



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:

South Tees

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Foreword

This Core Case Inspection of youth offending work in South Tees 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. Our findings will also feed into the wider annual Comprehensive Area Assessment process.

Over the area as a whole, we judged that the Safeguarding aspects of the work were done well enough 62% 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 61% of the time, and the work to make each individual less likely to reoffend was done well enough 65% 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. We also provide there the separate analyses of the case samples from the constituent areas, for feeding into their separate Comprehensive Area Assessment processes.

These figures can be viewed in the context of our findings from the region inspected so far. To date, the average score for *Safeguarding* work has been 63%, with scores ranging from 38-82%, the average score for *Risk of Harm* work has been 57%, with scores ranging from 36-85%, and the average score for *Likelihood of Reoffending* work has been 65%, with scores ranging from 50-82%.

The last inspection published in July 2008, identified that there were insufficient facilities for children and young people to report to the YOS and this continues to be the case. Prior to the inspection resources had been stretched due to sickness absence and issues with the secondment of a probation officer.

Overall, we consider this a mixed set of findings. At the time of the inspection staff training in Asset had recently taken place that would assist in the implementation of several of the recommendations.

Andrew Bridges
HM Chief Inspector of Probation

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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.

Safeguarding score:	
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.	
Score: 62%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Public Protection – Risk of Harm score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Risk of Harm</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.	
Score: 61%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

Public Protection - Likelihood of Reoffending score:	
This score indicates the percentage of <i>Likelihood of Reoffending</i> work that we judged to have met a sufficiently high level of quality.	
Score: 65%	Comment: MODERATE improvement required

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.

Recommendations (primary responsibility is indicated in brackets)

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

- (1) a timely and good quality assessment and plan, using Asset, is completed when the case starts (YOS Head of Service)
- (2) specifically, a timely and good quality assessment of the individual's vulnerability and *Risk of Harm to others* is completed at the start, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Head of Service)
- (3) as a consequence of the assessment, the intervention plan and other plans are specific about what will now be done in order to safeguard the child or young person's well-being, to make them less likely to reoffend, and to minimise any identified *Risk of Harm to others* (YOS Head of Service)
- (4) the plan of work with the case is regularly reviewed and Asset reviewed with a frequency consistent with national standards for youth offending services (YOS Head of Service)
- (5) there is evidence in the file of regular quality assurance by management, especially of screening decisions, as appropriate to the specific case (YOS Head of Service).

Furthermore:

- (6) the process for the secondment of a probation officer to South Tees is improved to ensure that a competent officer is in place and there are no gaps in provision (Chair of the Management Board and Teesside Probation Board).

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

Fourteen children and young people completed a questionnaire for the inspection.

- ◇ All the children and young people recorded that they understood why they had to attend the YOS and what would happen when they attended. They all felt YOS staff were really interested in helping them, listened to what they had to say and had taken action to deal with the things they needed help with.
- ◇ The majority of children and young people had completed a *What do YOU think?* form.
- ◇ They all knew what a supervision or sentence plan was and in the majority of cases the YOS worker discussed the plan with them, but did not always give them a copy.
- ◇ Four children and young people indicated that dyslexia or childcare had made it harder for them to take a full part in their sessions with the YOS worker. However, they all felt that they had been helped. Two respondents recorded that there were issues that made them feel afraid while attending the YOS but they were both assisted by YOS workers.
- ◇ The YOS had helped children and young people mainly with school, training or getting a job and these areas of their lives had improved. Over half felt they had been helped with making better decisions, understanding their offending and relationships and family.
- ◇ They all felt that they were less likely to offend due to their work with the YOS and they were positive about the service they had received. Comments included: *'I feel that I understand things better now and am more mature'* and *'I have got qualifications and I am training in Art.'*

Victims

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

- ◇ This was a disappointingly low return rate and it was difficult to make judgements about general performance from such a small sample.
- ◇ Responses were mixed. Two out of the three victims were generally satisfied with the range of services available and delivered to them.

