensuring that the lessons learnt translate into effective and meaningful change. Opening up such a transparent discussion needs to consider the fear of some agencies that well intended transparency will be used as a lever for litigation.

Staff Training

Q. Are staff (this includes all staff working with offenders within an establishment, whether NOMS staff or other agencies) trained and prepared effectively for working with vulnerable young people?

Q. What specific skills do you think staff working with young people should be supported to develop so they can better identify and manage vulnerability?

Q. How can procurement processes ensure staff are trained and prepared effectively for working with vulnerable young people?

Broadly the YJB consider that the skills needed to work with children in custody are also needed to support young adults; especially given what evidence tells us about their needs and continuing support and entitlements . It is our view that recruitment should be targeted for working with the specific age range to ensure that the staff group understand the particular needs, challenges and opportunities to working with young adults.

Key areas where staff training should focus are:

- Understanding and assessing maturity and having a range of skills to be able to work effectively with young adults at different stages of development.
- An understanding of the structure and practice of youth justice services to ensure that transitions can be supported and that best use can be made of information and assessments from any youth justice interventions
- Skills for working with young adults with learning disabilities or who have speech, language or communication needs
- An understanding of the entitlements of care leavers and those in education and training
- The benefits of involving family (including parents and carers) in planning and interventions as this will often differ from the approach required for older adults.
- The needs of young adults who are parents. Young adult YOIs run a number of successful programmes for young parents and we would be keen to ensure that young parents would continue to be supported.
- The challenging nature of resettlement and the particular benefits of release on temporary licence (ROTL) and training.
- Recognising possible symptoms of ill health (mental, physical, substance misuse related, developmental). For example social withdrawal (consider depression or psychosis) or refusing food (consider depression, eating disorder, psychosis, autism, gastric problems).

The Youth Justice System

Within the youth estate prison officers undertake specific training to prepare them for working with children and young people. The Working with Young People in Custody programme includes modules on;

- adolescent development
- child protection and safeguarding
- emotional and mental wellbeing
- speech language and communication needs

This is mandatory training which all officers working in the youth estate must attend.

As commissioner of the youth estate the YJB has been able to specify that capability and willingness to work with young people is essential for staff working in the young person's estate. This is reflected in our Service Level Agreement with NOMS, and is contained in the Prison Service Instruction for the Care and Management of Young People.

Part of the recruitment process for staff entering the NOMS delivered youth estate requires that candidates pass a compulsory Job Simulation Assessment Centre (JSAC), which tests candidates' suitability to work with young people. This exercise is designed to measure core behaviours and key interpersonal skills such as non-verbal communication, listening skills, and suspending judgement. It also looks at how an individual demonstrates their ability to show understanding, appreciation, assertion and clarifying as they would apply in the youth estate when working with children and young people.

These assessment exercises are all underpinned by a values based selection process, that take place as part of the recruitment and assessment day that all prison officers undertake. The exercises consider specific values and behaviours of potential staff members against: maintaining a safe, decent and secure environment, promoting health and building resilience, enabling personal development and preventing re-offending for young people through how well they demonstrate:

- Desire to make a positive difference
- Commitment to personal growth
- Confidence to stand up for what is right
- Motivation to help others
- Inspired to work together for common goals

As well as the processes applied at initial recruitment there has also been the introduction of processes to support recruitment practices on transfer, selection and promotion into the youth estate from other establishments. These are grade specific and also focus on young people specific values. They all take place during an assessment centre exercise, except at Governor level where it is tested on the day of interview.

Our National Standards for Youth Justice also set out expectations regarding staff working within the young justice system both in custody and the community. We are fortunate that our oversight role enables us to set standards for justice practitioners but principally we consider that the capability and willingness of staff to work with young people is paramount.

Family Support Network

Q. Should arrangements around family and support network contact be improved support vulnerable young people?

Q. Should arrangements around family and support network contact be improved to better ensure families and friends can alert establishments to concerns?

The YJB recognises the benefits that family contact can have on an individual's risks in custody and to successful resettlement; especially when located close to home.

Our Transitions Framework highlights the importance of maintaining strong contact with family and friends and involving them in planning and care, when they have a positive role to play. We consider it to be the role of establishments to actively facilitate family contact and engagement with support networks whilst individuals are in custody.

