



Joint inspections of services for children and young people subject to compulsory supervision orders living at home with their parents

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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Glossary of Terms

Core terms for our [current joint inspections of services for children and young people](#)

Child	Acknowledging the varying legal definitions of a child, we use the term in this context to encompass anyone under the age of 18. This includes young people who are now over the age of 18 years but were under the age of 18 while subject to a compulsory supervision order living at home with their parents the last two years of date agreed with the partnership at the start of the inspection.
Parent and carer	When we refer to parents we mean birth or adoptive parents and parents' partners where they are not the child's parent but reside with them and have a significant caring role. We do not mean formal carers for example a foster carer who provides respite care or a kinship carer.
Subject to a compulsory order while living at home	When we refer to children who have been subject to a compulsory supervision order while living at home with their parents, we mean all children who have been on full or interim compulsory supervision orders while living at home with their parents within two years of the date agreed with the partnership at the start of the inspection. This includes children who may have since had variations to their compulsory supervision orders to include a different place of residence, such as with foster carers or a children's house. It includes children who are no longer subject to compulsory supervision orders and/ or if the order has transferred out of the local authority.

Glossary of Other Terms

Bairns' Hoose	The Bairns Hoose approach is based on an Icelandic model which centres around a safe space/house/building which aims to make child protection, health, justice and recovery services available in one setting which is called a Bairns Hoose. It is designed to reduce the number of times children and young people who are victims or witnesses to abuse, or violence have to recount their experiences to different professionals by providing a safe space which focusses on providing services in one place.
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<p><u>Care and risk management - (CARM)</u></p>	<p>CARM refers to processes that are often applied when a child between the ages of 12 and 17 has been involved in behaviours that could cause serious harm to others or themselves. CARM processes are also applicable when an escalation of behaviours suggests that an incident of a seriously harmful nature may be imminent. In some areas these processes may have a different name.</p>
<p>Care experienced</p>	<p>When we say, ‘care experienced’, we mean a child, young person or adult who is, or who has been, legally ‘looked after’ at some point in their childhood. We recognise that this term is not currently defined in law but is increasingly used in Scotland.</p>
<p>Champions’ boards</p>	<p>Champions’ boards should allow children and young people to have direct influence within their local area and hold their corporate parents to account. The champions’ board will also ensure that services are tailored and responsive to the needs of care experienced young people and are sensitive to the kinds of vulnerabilities they may have as a result of their experiences before, during and after care. Young peoples’ views, opinions and aspirations are at the forefront in this forum and are paramount to its success.</p>
<p>Child Protection Committee (CPC)</p>	<p>The Child Protection Committee brings together all the organisations involved in protecting children in the area in a strategic forum. The Committee’s purpose is to make sure local services work together to protect children from abuse and keep them safe. The CPC directs and leads child protection practice and is part of wider public protection arrangements in partnership areas.</p>
<p>Child protection processes</p>	<p>These are the processes involved in consideration, assessment and planning of required action, together with the actions themselves, where there are concerns that a child may be at risk of harm. Expectations for practice are outlined in the National guidance for child protection in Scotland 2021 – updated 2023. The processes include inter-agency referral discussions, Initial</p>

	Child Protection Conference, Child Protection Register, Child Protection Plan and Review Child Protection Conference.
Child's Plan	The Child's Plan specifies the desired outcomes derived from any assessments and the actions necessary to enhance and support an individual child's wellbeing.
Children's hearing	A children's hearing is a legal meeting set up because there are concerns about a child's wellbeing. At every children's hearing there are always three volunteers, called panel members. It is their role to make legal decisions about how to make sure children are protected and cared for.
<u>Children's Hearing Scotland (CHS)</u>	CHS recruit, train and support volunteer panel members who make legal decisions with and for children and young people in children's hearings.
Children's house	Refers to residential care for children and young people who are legally looked after and accommodated, normally in small residential houses found in the community.
Children's services plan	A plan that sets out the priorities for achieving the vision for all children and young people and what services need to do together to achieve them. This might also be called the Children and Young People's Plan .
Children's services planning partnerships	These partnerships are key to the local delivery of ambitions for children, young people and families, bringing together all those organisations that have a part to play in improving outcomes. They were established through the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 (Part 3). The legislation requires them to develop and publish their Children's Services Plans every three

