



Inspection of
Youth
Offending

Archwilio Rhaglen Troseddwyr Ifanc



Arolygiad ar y Cyd Cyfiawnder Troseddol

Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in England and Wales

Report on youth offending
work in:

North East Lincolnshire

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in North East Lincolnshire took place as part of the Inspection of Youth Offending programme. We have examined a representative sample of youth offending cases from the area, and have judged how often the Public Protection and the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done to a sufficiently high level of quality.

We judged that the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done well enough 78% of the time. With the Public Protection aspects, work to keep to a minimum each individual's *Risk of Harm to others* was done well enough 79% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 79% of the time. A more detailed analysis of our findings is provided in the main body of this report, and summarised in a table in Appendix 1. These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from Wales and the regions of England inspected so far – see the Table below.

Overall, we consider this a very creditable set of findings. The Assessment and Sentence Planning Meetings and Risk Management Meetings ensured a high level of management oversight was given to the important early stages of the child or young person's involvement with the YOS. The planning process was also well embedded, with case managers fully aware of what needed doing and by when.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

January 2011

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for North East Lincolnshire
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work <i>(action to protect the young person)</i>	38%	91%	67%	78%
'Risk of Harm to others' work <i>(action to protect the public)</i>	36%	85%	62%	79%
'Likelihood of Reoffending' work <i>(individual less likely to reoffend)</i>	50%	87%	69%	79%

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all the staff from the YOS, members of the Management Board and partner organisations for their assistance in ensuring the smooth running of this inspection.

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<i>CCI Assessor</i>	<i>Rachael Gallagher</i>
<i>Support Staff</i>	<i>Zoe Bailey</i>
<i>Publications Team</i>	<i>Alex Pentecost, Christopher Reeves</i>
<i>Editor</i>	<i>Alan MacDonald</i>

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Scoring – and Summary Table

This report provides percentage scores for each of the ‘practice criteria’ essentially indicating how often each aspect of work met the level of quality we were looking for. In these inspections we focus principally on the Public Protection and Safeguarding aspects of the work in each case sample. Accordingly, we are able to provide a score that represents how often the *Public Protection* and *Safeguarding* aspects of the cases we assessed met the level of quality we were looking for, which we summarise here. We also provide a headline ‘Comment’ by each score, to indicate whether we consider that this aspect of work now requires either **MINIMUM**, **MODERATE**, **SUBSTANTIAL** or **DRASTIC** improvement in the immediate future.

<i>Safeguarding score:</i>	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Safeguarding</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
<i>Score:</i> 78%	<i>Comment:</i> <i>MINIMUM improvement required</i>

<i>Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:</i>	
This score indicates the percentage of Risk of Harm work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality. This score is significant in helping us to decide whether an early further inspection is needed.	
<i>Score:</i> 79%	<i>Comment:</i> <i>MINIMUM improvement required</i>

<i>Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:</i>	
This score indicates the percentage of Likelihood of Reoffending work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
<i>Score:</i> 79%	<i>Comment:</i> <i>MINIMUM improvement required</i>

We advise readers of reports not to attempt close comparisons of scores between individual areas. Such comparisons are not necessarily valid as the sizes of samples vary slightly, as does the profile of cases included in each area’s sample. We believe the scoring is best seen as a headline summary of what we have found in an individual area, and providing a focus for future improvement work within that area. Overall our inspection findings provide the ‘best available’ means of measuring, for example, how often each individual’s *Risk of Harm to others* is being kept to a minimum. It is never possible to eliminate completely Risk of Harm to the public, and a catastrophic event can happen anywhere at any time – nevertheless a ‘high’ *RoH* score in one inspected location indicates that it is less likely to happen there than in a location where there has been a ‘low’ *RoH* inspection score. In particular, a high *RoH* score indicates that usually practitioners are ‘doing all they reasonably can’ to minimise such risks to the public, in our judgement, even though there can never be a guarantee of success in every single case.

Recommendations (primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

Changes are necessary to ensure that, in a higher proportion of cases:

- (1) specifically, a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Manager)
- (2) as a consequence of the assessment, the record of the intervention plan is specific about what will now be done in order to safeguard the child or young person from harm (YOS Manager)
- (3) the plan of work with the case is regularly reviewed and correctly recorded in Asset with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services. Where work is undertaken by others, case managers are made aware of what work has been completed, and what work is planned for future sessions (YOS Manager).