It is important that young adults (like children) are not subject to frequent moves in their placement to facilitate stability in family contact and the support networks available to them. It is however equally important that placement decisions should always be made with regard to individual circumstances and where the best provision for that individual is available to meet their specific needs.

The Youth Justice System

As an outcome of the PPO's investigation into the death of Jake Hardy a joint recommendation was made to the YJB and NOMS, that states:

The National Offender Management Service and the Youth Justice Board should ensure that, where this would help protect them, children in Prison Service custody who are at risk of suicide and self-harm are able to telephone their parents or other appropriate family members at all times.

It is the YJB's expectation that young people in custody are supported to maintain contact with their families and support networks as a positive factor to their wellbeing. Family involvement in review meetings is encouraged and families are offered financial support through the assisted visits scheme to facilitate regular visiting.

Where there is need for additional contact to help support and protect young people in custody who are showing signs of distress it is expected that this should be recorded as part of the ACCT Caremap, and facilitated by establishments. However in recognition that in many establishments access to telephones is limited to communal areas on wings the YJB have worked in partnership with NOMS in regard to in cell telephony across the youth estate since October 2012.

The new development at HMYOI Cookham Wood, which opened in early 2014 has seen the introduction of in cell telephony so that young people can access the telephone and make calls to their family and friends in private. It is the first YOI to implement this and will provide evidence of how individual access may work in practice in a YOI setting.

In addition the specification for the Keppel unit (the national complex needs unit within the youth estate), makes specific provision for the use of telephones outside of core hours. As the Keppel Unit receives additional funding in comparison to the rest of the YOI estate practice is not easily replicable but the YJB and NOMS have engaged in

discussions to consider how Keppel manages needs to mitigate instances of heightened distress during the night so that this can be shared across the wider estate.

To effectively and safely manage a young person, families and other significant stakeholders should be able to share their insights and raise concerns related to a young person and particularly whether this impacts on their placement and safety and wellbeing within an establishment. The opportunity to do this has been recently implemented in the youth estate through the YJB's new Placement Review and Transfer Process⁷ where concerns are able to trigger a multi disciplinary review of the issues and appropriate interventions.

⁷ This can be found at <http://www.justice.gov.uk/youth-justice/custody/placing-young-people-in-custody/placement-decisions-and-reviews>

Areas of the Youth Justice System of specific interest

The Review Panel have identified a number of areas of the Youth Justice System (YJS) that are of particular interest to them. This section of our submission provides information to support the panels understanding of these areas of the youth justice system.

Whilst we consider that there are areas of the YJS processes and practices that could be applied to young adults, we offer this detailed information with the additional caveat that the policies and structures that apply to children vary greatly from those that apply to the 18 – 24 young adult age range. The resources available to the youth estate and the reduced numbers in custody that apply to this group as compared to young adults mean that the landscape looks very different to that for young adult populations and this must be recognised and taken into account.

YJB Placement Process

The YJB is responsible for the placement of all children and young people remanded to youth detention accommodation (YDA) or sentenced to custody. To do this the YJB has established a Placement Service, whose primary aim is to:

“To place children and young people in establishments that can most effectively manage their individual risks and needs and by doing so provide them with an opportunity to reduce their likelihood of re-offending”⁸

In order for the YJB to make a final judgement as to which placement or type of establishment is the most suitable for a young person sentenced or remanded, a number of key factors that are individual to that child or young person are considered;

- Age and gender of the young person
- Recommendation from the Youth Offending Team (YOT) about which establishment or type of establishment is most suitable for the young person
- YOT assessment of risk, and in particular risk of self harm or suicide; these risks are considered against the level of risk that can be managed by particular establishments given their dynamics at the time and the impact that a young person and their accompanied risk/s could pose.
- The young person’s individual needs and circumstances
- Type of offence
- Information provided from the YOT and other sources
- Previous offending history and whether they have previously been in the secure estate or is their first time in custody

⁸ As stated in the current Placement Policy (April 2013)

- Specific requirements for their welfare needs, any specialist resources required to meet these
- Available capacity within the secure estate
- Resettlement considerations, closeness to home, health and education needs
- Co-defendant or gang related issues

To appropriately place a young person according to their individual needs the YJB's Placement Officers rely on information provided by Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) to understand these and any risks to their safety or wellbeing. The YJB requests three mandatory documents (set out below) to support appropriate placement.

