

Higher National Unit Specification

General information for centres

Unit title: Caring for Young People in Secure Care Settings

Unit code: DM0F 34

Unit purpose: To enable candidates to understand the social, emotional and contextual factors required in order to work effectively with young people in secure care settings. It enables them to use theories and perspectives to explain why young people might come to be in secure settings, and how to work with them to achieve a positive outcome.

On completion of the Unit the candidate should be able to:

- ◆ Understand the principles, values and legislative context of secure care
- ◆ Explain the social and psychological circumstances of young people entering secure care
- ◆ Explore the key practice skills required in secure care

Credit points and level: 1 HN Credit at SCQF level 7: (8 SCQF credit points at SCQF level 7*)

**SCQF credit points are used to allocate credit to qualifications in the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF). Each qualification in the Framework is allocated a number of SCQF credit points at an SCQF level. There are 12 SCQF levels, ranging from Access 1 to Doctorates.*

Recommended prior knowledge and skills: Candidates should have good communication skills, both written and oral. These can be evidenced either by the achievement of nationally recognised qualifications for example Higher English or a qualification equivalent to SCQF Level 5 or by the completion of a pre-course interview part of which could take the form of a written assignment. The skills to undertake this Unit could also be demonstrated through an employer's reference or the process of application and interview. In addition to proven communication skills candidates should have preferably undertaken some real work experience, paid or voluntary, in a care setting. Finally, it would be helpful if candidates had completed the Higher National Unit *Social Care Theory for Practice*.

Core skills: There may be opportunities to gather evidence towards core skills in this Unit, although there is no automatic certification of core skills or core skills components.

Candidates will have the opportunity to develop the following core skills:

Communication (all outcomes)

Convey complex ideas in well-structured and coherent form.

Use a range of forms of communication effectively in both familiar and new contexts.

Information Technology (all outcomes):

Use standard applications to process and obtain a variety of information and data.

Working with Others (outcome 3):

Take account of own and others' responsibilities in carrying out and evaluating tasks.

General information for centres (cont)

Problem Solving (all outcomes)

Critical thinking that encourages candidates to apply an understanding of theories in practice.

Context for delivery: If this Unit is delivered as part of a group award, it is recommended that it should be taught and assessed within the subject area of the group award to which it contributes.

The unit is designed to be delivered either as a stand-alone unit, for candidates working in secure care settings, or as one of the option units for the group award of HNC in Social Care. If it is delivered as part of the group award, candidates should have completed the Higher National unit *Social Care Theory for Practice* before undertaking this unit.

Assessment: In order to achieve this unit, candidates are required to present sufficient evidence that they have met all the knowledge and skill requirements for each outcome. Details of these requirements are given for each outcome.

An understanding of both theory and its relation to practice are required for all outcomes. Hence assessment must include both the requirement to discuss various issues and the opportunity to relate these to practice.

Higher National Unit specification: statement of standards

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The sections of the Unit stating the Outcomes, knowledge and/or skills, and evidence requirements are mandatory.

(If you think holistic assessment is the best assessment strategy for the Unit and you wish to state *Knowledge and/or Skills* and *Evidence requirements* for the Unit as a whole, please add the following statement here: ‘Please refer to *Knowledge and/or skills for the Unit* and *Evidence requirements for the Unit* after the Outcomes.’)

Where evidence for Outcomes is assessed on a sample basis, the whole of the content listed in the knowledge and/or skills section must be taught and available for assessment. Candidates should not know in advance the items on which they will be assessed and different items should be sampled on each assessment occasion.

Outcome 1

Understand the principles, values and legislative context of secure care.

Knowledge and/or skills

- ◆ The historical and legislative context of secure care settings
- ◆ The debates about care v. control, and punishment v. rehabilitation
- ◆ The application of children’s rights to secure settings
- ◆ The role of gender and culture

Evidence requirements

Candidates will need to provide evidence to demonstrate their knowledge and/or skills by showing that they can:

- ◆ describe the historical development of secure care from the Nineteenth Century until the present time
- ◆ analyse the punishment v. rehabilitation debate and how this informed changes in policy direction
- ◆ describe two main routes into secure care, making reference to at least one piece of legislation per route into security
- ◆ identify at least one of the ethical conflicts that can arise in relation to debates around care and control, with particular reference to at least two of the articles in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- ◆ refer to at least one issue in relation to culture and gender and how this might be overcome in practice

Assessment guidelines

Outcome 1 of this unit may be assessed by an essay which explores the principles, values and legislative context of secure care. The essay should be no more than 1000 words.