Furthermore:

- (4) information from victims is routinely obtained and shared with case managers to inform work to be undertaken with the child or young person (YOS Manager).

Next steps

An improvement plan addressing the recommendations should be submitted to HM Inspectorate of Probation four weeks after the publication of this inspection report. Once finalised, the plan will be forwarded to the Youth Justice Board to monitor its implementation.

Service users' perspective

Children and young people

Thirty-four children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- Of the 34 respondents, 27 were male and seven female. Eighteen were 17 or older, while only one was younger than 14. All of the respondents were white, while seven disclosed a disability.
- Fourteen of the children and young people had received a referral order and all but one said they knew what it was, and that it had been discussed with them by their case manager. Ten of them said they had been given a copy of their referral order contract.
- Seventeen out of twenty who completed a questionnaire said they knew what a supervision or sentence plan was, and that it had been discussed with them by their case manager. Eleven of them recollected being given a copy of the plan. Nine out of fourteen children who replied to the question said that their sentence plan had been reviewed.
- All of those who replied said that YOS staff listened to what they had to say and had taken action to address the areas they needed help with.
- The children and young people reported that the main areas the YOS had helped them with were education & employment and understanding their offending (50% each), and alcohol use (44%). Almost three-quarters of the children and young people said issues around education or difficulties in getting a job had got better, while almost four-fifths reported improvements in their health. All but two said they were less likely to offend in the future.

Victims

Ten questionnaires were completed by victims of offending by children and young people.

- ◇ Seven victims said the YOS had explained what service they could offer and that their needs were taken into account. Three said they had benefited from work done by the child or young person who had committed the offence.
- ◇ Three victims said that they did not think the YOS had paid attention to their safety, and gave reasons as to why they were dissatisfied. Six victims expressed complete satisfaction with the service provided by the YOS.

Sharing good practice

Below are examples of good practice we found in the YOS.

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion:
1.2

Ben's learning style was assessed, and his case manager was aware of his difficulty in concentrating on discussion based topics. Ben was, however, able to respond to interventions when he wrote things down himself. His case manager therefore encouraged Ben to write his own intervention plan objectives and helped him word them simply. Applying this approach, the case manager successfully encouraged Ben to complete intervention worksheets.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion:
2.1 & 2.2

Mary, a looked after child who was living in a residential children's home, was a vulnerable young person who was prone to outbursts of unpredictable and volatile behaviour. Mary's case manager helped her look at victims' perspectives through her own experiences and background. After a second breach of her supervision order, a recommendation was made to the court for revocation and the imposition of a 12 month conditional discharge. This was a well considered and argued decision which took account of her progress in relation to the victim awareness work. It was felt that further work could be appropriately built on by her other workers and continued court appearances for breach would be counterproductive.

Outcomes

General Criterion:
3.1

Dean had autistic spectrum disorder and learning disabilities. The court told him he would do his reparation in four hour group sessions; he failed his first appointment. The case manager visited him at home and explained his reparation would instead be completed with her in two hour individual sessions. He attended and did some cooking for the local homeless shelter. The case manager liaised with Dean's school for him to be taken to the YOS straight after his lessons had finished. His behaviour while with the YOS was excellent. He completed his reparation hours successfully, and on the last session was confident enough to go out with a work party into the community.

All names have been altered.

1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING

1.1 Risk of Harm to others (RoH):

General Criterion:

The assessment of RoH is comprehensive, accurate and timely, takes victims' issues into account and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to manage RoH.

Score:

82%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An Asset RoSH screening was completed on all 38 cases. In each one of them, it was completed on time. It was accurate in 74% (in five assessments, the RoSH classification was assessed as too low).
- (2) A RoSH analysis was completed in 85% of the cases where required. In four-fifths, it was completed on time and in two-thirds to a sufficient standard. Where the quality was deemed to be insufficient, the main reasons were: previous relevant behaviour not taken into account (eight cases); and the risk to victims not having being fully considered (four cases).
- (3) In nearly two-thirds of cases the RoSH assessment was informed by all appropriate information, including that from other agencies and victims.
- (4) Where required, an RMP was completed, and on time, in 87% of cases. It was completed to a sufficient standard in 80%.
- (5) There was effective management oversight of the RMP in four-fifths of the cases.
- (6) Where there was no requirement for an RMP, or an RMP had not been produced, the need for planning for *RoH* issues was recognised in three-quarters of the relevant cases, and acted upon in two-thirds.
- (7) All details of RoSH assessment and management were appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies in 78% of cases. There was effective management oversight of the *RoH* assessment in 71% of cases.

