

**LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE
& RUTLAND**

Evaluation of the Community Resolution and Prevention Service

Findings and Recommendations

#PreventionThroughConnection

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1. Introduction

In October 2021 Rocket Science were commissioned by the Violence Reduction Network (VRN) to conduct an independent evaluation of the Community Resolution and Prevention Service (CRPS). CRPS delivers an early intervention and secondary prevention service for young people up to 18 years of age, who live in Leicester, and who are either subject to a community resolution order or have been identified as being at risk of offending. CRPS has been operational since October 2019 and is being delivered by Leicester City Council.

The service is delivered by seven Prevention Officers who provide support and intervention to address risk factors associated with offending including substance misuse, family relationships, anger management, peer pressure, consequential thinking, and victim empathy. The service seeks to achieve its intended impacts in relation to reductions in offending and violence related hospital admissions through increasing the confidence, wellbeing, and self-esteem of young people, improving emotional regulation and engagement in positive occupational activities such as education, training, and employment and by enhancing insight into the consequences of crime.

Evaluation methodology

This report presents the findings from the evaluation which was commissioned with three specific aims:

- To understand what short-term outcomes young people do and do not achieve through the CRPS intervention and how these outcomes are achieved
- To evidence the longer-term impacts of the intervention in relation to offending and reoffending
- To provide recommendations for the future delivery of the CRPS

In order to achieve these outcomes, the evaluation took a mixed-methodological approach combining data analysis with qualitative interviews with young people, their families, and Prevention Officers.

Data analysis using monitoring and outcome data supplied by the service has been used to understand the range and types of young people involved in the CRPS and the success of the programme in terms of achieving outcomes and reducing reoffending for particular categories of young people.

In total, 33 in-depth interviews with young people and 12 in-depth interviews with their families have been completed. The interviews sought to understand experience and perspectives on the impact of the service. Thematic analysis of interviews and focus groups was used. Direct quotes from young people are highlighted in purple, those from families in yellow throughout the report. Two focus groups were run with CRPS staff, the first to gather their perspectives on the process and impact of the service, the second to present and gather feedback on the interim evaluation findings. A third focus group was held with stakeholders who refer young people in to the service.

Limitations

Whilst we are confident in the findings presented within this evaluation, as with all research, there are limitations in the methodologies used. Most relevant are those relating to sampling. In analysis of reoffending rates, we have only been able to match a sample size of 84 young people, whilst this is a large enough sample to undertake statistical analysis, it only represents 15.5% of those who have completed the programme. A larger sample size might yield different results.

It should also be noted that access to the young people, families, and stakeholders that we interviewed was provided through the CRPS and therefore there is potential for a bias in sampling.

Finally, for the evaluation we have had to work across three different data sets. Slight variations in each, as highlighted throughout this report, make it difficult to establish with certainty, accurate numbers in relation to referrals, engagement, and completion.

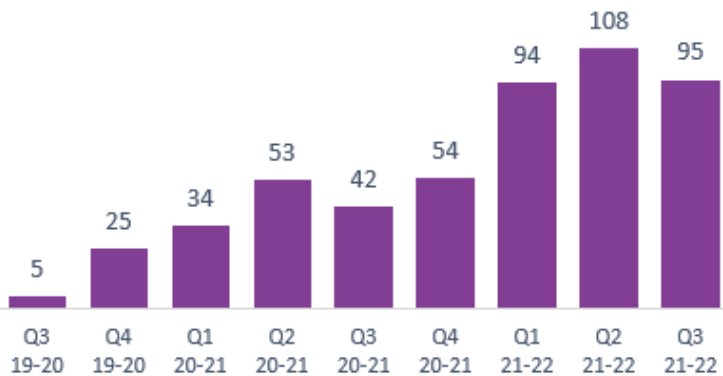
2. Service Overview

Summary of findings:

- 547 participants had completed the CRPS programme by 31 March 2022; of these, 48 participants had completed the programme more than once
- The quarterly intake of young people starting the CRPS programme has increased over time since the start of the programme
- 64% of young people completed the CRPS programme within 50 days
- There were 2,091 recorded appointments kept by 482 CRPS participants¹ – an average of 4.4 appointments per young person. 206 (42%) out of the 482 young people had more than one appointment, indicating ongoing engagement with the programme; for these 206 young people, the average number of appointments kept was 9.6
- 68% of young people had appointments at least once a fortnight
- The most common offences committed by young people prior to starting the CRPS programme are assault and criminal damage
- Over half of participants are based in the 20% most deprived MSOAs in England
- There are relatively few Asian participants (11.5% of participants compared to 37.1% of Leicester’s population as a whole) and relatively higher numbers of White participants (66.1% of participants compared to 50.5% of the local population)
- Three quarters of participants are male
- 51% of participants are aged 10-14 despite this age group making up just 18% of young people receiving a caution or sentence nationally
- The most common source of referral is a Police Community Resolution order

Data shows that, in total, there have been 547 participants who had completed the programme by 31 March 2022. A number of young people had completed the programme twice (ie – the ID number was given twice) and six young people had completed three times. No ID number was available for 23 young people. The quarterly intake of young people starting the CRPS programme has increased over time since the start of the programme, shown in Figure 1, below.

Figure 1: Number of young people starting CRPS programme by quarter, where intervention was also completed by 30 March 22



Almost 65% of young people (351 out of 547) completed the CRPS programme within 50 days

Figure 2: Number of young people completing CRPS programme by time between start and end dates

Length of intervention	Young people	
	n	%
0-10 days	142	26.0%
11-50 days	209	38.2%
51-100 days	101	18.5%
101-150 days	62	11.3%
Over 150 days	33	6.0%
Total	547	

On average those young people who engaged with the programme received 10 sessions with a Prevention Officer

Appointment information was received for 482 out of 547 young people. 206 (43%) young people have actively engaged with the service (e.g. attended more than one appointment). Those that did received an average of 10 appointments prior to closure. However, 276 (57%) kept either zero or one appointment. Of these, reasons for not participating in the service are recorded as follows:

- Letter sent offering support (n=119)
- Closed by mutual agreement (n=103)
- Ineligible due to Multisystemic Therapy (MST) involvement (n=19)
- No response or declined support (n=17)
- New order (n=7)
- Referral declined by service (n=2)
- Moved out of area (n=2).

As can be seen, 43% of young people with zero or one appointment are sent a letter offering support. This is defined by the service as *'following the issuing of a Police Community Resolution, checks are made of Children's Social Care, Education, Police and Capita records and indicate no areas of concerns. A letter is sent to the parents/carer offering support (opt in) if they feel their child would benefit from it.'*

37% of those with zero or one appointment are 'closed by mutual agreement', which is defined by the service as *'following discussions with the family to clarify any missing or unclear information it is decided that there is no role for the Prevention Team and therefore can close.'*

This indicates that in 42% of all referrals received, the service identifies no areas of concern for the young person or no role for the Prevention Team in supporting the individual. It is recommended that this is reviewed to determine whether the referral criteria for the service is correct, if this is properly understood by stakeholders and whether there are options for brief interventions for those young people who do not meet the threshold of need for the CRPS.

Figure 3: Number of appointments kept by young people completing the CRPS programme (data not available for 55 participants)

Number of appointments kept	Young people		Appointments	
	n	%	n	%
0	157	32.6%	0	0.0%
1	119	24.7%	119	5.7%
2-10	137	28.4%	691	33.0%
11-20	52	10.8%	809	38.7%
21-30	14	2.9%	339	16.2%
>30	3	0.6%	133	6.4%
Total	482		2,091	

Almost 70% of young people (229 out of 320) had appointments at least once a fortnight

By comparing the number of appointments with the length of intervention, it is possible to calculate the average frequency of appointments for those young people where this data is available (e.g. both the number of appointments and the length of intervention are recorded and neither the number of appointments nor length of intervention is equal to zero). Note that we have calculated a frequency for young people who only kept one appointment, so only young people with zero appointments in **Figure 3** above are excluded from **Figure 4**.

Figure 4: Number of young people completing CRPS programme by average frequency of appointments (number of appointments kept divided by length of intervention)

Frequency of appointments	Young people	
	n	%
At least once a week	113	35.3%
At least once every two weeks	106	33.1%
At least once a month	68	21.3%
Less than once a month	33	10.3%
Total	320	

Referrals data analysis

The most common offences committed by young people before starting the CRPS programme were assault and criminal damage

For 652 young people, data was available on the offence (or offences) that they had committed prior to being referred to CRPS. The severity of these offences has been classified using the Cambridge Crime Harm Index, which gives a score for each offence based on the minimum sentencing requirement (in days) for adults convicted of the offence:

- Low – CCHI score of 1
- Medium – CCHI score of 2-4
- High – CCHI score of 5-9
- Very high – CCHI score of 10+

Where a young person had committed more than one offence, the most serious offence was used for the classification. The ten most common offences (using the CCHI offence descriptions) were as follows:

Figure 5: Types of offences committed by young people referred to the CRPS programme

Offence	CCHI Score	Severity of offence	No. of offences
Assault without Injury - Common assault and battery	1	Low	164
Other criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling (Under £5,000)	1	Low	80
Having possession of a controlled drug - Class B - Cannabis	2	Medium	65
Public Order Act 1986: Threatening behaviour likely to cause harassment	2	Medium	31
Communications Act 2003, Sending of grossly offensive matter electronically	2	Medium	30
Possession of offensive weapon without lawful authority or reasonable excuse	5	High	27
Theft from shops and stalls	1	Low	25
Public Order Act, Section 4: Fear or provocation of violence	5	High	20
Public Order Act, Section 5: Harassment, alarm or distress	1	Low	14
Assault with Injury - Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	10	Very high	12
Total - 10 most common offences			468
29 other offences			76
Prevention (ie not referred to CRPS because of an offence)			108
Total			652

Almost 70% of young people (450 out of 652) had committed a low or medium severity offence (CCHI score less than 5) before starting CRPS

Figure 6: Types of offences committed by young people referred to the CRPS programme

Severity of offence	No. of offences
Low	295
Medium	155
High	58
Very High	36
Total - 1+ offences	544
Prevention	108
Total	652

Figure 7 summarises referral sources to the CRPS service. As can be seen, 83% of all referrals are as a result of offending behaviour either through Police Community Resolution (60%) or Out of Court Disposals (OOCD, 23%) of all those received by the service. This information would suggest that the majority of those young people referred are subject to an order and that the preventative work that the programme can offer could be more widely understood by referring agencies.