Sharing good practice

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

Assessment and Sentence Planning

General Criterion: 1.1

MAPPA was relatively complicated for YOS staff who did not regularly manage high RoSH cases. In particular, deciding whether any children or young people were covered by the arrangements. The YOS had a checklist for referral of MAPPA for level 2 or 3 management, which simplified the process by taking the case manager through five consecutive steps. By using the checklist, practitioners were confident that their referral form was accurate. It also ensured that appropriate cases were referred and not overlooked.

Delivery and Review of Interventions

General Criterion: 2.2

Tom with a number of other people had together committed several offences of criminal damage. The circumstances of the offences were unusual and had attracted local media attention. The case manager worked with Tom over three individual sessions to produce a poster about his offence. He searched on the internet and found out about a local initiative which was concerned with innovative approaches to tackle criminal damage. He also found a newspaper article about his offence. Tom headed the poster '*Criminal Damage My Offence*' with sub headings, '*Middlesbrough trying to help, What I did, Why did I do it?*' Under the sub heading '*Why did I do it?*' Tom had written questions and statements about how stupid he felt, how it had affected the victims and what he was doing to payback for what he had done. This exercise demonstrated the skills of the case manager to engage and encourage this young person to explore why he had committed the offence and the impact it had had on the victims and others. It reinforced, for Tom, the connection between behaviour and consequences.

1. ASSESSMENT AND SENTENCE PLANNING

1.1 Risk of Harm to others:

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:

65%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) A RoH screening had been carried out in 92% of cases, completed on time in 79% and judged to be accurate in 71%.
- (2) A full RoSH assessment was carried out in 76% of cases, where a need had been indicated, and in 72% had drawn adequately on MAPPA, other agencies, previous assessments and information from victims. We agreed with the RoH classification in 87% of cases.
- (3) Four cases met the criteria for MAPPA and were all appropriately referred, three in a timely fashion. In all four cases the initial MAPPA level of management had been appropriate.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In nearly one-quarter of cases the RoH screening triggered a RoSH but it had not been done. In five cases a RoSH had not been completed despite previous offences of robbery, violence and dangerous driving.
- (2) The RoSH assessment had not been completed on time in 52% of cases and was not of a sufficient quality in 48%. In several cases previous relevant behaviour and risk to victims had not been fully considered. In particular, previous violent behaviour, including the possession or use of knives, was not taken into account. In 11 cases there was no clear classification of RoH and in six the original classification was assessed as too low.
- (3) The RoSH was forwarded to the custodial establishment within 24 hours in 8 out of 14 cases. In three the RoSH was eventually sent to the institution late, in one case three months after the child or young person had been sentenced. In only 53% had the RoSH assessment and management been appropriately communicated to all relevant staff and agencies.

- (4) The need for planning of *RoH* issues had been recognised and acted on in 57% of cases where there was no requirement for a RMP.
- (5) There had been effective management oversight of the *RoH* assessment and RMPs in 23% and 35% of cases respectively. The inspection team noted that in a number of cases the *RoSH* and RMP were countersigned over two months after they had been completed.
- (6) Just over one-third of RMPs were not completed in cases that required one. Where they had been completed, one-third were not timely or of a sufficient quality. Several RMPs lacked a planned response to probable future events and did not take in to account victim issues.

1.2 Likelihood of Reoffending:	
General Criterion: <i>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.</i>	
Score: 55%	Comment: <i>SUBSTANTIAL improvement required</i>

Strengths:

- (1) In 91% of cases an initial assessment of the LoR had been completed and in over three-quarters had been completed on time. Where appropriate, the majority of assessments had been informed by the secure establishment and the police. There had been active engagement with the child or young person to carry out the assessment in 86% of cases and with parents/carers in 80%.
- (2) The initial assessment was forwarded to custodial establishments within 24 hours of sentence in 79% of cases.
- (3) In 90% of cases there was an intervention plan, of which over three-quarters were completed on time. Intervention plans reflected national standards (80%); focused on achievable change; and covered sentencing purposes (71%). The child or young person had been actively and meaningfully involved in planning processes in nearly three-quarters of cases. Plans sufficiently addressed ETE (88%); and thinking and behaviour (77%).