Higher National Unit specification: statement of standards (cont)

Unit title: Caring for Young People in Secure Care Settings

Outcome 2

Explain the social and psychological circumstances of young people entering secure care

Knowledge and/or skills

- ◆ Psychological theories relevant to understanding young people in secure care
- ◆ Social factors
- ◆ The use of secure settings for care and protection
- ◆ Patterns of offending behaviour in society

Evidence requirements

Candidates will need to provide evidence to demonstrate their knowledge and/or skills by showing that they can:

- ◆ identify at least two psychological perspectives and explain their relevance to young people in secure care settings
- ◆ describe at least three social factors which are typically present in the history of young people in secure care settings
- ◆ explain the difference between the use of secure settings for care and protection as opposed to their use for offending behaviour
- ◆ describe at least 4 key patterns which are associated with offending behaviour

Assessment guidelines

To be assessed together with Outcome 3. For guidance on the assessment of both outcomes, see under assessment guidelines for Outcome 3.

Outcome 3

Explore the key practice skills required in secure care

Knowledge and/or skills

- ◆ The role of assessment and care planning
- ◆ Risk assessment
- ◆ Mobility planning and throughcare
- ◆ Collaboration with other professionals

Evidence requirements

Candidates will need to provide evidence to demonstrate their knowledge and/or skills by showing that they can:

- ◆ outline the importance of assessment and care planning in secure care settings, and to describe at least one difference between care planning in secure, as opposed to non-secure settings
- ◆ explain the importance and process of risk assessment, with reference to mobility planning and through care

Higher National Unit specification: statement of standards (cont)

Unit title: Caring for Young People in Secure Care Settings

- ◆ describe at least two sets of professionals with whom they will collaborate
- ◆ identify at least three barriers to collaboration and how these may be resolved

Assessment guidelines

Outcomes 2 and 3 may be assessed using a college devised hypothetical assessment. The assessment should describe a young person in a hypothetical secure setting. Candidates could then be required to answer questions about the young person using extended responses.

Administrative Information

Unit code:	DM0F 34
Unit title:	Caring for Young People in Secure Care Settings
Superclass category:	PM
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Higher National Unit specification: support notes

Unit title: Caring for Young People in Secure Care Settings

This part of the Unit specification is offered as guidance. The support notes are not mandatory.

While the exact time allocated to this Unit is at the discretion of the centre, the notional design length is 40 hours.

Guidance on the content and context for this Unit

Outcome 1

In this outcome candidates should examine the historical base of secure care from the “ragged schools” of the nineteenth century through to the reformatory and remand schools of the earlier twentieth century, approved schools, List D schools and the emergence of the modern secure care settings.

The legislative routes into secure care, both through the children’s hearing system and the criminal justice system, should be clearly understood, with particular reference to the specific sections of the Children (Scotland) Act, 1995 and the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995.

Candidates should examine the value base that underpins secure care, and look at the conflicts this can raise. Children’s rights, drawn from the UNCRC should be examined and the conflicts should be highlighted, especially in relation to the right to protection from harm and abuse, the right to fair and equal treatment, the right to respect, social justice and welfare, the right to be enabled to reach potential and to expect that those working with them will act professionally.

Candidates should be given the opportunity to examine the conflicts between care and control. Values are rarely absolute but need to be continually examined and negotiated. Consider what can be postulated as social care values, such as privacy or confidentiality. In secure accommodation these become dilemmas. There are times that privacy cannot be guaranteed. Intrusive practices such as searching are required. There may be information that cannot be kept confidential if it risks harming an individual. Candidates should be encouraged to explore acceptable compromises which, as best as possible, preserve human rights and dignity. Centres may wish to introduce the work of Joan Tronro. She suggests an ethic of care which is “*a practice rather than a set of rules and principles...It involves particular acts of caring and a ‘general habit of mind’ to care that should inform all aspects of moral life.*” (Cited in Moss and Petrie 2002)

An examination, using examples from practice (Community Care magazine is a good source of these) should promote an awareness of how differences between cultures may influence an understanding of secure care. Candidates should be aware of the complexity of the way in which cultural values, beliefs and practices influence how young people in secure care are viewed. This is true of candidates’ own cultures as well as of other cultures. Such awareness is designed to be an aid to working sensitively with young people in secure settings. Some time should also be spent examining the experiences of young women in secure care. O’Neill’s study on young women in secure care is particularly helpful here. In addition, given the disproportionate number of young men in secure care, some time should be spent examine how masculinities are constructed and promoted in our society. Smith’s (2003) article *Boys to Men* and Bidulph’s readable book called *Raising Boys* are good introductions to this area. For the full outcome, the Scottish Executive Secure Care Practice Literature series, chapter one, is very helpful. This covers the historical, legal and policy development of secure care in Scotland.