Mandatory	Where relevant to circumstance(s)
<p>Placement Information Form (PIF)</p> <p><i>This is the document used by the YJB Placement Service to make the initial placement decisions and should be sent at least 24 hours prior to the court appearance and be no older than 7 days</i></p>	<p>Risk of Serious Harm (RoSH)</p> <p><i>if available and recent/relevant</i></p>
<p>Core or Bail Asset</p> <p><i>A full and comprehensive Bail or Core Asset should be completed and sent. This should be no more than 30 days old.</i></p>	<p>Risk Management Plan (RMP)</p> <p><i>if available and recent/relevant</i></p>
<p>Post-court report (PCR)</p> <p><i>The majority of the information in the PCR can be pre-populated. On the court day the assessment of the child / young person at the point of entering custody is then completed.</i></p>	<p>Vulnerability Management Plan (VMP)</p> <p><i>if available and recent/relevant</i></p>
	<p>Pre-sentence report (PSR)</p> <p><i>if available and recent/relevant</i></p>
	<p><i>Any other relevant document or report that would help safeguard the young person on admission to custody</i></p>

Placement Information Form: The PIF was developed to support the way information is provided from YOTs to the Placement Service, and to specifically capture detailed information relating to a young person's circumstances and any risks that might be present regarding their entry to custody. The PIF was rolled out nationally on the 12 March 2012. It is now used by all YOTs as the key document to support a young person's placement into custody. It is supported by detailed guidance which explains placement options (including how to access the specialist units available) and asks YOT workers to provide detailed information about the risks posed to and by the young person so that their needs can be appropriately considered when a custodial placement is required and to make a recommendation on what they consider the most appropriate type of placement for that young person is (i.e YOI, STC or SCH) given their individual needs,

Core or Bail Asset This document is an assessment document that looks at different areas that impact on the young person's likelihood to reoffend and provides an overall score against this as low, medium or high. It may also trigger further assessments that the YOT will undertake. The completion of the Asset will have been undertaken by the YOT to support their management of the young person in the community and would have been completed whether or not the young person is sentenced or remanded to custody. The YJB request this document as part of the mandatory document set as it provides a significant amount of background and assessment that is relevant to the young person's individual circumstances. It is passed to the secure estate to support their management of the young person in custody.

Post Court Report (PCR) The PCR is requested from the YOT following the young person receiving a custodial sentence. Its purpose is to provide information that is relevant to how the young person has reacted to their custodial sentence (or remand) and whether this poses any risks to themselves (or to others) so that this can be communicated to the receiving establishment

Additional documents may be received but these are not mandatory for placement and whilst they can be provided to the Placement Service they are principally documents prepared by the YOT to support work undertaken with the young person in the community.

In March 2014 the YJB published 'Placing Young People in Custody'. This was principally to provide a step by step guide to YOT officers responsibilities in recognition that many YOTs do not often place children and young people in custody, but also to describe how the placement process operates. This guidance is provided as **Annex B** for reference.

Monitoring the Youth Estate

The YJB has a statutory role to oversee the youth justice system. We do this in a number of ways and since 2000 we have had (in varying forms) a national team of monitors whose role it is to look at performance against key areas of risk across all secure custody sites.

The YJB's monitoring role does however vary across sectors, and most notably it is only within Secure Training Centres (STCs) where the YJB have a statutory role for monitoring which is undertaken in accordance with the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994. This requires each STC to have an identified monitor whose role is undertaken in the capacity of a Crown Servant and appointed by the Secretary of State.

Our Monitors regularly liaise with inspection bodies to develop, where possible, an aligned approach to determining expectations and agreeing a benchmark for assessing standards and quality of delivery. They also undertake a dialogue, where necessary, with Youth Offending Teams (YOTs), that is focused on information sharing and dealing with concerns raised by establishments or key stakeholders like third sector providers, as appropriate.

Since 2012 the way in which the YJB undertakes to monitor the services it commissions from public sector under-18 YOIs (NOMS) has been re-developed and implemented through the Performance Management Framework (PMF). The move nationally towards less central prescription and a strengthening of local accountability influenced this move.