Figure 7: Number of CRPS participants by source of referral

Source of referral	CRPS participants	
	n	%
Police CR	333	60.0%
O OCD Panel	130	23.4%
Prevention - not specified	44	7.9%
Prevention - LCC	23	4.1%
Prevention - Police	18	3.2%
Prevention - School	7	1.3%
Grand Total	555	

Information on onward referrals was available for 416 participants. Of these, 334 participants were listed as having 'None', 'N/A' or 'No' (80.3%) for referrals made. A total of 37 different referral organisations or types of activity were listed for the 82 participants (19.7%) where a referral was specified. Connexions was the most commonly listed referral organisation (25 participants [6.0%]).

Profile of participants

Data on the participants that are currently taking part in CRPS, as well as those that have finished was available for 555 young people.

Underlying structural deprivation has been identified as a risk factor for young people's involvement in crime. For this reason, we explored the areas in which young people accessing the CRPS programme were living in, by matching MSOA area with the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Over half (54%) of participants (302 out of 555) are based in the 20% most deprived MSOAs in England and just 6% (n=33) in the 20% least deprived areas. This would indicate that the programme is meeting potential need in areas of deprivation. Figure 8 below provides an overview of this.

Figure 8: Number of CRPS participants by IMD decile ranking of their MSOA location (1 = most deprived to 10 = least deprived)

IMD 2019 Decile	Participants	
	n	%
1	195	35.1%
2	107	19.3%
3	62	11.2%
4	43	7.7%
5	32	5.8%
6	45	8.1%
7	22	4.0%
8	16	2.9%
9	2	0.4%
10	31	5.6%
Total	555	

It is important to also understand the accessibility of the service in relation to young people's demographic characteristics, even where these are not indicative of risk. Figure 9, below, summarises the available data relating to ethnicity (546 out of 555 young people). As can be seen, the majority of young people accessing the programme were White (66%). Whilst this may be over-representative of the

population of Leicester (from 2011 census information) this is consistent with 2020/21 Youth Justice statistics in which 70% of young people who received a caution or sentence were white¹.

Figure 9: Number and proportion of CRPS participants by ethnicity compared to ethnic diversity information for Leicester City Council population

Ethnicity	CRPS participants		Leicester - overall	
	n	%	n	%
White	361	66.1%	361	50.5%
Mixed	65	11.9%	65	3.5%
Asian	63	11.5%	63	37.1%
Black	39	7.1%	39	6.2%
Other	18	3.3%	18	2.6%
Total	546			

Three quarters of participants (418 out of 555) are male

Figure 10 below shows that 75% (n=418) of young people accessing the service are male. This is in comparison to 87% of those young people receiving a caution or sentence being male¹.

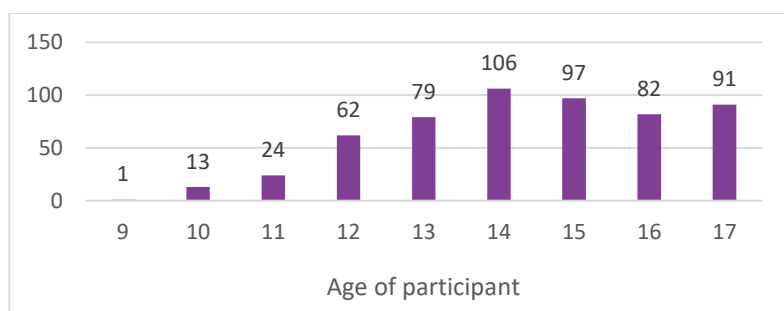
Figure 10: Number and proportion of CRPS participants by gender

Gender	CRPS participants	
	n	%
Male	418	75.3%
Female	137	24.7%
Total	555	

51% (285 out of 555) of participants are aged 10-14

Figure 11 illustrates that 51% (n=285) of young people referred to the service were between the ages of 10-14. This is in comparison to 18% of this age range receiving a caution or sentence nationally¹, indicating a possible over representation of this age group (and subsequently under representation of those aged 15-17).

Figure 11: Number and proportion of CRPS participants by age at start of involvement



¹ Youth Justice Statistics 2020-21.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)

3. Impact on the risk factors associated with violence

Summary of findings

- Young people reported substantial improvements in their wellbeing, including in their ability to manage their anger, their confidence, and their self-esteem
- Young people's relationships with families reportedly improves as a result of the CRPS programme, with 61% of young people saying their family relationship had improved since they had support from their Prevention Officer
- The improvement on a young person's ability to manage anger was the largest improvement across the group with an increase of 1.6 points
- 66% of young people we asked said their confidence had improved since they had support from their Prevention Officer which had a 1.3 point increase.
- 79% of young people reported an improvement in their motivation
- Education and Training outcomes are those most commonly being addressed by the programme
- 50% of young people reported an improvement in relationships with friends since starting the CRPS programme
- The CRPS programme has helped some young people move into work and sustain employment.

This section brings together monitoring information for the CRPS programme with the experiences of the young people involved. Monitoring data includes information on the risk factors addressed through the programme as well as risk factors present at the start of the intervention. During our interviews with young people they were asked to rate their perceived progress in relation to a number of areas and these, along with qualitative analysis of the interview transcripts are presented after the monitoring data.

Direct quotes from young people are highlighted in **purple**, whilst quotes from family members are included in **yellow**.

The most common presenting risk factors are 'known to be involved in offending' and 'known to youth offending or probation'

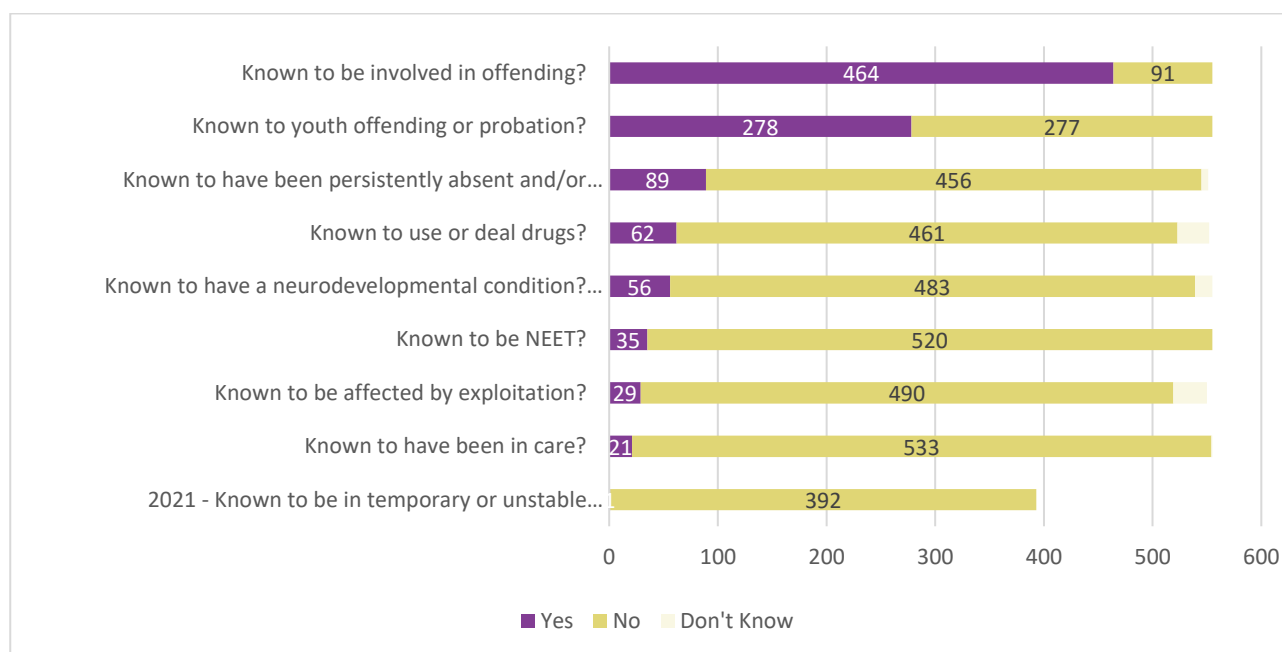
Risk factor information is collected from the CRPS monitoring data, which collects information relating to nine risk factors. These are:

- Known to have a neurodevelopmental condition?
- Known to have been persistently absent and/or excluded from school?
- Known to be involved in offending?
- Known to be affected by exploitation?
- Known to youth offending or probation?
- Known to be NEET?

- Known to use or deal drugs?
- Known to have been in care?
- Known to be in temporary or unstable accommodation (collected from 2021 onwards).

As would be expected, particularly given referral sources described above, the most common presenting risk factor was the young person’s previous involvement in offending behaviour and/or being known to youth offending teams. Figure 12, below, provides an overview of the presenting risk factors for young people at the point of assessment for CRPS.