1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:

General Criterion:

The assessment of the LoR is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to reduce LoR.

Score:

80%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An initial assessment of LoR was completed in each of the 38 cases inspected. It was completed on time in all but one (97%), and was of sufficient quality in 36 (95%).
- (2) In 89% of the cases, there was active engagement to carry out the initial assessment with the child or young person; in 85% there was active engagement with the parents/carers.
- (3) Although we found that learning styles of the child or young person were assessed by the case manager in 53% of the cases (over 50% higher than the average we had found in our core case inspections to date), for more recent cases in the inspection sample children and young people were routinely using a learning styles questionnaire.
- (4) In relevant cases, the initial assessment was informed by contact with, or previous assessments from: education/training (92%); physical health services (92%); emotional/mental health services (91%); substance misuse services (100%); ASB team (78%); secure establishment (100%); and police (90%). In all but three cases, the initial assessment was reviewed at appropriate intervals.
- (5) There was a timely custodial sentence plan in all the cases. In all but one, it sufficiently addressed the relevant offending factors. The custodial sentence plan included positive factors where relevant (86%), and responded appropriately to identified diversity needs (80%).
- (6) There was a community intervention plan in all cases. In all but two, the plan was completed on time and sufficiently addressed the factors relating to the child or young person's offending. Where relevant, the community sentence plan included positive factors (73%) and took account of Safeguarding needs (76%).
- (7) The community intervention plan or referral order contract gave clear shape to the order (91%); focused on achievable change (97%); reflected sentencing purposes (100%); set relevant goals (88%); and reflected national standards (97%).
- (8) The objectives within the custodial sentence plan were inclusive of appropriate Safeguarding work in 75% of the relevant cases. The objectives

within the community intervention plan or referral order contract were prioritised according to *RoH* (72%), and took account of victim issues (88%).

- (9) The child or young person was actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process (84%). Parents/carers were actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process in two-thirds of the cases where it was thought they should have been involved. In all but one of the custodial cases, YOS workers were meaningfully involved throughout the planning process.
- (10) Other YOS workers and relevant external agencies were actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process throughout the sentence as follows: education and training (90% of relevant cases); physical health services (90%); substance misuse services (83%); secure establishment (100%); police (71%); and other agencies (88%).
- (11) The intervention plan was reviewed at appropriate intervals in custody (67%), and in the community (79%).

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The initial assessment was informed by contact with, or previous assessments from, children's social care services in 61% of the cases.
- (2) In relevant cases, the custodial sentence plan integrated RMPs (50%); took into account Safeguarding needs (57%); and incorporated the child or young person's learning needs/style (33%). The community sentence plan integrated RMPs (56%); incorporated the child or young person's learning needs/style (52%); and responded appropriately to identified diversity needs (50%). In three of the cases where identified diversity needs were not sufficiently covered in the community intervention plan, the reason related to the gender of the person who had offended.
- (3) The community intervention plan or referral order contract set realistic timescales in just half of the cases. The objectives within the community intervention plan or referral order contract were inclusive of appropriate Safeguarding work (63%); sequenced according to offending related need (59%); and sensitive to diversity issues (59%). The objectives within the custodial sentence plan were prioritised according to *RoH* (50%); sequenced according to offending related need (44%); sensitive to diversity issues (50%), and took account of victim issues (44%).
- (4) YOS workers and relevant external agencies were actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process throughout the sentence as follows: children's social care services (57% of relevant cases); ASB team (50%); and emotional/mental health services (also 50%).

1.3 Safeguarding:

General Criterion:

The assessment of Safeguarding needs is comprehensive, accurate and timely and uses Asset and other relevant assessment tools. Plans are in place to manage Safeguarding and reduce vulnerability.