Areas for improvement:

- (1) The assessment of LoR had not been sufficient in 39% of cases. In 15 there was unclear or insufficient evidence. This finding may be due to practitioners continually adding to the core Asset over a period of time which covered

several orders and/or licences. It was therefore difficult to determine the rationale for the scores in Asset, or whether the scores reflected a current assessment of the circumstances of the child or young person. A number of assessments did not identify positive influences (four); vulnerability and factors linked to offending (five); and ETE (six). In seven cases an initial assessment of LoR was not completed at all. In four the Asset had been partially completed.

- (2) Seven assessments of LoR did not identify diversity issues when, just under one-quarter of the children and young people in our sample of cases had a disability. The majority had either attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and/or had a statement of special educational need. Just over half of the disabilities were viewed as minor in terms of the child or young person's ability to complete and benefit from supervision; and the rest were judged to be medium or severe.
- (3) In over three-quarters of cases the case manager had not assessed the learning style of the child or young person; and in 87% *What do YOU think?* had not informed the assessment. In a large number of cases we noted that the *What do YOU think?* checklist was done after the Asset had been completed. The YOS had a learning style questionnaire available but a number of case managers did not find it helpful or did not use it.
- (4) In relevant cases there had been limited contact with, or use of previous assessments from, children's social care services (56%); ETE providers (63%); physical health (47%); mental health services and substance misuse (52%); and the ASB team (13%). In five cases it was noted that there had been insufficient liaison with the ASB team.
- (5) The initial assessment had not been reviewed at appropriate intervals in 56% of cases. In eleven it was found that either the review was not done at all or it was late. Occasionally, this was because of staff sickness.
- (6) Intervention plans had not addressed those factors linked to offending sufficiently in just over half the cases when, in the view of the inspection team, they should have done. The main factors that had not been addressed were substance misuse (67%); neighbourhood (64%); attitudes to offending and living arrangements (59%); perception of self and others (57%); lifestyle (56%); family and personal arrangements and motivation to change (54%); emotional and mental health (52%); and physical health (50%).
- (7) Intervention plans integrated RMPs in one-fifth of cases. Plans had taken account of Safeguarding needs in one-third and included positive factors in 37% of cases. Only 10% of plans had incorporated the child or young person's learning needs or style. Two-thirds had given a clear shape to the order and just over a half included relevant goals. In 37% of plans realistic timescales had not been set.
- (8) The objectives in the interventions plans were not prioritised according to *RoH* (38%); inclusive of appropriate Safeguarding work (32%); and sequenced to offending related need (39%). Just over one-quarter of plans were sensitive to diversity issues and just over half had taken in to account victims' issues. Generally, intervention plan targets were too broad.

- (9) There was little evidence of relevant external agencies having been actively and meaningfully involved in the planning process, except for secure establishments. For parents/carers involvement occurred in 57% of appropriate cases.
- (10) Just over one-third of intervention plans had not been reviewed at appropriate intervals.

1.3 Safeguarding:	
General Criterion:	
<i>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.</i>	
Score: 57%	Comment: SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In 93% of cases, an Asset vulnerability screening had been completed and four-fifths of those were completed on time.
- (2) There was evidence of active liaison and information sharing with custodial establishments, concerning Safeguarding issues, in 87% of relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In 58% of cases the Asset vulnerability screening was not completed to a sufficient standard. Case managers were not recognising that certain circumstances were making children and young people vulnerable. For example, carrying a knife, misusing drugs, accommodation issues, assault by family members and self-harm. It was not clear that staff understood that, sometimes, a vulnerability issue (carrying a knife) was also a RoH issue, requiring the completion of separate and appropriate assessments and plans.
- (2) Safeguarding needs were reviewed as appropriate in just under half the cases.
- (3) In 47% of cases we were of the opinion that there should have been a VMP. There were 20 out of 35 cases where a VMP had been completed, 11 were completed on time and nine were of a sufficient quality. In just over half a planned response was inadequate; and in just under one-quarter the roles and responsibilities of others were not clear and victim issues were not covered. In 32% of VMPs diversity issues were not addressed. Nine VMPs had contributed to and informed interventions and four other plans, where applicable.