Figure 12: Number of CRPS participants by presenting risk factor



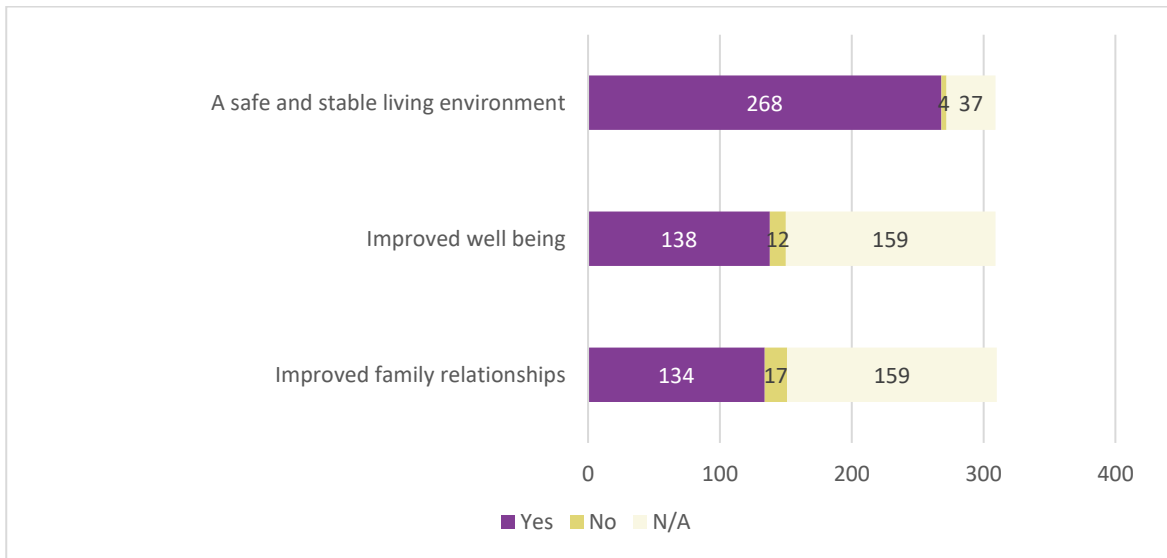
In addition to presenting risk factors, the monitoring data collected by Prevention Officers from 2021 onwards also includes psycho-social indicators including:

- Improved family relationships
- Improved well being
- A safe and stable living environment.

In total this information is available for 137 young people and has been included in the analysis below, however completion is inconsistent and, as can be seen from figure 25, there is a substantial amount of missing data relating to improved wellbeing and family relationships.

However, where data is available from monitoring returns, it shows a very high proportion of positive psycho-social outcomes.

Figure 13: CRPS participants’ achievement of psycho-social outcomes

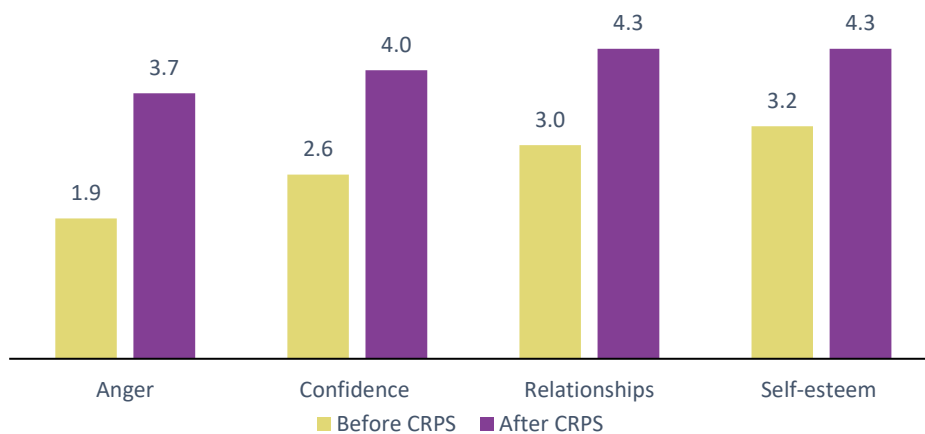


Young people’s and families’ perspectives

Young people were directly asked in interviews to reflect on what their life was like when they were first introduced to their Prevention Officer, and how their life is now as a result of the support they have received. This included reflections on changes to their wellbeing, and to what extent these changes happened as a result of CRPS. The 5 point scale (see Appendix 3) was used to facilitate this.

Overall, young people reported substantial improvements in their wellbeing, including in their ability to manage their anger, their confidence, and their self-esteem. Young people also said that their relationships with their families had improved as a result of CRPS. This is illustrated in Figure 14, below.

Figure 14: CRPS participants’ self-reported pre- and post- psycho-social scores



General comments on mental health and wellbeing

Many young people talked about the impact of their Prevention Officer’s support on helping them manage their anxiety, particularly when they were going through a difficult time.

“If I ever had something going on inside my head and needed to speak to someone about it, I could speak to him, but he would explain it to me and make it seem not as bad as how it was, so I wouldn’t be on edge as much.”

Some tasks and activities set by Prevention Officers were used to improve mental health levels for young people including:

- Homework to increase focus

“The homework I was given was for my mental state. It was up to me if I wanted to do it and there was no pressure on, and that made me want to do it more.”

- Walks in the park and fresh air

“We would walk down to a park and do breathing activities around walking and movement, and we would take breaks to sit down on a bench and discuss a certain topic, then get up again and repeat it.”

Conversations around friend/peers were often mentioned as beneficial to young people because Prevention Officers were able to explain who may or may not be a bad influence on the young people, and by excluding people from their lives, their mental health levels began to increase.

“With me, it was more about my mental health, I would look at other girls and think I needed to be like them, and my friends were pressuring me to do things on social media that I didn’t want to do. But now I know I don’t have to do those things they told me, and I can be happier without them in my life influencing every move.”

One young person talked about their insecurities around their personal appearance and shared that it was affecting their mental health and giving them extremely bad anxiety. They explained that at the time their Prevention Officer was the only person they felt comfortable around and their Prevention Officer took them to get their hair cut which, coupled with the conversations they were having together, helped their mental health and wellbeing.

“At the point of going to get my hair cut my anxiety was so bad because I wasn’t looking for best, the only person I felt comfortable around at the time was [Prevention Officer] and slowly we started to build up my confidence in how I looked and felt.”

“It’s given me more of a positive mindset.”

Managing anger

Young people were also asked to what extent they felt they were better able to control and manage their anger following their support. Young people said their ability to control their anger had substantially improved, on average, with an improvement across the group of +1.6² points, **this was the largest improvement across any of the four wellbeing categories**. 74% of the young people we asked said their ability to control their anger had improved and commonly identified this as the most helpful aspect of the support provided. Examples of support to better manage anger include:

- Identify ways to manage their anger, such as expressing how they were feeling in other ways (for example through writing) or removing themselves from challenging situations

² Where 1 = My anger quickly gets out of control and 5 = If I start feeling angry, I can control it and know how to calm down

- Learning techniques such as ‘stop and think’ before reacting in difficult situations where they are prone to feeling angry
- Teaching methods to calm down in instances where they were feeling very angry in the moment and helping them gain the tools to do this independently in the future.

“Now that I have had the help, I know what to do when I’m angry - I still get angry, but know how to deal with it.”

“They’ve helped me with my anger, they’ve helped me with my anxiety, what to do when I’m in bad situations... they helped me with a lot.”

“With my anger, little things used to trigger me, a slight thing would make me flip and I wouldn’t be able to control myself. When we did the activities talking about how to control my anger and calm myself down using the box method, it really helped me and now I know what to do with my breathing and think before I speak which really helps me when I start to get angry now, I know how to control it.”

“We talked about how to control my anger, by counting to 10 and taking a deep breath, and this has been helping me with my anger, I looked forward to her coming around my house and helping me with it.”

“I was fuelled with rage and hated the world and everything, but after the sessions and the techniques we worked on (breathing techniques) and showing me alternative ways of getting my anger out without it being violent, disruptive, or abusive I now know what to do when I get angry, and it’s changed me for the better.”

“She really really made a good impact on me and after I worked with her, my anger calmed down a lot.”

Whilst managing anger was not commonly raised in interviews with families, one parent commented on the benefit of placing strategies and goals in their child’s life that has benefited their anger issues.

“They helped him with managing his anger, they gave him some strategies and goals and stuff and if he feels like he’s going to kick off at any moment they would give him methods to divert his attention.”

Adam's story



Adam found himself engaging in the CRPS programme after a conviction for the possession and intent to use a knife in school. When he first met his Prevention Officer he said, *“I didn't care about anything and didn't even want to listen to her, I feel really bad for how I was in the start now.”* They started their conversations around the serious implications of using a knife and as time went on it became obvious that Adam's issues were deep rooted, and he had issues with trying to control his anger.

“She could see me getting angry all the time so she sat me down and stopped talking about knife crime and we talked about my emotions and how I felt and why I would get so angry. Once we had a few times of her coming round and trying to talk to me like that I started opening up. Talking about my feelings actually made me feel better and stopped my anger as much because I was understanding it a bit more.”

Adam and his Prevention Officer also discussed the positive affect their sessions have had on his relationships with his family *“we sat down once with my mum towards the end of our sessions and talked about how different I am now and how I know knife crime is wrong and I showed her the things I do now to control my anger and she was really proud”* and his friends *“I'm not hanging around with the wrong people anymore I've started talking to my friends from school again who don't get into trouble or anything so that's been good as well.”*

Adam's attributes all of his progress to the Prevention Officer he engaged with and said he would recommend the service to *“absolutely anyone.”* He has now finished his sessions with CRPS and has not been involved in any criminal activity since the offence he committed.

Confidence

Young people were asked to reflect on whether their confidence had changed as a result of the support from their Prevention Officer, including thinking about what their confidence was like before and after the support **66% of young people we asked said their confidence had improved since they had support from their Prevention Officer**, with an average change in score of +1.4 points along the 5 point scale³.

“It's improved – before I wasn't really like, I couldn't speak up about things – I think just being able to talk and open up about stuff with someone who would listen and not judge me.”