	years, setting out how the partnership will work together collaboratively to improve outcomes for children and young people in their area. These might also be called Children and Young People's Planning Partnerships .
Child's planning meeting	This is a single planning process involving all relevant agencies to establish or review a child's plan, with the child at the centre of that planning process. These meetings may be called different things (for example - ' team around the child meeting ' or a ' network of support ').
Commissioned services	Commissioned services are services, usually provided by third sector organisations, that have been identified, purchased and are monitored by local authorities. These will provide help and support that improve outcomes for children and young people and help for families
Community Planning Partnership	There is a Community Planning Partnership established in each local authority area. The partnership works together at the strategic level to plan and deliver services to the local community. It is formed from representatives from key agencies and organisations from the public, private and third sectors.
<u>Contextual safeguarding</u>	Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding and responding to young people's experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse, exploitation and grooming. These may also be referred to as extra-familial harm.
Corporate parenting	The term 'corporate parents' encompasses all the organisations listed as corporate parents in the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. Corporate parents have duties to uphold the rights and secure the wellbeing of 'looked after' children and care leavers.

<p>Corporate Parenting Board</p>	<p>The Corporate Parenting Board or Group has responsibility for the delivery of the Corporate Parenting Plan. They will gather information in relation to care experienced children and young people and will have a clear strategic to meet their responsibilities as corporate parents, including how they are implementing the Promise. This group will engage with children and young people with care experience and ensures all improvement activity takes full account of their views and lived experiences.</p>
<p>Family group decision making</p>	<p>A rights-based approach that empowers children and families to have a voice and to be involved in decisions that affect them. As a model it supports children and families to have their voices heard and take ownership of decision-making in matters affecting their family.</p>
<p><u>Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC)</u></p>	<p>National policy designed to make sure that all children and young people get the help that they need when they need it.</p>
<p>Independent advocacy</p>	<p>A service where advocacy workers support a child or adult to express their own needs and views and to make informed decisions on matters that influence their lives. Independent advocacy is when a person providing the advocacy is not involved in providing services to the child or adult, or in any decision-making process regarding their care.</p>
<p>Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO)</p>	<p>IROs are local authority officers independent of support to individual children or young people. They are responsible for ensuring a child's plan is reviewed regularly and professionals held to account for their part in a child's plan. IROs should also ensure the voice of the child or young person is heard during support planning. If the role is not independent, the officer may sometimes be referred to as reviewing officer.</p>

Inspection	<p>You will find information about our joint inspections here. Inspections are carried out by inspectors who gather and analyse evidence which helps them to evaluate the quality of services. They identify where services are working well to improve the wellbeing of people using services and where they could do better. Inspectors undertake a range of activities during a joint inspection including talking to children and young people. More information.</p>
Intensive support	<p>Support often provided by a specific 'intensive support service' offering a high level of contact with children, young people and their family. These services can be available out of office hours and can involve outreach engagement. The purpose of these services is usually to enable children and young people to stay within, or return to, their families and community by providing individual tailored support.</p>
Inter-agency referral discussion (IRD)	<p>The start of the formal process of information sharing, assessment, analysis and decision making following reported concern about abuse or neglect of a child or young person under the age of 18 years, in relation to familial and non-familial concerns.</p>
Joint strategic needs assessment	<p>A term used for a strategic assessment which aims to describe the current and future health, care and wellbeing needs of the local population and to inform the local plans and strategies.</p>
Kinship care	<p>When a child lives away from their parents with an adult who has a pre-existing relationship with the child (such as a family member or friend).</p>

<p>Looked after</p>	<p>‘Looked after’ is a legal term used to refer to a child who falls into one of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By living at home and being subject to a compulsory supervision order (looked after at home); • By living in kinship care, foster care or a residential setting and subject to a compulsory supervision order (looked after away from home); • By being accommodated by a local authority by a voluntary agreement (under S.25 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995. This includes children and young people who receive a series of short-term overnight breaks only; • By being subject to permanence orders granted by a court; • By being subject to an order, authorisation or warrant made by the relevant authorities under chapters 2, 3 or 4 of Part II of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995.
<p><u>Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)</u></p>	<p>MARAC is the recognised multiagency model for responding to the needs of visible high-risk victims of domestic abuse across Scotland. A Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference meeting brings key partners together to share relevant information on high-risk victims of domestic abuse. The primary focus of any Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference meeting is to safeguard the adult victim.</p>
<p><u>My world triangle</u></p>	<p>A tool outlined in the GIRFEC National Practice Model which allows the consideration of how the child grows and developments, what the child needs from the people who look after them and the child’s wider world.</p>
<p><u>National child protection guidance</u></p>	<p>The national guidance for child protection in Scotland (updated 2023) sets out responsibilities and expectations of everyone who works with children, young people and their families in Scotland and describes how agencies should work together to protect children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence.</p>