Score:

80%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) An Asset Safeguarding screening was completed in all but one of the cases. It was completed on time in 95%, and to a sufficient standard in 74%. Safeguarding needs were reviewed as appropriate in 95% of the cases.
- (2) We assessed that a VMP was required in 25 of the cases (66%). A VMP was completed in 68% of those cases, and to a sufficient standard in 60%.
- (3) The VMP contributed to, and informed, interventions (71%), and other plans where applicable (57%).
- (4) In all eight custody cases where it was an issue, the secure establishment was made aware of vulnerability factors prior to, or immediately on, sentence.
- (5) Copies of other plans (care, pathway, protection) were found on file in 94% of relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Where required, the VMP was completed on time in 48% of cases.
- (2) A contribution was made through the Common Assessment Framework, and other assessments and plans designed to safeguard the child or young person, in four of the eight cases where required.
- (3) There was effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in 58% of relevant cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 80%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

The YOS had worked hard to develop and apply rigorous processes to ensure the timeliness and quality of assessments and plans. In information provided prior to

this inspection, the YJB reported positively on the YOS's quality assurance systems; we found that analysis correct. Intelligent use was made of the seconded probation officer who brought a specialist perspective to RoH issues. All cases were discussed at the assessment, supervision and planning (ASAP) forum, and if assessed as medium *RoH* or above referred on to a risk management meeting. Management oversight was evident and well exercised. Vulnerability and Safeguarding issues were considered in the ASAP forum, and recently a separate vulnerability management meeting had been introduced to look at such cases. If those meetings prove as effective as the risk management meetings, improvements in vulnerability assessments and VMPs, and the latter's greater integration with the intervention plan, should be achieved.

2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

2.1 Protecting the public by minimising Risk of Harm to others (RoH):

General Criterion:

All reasonable actions have been taken to protect the public by keeping to a minimum the child or young person's RoH.

Score:

77%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) *RoH* was reviewed thoroughly in line with the required timescales in 94% of relevant cases; it was reviewed thoroughly following a significant change in 76%. Changes in *RoH* factors were anticipated wherever feasible in 70%; identified swiftly (85%); and acted on appropriately (80%).
- (2) Case managers and all other relevant staff contributed to multi-agency meetings in nine out of ten of the custodial cases, and in all but one (96%) of relevant community cases.
- (3) Appropriate resources were allocated according to the *RoH* posed throughout the sentence in 95% of cases.
- (4) Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in the community were delivered as planned in 72% of cases and reviewed following a significant change in 70%. Specific interventions to manage *RoH* in custody were delivered as planned in three out of four custody cases and reviewed following a significant change in the two relevant custody cases.
- (5) There was effective management oversight of *RoH* in all the relevant custody cases and 85% of those in the community.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Purposeful home visits were carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed (60%), and in relation to Safeguarding issues (58%).
- (2) A full assessment of the safety of victims was carried out in 57% of relevant cases; high priority was given to victim safety in 55%.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:

General Criterion:

The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.

Score:

79%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were appropriate to the learning style (77%); of good quality (79%); designed to reduce LoR (86%); reviewed appropriately (74%); and incorporated all diversity issues (74%).
- (2) The YOS was appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody in eight out of the ten cases.
- (3) The initial Scaled Approach Intervention Level was correct in all the cases, and appropriate resources were allocated according to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence.
- (4) The case manager actively motivated and supported the child or young person in 90% of the custodial cases, and in 94% of those in the community. They reinforced positive behaviour in custody (90%), and in the community (89%). Parents/carers were actively engaged in nine out of the ten custodial cases and in 79% of those in the community.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community were implemented in line with the intervention plan (52%), and sequenced appropriately (43%).
- (2) In the ten cases where there were specific requirement(s) added to an order, we found that they were implemented in six.

2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:

General Criterion:

All reasonable actions have been taken to safeguard and reduce the vulnerability of the child or young person.