Higher National Unit specification: support notes (cont)

Unit title: Caring for Young People in Secure Care Settings

Outcome 2

Some of the psychological perspectives pertinent to young people in secure care settings should be highlighted. Those of particular relevance include attachment, (Howe) resilience (Gilligan, Wassell and Daniels) moral, social and cognitive development with particular emphasis on adolescence (Kohlberg, Piaget and Erikson are particularly relevant here.) The social and demographic characteristics of young people who find themselves in secure care settings should also be highlighted. Information on this is available from the Scottish Children's Reporters Administration (SCRA). Given the large number of young men who find their way into secure care settings, an exploration of the construction of maleness and masculinities would also be helpful. Smith's paper on this area is a good starting point.

The use of secure settings for care and protection should be explored. These would be occasions where the child or young person is referred to a secure setting for their own safety. This is usually connected to issues of absconding or self harm. Society's attitude to children and the construction of childhood could be discussed here. It is interesting to analyse the difference between what is acceptable for adults to do, versus what is acceptable for children, and how these differences originated.

Candidates should be given an opportunity to examine patterns in relation to offending behaviour. The work of McNeill and Batchelor (2004) is very helpful here. Their research demonstrates that young offenders show characteristic risk factors to a much greater degree. In particular persistent young offenders are more likely (than less frequent offenders) to be male and have started offending at a younger age. Young people who become involved in crime before the age of 14 tend to become the most persistent offenders with longer criminal careers. An understanding of the role of family factors is important in understanding why some young people offend and others do not. Family factors can be grouped into 4 categories :Parental neglect; Parental conflict and discipline; Deviant Parental Behaviour and Attitudes ; Family Disruption. These should be examined. In general, persistent young offenders tend to be well known by social work departments and more often have been referred in the first instance on welfare grounds, and not offence grounds. Many young offenders have experienced neglect or physical, sexual or emotional abuse. Another feature that distinguishes persistent offenders is experience of local authority care. All of these issues should be explored.

For the full outcome, the Scottish Executive Secure Care Practice Literature series will be very useful. The sections of particular relevance are Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, section 4.07, 4.12, 4.16 and 4.20.

Outcome 3

The importance of skills in assessment, including risk assessment, and care planning are emphasised. Although the skills required for assessment are similar to those required in mainstream child care, the assessment task for staff in secure accommodation is more focussed. The central purpose is to identify specific needs related to the criteria governing admission to secure accommodation. As such it should take as a starting point the reasons given for placement in secure accommodation at the points of referral and admission. Whyte's article (2002) exploring what works with children and young people involved in offending examines this area of assessment and is a helpful starting point.

Higher National Unit specification: support notes (cont)

Unit title: Caring for Young People in Secure Care Settings

Care planning in secure accommodation should follow on from the initial assessment. The social worker is responsible for developing an overall care plan within which certain components are addressed by the specific secure unit care plan. To avoid confusion, this specific care plan might better be called the placement plan. The placement plan is the “road map” that outlines the journey that the child will take towards tackling the issues that led to him/her being admitted to secure accommodation.

Risk assessment in criminal justice should be examined in some depth. The emphasis on risk in criminal justice services has changed. In the 1980s, attention was focussed on the *risk of custody*. To a lesser extent, suicides within young offenders institutions in Scotland during the 1980s also focussed concern on the *risk of self-harm*. In both of these respects, offenders were considered to be *subject* to risks, rather than the *source* of risks (Stalker 2003). By the 1990s, *risk of re-offending* (or recidivism) and *risk of serious harm* (to potential victims) became an ever more significant concerns in youth justice. In this context, risk comes to be identified as an attribute of offenders. However, the above two risks differ in that risk of re-offending is essentially about the *probability* that an offence will occur, whereas risk of serious harm is about the *impact or consequences* of an offence, should it occur. By definition, dealing with risk is central to work in secure care. Young people are admitted on account of risk to themselves or others. It is therefore an essential task of secure accommodation to try and minimise the risks that led to admission. Young people’s exit strategies will be linked to the success with which these risks are addressed. Hence an exploration of risk assessment is important for candidates.

The candidate should be made aware that the initial assessment of a young person should identify particular risks, such as violent behaviour, self-harming, drug use, sexual aggression, propensity to need restraint and perhaps other factors such as a history of making allegations against staff. The identification of such behaviours should form the basis of informed strategies and responses to address them, thus matching identified needs with the resources required to meet these. Like any assessment, risk assessments need to be dynamic and able to be adjusted in light of changing circumstances. This should be emphasised.

Mobility planning and throughcare should be discussed, in the light of risk assessment. The process of mobility planning should be described. Legislative requirements regarding throughcare should be identified, and the role of the residential child care worker in the throughcare process should be described.

The importance of collaboration needs to be highlighted and understood, given the nature of secure care settings. In particular, relationships with education, health and psychological services should be explored. Milligan and Steven’s book on interprofessional collaboration explores all of the issues here.