- (4) In 9 out of 15 cases the secure establishment was made aware of vulnerability issues prior to, or immediately on, sentence.
- (5) In 41% of relevant cases copies of plans (care, pathway or protection) were on the file. Case managers had made a contribution through the CAF in 4 out of 20 cases.
- (6) There had been effective management oversight of the vulnerability assessment in just under one-third of relevant cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Assessment and Sentence Planning work: 57%

COMMENTARY on Assessment and Sentence Planning as a whole:

The practice of completing one Asset and not commencing a fresh Asset for new offences/orders/licences was one of the main reasons for some of the low scores. In particular, the index offence was not always analysed sufficiently and sometimes a previous offence had been left in the current offence sections. The inspection team were told that this practice had ceased. However, some staff were confused about when to complete an Asset, whether or not to update or complete a new Asset and which offence to link it to. Asset training prior to the inspection had been helpful with this. Several staff were not using an investigative approach, for example, taking reasonable action to obtain documents from the Crown Prosecution Service about the index offence so that a proper analysis could be done. Apart from the late countersigning of assessments by managers, there was not sufficient evidence that they were ensuring that in appropriate cases the RoSH, RMP and VMP were being completed.

Allocation of cases was based on complex/high risk cases being allocated to more experienced YOS workers. However, it was acknowledged by the YOS Head of Service that this was not always happening. This was mainly due to gaps in the provision of a seconded probation officer and sick leave amongst staff generally. We noted that there had been particular problems for staff based at Redcar, where a performance manager had been off sick for some time, a senior practitioner had acted up, two other staff were off sick and there was a vacancy. The management team had taken steps to address these issues and had kept the management board updated. It was clear to the inspection team that the quality of work had suffered.

In a small number of cases, due to a problem in a version of Careworks, previous intervention plans were blank even though they had been completed. This was being investigated at the time of the inspection.

2. DELIVERY AND REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

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

General Criterion:

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

Score:

64%

Comment:

MODERATE improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In three out of four cases decisions taken by MAPPA were clearly recorded, followed through, acted on and reviewed appropriately. In three out of four cases in the community and two out of three in custody, case managers and all relevant other staff contributed effectively to MAPPA processes.
- (2) In all cases in custody and 20 out of 26 in the community, case managers and other relevant staff contributed effectively to other multi-agency meetings.
- (3) In the majority of cases purposeful home visits had been carried out throughout the course of the sentence in accordance with the level of *RoH* posed and Safeguarding issues.
- (4) Appropriate resources had been allocated to *RoH* throughout the sentence in 84% of cases.
- (5) In custody, specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* were delivered as planned in three-quarters of cases and reviewed following a significant change in 83%.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH to others* had been thoroughly reviewed in line with required timescales and following a significant change in *RoH* in one-third of cases. We found that the RoSH lacked detail of relevant behaviour that had occurred in institutions. Case managers were not responding to significant changes, such as further violent offences, by reviewing *RoH*. An internal risk management meeting was taking place month to month to identify high *RoH* cases, monitor progress and agree interventions amongst other things. The meetings were chaired by the deputy head of service for operations and two performance managers were present. It was not clear how the meeting added value to the assessment

and management of *RoH* cases. The minutes of the meetings were held in a separate place and any actions from the meetings were not noted on the child or young person's record or included in RMPs.

- (2) Where there were changes in *RoH*/acute risk factors they had been anticipated in just over half the cases, and acted on appropriately in 45%.
- (3) In two out of four cases effective use was made of MAPPA.
- (4) A full assessment of the safety of victims had been carried out in 55% of cases and a high priority was given to victim safety in 46%. Two victims felt that the YOS had not paid attention to their safety. We noted in two cases that licences did not include conditions related to victim safety where they should have done.
- (5) Specific interventions to manage *RoH to others* in the community were delivered as planned in 67% of cases and reviewed following a significant change in 46%.