“Due to the whole incident, they all made me feel bad about myself and would judge me for everything I would do, my skin colour, my hair, my eyes, and now due to the support I've got I know I shouldn't listen to other people's opinions and I'm more confident within myself.”

“I never had any confidence before I met my Prevention Officer, I couldn't meet anyone new or talk to anyone about what happened, and now I communicate with a lot more people and I'm always making new friends. He helped me to see the brighter side of things and that's increased my confidence loads.”

³ Where 1 = I have no confidence and 5 = I feel really confident

Families often discussed the impact the service had on the young person's confidence in relation to job opportunities, the techniques they used and the interaction some young people now have with others.

"They made him feel like there was a light at the end of the tunnel by telling him he had made a mistake, but he can still achieve everything he wants to achieve in life. She encouraged him to pursue his career in the army and she built his self-esteem up by having regular phone calls and talking through his career options and getting a trial sorted for him which gave him something to look forward to."

"It helped her with her confidence, there was some good techniques they used."

"I've definitely seen a massive difference in his confidence, he used to not go out or interact with people and if he did it would be with anger physically or mentally, but he didn't go anywhere. Now, he's in this new job where he's working in sales."

"Every time after he saw them, he would seem like he was filled with confidence, and they would give him stuff to really think about so having chats every week was really helpful for both of us."

Self-esteem

Young people's self-esteem also increased, on average, following support from their Prevention Officers. 53% said their self-esteem had improved, and none thought it had got worse, with an average improvement of +1.0 points⁴

"Well before I met my Prevention Officer, I was just one of them average teenagers who puts themselves down and doesn't do well at school. [My Prevention Officer] sort of helped me get things back together."

Relationships with family

Young people also reported improvements in their relationships with their families. 61% said their family relationships had improved since they had support from their Prevention Officer, with an average change of +1.3 points⁵.

"I think [my family relationships] have changed a lot because now I can speak to them, I can come to them and talk to them a lot."

"I think we have built a better bond between us."

"I have always had a good relationship with mum but obviously in your teenage years you start to backchat, and I've started to realise I shouldn't be doing that with my mum – me and [my Prevention Officer] talked about how my relationship was with my brother, mum, and dad. I used to argue... and now I've realised I shouldn't be doing that. "

⁴ Where 1 = I feel very bad about myself and 5 = I feel very good about myself

⁵ Where 1 = I don't have good relationships with my family / at home and 5 = My relationships with my family / at home are great

“They’ve helped my mum with everything that’s gone on and I think the change in how I’m acting has made her happier and not worry so much, so that’s good.”

“I was afraid to open up to my family and I was scared to be judged but due to the service I know now I shouldn’t hide away, if I do something wrong I know it’s my fault and not my families and now I feel like I can tell them and not be afraid about the outcome, I’ve learnt it’s all about communication.”

“I wasn’t getting on the best with my mum at home, so part of the programme was making a chart with my mum, and we agreed that we had to stick to the chart, and it’s really improved our relationship having something to work towards.”

“Yeah, it’s changed a lot, like really a lot, I’m getting along a lot better with my sister and my nan. Before, it would have been a 1 [out of 5], I didn’t have a good relationship with them at all, after [CRPS] it would be a 5 [out of 5].”

Many of the parents and carers discussed increased communication levels they had with the young people due to the way the Prevention Officers were able to explain things in a different way or hearing what the parents were saying from an outside perspective was also commented on as a positive way of communicating what they were trying to say.

“After their conversations she started to show me a little bit more respect and started to understand the consequences for what she had done and also the consequences it had on me and us as a family.”

“By them speaking to him and telling him what I was saying but from an outside perspective it seemed to get through to him more.”

Relationships with friends

Young people mostly thought their relationships with friends had improved since CRPS, with 50% reporting an improvement and only one young person saying their relationships with friends had gotten worse. A number of young people reported feeling more able to talk to their friends about things that were affecting them since they had the support from CRPS and specifically worked on being able to open up which was, in turn, translating into better relationships with friends.

Some also said they were spending less time with friends who they realised were getting them into trouble or had made new friendships which they felt were more positive. Whilst for others they thought their friendships had not changed, but that their friends had always been a positive influence on their lives.

“The first one, I was going out a lot, doing bad things [with friends], that’s how I got my Community Resolution, now... I have mates, I just only go out for a few hours and then come back.”

“I’ve been more sensible when playing out. [I’ve] been to friends’ houses instead of going to town robbing.”

“Yeah, I’ve started to hang around with people who don’t really get in trouble as much – it’s been my choice to do that.”

“Now I can talk to them about things, and I didn’t before I just messed around you know.”

“It’s about the way I relate to my friends – I’m more laid back and chilled out and relaxed and got some new friends as well.”

“I’ve changed friend groups now so the people I’m with have a better influence on me than the last crowd I was in with, and hopefully this means I won’t get into trouble again.”

“I was afraid to go outside due to people who had really affected me badly in the past, but the support I have received has made me want to go out and experience new things. I go to college now for my own behalf and I’m not afraid to go anywhere anymore because I know these people can’t affect me again.”

A number of the families we spoke to discussed the changing relationships their young person had with groups of friends. It was suggested that the CRPS support around friendship groups acted as a realisation of who would be a good influence in their lives, and who they may be better staying away from.

“They helped him with friendship groups by learning who is a friend and who isn’t, what friends bring positivity and negativity.”

“She took him into school and worked on reconnecting with friendship groups that he had pulled away from which was great.”

“I think a lot of his progress can be attributed to the two Prevention Officers because they were prompting him all the time to show him, he can do what he wants and not what his friends are doing, his friends were a negative influence on him.”

Education, Training and Employment

Young people were also asked to reflect on changes in their motivation at school, training, or work, and to consider if CRPS had made an impact on their relationships with friends. **79% of young people reported an improvement in their motivation.** This is the largest positive change across all the categories we asked young people about.

Young people self-reported that there had been a positive impact on their education. CV writing and job searching was mentioned often with the older participants and there are some examples of Prevention Officers helping them into work and sustaining their job which was found to have a positive impact on their life. There was no mention of training opportunities found in the interviews, but education and employment were commented on often.

Some young people said they were feeling more focussed in their education. Many said that the support they had helped them to manage their behaviour and anger, and this had translated to better behaviour in the classroom. Some also identified that moving into alternative provision coupled with the support from their Prevention Officer, had helped them change their attitude towards education.

Some older young people reported they had found employment opportunities since their support from CRPS.

“I had no motivation at all and didn’t even turn up to school. I didn’t understand a lot about Maths and English and my Prevention Officer made it easier to understand by giving me extra sessions, he would come and visit me on my course so I’d be doing the work and he would be there to help and support me when I was stuck, it made me so much more motivated because I felt less stupid in college.”

“Like obviously in school I’m a lot more focussed on my work, before I would mess around with my mates, I listen more, I care more.”

“Before I used to kick off at everything but now if a teacher is speaking to me, I won’t kick off.”

“I just want to stay out of trouble and stay on my construction placement.”

“Right now I’m working [in retail]. I really enjoy working there, I want to move my way up the ladder and become more skilled [and get] experience.”

For many young people, CRPS helped them think more positively about their future, and what they would like to do. Some young people were able to identify goals and aspirations for the future that now felt realistic to them.

“Before... I wanted to stay at home all the time and after seeing [my Prevention Officer] I’ve been thinking about career paths and what I wanted to do.”

“I did have a negative mindset, I was in the wrong mindset and then I spoke to [my Prevention Officer] and now I just have new pictures and new goals in my head.”

Parents/carers discussed the help Prevention Officers gave their young people in relation to school by helping them to stay focused and build better relationships with school friends. Other parents commented on the benefits of employment support for their young people.

“He’s loads better with his confidence, he’s more focused. He wasn’t engaging or focused on school, he was up and down, but since the programme he’s listening more and doing a lot more and talking to people in school.”

“They took him out a few times to try and get him into a new apprenticeship because he wasn’t enjoying the one, he was in. I believe they helped him get into the new job he’s in right now.”

“When he was in his last year of school at GCSE stage, the youth worker helped him set up CVs and went around looking for employment with him which gave him a morale boost, she went into school and helped him there and gave him a good network of support.”

Kieran's story



Kieran first got involved in the CRPS programme in 2020 after committing an offence and received a Community Resolution order. He said he didn't have any motivation or drive to do anything with his life and as he was 17 and not in school/college he needed to get a job but didn't have any motivation to do so.

Kieran met his Prevention Officer and they had multiple discussions about the benefits of getting into work and his Prevention Officer made him see that getting a job could help him act differently and how it would benefit him and his future.

"I was sat about getting myself into trouble and she said the solution would be to get a job and I didn't think she was right at the time, but she said it would help me change and keep me out of trouble"

Kieran and his Prevention Officer spent some time writing a CV together and took his CV round his local area and this is what led to him getting the job he has now.

"She fully helped me get the job I'm in now which has literally changed how I act. It has given me so much more structure and I'm focused on one thing all the time which has stopped me getting into trouble completely, it's brilliant."

Taking part in the CRPS programme has changed Kieran's perspective on life and hasn't just affected his engagement with ETE but it has increased his motivation *"I wasn't really motivated but now I completely am, I have a reason to get up everyday"* and his confidence *"it's totally increased, I feel like I've got a purpose, it's mad."* Kieran also said he would recommend the process and his Prevention Officer to anyone and said it had been a completely positive experience for him.