For the full outcome, the Scottish Executive Secure Care Practice Literature series will be very useful. Of particular interest will be Chapter 4, sections 4.04, 4.18, 4.26 and 4.27.

Some Useful References

- A Secure Remedy : Report by the chief social work inspector (1996) SWSI
Biddulph., S. (1998) *Raising Boys : why boys are different and how to help them become happy and well balanced men* Berkeley ; Celestial Arts
Daniel. B., Wassel. S., and Gilligan. R.(1999) *Child Development for Child Care and Protection Workers* London; Jessica Kingsley

Higher National Unit specification: support notes (cont)

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- Furnivall, J. McQuarrie, A. and Smith, M. (2001) *A Review of Residential Child Care in Scotland* Glasgow: Scottish Institute for Residential Child Care
- Hayes. N. and Orrell. S. (1997) *Psychology ; An Introduction* London; Longman
- Milligan. I. And Stevens. I. (2005) *Interprofessional Collaboration in Residential Child Care* London; Sage
- Moss, P. and Petrie, P. (2002) *From Children's Services to Children's Spaces* London: Routledge
- McNeill. F. and Batchelor.S. (2004), *Persistent Offending by Young People: Developing Practice*, Issues in Community and Criminal Justice Monograph Number 3, London: National Association of Probation Officers
- Scotland's Children : The Children (Scotland) Act 1995 Guidance, Volume 2, ch.6
- SCRA (2004) Social Backgrounds of Children Referred to the Reporter: a pilot study
- Scottish Executive Practice Development Papers on Secure Care (2005)
- Smith, M. (2003) Boys to men: exploring masculinity in child and youth care. *Relational Child and Youth Care Practice* 16(4) Winter 2003
- Stalker, K (2003) Managing Risk and Uncertainty in Social Work: A Literature Review *Journal of Social Work* 3(2) 211 - 233
- Whyte. W. (2002) *What works with children and young people involved in crime?* www.cjdc.ac.uk

Guidance on the delivery and assessment of this Unit

This unit is likely to form part of a group award that is primarily designed to provide candidates with professional knowledge, values and skills related to a specific occupational area. The unit should be delivered in a way that enables the candidates to appreciate its relevance to the occupational area concerned. Throughout the unit, the candidates should be encouraged to apply what they are learning to the behaviour, experiences and life chances of the individuals with whom they work. Wherever possible materials should be used that enable the candidate to make these links. Ideally candidates should be currently working, or undertaking a placement in a secure care setting.

The unit will be assessed by two instruments of assessment. Outcome one will be assessed through an essay. Outcomes 2 and 3 will be assessed by a college devised hypothetical assessment outlining the circumstances of a young person in a secure care setting. This would be accompanied by extended answers.

Open learning

This unit could be delivered by open learning. However it would require planning by the centre to ensure the sufficiency and authenticity of candidate evidence. An open learning pack has been prepared for this unit and is available from SQA. For information on normal open learning arrangements, please refer to the SQA guide *Assessment and Quality Assurance of Open and Distance Learning* (SQA, 2000).

Candidates with additional support needs

This Unit specification is intended to ensure that there are no artificial barriers to learning or assessment. The additional support needs of individual candidates should be taken into account when planning learning experiences, selecting assessment instruments or considering alternative Outcomes for Units. For information on these, please refer to the SQA document *Guidance on Special Assessment Arrangements for Candidates with Additional Support Needs* (www.sqa.org.uk).

General information for candidates

Unit title: Caring for Young People in Secure Care Settings

This unit is designed to enable you to understand the social, emotional and contextual factors required in order to work effectively with young people in secure care settings. The unit has three outcomes. These are :

- ◆ Understand the principles, values and legislative context of secure care
- ◆ Explain the social and psychological circumstances of young people entering secure care
- ◆ Explore the key practice skills required in secure care

During the unit, you will learn about the values and principles that underpin work in secure care. You will be given the opportunity to explore how these inform and have an impact on your work. You will reflect on the nature of secure care, its history and how it evolved to become the service that is offered today. You will examine the legislation around secure care and how this may have an impact on practice. You will have an opportunity to look at the circumstances of young people who come into secure care and this will help you to put their issues and behaviour in context. Finally, you will look at some of the key skills needed for secure care. You will have the opportunity to examine assessment and care planning as it applies to secure care, and you will have a particular focus on risk assessment, mobility planning and throughcare. You will learn about the importance of collaboration.

There will be two assessments associated with this unit. Outcome 1 of this unit may be assessed by an essay which explores the principles, values and legislative context of secure care. Outcomes 2 and 3 may be assessed using a college devised hypothetical assessment. The assessment should describe a young person in a hypothetical secure setting. You would then be required to answer questions about the young person using extended responses.