The PMF is a joint product between the YJB and NOMS. This framework allows the YJB to monitor performance, and identify and share effective practice, alongside our requirement of NOMS for it to detect areas to support improvement. It also provides a mechanism for the YJB to be less prescriptive about *how* the services for young people in public sector YOIs are delivered and to allow more flexibility for NOMS centrally and Governors locally to operate models that achieve the desired outcomes identified for young people.

The central aim of the new PMF is a focus on delivering good quality outcomes in terms of keeping young people safe; treating them decently; offering each young person a purposeful and constructive time in custody; and offering them effective resettlement support. It operates with three key components;

- a toolkit (electronically based) that gathers key information and evaluates it to generate a set of judgements against key outcome areas.
- Service Assurance Modules (SAMS) – which are a set of tools that the YJB (through the role of monitors) and NOMS Young People's Team staff can use to evidence performance and compliance in key risk areas.
- Governance – A National Performance Management structure where the commissioner (YJB) and the provider (NOMS) work together to review areas of effective practice and resolve performance issues.

Service Assurance Modules are one of the key components of the PMF. They are essentially audit workbooks that look at specific outcomes. There are thirteen SAMs concerned with key risk areas that inform outcome indicators in respect of Safety and Wellbeing, Decency and Respect and Achievement and Resettlement. With reference

to themes identified as of interest to the review the following SAMs provide an insight into how well YOIs are delivering against these:

- *Supporting Positive Relationships SAM*, considers the principle that young people are encouraged to maintain contact with family and friends and to build positive relationships with those around them in the establishment; and also that the overall behaviour management strategies establishments adopt both incentivise young people and manage poor or challenging behaviour. Within this judgements are able to be made regarding the operation of the Personal Officer Scheme and how family and support networks are encouraged and supported.
- *Preventing Harm and Violence SAM*, considers the principle that young people identified as being at risk of suicide and self harm have their risk managed effectively and secondly that young people feel safe from violence and victimisation. Within this judgements are able to be made about the implementation of ACCT and how bullying is managed.

The YJB however also uses intelligence from a range of data sources to support the intelligence collated from the PMF. Supporting data sources include Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons (HMIP) inspection reports, the Measuring the Quality of Prison Life surveys; local authority Section 11⁹ audits and selected NOMS self-audits such as self-harm and suicide prevention.

The YJB has a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with HMIP that purchases an annual survey asking young people about their experiences of YOIs. This SLA also allows us to purchase targeted and thematic inspections where we believe risk exists. We also commission an additional Measuring the Quality of Prison Life (MQPL) survey from NOMS at each YOI annually.

What must be clearly factored into the monitoring activity undertaken by the YJB is that the YJB is not an inspection body and whilst it undertakes activity to assure ourselves of the quality and level of provision received by the children and young people in the secure estate its principal role is that of a commissioner, setting the standards for delivery.

⁹ Section 11 of the Children Act 2004 places duties on a range of organisations and individuals to ensure their functions, and any services that they contract out to others, are discharged having regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Transforming Youth Custody

Since the publication of the Green Paper on 'Transforming Youth Custody' (TYC) and the subsequent announcement of the TYC Programme¹⁰ in January 2014 the YJB has been working intensively alongside the Ministry of Justice to consider what the secure estate for children and young people should best look like for the future. Our engagement in this work includes ensuring that the lessons from past deaths in youth custody must inform how we develop the secure estate to ensure that every child's experience of custody enables them to be supported, rehabilitated and above all kept safe.

The YOI Reform project within the TYC Programme has developed a new operating specification¹¹ which outlines the YJB's expectations on how custody is delivered to children and young people. The specification includes issues highlighted as learning from deaths in youth custody, such as;

- A movement towards a more bespoke support role for young people in custody. The specification sets expectations around purposeful relationships and the need for staff to understand and fully relate to young people. It asks that within 24 hours of entering custody a young person has a mentor assigned to them from residential support staff (case worker teams), and that arrangements are in place to ensure that a young person knows who they can turn to. It also specifies that these support staff attend young people's review meetings.
- The adequate sharing of information particularly when a young person is being managed as at risk of suicide and self harm, or where key events have occurred and are followed by key staff changes (shift changes) how this is communicated.
- The consistent management of young people at risk of suicide and self harm and a key responsible individual for co-ordinating the information and appropriate interventions that contribute to managing these

The TYC programme has also considered the custodial environment, particularly through the opportunity to design and build the secure college pathfinder¹². The YJB is working closely with the MoJ to ensure that the college will be designed with young people's needs in mind, drawing from learning across the youth secure estate. This includes specific design principles developed over the course of many years that incorporate learning from deaths in youth custody and the recommendations that have emerged from inquests in respect of the built environment. These principles have both informed capital investments in the current estate and are incorporated into the design requirements for constructors of the new secure college.