Score:

84%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) All necessary immediate action was taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person in all seven custody cases where it was an issue, and in all but two of the relevant community cases (92%). All necessary immediate action was taken to safeguard and protect any other affected child or young person in custody (100%), and in the community (80%).
- (2) All necessary referrals to ensure Safeguarding were made to other relevant agencies in five out of six custody cases (83%), and in 85% of relevant cases in the community.
- (3) YOS workers and the following agencies worked together to promote the Safeguarding and well being of the child or young person in the community: education and training [including Connexions] (97%); physical health services (100%); substance misuse services (83%); ASB team (89%); secure establishment (80%); and police (70%). For relevant custodial cases, the YOS worked sufficiently well with all agencies to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person. The YOS worked with relevant agencies to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community.
- (4) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were identified (92%); took account of those identified in the VMP (82%); and reviewed every three months or following significant change (67%). Significant interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were delivered and reviewed every three months or following a significant change (88% each).
- (5) There was effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in all the relevant custody cases and in 81% of those in the community.
- (6) All relevant staff supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence in 90% of the custody cases and in 94% of those in the community.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In relevant community cases, the YOS worked to promote the Safeguarding and well being of the child or young person with children's social care services (62%), and emotional/mental health services (43%).
- (2) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community were delivered in 68% of relevant cases. Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in custody were identified in five out of seven cases (71%), and Safeguarding interventions identified in the VMP were incorporated into the planned work in three out of six.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 80%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

We found the YOS had access to a good range of resources. We saw evidence of physical health assessments being undertaken promptly at the start of the order, with the findings well documented on both YOIS and on the paper file. That evidencing of involvement by others working with the child or young person was not always so apparent, for example in relation to substance misuse work delivered by NEST. Despite records showing lots of substance misuse contact recorded, case managers did not always know exactly what work was being undertaken. In addition, more needed to be done in relation to getting children and young people motivated to engage with their substance misuse issues; we found a number of instances where cases were closed very quickly by the substance misuse provider when the child or young person was not demonstrating sufficient commitment.

Victim empathy/awareness work was well evidenced in the cases we inspected. What was not so evident was the perspective of individual victims on the impact the specific offence(s) had had on them. Such information could then have been used in appropriate work with the child or young person.

We saw a number of cases of vulnerable and chaotic young women who would have benefited from some gender specific work in relation to, for example, self esteem and healthy relationships.

Encouragingly, we saw some excellent work and commitment from the ISSP team. Particular mention should also be made of the promising knife crime prevention programme 'Ditch the Knife, Save a Life' which had been developed by the seconded officer from Humberside Police. This programme, which was also delivered in schools, included a printed booklet and supporting DVD.

3. OUTCOMES

Our inspections include findings about initial outcomes, as set out in this section. In principle, this is the key section that specifies what supervision is achieving, but in practice this is by necessity just a snapshot of what has been achieved in only the first 6-9 months of supervision, and for which the evidence is sometimes only provisional.

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

Outcomes are achieved in relation to RoH, LoR and Safeguarding.

Score:

69%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Where it was an issue, *RoH* was effectively managed in 90% of cases.
- (2) Enforcement action was taken sufficiently well in just over three-quarters of the cases where the child or young person did not comply.
- (3) In three-fifths of cases, there was a reduction in the frequency of offending and also seriousness of offending.
- (4) There was a reduction in risk factors linked to Safeguarding in just over half of the relevant cases. In every case except two, all reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The child or young person complied with the requirements of the sentence in 45% of the cases.
- (2) There was a reduction in the overall Asset score in two-fifths of the cases inspected. Where Asset had been rescored, the offending factors that showed the most improvement were: attitudes to offending (48%); thinking & behaviour (44%); substance misuse (38%); and physical health (36%).

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

Outcomes are sustained in relation to RoH, LoR and Safeguarding.

Score:

85%

Comment:

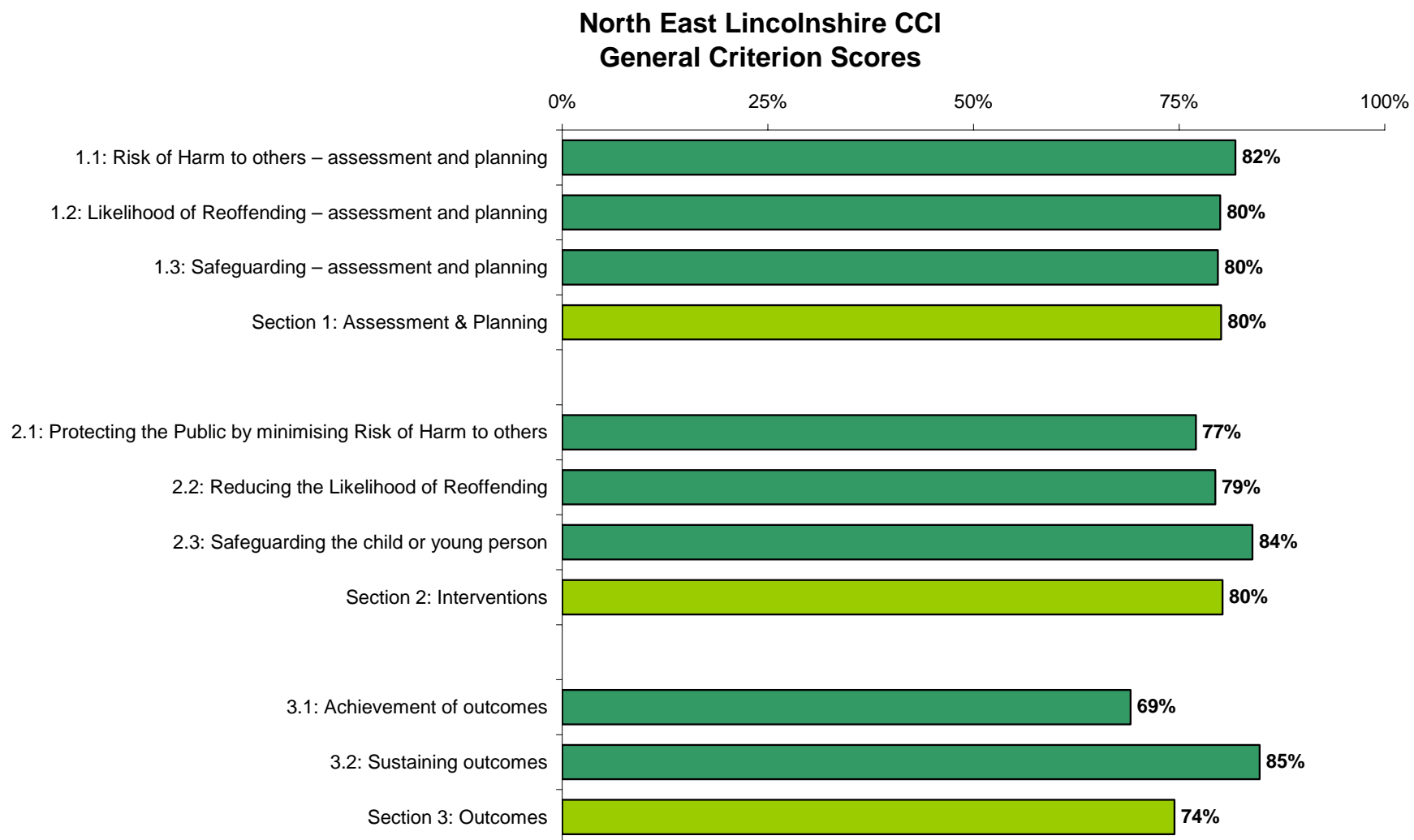
MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues during the custodial phase of relevant sentences (100%), and in 86% when the child or young person was being supervised in the community.
- (2) Action was taken, or there were plans in place, to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable during the custodial phase of relevant sentences (100%), and in three-quarters when the child or young person was being supervised in the community.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 74%

Appendix 1: Summary



Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

North East Lincolnshire YOS was located in the *Yorkshire & the Humberside* region of England.

The area had a population of 157,979 as measured in the Census 2001, 11.9% of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was higher than the average for England/Wales of 10.4%.

The population of North East Lincolnshire was predominantly white British (98.6%). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage (1.4%) was below the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/2009, at 69 per 1,000, were above the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of the Humberside police and probation areas. For health matters, North East Lincolnshire Care Trust Plus covered the area.

The YOS was located within the Children and Family Services Directorate of North East Lincolnshire Council.

The YOS Management Executive Board was chaired by the Chief Superintendent of 'A' Division of Humberside Police.

The YOS Headquarters was in the town of Grimsby. The operational work of the YOS was based in Grimsby. ISSP was provided in-house.

YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement

The YJB National Indicator Performance Judgement available at the time of the inspection was dated 10 June 2010.

There were five judgements on reoffending, first time entrants, use of custody, accommodation, employment, education and training.