4. Impact on future involvement in violence

Summary of findings:

- Criminal justice outcomes data was available for 273 participants and at six-months post intervention 41 (15.0%) had committed at least one offence (56 offences overall – average of 1.4 offences per participant).
- Factors increasing levels of post-intervention offending include living in care, having a disability or neurodevelopmental condition, known to be affected by exploitation and known to be NEET
- Having more than one offence prior to starting the CRPS significantly increases the chances of reoffending after completing the programme
- Young people who either did not respond, or where there was a lack of engagement, had **very low** levels of offending at six months post-intervention. Those young people where the closure reason was 'MST involved' had significantly higher rates of offending
- Young people who had a very long time (over 150 days) on the programme significantly higher levels of offending at six months post-intervention
- 84 participants were matched with a comparison group of young people who had received a community resolution in the year prior to the CRPS programme being launched
- There was no change in the proportion of young people reoffending between the group of CRPS participants and the matched comparison group – both had 23 young people out of 84 (27.4%) who had committed at least one offence by 12 months
- There were no significant differences in reoffending levels for different categories (age, ethnicity, gender) or in the number of offences committed between young people in the comparison group and CRPS group
- There was a significant difference in the severity of offences with those who had completed CRPS committing less severe harm than those in the match comparison group.

Analysis of reoffending data

In this section of the report, we use statistical analysis of post-intervention rates to assess whether CRPS intervention impacts upon reoffending rates. Reoffending data was available for 273 participants 6 months after closure to the CRPS service. 15% (n=41) of participants had reoffended, committing a total of 56 offences (average of 1.4 offences per participant) within 6 months of being closed to the service. This section also examines the demographic characteristics or other factors impact upon levels of reoffending 6 months after closure from CRPS. These factors include:

- The number and seriousness of offences committed by participants before they started the CRPS programme

- The reason the CRPS intervention was completed
- The number of appointments kept by the participant
- The length of time on the intervention
- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Disability
- Living arrangements

The analysis in the following tables in the section shows the two tailed p-value for a comparison of:

- the proportion of young people with at least one offence post-intervention in a particular category
- the proportion of young people with at least one offence post-intervention NOT in this particular category.

Figure 15, below, illustrates analysis completed of young people's characteristics and reoffending rates at 6 months. As can be seen, being disabled, or having a neurodevelopmental condition are both significantly associated with having committed at least one offence within 6 months of exiting CRPS. The highest proportion of reoffending is for CRPS participants living in care (33%). This may have implications for the CRPS triage process, as well as intensity of support. This is explored further below. It is also worth noting that no significant difference was found in relation to gender, despite 85% of all reoffending being committed by boys.

Factors increasing levels of post-intervention offending include living in care, having a disability or neurodevelopmental condition, known to be affected by exploitation and known to be NEET

Figure 15: Number and proportion of young people with at least one offence at 6 months post-closure of intervention, by demographic and risk-factor categories

Category	Number of young people in this category				p-value	Statistically significant? p-value<.05
	Total A=B+C	At least one	No offences - 6	% of YP with		
		offence - 6 months	months post	at least one		
		post intervention	intervention	offence		
	B	C	D=B/A			
Living in care	9	3	6	33.3%	.138	No
Disabled	19	6	13	31.6%	.048	Yes
Known to be affected by exploitation?	13	4	9	30.8%	.111	No
Neurodevelopment condition	27	8	19	29.6%	.044	Yes
Known to be NEET?	18	5	13	27.8%	.198	No
Other ethnicity	9	2	7	22.2%	.627	No
Known to use or deal drugs? - Yes	30	6	24	20.0%	.420	No
Known to have been persistently absent and/or excluded from school	41	8	33	19.5%	.351	No
Known to youth offending or probation? - Yes	135	24	111	17.8%	.237	No
Black	18	3	15	16.7%	.738	No
Mixed ethnicity	25	4	21	16.0%	.775	No
Male	198	31	167	15.7%	.707	No
White	184	28	156	15.2%	1.000	No
Known to be involved in offending?	251	38	213	15.1%	1.000	No
Living with family	258	38	220	14.7%	.479	No
Known to use or deal drugs? - No	221	32	189	14.5%	.420	No
Non-White	84	12	72	14.3%	1.000	No
Not Disabled	254	35	219	13.8%	.048	Yes
Female	75	10	65	13.3%	.707	No
Known to youth offending or probation? - No	138	17	121	12.3%	.237	No
Asian	32	3	29	9.4%	.438	No
Total	273	41	232	15.0%		

Having more than one offence prior to starting the CRPS significantly increases the chances of reoffending after completing the programme

The CJ outcomes data records the number of offences committed by a young person prior to starting the CRPS programme. We categorised young people as either having committed:

- 0 or 1 prior offence
- 2 or more prior offences (with the range being 2 to a maximum of 12 prior offences)

Our analysis suggests that there is a significantly higher level of reoffending amongst young people who had committed two or more prior offences.

Figure 16: Number and proportion of young people with at least one offence at 6 months post-closure of intervention, by number of offences prior to starting CRPS

Number of prior offences	Number of young people			% of YP with at least one offence D=B/A	p-value	Statistically significant? p-value<.05
	At least one offence		No offences			
	Total A=B+C	B	C			
0-1 prior offences	276	28	248	10.1%	.001	Yes
2 or more prior offences	92	22	70	23.9%	.001	Yes
Total	368	50	318	13.6%		

Young people who have a more serious prior offence have higher levels of reoffending, but not significantly so

We have been able to match 267 CRPS participants for whom six-month reoffending information is available against the seriousness of their prior offence categorised using the Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CCHI):

- Low (CCHI score of 1-4)
- High (CCHI score of 5+)

Where a young person has committed more than one prior offence, the offence with the highest CCHI score has been used for this categorisation. Although reoffending rates are higher for those with a more serious prior offence, this difference is not statistically significant.

Figure 17: Number and proportion of young people with at least one offence at 6 months post-closure of intervention, by seriousness of prior offence

Seriousness of prior offence	Number of young people			% of YP with at least one offence D=B/A	p-value	Statistically significant? p-value<.05
	At least one offence		No offences			
	Total A=B+C	B	C			
Low	220	28	192	12.7%	.250	No
High	47	9	38	19.1%	.250	No
Total	267	37	230	13.9%		

The only statistically significant relationship between closure reason and reoffending at 6 months was in relation to the young person's involvement with Multi Systemic Therapy (MST). This is consistent with the high level of support need that young people accessing this intervention have. Figure 20 provides a summary of reoffending activity by closure reason.

Whilst no statistically significant relationship exists between the number of appointments kept and reoffending (see Figure 18), young people who were on the programme for over 150 days had significantly higher levels of reoffending after leaving the programme (see Figure 19). The offending

rate for young people who did not attend any appointments was 14.0% (15 out of 107 young people had committed at least one offence), whereas the rate for those who attended at least one appointment was 14.6% (30 out of 206 participants for whom attendance information was available). Overall, young people who kept between 1-10 appointments and/or for 11-100 days had proportionally fewest offences at 6 months post-intervention. Conversely higher proportions of reoffending are seen in those who attended more than 10 appointments or remained on the programme for over 100 days. This may provide an indication of the limits of risk/complexity that the CRPS can currently effectively address. For example, it may be that the programme is not currently equipped to effectively meet the needs of those young people receiving higher levels of prolonged support, for example possibly due to having a neurodevelopmental condition or disability.

Figure 18: Number and proportion of young people with at least one offence at 6 months post-closure of intervention, by Number of appointments kept

Number of appointments kept	Number of young people			% of YP with at least one offence D=B/A	p-value	Statistically significant? p-value<.05
	At least one offence		No offences			
	Total A=B+C	B	C			
0	107	15	92	14.0%	1.000	No
1	78	8	70	10.3%	.268	No
2-10	76	12	64	15.8%	.708	No
11-20	43	8	35	18.6%	.360	No
21-30	7	2	5	28.6%	.265	No
>30	2	0	2	0.0%	1.000	No
Total	313	45	268	14.4%		
(Appointments data not available)	55	5	50			

Figure 19: Number and proportion of young people with at least one offence at 6 months post-closure of intervention, by Length of time on the programme

Length of time on intervention	Number of young people			% of YP with at least one offence D=B/A	p-value	Statistically significant? p-value<.05
	At least one offence		No offences			
	Total A=B+C	B	C			
A. 0-10 days	100	13	87	13.0%	1.000	No
B. 11-50 days	131	16	115	12.2%	.635	No
C. 51-100 days	75	7	68	9.3%	.262	No
D. 101-150 days	46	8	38	17.4%	.488	No
E. Over 150 days	16	6	10	37.5%	.013	Yes
Total	368	50	318	13.6%		

Our final analysis explored the reoffending across the age range of those accessing the service. Whilst 11 year-olds and 14 year-olds were found to have higher rates of reoffending there is no consistent pattern of reoffending rates across the 10 to 17 age range.

Figure 20: Number and proportion of young people with at least one offence at 6 months post-closure of intervention, by Age of participant

Age of participant	Number of young people			% of YP with at least one offence	p-value	Statistically significant? p-value<0.05
	At least one	No				
	Total A=B+C	offence B	offences C	D=B/A		
10	6	0	6	0.0%	.596	No
11	14	3	11	21.4%	.449	No
12	39	3	36	7.7%	.227	No
13	31	5	26	16.1%	.793	No
14	52	11	41	21.2%	.195	No
15	41	7	34	17.1%	.641	No
16	45	8	37	17.8%	.647	No
17	45	4	41	8.9%	.258	No
Total	273	41	232	15.0%		

Analysis from a matched comparison group

As part of this evaluation, we have carried out quantitative counterfactual analysis to establish whether changes in reoffending rates can be attributed to the CRPS programme. In the absence of a randomised control group, we have taken a non-experimental approach through a matched sample design, matching CRPS participants with a comparison group of young people of similar key demographics (age, ethnicity, and gender) in Leicester who received a community resolution in the two years prior to CRPS being established. The reoffending rates in the 12 months after completing the CRPS programme were then compared against reoffending rates for young people in the comparison group in the 12 months after they received their Community Resolution order.

In total, there were 106 participants in the CRPS programme for whom 12 month reoffending data was available on 31 March 2022 (e.g. they had completed the programme by 31 March 2021, allowing for reoffending data to be collected over the following 12 months).