Neurodiversity	This refers to the cognitive diversity of all people but is often used in the context of autism as well as other neurological or developmental conditions such as ADHD or learning difficulties.
<u>Rights Respecting Schools</u>	UNICEF promotes the <u>Rights Respecting Schools Award</u> which recognises a school's achievement in putting the <u>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child</u> into practice within the school and beyond.
<u>Safe and together model</u>	An internationally recognised suite of tools and interventions designed to help child protection and other key professionals to become domestic abuse informed.
<u>Scottish child interview model (SCIM)</u>	SCIM is an approach to joint investigative interviewing that is trauma informed. It maintains the focus on the needs of the child in the interview, minimises the risk of further traumatisation and aims to achieve best evidence through improved planning and interview techniques.
<u>Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA)</u>	SCRA's role and purpose is to make effective decisions about a need to refer a child/young person to a Children's Hearing, support Panel members, and enable children, young people and families to participate in Hearings.
Self-directed support	Self-directed support is a way of providing social care support that empowers individuals to have informed choice about how support is provided to them with a focus on working together to achieve individual outcomes.
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)	The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying areas in Scotland of concentrations of deprivation. It combines several aspects of multiple deprivation into one index. It can be used to target resources and policies.

<p><u>The Health and Social Care Standards</u></p>	<p>These standards set out what everyone should expect when using health, social care or social work services in Scotland. They seek to provide better outcomes for everyone; to ensure that individuals are treated with respect and dignity, and that the basic human rights we are all entitled to are upheld.</p>
<p><u>The promise</u></p>	<p>Established in 2020 to take forward the findings of the Independent Care Review. Key outcomes to be implemented by 2030 aim to ensure that Scotland's children and young people grow up loved, safe and respected, so they can realise their full potential.</p>
<p>Third Sector</p>	<p>This term refers to the range of organisations that are neither public sector nor private sector. It includes voluntary and community organisations (both registered charities and other organisations such as associations, self-help groups and community groups), social enterprises, mutuals and co-operatives.</p>
<p>Throughcare and aftercare</p>	<p>Refers to the support, advice and guidance provided to young people who have been formally 'looked after' by the local authority. Throughcare helps prepare young people for independent living, while aftercare provides ongoing support until their 26th birthday.</p>
<p>Trauma-informed approach/practice</p>	<p>Trauma-informed approach/practice is grounded in an understanding of and responsiveness to the impact of trauma. It emphasises physical, psychological and emotional safety for everyone, which creates opportunities for survivors to rebuild a sense of control and empowerment. Being 'trauma informed' means being able to recognise when someone may be affected by trauma, collaboratively adjusting how people work to take this into account and responding in a way that supports recovery, does no harm and recognises and supports people's resilience.</p>

Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children	Children young people under 18 arriving alone to the United Kingdom/Scotland, separated from parents, applying for asylum, and placed under local authority care as children who are 'looked after'.
<u>The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)</u>	UNCRC is an international rights treaty that covers all aspects of children's lives. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Bill was passed by the Scottish Parliament in 2023 and from July 2024 is now part of Scottish law.
Universal and targeted services	Universal services provide the whole population of children and young people, mainly in health and education, including schools and nurseries, GP and health visiting. Targeted services are designed to provide more specialist support when required.
<u>Virtual school</u>	A virtual school is not a physical building but a team of staff who support and monitor improvements in the educational progress, attainment and achievement of all children and young people looked after by the local authority, including those that are educated in other local authorities.
Vulnerable young people's processes	These processes are designed primarily to support young people by working effectively to promote, support and safeguard the wellbeing of young people and vulnerable adults. The vulnerabilities can be because of the young person's own behaviours or those of others towards them placing them at risk of significant harm.
<u>Wellbeing/wellbeing indicators</u>	Using the GIRFEC principles practitioners and organisations consider each of the eight wellbeing indicators (SHANARRI) in collaboration, with children, young people and their family to plan and review support.

<u>Whole Family Wellbeing</u>	<p>In Scotland Whole Family Wellbeing Funding was provided by the Scottish Government to support the whole system transformational change required to reduce the need for crisis intervention and shift investment towards prevention and early intervention.</p>
<u>Whole System Approach</u>	<p>This approach looks to address the needs of young people in conflict with the law. It is underpinned by GIRFEC and prioritises the needs of children, young people and their families. It aims to divert children and young people away from formal Court processes and adult justice systems, recognising that these systems do not best meet the needs of children and young people. This approach includes young people up to the age of 21 years.</p>

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