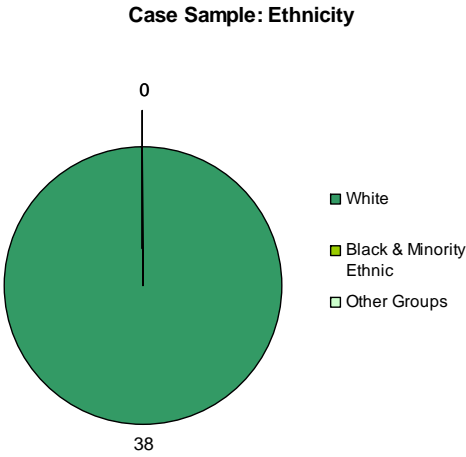
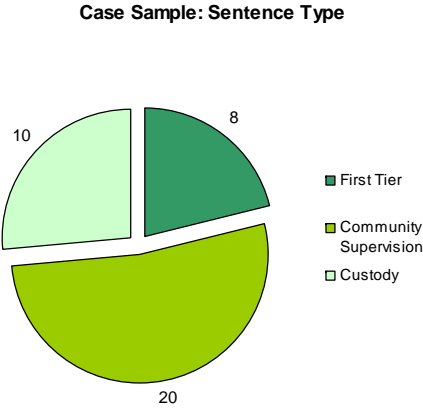
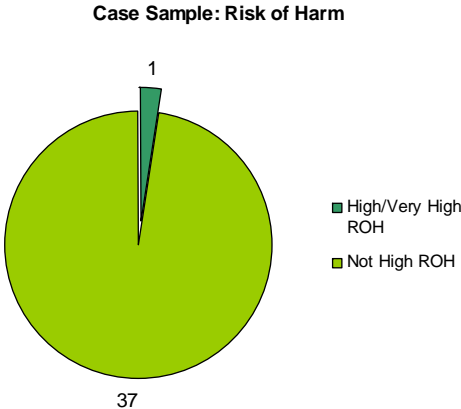
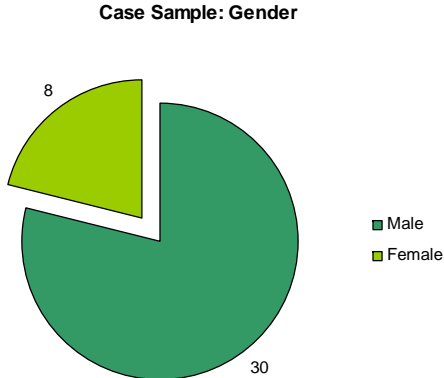
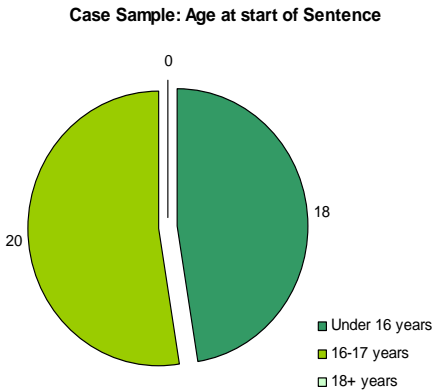
On these dimensions, the YJB scored North East Lincolnshire YOS 19 out of a maximum of 28 (for English YOSs); this score was judged by the YJB to be performing well.

North East Lincolnshire YOS's reoffending performance was judged by the YJB to be static and was significantly worse than similar *family group* YOSs.

For a description of how the YJB's performance measures are defined, please refer to:

<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/Monitoringperformance/Youthjusticeplanning/>

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in October 2010

The inspection consisted of:

- ◆ examination of practice in a sample of cases, normally in conjunction with the case manager or other representative
- ◆ evidence in advance
- ◆ questionnaire responses from children and young people, and victims

We have also seen YJB performance data and assessments relating to this YOS.