¹⁰ In January 2014 the Government announced the intention to implement a secure college pathfinder and improve other aspects of the youth secure estate and resettlement. This work is being taken forward by the Transforming Youth Custody (TYC) Programme

¹¹ This specification is currently being reviewed by NOMS Young People's Team and a response being prepared on how they will deliver against the requirements of YOI Reform

¹² Procurement of the constructor (who will design and build the secure college) started in January 2014. The expectation is that work will be undertaken with the preferred constructor over Summer 2014 to refine the design of the college, with construction to start in early 2015.

Capital investments in Safeguarding

Historically the YJB has made significant amount of investment into the physical environment of the secure estate, this has included the introduction of safer cells, cubular showers and CCTV. In 2005, a three-year capital works project worth £6.25m to improve the safeguarding of young people in public sector secure establishments was agreed. The project focused on three key areas: safer cells, cubicular showers, and improved use of closed circuit television (CCTV).

Since 2008/09, a further £5m has been invested. Of this, £2m was spent on substantially expanding CCTV coverage and quality in secure training centres (STCs) and under-18 young offender institutions (under-18 YOIs), and improving real-time and colour specification. During this time, the Department for Education provided funding for the same improvements in secure children's homes (SCHs). We have invested a further £2.2m on increasing the number of safer cells, and over £600,000 on providing cubicular showers.

Further capital investments for safeguarding totalling over £4 million were completed during 2012 and 2014. This included a new reception building at HMYOI Werrington, cubicular showers at HMYOI Hindley and the refurbishment of exercise yards at both of these under-18 YOIs as well as HMYOI Wetherby.

Disproportionality

Our learning from deaths in youth custody has not provided insights that focus on issues linked to the ethnic background of the children and young people who have tragically died. Since 2000¹³ there have been 16 deaths in youth custody. Of these 2 were of mixed heritage, and 14 were from white backgrounds; all were boys. As the number of deaths in the youth estate is small they have not offered insight on this issue. The recommendations received by the YJB in response to these deaths have also not referenced ethnicity as an area for learning or concern.

The Annual Youth Justice Statistics does however demonstrate that disproportionality is a wider issue within the youth justice system and particularly that black young people are over represented in the youth justice system. In 2012/13 they accounted for 4% of the overall 10 – 17 year old population but 8% of the 10 – 17 year old offending population.

Additionally whilst the numbers of young people in custody has been falling overall the rate at which it has been falling for BAME groups has been far lower, with a fall of 18% between 2005/06 and 2012/13 as compared with a 55% fall in the number of white young people in custody over the same period. It is also true that the number of black first time entrants into youth custody is decreasing at a slower rate than those from white backgrounds.

The annual survey conducted by HM Inspectorate of Prisons (commissioned by the YJB) of children and young people in custody identified that young men of ethnic minority backgrounds generally reported more negative experiences of their time in YOIs than those from white backgrounds, for example:

- Just under two-thirds (65%) of black and minority ethnic young people said that staff treated them with respect compared with 81% of white young people. Only a third (34%) of black and minority ethnic young people told us that staff had checked on them personally within the last week. This compared with nearly half (49%) of white young people who said the same.
- Over a third (36%) of young people from black and minority ethnic backgrounds said they had been physically restrained since they had been at the establishment. This compared with only a quarter (25%) of white young people.

The YJB has committed to implementing a programme of work to address the over-representation of certain ethnic and disadvantaged young people in the youth justice system and is working in alignment with the wider efforts described in the Criminal Justice Strategy (CJS) to reduce the disproportional impact of the criminal justice system upon certain ethnic and disadvantaged groups.