2.2 Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending:	
<p>General Criterion:</p> <p><i>The case manager coordinates and facilitates the structured delivery of all elements of the intervention plan.</i></p>	
<p>Score:</p> <p>73%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MODERATE improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) Delivered interventions in the community had been implemented in line with the intervention plan (71%); were of good quality (76%); and designed to reduce the LoR (82%).
- (2) In all custody cases the YOS had been appropriately involved in the review of interventions in custody.
- (3) In 88% of cases appropriate resources had been allocated according to the assessed LoR throughout the sentence.
- (4) In the majority of cases, particularly custody cases, throughout the sentence the YOS worker had actively motivated and supported the child or young person, reinforced positive behaviour and actively engaged parents/carers, where appropriate. Arranging a transfer meeting with probation staff, to ensure a smooth transition from one agency to another, was an example of YOS workers supporting the child or young person. Children and young people were positive about YOS workers stating that '*not only has the YOS*

helped me but also I had a Resettlement Aftercare Programme worker who helped me loads' and 'I have got more confidence in myself I have had a lot of support from the YOS.'

Areas for improvement:

- (1) In just under half of the cases, delivered interventions in the community had not taken into account the learning style of the child or young person or were not reviewed and properly sequenced in line with effective practice.
- (2) In half the cases, diversity issues had not been appropriately incorporated into the delivery of interventions.
- (3) In five cases, resources were insufficient to address thinking and behaviour and attitudes to the offending.

2.3 Safeguarding the child or young person:	
<p>General Criterion:</p> <p><i>All reasonable actions have been taken to safeguard and reduce the vulnerability of the child or young person.</i></p>	
<p>Score:</p> <p>69%</p>	<p>Comment:</p> <p>MODERATE improvement required</p>

Strengths:

- (1) In all custody cases and nearly three-quarters of community cases, all necessary immediate action had been taken to safeguard and protect the child or young person or other affected children and young people.
- (2) All necessary referrals, to ensure Safeguarding, had been made to other relevant agencies in 78% of custody and 73% of community cases.
- (3) We considered that YOS workers and staff from specific agencies worked together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person subject to a community order. In particular, ETE (80%); substance misuse services (86%); the secure establishment (100%); emotional and mental health services (77%); and other relevant agencies (83%).
- (4) In the majority of cases, YOS workers, ETE, accommodation and substance misuse services had worked together to ensure continuity in the provision of mainstream services in the transition from custody to community.
- (5) Specific interventions to promote Safeguarding in the community and in custody were, in most cases, identified, incorporated and identified in VMPs and delivered.

- (6) In the majority of community and custody cases all relevant staff supported and promoted the well-being of the child or young person throughout the course of the sentence.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) There was less evidence that YOS workers and children's social care services (55%); police and physical health services (70%); and the ASB team (19%), had worked together to promote the Safeguarding and well-being of the child or young person. In four cases the general response from children's social care services was inadequate. For example, in one case, involving domestic violence and prostitution, they were not prepared to be involved.
- (2) In custody cases, compared to community cases, there was less evidence of substance misuse, mental health and children's social care services promoting Safeguarding.
- (3) In half of the cases YOS workers, emotional and mental health services and children's social care services had worked together 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 and in custody were reviewed every three months, or following a significant change, in 36% and 50% of cases respectively.
- (5) There had been effective management oversight of Safeguarding and vulnerability needs in half of custody and 38% of community cases.

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Delivery and Review of Interventions work: 69%

COMMENTARY on Delivery and Review of Interventions as a whole:

It was noted, in the previous inspection report published in July 2008, that a lack of reporting facilities was hindering the ability of YOS staff to deliver interventions. We considered that this was still an issue and was also mentioned by three members of staff we interviewed.

3. OUTCOMES

3.1 Achievement of outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

54%

Comment:

SUBSTANTIAL improvement required

Strengths:

- (1) In applicable cases there appeared to have been a reduction in the frequency of offending in 45% of cases and in seriousness in 47%.
- (2) All reasonable action had been taken to keep the child or young person safe in 76% of relevant cases.

Areas for improvement:

- (1) *RoH to others* had been effectively managed in 60% of cases and had been reduced in 35% of those relevant.
- (2) In 48% of cases, the child or young person had not complied with the requirements of the sentence; and in just under two-thirds of those cases sufficient enforcement action had not been taken. In six we noted that enforcement was poor.
- (3) In 41% of all cases there had been an overall reduction in the Asset score. Of those cases reductions mainly occurred for lifestyle, living, family and personal arrangements. Factors related to offending, that had not reduced significantly, were physical and emotional health, thinking and behaviour substance misuse, motivation to change and ETE.
- (4) Risk factors linked to Safeguarding had been reduced in 44% of relevant cases.

