

SFJ ED5

Develop intervention plans for individuals which address risk factors and enhance protective factors



Overview

This standard is about developing intervention plans designed to minimise the likelihood of individuals offending/reoffending. Such plans may include activities appropriate to a range of community and secure interventions, such as accommodation, education, training and employment, health, substance misuse, families and finance, benefits and debt. The standard also includes reviewing the risk factors and protective factors, identified separately through an approved assessment process, and using these to inform the planning. Intervention plans can include acceptable behaviour contracts and should reflect strengths and desistance factors.

The term 'risk factors' is taken to include factors which might increase the risk of:

- 1 the individual offending/reoffending
- 2 harm to self, to others and from others

There are three elements

- 1 Establish the aspects to be addressed by the plan
- 2 Prepare and agree intervention plans
- 3 Work with other organisations, agreeing their roles

Target group

This standard is applicable to those with responsibility for developing and agreeing intervention plans. This includes those involved in the prevention of offending and those involved in the intervention with individuals who have offended.

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Performance criteria

Establish the aspects to be addressed by the plan

You must be able to:

- P1 review the assessments undertaken and identify the risk factors and associated needs of the individual
- P2 determine whether the individual has been involved with previous interventions, and where relevant, determine the impact of such interventions, using this to inform your planning
- P3 confirm the risks to be addressed and protective factors to be enhanced to promote a sustainable and safe role for the individual within the community
- P4 identify if the individual has needs that require specialist assessment, or access to particular intervention and treatment services
- P5 arrange the identified assessments and services within required timescales
- P6 seek advice and support where the needs of the individual are beyond your area of expertise or responsibility within required timescales
- P7 assess the individual's desistance readiness using available information
- P8 maintain complete, accurate and up to date records

Prepare and agree intervention plans

You must be able to:

- P9 identify, with reference to available evidence and identified learning styles, actions designed to address risk factors and enhance protective factors, that will minimise the likelihood of the individual offending/reoffending
- P10 identify and involve relevant people needed for the plan's success
- P11 work collaboratively with relevant people to develop and agree the plan and relevant responsibilities
- P12 focus on the aims and aspirations of an intervention
- P13 evaluate the proposed intervention options with relevant parties and agree the preferred plan
- P14 establish the opportunity for restorative practice, if appropriate, with the associated involvement of relevant parties
- P15 prepare plans that sequence interventions logically taking into account the individual's perspective on the change process
- P16 involve the individual, and where relevant, their families or carers, at appropriate times in the planning and implementation of the sequencing process
- P17 facilitate the individual directly or indirectly and as needed, to help them sustain effective relationships, and where appropriate, to assist their return to the family home
- P18 give the individual access to, and continuity of, appropriate health care services

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- P19 create access to suitable and sustainable accommodation for the individual, in line with statutory requirements
- P20 minimise the risk of substance misuse as far as practically possible, including the risk of overdosing by individuals
- P21 facilitate quality contact with others, including where relevant, strong and supportive relationships with families and carers
- P22 provide advice and information about the support and associated services that are available, including financial benefits and entitlements
- P23 check that oversight of the plan and provision of ongoing relevant support to the individual is continuous
- P24 document agreed plans and make these available within required timescales to parties who need and are entitled to them

Work with other organisations, agreeing their roles

You must be able to:

- P25 identify the relevant organisations needed to achieve the intervention plan
- P26 establish comprehensively if the intervention plan needs to align with any other organisation's plans for the individual
- P27 liaise with the relevant organisations, and provide them with necessary information within agreed timescales
- P28 share, information about interventions and any treatment of the individual with appropriate parties, where required and with the individual's informed consent if needed
- P29 liaise with relevant people to progress the appropriate restorative practice, if required, providing relevant and available information within required timescales
- P30 communicate with relevant organisations effectively to promote professionalism and acknowledge their role as partners
- P31 coordinate contributions to the plan so that they align with other known plans for the individual, and so that goals, roles and responsibilities are defined, understood and agreed
- P32 agree with relevant people the review points for the plan, and responsibilities for making these happen
- P33 maintain complete, accurate and up to date records

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Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

- K1 legislation and guidelines of effective practice standards which relate to developing intervention plans and the impact of these on your work
- K2 national and local intervention strategies and their impact for developing intervention plans
- K3 the role of your organisation and its services, and how they relate to those of other organisations and services in the sector
- K4 how to design and develop programmes and interventions in accordance with the principles of effective programmes
- K5 the content and factors to be considered to develop and agree intervention plans
- K6 other organisations involved in the intervention with individuals, their roles and services, and how to access these
- K7 procedures and methods to assess and manage the risk factors associated with individuals, including the use of risk assessment systems
- K8 the ways in which diversity and discrimination might affect risk assessment and how to guard against this
- K9 the key notions underpinning desistance and the process of change
- K10 the principles of effective equality, diversity and anti-discriminatory practice
- K11 the principles that underpin restorative practice, its purpose and benefits, the factors to take into account, and who to involve to progress potential restorative processes
- K12 methods used to assess risk to individuals from others and the procedures that may need to be put into place to minimise such risks
- K13 case registration and management procedures used within your organisation and your responsibilities within these
- K14 key factors which affect individual behaviour, including their physical, social, psychological and emotional development
- K15 the impact of crime on victims/survivors and their need for protection, respect, recognition, information and confidentiality
- K16 ways to communicate effectively with individuals to meet their speech, language and communication needs and the ways in which it is necessary to alter communication when working with different individuals and representatives of different organisations
- K17 the information and protocols required to plan interventions effectively and the types of advice likely to be required
- K18 the problems that individuals may face with their intervention, and strategies for addressing these
- K19 the range of available options for supervision and management of individuals in the community
- K20 your own role and responsibilities, and who to seek assistance and

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advice from when necessary

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Additional Information

Glossary

Desistance

Desistance from crime refers to the long-term abstinence from criminal behaviour among those for whom offending had become a pattern of behaviour. Some see desistance as a permanent cessation of offending over several years, whilst others take an arguably more fluid definition of desistance, accepting that episodes of re-offending may occur.

(McNeill et al, 2012)

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