There were 329 young people in Leicester who had been given a Community Resolution order in the two year period from 1 September 2017 to 31 August 2019. Where an individual had committed more than one offence within this period, the earlier offence was used as a starting point for the post-offending data, as this would be the same process for referral into the CRPS.

From these two data sets, it was possible to identify an exact match for **84 participants** with a comparison group member sharing all of the following characteristics:

- **Age**
- **Gender**
- **Ethnicity** (categorised as white or non-white, given differences in the way that ethnicity was recorded across data sets).

The analysis in this section is based on the 84 matched pairs of participants and comparison group members.

There was no change in the proportion of young people reoffending between the group of CRPS participants and the matched comparison group

The first analysis was to compare the number of young people in the CRPS group and the comparison group who had committed at least one offence in the 12 month period. In both groups, the number of young people committing at least one offence was 23 out of 84 (27.4%).

Figure 21: Proportion of CRPS participants with at least one offence compared to matched comparison group

Number of offences	CRPS participants		Comparison group	
	n	%	n	%
0	61	72.6%	61	72.6%
1+	23	27.4%	23	27.4%
Total	84		84	

There were no significant differences in reoffending levels for different categories of young people in the comparison group and CRPS group

Given that the group of CRPS participants and the comparison group had been matched for the categories of age, gender, and ethnicity, it was possible to analyse if there were any significant differences in the levels of reoffending by individual category. Although there were some variations – with younger participants (age 10-13) having lower reoffending rates in the CRPS group than the comparison group and, conversely, older participants (age 14-17) having higher reoffending rates in the CRPS group – none of the differences was statistically significant.

Figure 22: Proportion of CRPS participants with at least one offence vs matched comparison group – by category

Category	No. of young people (same in both groups)	No. at least one offence		% with at least one offence			p-value	Significant? p-value<.05
		CRPS group	Comparison group	CRPS group	Comparison group	% change		
Age 10-13	27	7	10	25.9%	37.0%	30.0%	.56	No
Non-White	26	7	7	26.9%	26.9%	-	1.00	No
Female	22	6	5	27.3%	22.7%	20.0%	1.00	No
Male	62	17	18	27.4%	29.0%	5.6%	1.00	No
White	58	16	16	27.6%	27.6%	-	1.00	No
Age 14-17	57	16	13	28.1%	22.8%	23.1%	.67	No
Overall	84	23	23	27.4%	27.4%	-	1.00	No

The total number of offences committed by CRPS participants in the 12 months after they completed the programme was slightly higher than the total committed by the comparison group

There was a total of 42 offences committed by the 84 CRPS participants (average = 0.50 offences) in the 12 months after completing the programme. This compares to 36 offences committed by 84 comparison group members (average = 0.43 offences) in 12 months. The difference is caused by the small number of CRPS participants who committed four or more offences (15 offences committed by three young people).

Figure 23: Number of offences by CRPS participants compared to matched comparison group

Number of offences	CRPS participants - offences		Comparison group - offences	
	count	sum	count	sum
0	61	-	61	-
1	13	13	15	15
2	7	14	5	10
3		-	2	6
4	1	4		-
5	1	5	1	5
6	1	6		-
Total	84	42	84	36

There were no significant differences in the total number of offences for different categories of young people in the comparison group and the CRPS group

Using the same categories as the previous analysis of the proportion of young people reoffending, it can be seen that the total number of offences were higher for all categories of CRPS participants except for Non-White ethnicity. The greatest difference was for White participants (30 offences by 58 young people in the CRPS group and 22 in the comparison group).

Figure 24: Number of offences by CRPS participants compared to matched comparison group - by category

Category	No. of young people (same in both groups)	Total offences		Average no. of offences		% change	p-value	Significant? p-value<.05
		CRPS group	Comparison group	CRPS group	Comparison group			
Age 10-13	27	10	10	0.37	0.37	-	1.00	No
Non-White	26	12	15	0.46	0.58	20.0%	.74	No
Female	22	11	8	0.50	0.36	37.5%	.50	No
Male	62	31	28	0.50	0.45	10.7%	.79	No
White	58	30	21	0.52	0.36	42.9%	.28	No
Age 14-17	57	32	26	0.56	0.46	23.1%	.61	No
Overall	84	42	36	0.50	0.43	16.7%	.62	No

There were significantly lower numbers of the most serious offences among the CRPS participants group

We analysed the severity of offences committed across the 12 month period in both the CRPS participants group and the comparison group using the Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CCHI) ranking the severity as follows:

- Low – CCHI score of 1
- Medium – CCHI score of 2-4
- High – CCHI score of 5-9
- Very high – CCHI score of 10+

Where a young person had committed more than one offence, the most serious offence was used for the classification.

In total, 11 out of 84 young people in the comparison group had committed a very high severity offence. In contrast, 3 out of 84 young people in the CRPS participants group had committed a very high severity

offence. However, the offence of one CRPS participant had not been classified, so for the purpose of statistical analysis, they were excluded from the analysis shown in Figure 25 below.

Figure 25: Number of high severity offences by CRPS participants compared to matched comparison group - by category

Category	Number		%		p-value	Significant? p-value<.05
	CRPS group	Comparison group	CRPS group	Comparison group		
Very high severity offence	3	11	3.6%	13.1%	.047	Yes
Less serious offences / no offences	80	73	96.4%	86.9%	.047	Yes
Total	83*	84				

* One young person in the CRPS participants group with an unclassified offence excluded from this analysis.

Figure 25 suggests a statistically significant difference in the number of young people committing a high severity offence between the CRPS participants group and the comparison group ($p = .047$). It should be noted, however, that if the unclassified offence committed by a CRPS participant was assumed to be very high severity (in other words, the total of young people committing a very high severity offence was increased from three to four in the CRPS group), the difference would no longer be significant ($p = .102$).

5. Quality of support received

Interviews with young people

Summary of findings:

- Young people received a variety of support, and reported that having an opportunity to talk to someone about how they were feeling and what was happening in their lives being the most useful part of the support
- In relation to employment, the CV writing and support with distribution of CVs to local businesses was extremely helpful for some of the older participants, and in some cases, this led to them gaining employment
- Some young people felt it was easier to open up about their issues outside of the family home, so outdoor activities away from home proved useful to some young people
- Most young people reportedly saw their Prevention Officer 1 or 2 times a week and they said this was enough. Young people particularly benefitted from feeling as though they could call their Prevention Officer any time outside of the sessions
- Face to face support was preferred, but support by 'phone due to Covid-19 restrictions was also effective.

Types of support and activities delivered

Young people described a range of activities and support which they engaged with through the support of their Prevention Officer. These are summarised in table below:

Table 1: Summary of support provided by CRPS

Psycho-social and emotional support	Occupational and recreational activities	Employment support	Guidance
Emotional management through discussing scenarios	Trampolining	Support with finding employment, training, and education (ETE) opportunities	Family relationships
Positive and negative relationships with friends	Visiting a car garage	CV writing and job searching	Positive role modelling
Consequential thinking	Playing football	Physically taking young people out to look for jobs and hand in CVs to potential employers	
Empathy based activities	Having a picnic in the park		
Anger management / relaxation techniques	Going for walks		
Restorative justice techniques such as writing letters of apology	Meeting at a youth club		
Relaxation techniques			

Young people mostly said they found all these activities useful, but that **the opportunity to talk to someone about how they were feeling and about what was happening in their lives was the most useful part of the support.** Young people also thought that the ‘pathways’ task helped them understand the consequences of their actions.

“We would think about how my actions could affect my future. And that helped me think about what might happen to me if I do certain things.”

“Before we started the activities, we would have time to speak about how things were going in general. I think that was the most helpful part of it – I knew they wouldn’t judge me you know, and I could talk to them... if something had gone on in the last few days, I would tell them about it, and we would talk about problem solving. The pathways one was useful too, because I knew that I had options / could make different decisions in the future. “

“[I] wrote an apology letter and reflected on my behaviour... [I] had a meeting with the college and told them I was remorseful.”

[The best thing about the support is] “that I actually could open up to someone like [my Prevention Officer] and get the opportunity to explain things... I’ve not really had that before.”

A flexible approach as to where and when support was provided was also valuable for those accessing the service, with some young people reporting finding it easier to open up and express themselves outside of the family home, for example at school, whilst others valued opportunities to walk in the park whilst talking.

“We would go to the playing field and play some football and we would talk... about how to deal with situations at home, if a situation came up how to deal with it properly, how not to blow it out of proportion.”

“We used to walk down to a park and do activities around walking and movement, so we weren’t always just sat down talking in my house. We would take breaks during the walk to sit and chat about a topic, then take a break and discuss it again”

The older people we spoke to, who had left school, particularly valued support around employment. The importance of having a routine through to getting into and sustaining work, support to write CVs and distribute these, were all highlighted as beneficial.

“I was in a warehouse job, and I was slacking around, and then something flicked in my head and I wanted more for myself after (Prevention Officer name) sat down and told me the benefits of having a job which I can keep, I’ve got a new lifestyle now and it keeps me out of trouble.”

“She came to my house and helped me write up a CV and she helped me get the job I’m in now which has literally changed the way I act. I wasn’t really in any trouble that much before, but they said I needed to go on this programme, so I did and I’ve not got this job which gives me so much structure, I’m focused on one thing and staying out of trouble so it’s just what I needed at the time.”

When asked about **frequency of support** most young people we spoke to were seeing their Prevention Officer either once or twice a week and reported that the sessions were the right length for them. Whilst some young people had support both over the ‘phone and in person there was a clear preference for face to face support with a number of young people explaining they felt it easier to express themselves this way.

Those young people we spoke to whose support had finished said they thought this had finished at the right time, and that they had noticed improvements that meant they did not need to continue with the support.