Appendix 4: Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice

Information on the Role of HMI Probation and Code of Practice can be found on our website:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/inspectors/hmi-probation>

The Inspectorate is a public body. Anyone wishing to comment on an inspection, a report or any other matter falling within its remit should write to:

*HM Chief Inspector of Probation
2nd Floor, Ashley House
2 Monck Street
London, SW1P 2BQ*

Appendix 5: Glossary

ASB/ASBO	Antisocial behaviour/Antisocial Behaviour Order
Asset	A structured assessment tool based on research and developed by the Youth Justice Board looking at the young person's offence, personal circumstances, attitudes and beliefs which have contributed to their offending behaviour
CAF	Common Assessment Framework: a standardised assessment of a child or young person's needs and of how those needs can be met. It is undertaken by the lead professional in a case, with contributions from all others involved with that individual
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services: part of the National Health Service, providing specialist mental health and behavioural services to children and young people up to at least 16 years of age
Careworks	One of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also YOIS+
CRB	Criminal Records Bureau
DTO	Detention and Training Order: a custodial sentence for the young
Estyn	HM Inspectorate for Education and Training in Wales
ETE	Education, Training and Employment: work to improve an individual's learning, and to increase their employment prospects
Family Group	Used by the YJB for comparative performance reporting, this is a group of YOTs identified as having similar characteristics
FTE	Full-time equivalent
HM	Her Majesty's
HMIC	HM Inspectorate of Constabulary
HMI Prisons	HM Inspectorate of Prisons
HMI Probation	HM Inspectorate of Probation
Interventions; <i>constructive</i> and <i>restrictive</i> interventions	<p>Work with an individual that is designed to change their offending behaviour and/or to support public protection.</p> <p>A <i>constructive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to reduce Likelihood of Reoffending.</p> <p>A <i>restrictive</i> intervention is where the primary purpose is to keep to a minimum the individual's <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>. Example: with a sex offender, a <i>constructive intervention</i> might be to put them through an accredited sex offender programme; a <i>restrictive intervention</i> (to minimise their <i>Risk of Harm</i>) might be to monitor regularly and meticulously their accommodation, their employment and the places they frequent, imposing and enforcing clear restrictions as appropriate to each case. NB. Both types of intervention are important</p>
ISSP	Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme: this intervention is attached to the start of some orders and licences and provides initially at least 25 hours programme contact including a substantial proportion of employment, training and education
LoR	Likelihood of Reoffending. See also <i>constructive</i> Interventions
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board: set up in each local authority (as a result of the Children Act 2004) to coordinate and ensure

	the effectiveness of the multi-agency work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in that locality.
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements: where probation, police, prison and other agencies work together locally to manage offenders who pose a higher <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
NEST	North East Substance Team
Ofsted	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills: the Inspectorate for those services in England (not Wales, for which see Estyn)
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offender: designated offenders, adult or young, who receive extra attention from the Criminal Justice System agencies
Pre-CAF	This is a simple 'Request for Service' in those instances when a Common Assessment Framework may not be required. It can be used for requesting one or two additional services, e.g. health, social care or educational
PSR	Pre-sentence report: for a court
RMP	Risk management plan: a plan to minimise the individual's <i>Risk of Harm</i>
<i>RoH</i>	<i>Risk of Harm to others</i> . See also <i>restrictive Interventions</i>
<i>'RoH work', or 'Risk of Harm work'</i>	This is the term generally used by HMI Probation to describe work to protect the public, primarily using <i>restrictive interventions</i> , to keep to a minimum the individual's opportunity to behave in a way that is a <i>Risk of Harm to others</i>
RoSH	Risk of Serious Harm: a term used in Asset. HMI Probation prefers not to use this term as it does not help to clarify the distinction between the <i>probability</i> of an event occurring and the <i>impact/severity</i> of the event. The term <i>Risk of Serious Harm</i> only incorporates 'serious' impact, whereas using ' <i>Risk of Harm</i> ' enables the necessary attention to be given to those offenders for whom lower <i>impact/severity</i> harmful behaviour is <i>probable</i>
Safeguarding	The ability to demonstrate that all reasonable action has been taken to keep to a minimum the risk of a child or young person coming to harm.
SIFA	Screening Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for specialist workers
SQIFA	Screening Questionnaire Interview for Adolescents: Youth Justice Board approved mental health screening tool for YOS workers
VMP	Vulnerability management plan: a plan to safeguard the well-being of the individual under supervision
YJB	Youth Justice Board for England and Wales
YOI	Young Offenders Institution: a Prison Service institution for young people remanded in custody or sentenced to custody
YOIS+	Youth Offending Information System: one of the two electronic case management systems for youth offending work currently in use in England and Wales. See also Careworks
YOS/T	Youth Offending Service/Team