To date we have been represented at CEO and chair level on the strategy steering committee. The YJB team are working with the CJS project team to ensure that our work is mutually beneficial and that there is no duplication of effort. This work (as it applies to young people in custody) includes:

¹³ When the YJB took on the responsibility for placement and commissioning of under 18 sentenced or remanded to custody

- Work is underway to better understand and analyse ethnicity patterns in relation to reoffending, use of custody, access to different types of community disposals, particularly alternatives to custody and the use of physical restraint in custodial establishments. We will support Youth Offending Teams and custodial establishments to analyse their local data and prioritise actions
- Analysis will be undertaken to on the data on the use of restraint within Youth Offenders Institutions. Work will be required to identify and respond to some key questions including how to identify the underlying reasons for the use of RPI and the reasons for differing levels of RPI between establishments with similar numbers and type of young people, and to explain the disproportionate use of RPI on BAME young people. We will work with establishments and NOMS to address any disproportionality evident in their practice arising from the data analysis in relation to restraint and violent incidents will then be implemented.
- We will be working Advocacy providers, Her Majesty Inspectorate of Prisons, and Managing Quality of Prison Life surveys to gain a better understanding of a young persons view in custody and implement plans to improve their outcomes.
- We will look to provide advice and guidance to secure establishments on how to build on the experience of BAME community leaders, including ex-offenders, to address the needs and motivations of BAME young people in custody.

Restraint as relates to ethnicity The YJB's has taken a two fold approach to monitoring restraint incidents relating to the ethnicity of young people. Firstly, the YJB regularly collects data from every secure establishment on the age, gender and ethnicity of young people who have been physically restrained. In recognition of legislation on protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010, the data recorded by establishments using Minimising and Managing Physical Restraint (MMPR) includes additional protected characteristics such as religion and disability. The data is used to monitor any trends in the use of restraint relating to the protected characteristics of young people, and to determine if further investigation or action is required.

The roll out of MMPR is in its early stages, as such there is very limited data available to date. The YJB have however recently published data on the first six months use of MMPR at Rainsbrook STC (covering the period between March and August 2013). This showed that the use of physical restraint in terms of ethnicity was in proportion with the ethnic profile of the young people accommodated at the centre.

Secondly, a number of review processes are in place at individual secure establishments to analyse the use of physical restraint on an incident-by-incident level. This includes a number of multi-disciplinary staff viewing the CCTV footage and paperwork associated with an incident, identifying learning points and determining if any action is required. The YJB is directly involved in the review process within STCs through our monitoring teams and in the initial stages of MMPR implementation at both STCs and under-18 YOIs. The review process includes a consideration of the restraint incident in the context of the ethnicity of young people being restrained and that of staff applying the restraint.

Managing and Minimising Physical Restraint

Is the UNCRC and the Human Rights Act recognised within MMPR?

Advice from government legal experts was sought on relevant legislation and material related to children to inform the development of MMPR. As a result, the MMPR training delivered to operational staff within secure training centres (STCs) and under-18 young offender institutions (YOIs) specifically references a number of relevant pieces of legislation, including Articles 2 and 3 of the Human Rights Act 1998, and sections 10 and 11 of the Children Act 2004.

The UNCRC is not specifically referenced in however the mandatory training 'Working with Young People in Custody' (WYPC) delivered to YOI staff does refer to the UNCRC in the context of child protection procedures.

Annex A – Comprehensive Health Assessment Tool (CHAT)

CHAT - Custody Version

The 'custody version' has 5 sections covering:

Reception / 1st night screen - to identify immediate health needs (eg. diabetes, medications, withdrawal from substances etc) along with risk of harm to self / others etc. (To be completed before the first night of admission, but ideally within 2 hours of admission).