“I made the decision to end it, I had started behaving a lot better and dealing with situations a lot better. Yeah, I can still handle situations a lot better because I remember what we spoke about and go on from that really.”

Quality of one to one support received from Prevention Officers

The young people we interviewed spoke highly of their Prevention Officers. They said they felt they could trust them, that Prevention Officers were non-judgemental, and that they helped them to open up and express how they were feeling. Young people felt comfortable with their Prevention Officers.

*“The relationship I have with [my Prevention Officer] is great, I can talk to her about whatever I like.”
“I could trust her a lot... it was easy to talk to her.”*

Interviews with young people demonstrated that Prevention Officers are taking a young person-centred approach to support. Young people did not feel pressurised by Prevention Officers and felt they could take the lead in terms of what they wanted to discuss and what they wanted to achieve.

*“He’s not forcing anything; he gives me a chance to speak.”
“I could talk about what I wanted to do - I could make those decisions.”*

Many of the young people we spoke to were initially hesitant to engage with Prevention Officers, but most of them were put at ease in the first few meetings and this meant that over time, they built up rapport and trust. Prevention Officers made it clear to young people what the support was for, which helped young people adapt to receiving the support.

“I could speak to her, I had trust for her, I’d be myself around her. At first, I didn’t – I don’t like people in my life that I don’t know, I realised [they] were nice, I realised they were like me, I could trust them and be myself. They were there for a long time, I got used to them. “

“It was all clear when I first met her what it was about.”

“[My Prevention Officer] was quite open, she was really welcoming, the first few times I didn’t really want to meet her and I spoke to her over the phone a few times and arranged a date for her to come here – over the phone we spoke about things she liked to do and things I liked doing and then we came to an agreement that we were gonna play football. She was really welcoming; she was there to help me, and she made that quite clear.”

“I was a bit unsure at the beginning and then after the second time, I felt alright. She explained really clearly why she was there, and what she was there to help me with, and that really helped me.”

Some young people commented on the benefits to having a Prevention Officer come and speak to them with an impartial view on their previous actions and this helped them to open up and talk about what they had done wrong.

“It was quite nice actually, it was relieving to have someone there to talk to and have not a super bias input to my situation, it made me open up more about why I did it I think.”

“My Prevention Officers made me feel welcomed, she talked to me more as a friend than a worker which really helped me emotionally because I don’t like to socialise due to my anxiety, and the experience made it better for me mentally and emotionally.”

Some young people who were supported by other services in addition to CRPS said that their Prevention Officers coordinated support closely with these services, such as the Violence Intervention Programme (VIP).

All young people who were asked said that they would recommend CRPS to others. Young people were asked to what extent they would recommend the support on a scale of 1-5, where 1 = definitely would not recommend and 5 = definitely would recommend. 76% gave a rating of 5 – would **definitely recommend**, and 100% said either 4 or 5.

When asked to rate the support from the CRPS programme out of 5, the average rating was 4.4, with **97% of the 34 young people we spoke to rating the support either 4 or 5 out of 5.**

Overall, the young people we spoke to had positive experiences of CRPS, thought the quality of support from their Prevention Officers was excellent, and were all able to identify positive changes in their lives that had come about as a result of being supported by CRPS.

Kate's story



Kate first got involved with the CRPS service after falling into the wrong crowd outside of school and engaging in anti-social behaviour and being arrested. Kate suffered from really bad anxiety, had no confidence, and could be easily swayed, so when she first went to the CRPS programme it was difficult for her to trust her Prevention Officer.

Kate said after a few sessions she had noticed that her Prevention Officer made her feel *“very welcomed.”*

“She talked to me more as a friend than as a worker, that really helped me emotionally because I don't really like to socialise anymore because of my anxiety and I don't trust any of my friends anymore, so meeting her made me feel better mentally and emotionally.”

Kate also said the tasks she did with her Prevention Officer really helped her.

“She set me homework for my own mental state, it was up to me if I wanted to do it and she didn't expect me to so there was no pressure on, but it was good to do because it made me feel better. I created a mind map with her once that would help me feel like a better person, how I would calm down if I got anxious or angry, we did a box breathing method together.”

Kate also said her Prevention Officer helped her to build back up her relationship with her mum which had suffered over the past year, *“they spoke to her as well and then we all started speaking together again, but [Prevention Officer] was really the person who made that happen and I'm still so happy about that.”*

When asked about her motivation at school after being involved in the CRPS programme, Kate said *“I was afraid to go outside after everything that happened, I was scared I'd see that group of people but due to the support [Prevention Officer] has given me and the friend she was to me I know now I can go out and experience new things, I even want to go to college and start college for my own benefit because I know they can't affect me anymore.”*

Kate is starting a new college in September and is looking forward to the future. She attributes the change in her life to **the level of support she received from her Prevention Officer.**

Areas for improvement

When asked if there was anything they would improve about the support they had received from CRPS, or anything they did not enjoy, most young people said they could not think of anything or that all of the support was good.

Some young people would have benefitted from more regular contact with their Prevention Officers, but all knew that they would always be at the end of the 'phone if they needed to talk.

Interviews with families

Summary of findings:

- Families benefitted from advice from Prevention Officers and also the support given to their wider family
- Some families gave constructive feedback and the areas they felt needed improvement included the level of engagement and the possibilities for future engagement with families and the young people together

Quality of support young people received from Prevention Officers

One parent whose child was 10 at the time of the support told us about a method that really worked well with her child due to his young age:

“They sat him down and gave him a teddy which had a turning happy/sad face, this really worked for him. When he was at school, and he didn’t want to speak due to his anger he could use the sad face”

The mother who spoke about this method also said the levels of violence towards her and the rest of the family had reduced significantly and attributes this to the Prevention Officer and levels of support received. She then went on to say that the young person had not been arrested since starting the CRPS programme.

The high quality of support received from Prevention Officers was highlighted by many of the families we spoke to.

“He turned himself around, when his Prevention Officers got involved, he stepped back from everything and stopped hanging around with certain people, he stopped hanging around certain areas, he didn’t go out with the wrong crowd anymore. His Prevention Officer has helped him a great deal because he listened to him at one stage when he wouldn’t listen to anybody.”

Advice for families

The family members discussed a lot about the Prevention Officers giving them advice and tips in order to engage with their young person more and presented tailored methods to specific issues the families were facing with their young person.

“She would help me with what to do and what to try, he used to get annoyed when I would shout him down for his dinner so instead, I now make a point of going upstairs to his room and letting him know, now we walk down the stairs together and eat dinner together.”

Quality of support for wider family

Parents and carers did say that the support received had helped their family to come closer together and build back relationships that may have been broken in the past. The value of an objective perspective and positive relationship outside of the family was also valued by family members we spoke to

“It’s brought us closer I think, he seems to listen more, and he seems more focus, and [Prevention Officer] has played a big part in it my explaining stuff and looking out for him and showing him right from wrong, he’s changed a lot since he’s been on the programme and that’s really helped with us as a family.”

“She started to show us more respect and started to understand what she did and the consequences for our family, they made her understand the knock-on effects of her behaviour.”

Areas for improvement

As highlighted above, overall families were very positive about the levels of support provided to young people and the wider family by the service. When asked, some suggestions for development included:

Referral routes

One family mentioned that they had attempted to contact the police before their child had committed a crime to ‘talk some sense into them’ and on reflection they felt that the CRPS being involved before their child committed the crime could have prevented the crime from happening.

“Something like this would have been good for him before he got arrested.”

This is consistent with data relating to referral routes.

More engagement needed

Prompts (text messages) were mentioned by a few parents who reportedly had to remind the Prevention Officers to come and see/speak to their children when they had not heard from them in a while, so they suggested that more engagement with the children on a regular basis is needed. Some described Prevention Officers as *‘hard to get hold of sometimes.’*

Engagement with families and young people together

Some families were unable to answer questions about the type of support received for their young person due to confidentiality issues and Prevention Officers not being able to share what they were doing with their young person. A recommendation received was to find a way to include families in certain aspects of the support and to be able to track the progress being made by the young person with their families.

Staff views

Two focus groups were conducted with Prevention Officers, the first discussed process and impact of the CRPS programme, and the second was used to present some key findings from the interim evaluation report and gather reflections from the Prevention Officers.

When asked about how effective they thought the programme had been, Prevention Officers stated that they thought it was having a **significantly positive effect on the lives of the young people**, specifically in relation to managing anger and confidence. They also said they had adapted well to the changing climate and found new ways of working during the pandemic.

“It’s a learning curve, we are meeting the climate [in specific areas of Leicester] by taking the time to understand crime facts and figures in different areas and how we can tackle rising rates and tailor our sessions to the specific young person.”

“When things went online, we really had to just adapt, we would schedule weekly calls and FaceTime’s and try to get creative about what we could do virtually with the young people to keep them engaged.”

Prevention Officers felt their **job role** is one of the main reasons for the success with engagement with the young people. They felt that the set-up of the service clearly distinguishes them from police officers and social workers. They believe this helps to break down barriers with the young people in terms of gaining their trust, and in turn this increases engagement.

“We go in with the means of wanting to build a relationship with the young person and not to have power or authority over them, this makes them open up to us more.”

Managing anger

Prevention Officers stated that a proportion of the offences committed by young people using the service have been due to *“momentary outbursts of anger.”* And that the CRPS is a good opportunity for the young people to reflect on why they committed the offence and get to the root cause of their anger. Prevention Officers felt that in some cases, young people simply need to talk through their feelings and actions with someone in order to rethink how they may behave in the future.

“Sometimes all they need is to sit down and talk about why they did what they did, and they just need someone to listen to them. Once we’ve talked, I’ll offer some alternative ways to help them work on their anger and this usually works well with the young people.”