3.2 Sustaining outcomes:

General Criterion:

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

Score:

83%

Comment:

MINIMUM improvement required

Strengths:

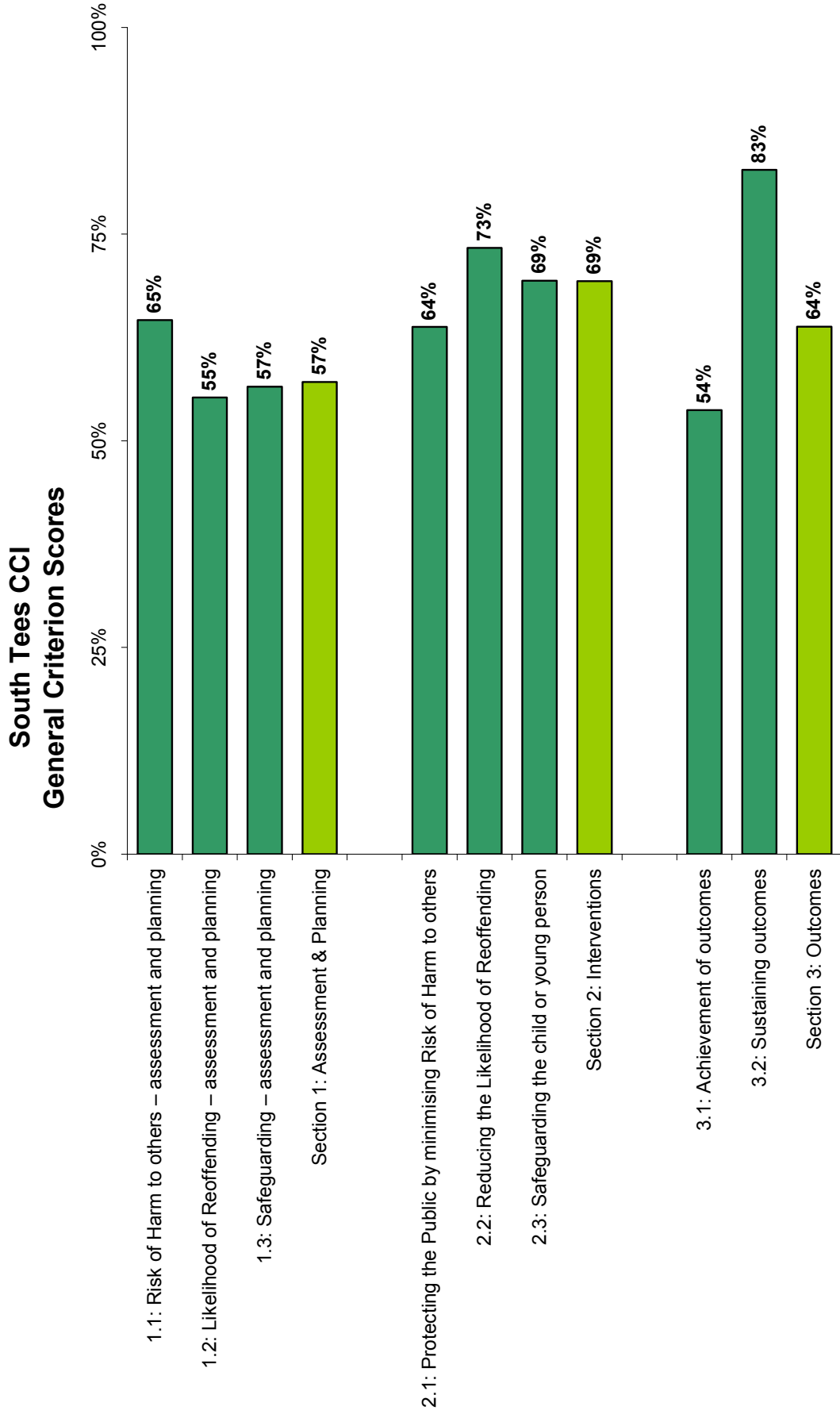
- (1) Full attention had been given to community integration issues during the custodial phase (83%); and in the community (85%).
- (2) Action had been taken or there were plans in place to ensure that positive outcomes were sustainable during the custodial phase (78%) and in the community (81%).