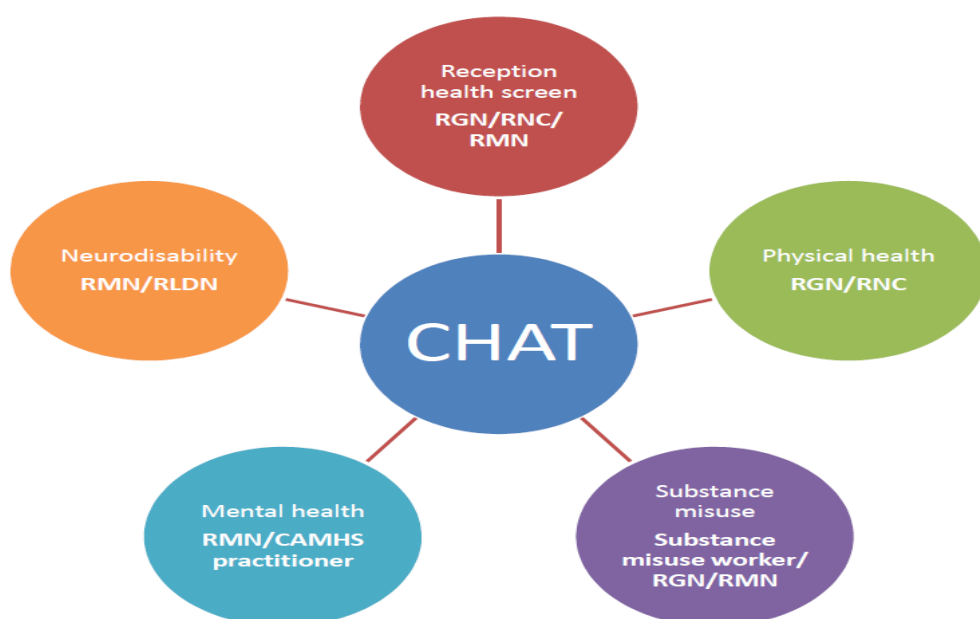
Physical health - contains screening questions for each of the main health system domains, including respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, endocrine, genitourinary, neurological and musculoskeletal issues. (To be completed within 3 days of admission).

Mental health – contains screening questions on affective disorders such as anxiety, depression and PTSD as well as other clinically relevant areas such as ADHD, eating disorders and psychoses. There are also questions focusing on contact with mental health services and evaluating the risk for deliberate self-harm and suicide. (To be completed within 3 days of admission).

Substance misuse – explores current and past substance misuse practices including alcohol and drug use, harmful use and risk of withdrawal symptoms. Protective as well as risk factors are assessed and healthcare staff use clinical skills to inform whether the young person has a substance misuse need. (To be completed within 5 days of admission).

Neuro-disability - contains questions in four key areas, those being learning disability and educational needs, autistic spectrum disorder (ASD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and speech, language and communication impairment. (To be completed within 10 days of admission).

The following chart details which professionals should complete the different sections of CHAT:



CHAT - community version

A 'community version' has four sections and has been developed for use in Youth Offending Teams (YOTs). It differs from the custody version in that there is no Reception / 1st night screen, as it is administered in a 'community' setting but still covers physical health, substance misuse, mental health and neurodisability.

As an alternative to the reception screen, health screening questions have been included in the new assessment framework for YOTs (Assetplus). These questions are designed to assist YOTs in identifying which young people should be prioritised /fast tracked for the full CHAT screening.

The completion of the CHAT whether in the community or in custody will result in a Health Care Plan being created and a summary (acknowledging issues of confidentiality) of needs to inform other professionals working with the individual.

Available evidence on the effectiveness of CHAT

CHAT has demonstrated fair to good convergent validity when compared against gold standard assessments used with male offenders (eg. psychiatric diagnosis, full GP assessment for physical health). (For more details see Lennox et al., 2013).

Implementing CHAT

Aside from the development costs of CHAT introducing CHAT is not simply a matter of providing training to staff. For the tool to work effectively it may also be necessary to reconfigure care pathways to ensure there is somewhere to refer on to for further specialist assessment and intervention / treatment. This exercise must be informed by a Health Needs Assessment of the population in question but, bearing in mind that some of the needs screened for in CHAT may not currently take place, data on prevalence may be lacking or unavailable.

In terms of training costs however, and offered only as an example the YJB recently funded CHAT training for Parc YOI and Hillside SCH in Wales at a cost of £1223.60 per establishment. This provided for 2 ½ days training (20hrs). The training offered an initial day in the establishment with a half day focusing on strategic issues with management (ie. configuration of services/ care pathways, commissioning etc) followed by half day training for health practitioners on using the tool. There were then 1 ½ days of follow up visits to support development of pathways, problem solving, work with health commissioners etc.

For any further information on costs of rolling out CHAT in England, we would suggest speaking with NHS England's Health and Justice Team and would be happy to provide contact details.