OVERALL SCORE for quality of Outcomes work: 64%

COMMENTARY on Outcomes as a whole:

The scores for achievement of outcomes were affected by a lack of reviews of Asset, completion of end Assets or not being rescored when reviewed and simply pulled through.

Appendix 1: Summary



Appendix 1b: Breakdown of Scores by Local Authority Area

South Tees CCI Scorecard	South Tees	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland
1.1: Risk of Harm to others – assessment and planning	65%	73%	57%
1.2: Likelihood of Reoffending – assessment and planning	55%	58%	53%
1.3: Safeguarding – assessment and planning	57%	65%	49%
Section 1: Assessment & Planning	57%	62%	53%
2.1: Protecting the Public by minimising Risk of Harm to others	64%	66%	62%
2.2: Reducing the Likelihood of Reoffending	73%	76%	71%
2.3: Safeguarding the child or young person	69%	87%	57%
Section 2: Interventions	69%	77%	63%
3.1: Achievement of outcomes	54%	61%	48%
3.2: Sustaining outcomes	83%	83%	83%
Section 3: Outcomes	64%	68%	59%
Safeguarding Score	62%	74%	52%
Risk of Harm Score	61%	66%	56%
Likelihood of Reoffending Score	65%	67%	62%

Appendix 2: Contextual information

Area

South Tees YOS was located in the North-East region of England.

The area had a population of 134,855 (Middlesbrough) and 139,132 (Redcar & Cleveland) as measured in the Census 2001, 12.2% (Middlesbrough) and 11.3% (Redcar & Cleveland) of which were aged 10 to 17 years old. This was slightly higher than the average for England/Wales, which was 10.4%.

The population of South Tees was predominantly white British 93.7% (Middlesbrough), 98.9% (Redcar & Cleveland). The population with a black and minority ethnic heritage 6.3% (Middlesbrough) and 1.1% (Redcar & Cleveland) was below the average for England/Wales of 8.7%.

Reported offences for which children and young people aged 10 to 17 years old received a pre-court disposal or a court disposal in 2008/2009, at 89 per 1,000, were above the average for England/Wales of 46.

YOS

The YOS boundaries were within those of Cleveland police and Teesside probation area. Two PCTs covered the area, Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland.

The Chief Executive for Middlesbrough had taken lead responsibility for the YOS which was located within the Children, Families and Learning Directorate of the council. It was managed by the YOS Head of Service who reported to an Assistant Director.

The YOS Management Board was chaired by the Head of Children's Social Care Services for Redcar & Cleveland.

The YOS head office was in Middlesbrough, with two operational bases in Middlesbrough and Redcar. ISSP was provided by a consortium which covered five authorities. Middlesbrough was the lead authority and the manager was located in the Middlesbrough office.

YJB Performance Data

The YJB summary of national indicators available at the time of the inspection was for the period April 2008 to March 2009.

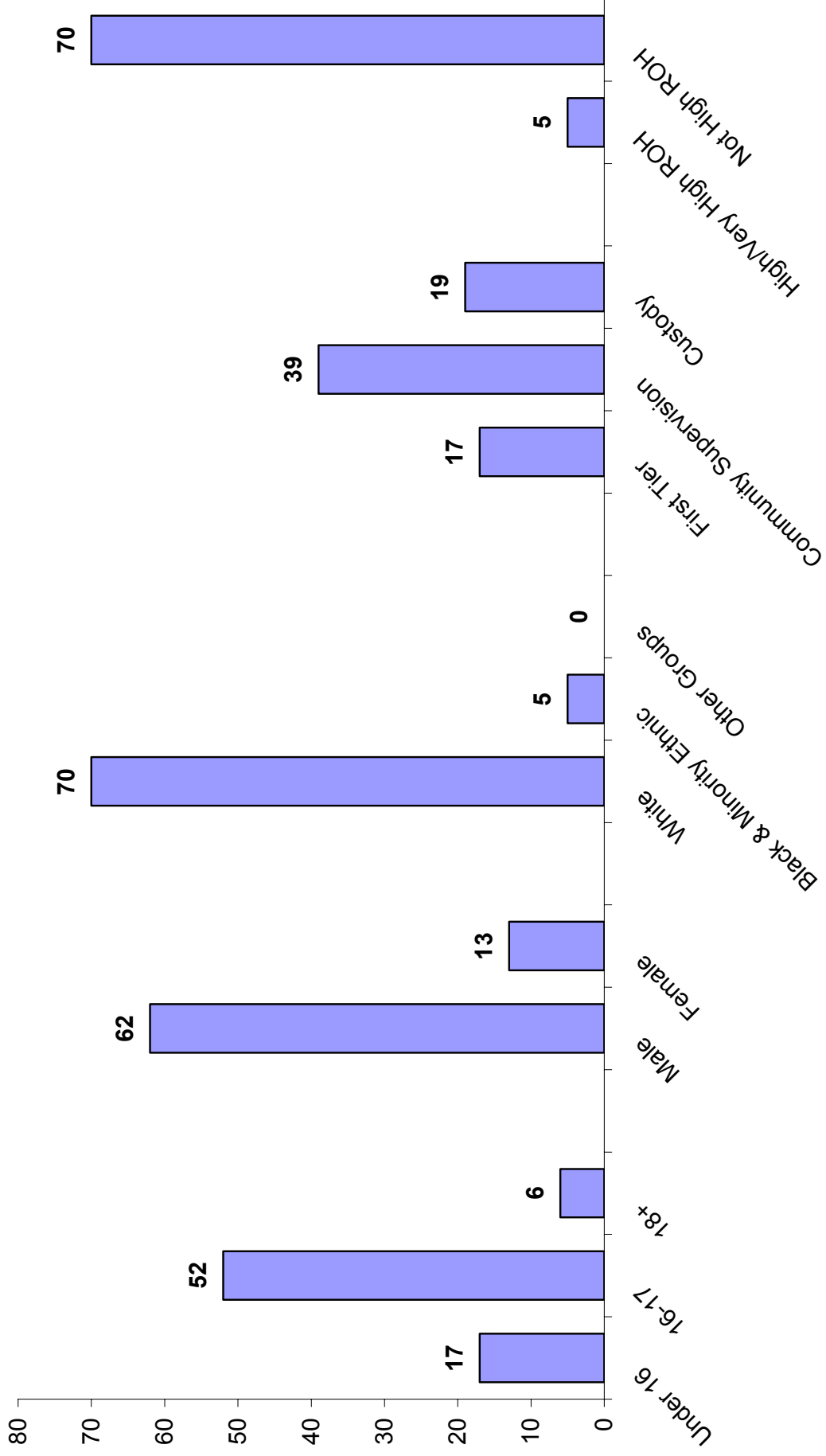
South Tees' performance on ensuring children and young people known to the YOS were in suitable education, training or employment was 82%. This was an improvement on the previous year, and above the England average of 72%.

Performance on ensuring suitable accommodation by the end of the sentence was 100%. This was an improvement on the previous year, and above the England average of 95%.

The "Reoffending rate after 9 months" was 139%, worse than the England average of 85% (See Glossary).

Appendix 3a: Inspection data chart

Case sample information: South Tees



Appendix 3b: Inspection data

Fieldwork for this inspection was undertaken in October 2009

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/inspectorates/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	Employment, training and education: work to improve an individual's learning, and to increase their employment prospects
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>
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
"Reoffending rate after 9 months"	A measure used by the Youth Justice Board. It indicates how many further offences are recorded as having been committed in a 9-month period by individuals under current supervision of the relevant YOT, and it can be either more or less than 100%. "110%" would therefore mean that exactly 110 further offences have been counted as having been committed 'per 100 individuals under supervision' in that period. The quoted national average rate for England in early 2009 was 85%
RMP	Risk management plan: a plan to minimise the individual's <i>Risk of Harm</i>
RoH	<i>Risk of Harm to others</i> . See also <i>restrictive Interventions</i>
'RoH work', or 'Risk of Harm work'	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>
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 YOT 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