In the second focus group, the evaluation team showed Prevention Officers that the biggest change from the interim evaluation findings with young people was managing their anger, and Prevention Officers agreed that this would be the biggest change, because a lot of young people who use the service have issues with managing their anger, and said it is the most common issue they work on with young people. They also said this was most common in young people with neurodiverse conditions:

“We go back to basics about how anger works and help them to understand that. It’s the same with young people who have ADHD, they have no idea sometimes how it can impact them. We empower them with information about their condition and it gives them confidence.”

Prevention Officers also commented on the **benefit of training on trauma-informed approaches** when dealing with young people who have anger issues. They stated that the training they have previously had makes them think about a young person’s window of tolerance and emotional regulation, which is something that young people struggle with, and managing anger flows out of that. Some of the diverse trauma-informed approaches to managing anger across the team are highlighted below:

“I break it down with the young person, I find out the triggers, looking at the sequencing, what happened to get them to that place where they had the outburst and then support young people to nip it in the bud.”

“We use resources the young person may have at home e.g. stress balls for when hands are agitated and feeling shaky, or fidget toys, making it easier for them than giving them a load of worksheets. We identify what distracts them and making the approach person-centred”

“I use an anger escalator, this is getting a young person to demonstrate what anger is and how it works. I look for triggers for getting on the escalator, this helps the young person recognise the early signs that they are getting angry.”

Confidence

Prevention Officers believe that the programme is having a **significantly positive impact on young people’s confidence**. They think that the one-to-one relationship between the young people and themselves is beneficial because they get to know each other well, and it builds up a relationship over time. They spoke of how building up a person through guidance, rather than direction, has made them see more confidence in the young people. They also stated that giving young people hope with their future goals and aspirations can be cultivated and increases the confidence levels and the young people’s drive to do well in school or college.

“Praise is really important, young people often don’t get praise, they usually focus on the negative. It’s important to offer praise for small things such as getting to school on time, even when this is just an expectation from others.”

In the second focus group, we discussed groups of young people who are more likely to reoffend after using the service with the Prevention Officers from the interim the report and asked them about their thoughts on why these conclusions have come about. Their responses are highlighted below:

Young people with neurodiverse conditions

In light of the findings relating to reoffending rates of neurodiverse young people, Prevention Officers said they would benefit from specific training on how they can deliver interventions with young people who have ADHD and autism spectrum conditions which can be incorporated in to case management and reflective practice discussions.

Key features the CRPS programme should retain

When asking the Prevention Officers to reflect on the key features of the programme they want to retain, they said the **flexible, tailored approaches** are the reasoning behind their success. For example, meeting families in the evenings, having no limits on the length of support a young person needs and the belief that the young person is central to everything they do, is what makes the programme work so well. Prevention Officers also stated that their **group supervision sessions** are a great advantage and have provided a significant positive impact on the work they do.

Areas of improvement

Youth Advocates

There was a consensus from Prevention Officers around **the benefits of having Youth Advocates supporting them in the past and their want for them to be reintroduced into the programme**. They explained how the Advocate roles allowed them to work with young people and their families and take different roles in supporting them.

“We, as Prevention Officers, would be able to let the Advocates go in first and build a good relationship with the young person, get them to build up trust and then we could come in and have more of the

serious talks with them, it was almost like a 'good cop bad cop' situation, but it worked well. Without the Advocates it's difficult for us to play both roles."

Prevention Officers also expressed how they sometimes feel stretched in their roles, especially when dealing with more complex cases. The Advocates used to help with this, as young people who may have needed more support were being seen more than once a week, and this is now more difficult to do. They feel that it is harder to build relationships as quickly and easily as when an Advocate had already been to see the young person.

Prevention Officers expressed feeling stretched when dealing with more complex cases, such as those with neurodiverse conditions. They felt the Youth Advocates used to help with this by visiting young people who need more support more than once a week, and this is difficult to do without the extra support. They expressed that it sometimes feels tougher building relationships as quickly and effectively as when the Youth Advocates were involved, and the young people were getting more frequent visits.

"The advocates were really helping; they were more frontline and meant the young person was being seen more than once a week. We sometimes feel guilty not being able to keep in touch with young people as often as we would like to."

Administration support role

Alternatively, Prevention Officers discussed the prospect of creating an administration support role within the service. They said it would assist them if there was someone there to allocate cases to them, and take some of the administrative jobs from them, which would in turn clear some of their time to spend working with the young people.

"Assessment and agreement forms are really time consuming. We understand the need for them, but we would like to cut down on them. Now we have more work to do because we don't have advocates anymore and the amount of paperwork is just eating into the time we could be spending with the young people."

Stakeholder views

Rocket Science conducted a focus group with key stakeholders who have been involved with the CRPS programme from external agencies. Job titles of the attendees included Inclusion Officer and Alternative Provision Specialist Taskforce Co-ordinator, Recovery Worker (drug and alcohol services), Seconded Police Officer and Children's Social Workers. They were asked how effective they think the programme is, what works well and less well and where they think any unmet needs are in the landscape. The findings from the focus group are highlighted below.

What is working well

Stakeholders believe that the **CRPS service is significantly impacting the lives of young people**, they were complimentary of Prevention Officers and their ways of working, and suggested that the personalised, tailored approaches the Prevention Officers are taking, are having a significant impact on the lives of young people.

"We are certainly seeing impact, it's grabbing young people early and keeping them on track. Our caseload is increasing and it's a chance for us to start addressing these issues."

“The most important thing in my experience in working with this time is they do a lot of relationship building, thy mentor young people and provide a role model for young people to look up to.”

Stakeholders thought **referral routes out of the service were working well**. They said Prevention Officers are aware of other services in Leicester and utilise other professionals to aid the work they do with young people, and it is **extremely effective**.

“It connects services, services working together. When a young person has the same service delivery and communication between different services and it’s smooth, it works really well.”

“It’s beneficial for us. When we get referrals through, it’s very helpful with rationale for panel decision-making, they take a real holistic approach that works well.”

What’s working less well

It was felt by those in the group that Community Resolutions could be used more across Leicestershire but a hesitancy by the panel for their use in more serious crimes prevents this. A greater understanding of the rehabilitative work of the programme may increase their use. Stakeholders know there is still work to do in order to help the crime resolution panel understand the effectiveness of the Community Resolutions, such as CRPS, and influence decision making around whether cases get Community Resolutions or a court order. They would like to see more promotion of the positive impact CRPS can have on a young person’s life.

We also asked stakeholders where they thought any unmet needs are across the Leicester landscape were. Stakeholders thought the biggest gap for young people’s futures is in employment support. They said a lot of young people did not want to be in education and would prefer to be out making money and this is the biggest challenge for young people, especially those who engage in these services.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

This evaluation has not been able to detect any statistically significant differences in the number of young people who reoffend, or the total number of offences committed by those who have completed the CRPS when compared to a matched sample. It does appear that there is a significant difference in the severity of harm, however with those who have completed the CRPS committing fewer very high harm offences which may infer a reduction of hospitalisation as a result of serious crime. This however would require further testing.

The young people we have spoken to, their families and external stakeholders have all highlighted positive impacts in protective factors for young people including in emotional management, particularly anger, increasing confidence and motivation to engage in education, training, and employment. The young people particularly linked the positive impacts with the flexibility and quality of support they received from the service and the relationship they were able to develop with the Prevention Officers.

Despite not being able to quantify impact in relation to reductions in reoffending, the evaluation highlights a number of areas for consideration.

Given that 83% of referrals are received following a low-level offence (PCR or OOC) there are opportunities to build on prevention and the development of protective factors that the service offers, and which our qualitative findings highlight as being beneficial for young people and their families. If this is desirable, consideration should be given as to where in the criminal justice system the CRPS is placed and whether a preventative approach would be better located. There are existing models of neighbourhood policing in conjunction with local authorities, for example, where this approach may be a better fit. This would provide opportunities for a more flexible approach to evidence than the Home Office requires of VRUs including exploring impact on lower-level crimes, anti-social behaviour, and prolific offenders. The evidence-base for this, as well as the services development of protective factors against offending could be developed through a review of the services theory of change and associated monitoring framework.

Improvements in the consistency in the collection of monitoring data will substantially improve the evidence base, particularly in relation to changes in psycho-social and wellbeing measures for young people. Consideration should be given to the use of a validated, scaled tool for both assessment and review of progress for young people.

There is also opportunity to review referral routes and acceptance criteria in to the service. The high number (42%) of young people identified as not suitable for the service suggests there are potentially substantial efficiencies for both the service and for referrers through ensuring a joint understanding of need and what the CRPS can provide. A review of the service criteria and the threshold at which young people access it would be beneficial and consideration should be given to the development of a brief intervention for young people who have a PCR or OOC but who are currently being assessed as not requiring support by CRPS. Analysis of the reoffending rates of this cohort of young people would indicate whether this is required but is currently not possible with the data sets available. There are also high numbers (80.3%) of young people who do not appear to have an onward referral to other services. Given the nature of young people's needs and the multi-disciplinary approach required to meeting these we would suggest a review of how onward referral to other services can continue to support young people once closed to CRPS.

The evaluation also shows that whilst reoffending rates are highest within young people aged 14–17, this age group accounts for just 68% of those who engage with the programme. This would indicate a potential need to prioritise access for people and/or assertive engagement with this age group.

Finally given the findings of increased reoffending within certain demographics including young people who are disabled, neurodiverse or have two or more prior offences, a review of training and packages of support for these cohorts would be useful. Prevention Officers identified a need for additional training around neurodiversity and existing research indicates that children with neurodiverse conditions are at an increased risk of exposure to violence (both as victims and perpetrators) and other risk factors⁶ which would warrant additional support. Whilst the flexibility and ownership by the young person in the support offer is important to maintain, consideration should be given to adopting evidence-based interventions in the support of neurodiverse young people including positive behavioural and family support approaches.

Summary of recommendations:

- Review service thresholds and referral criteria to ensure there is facilitated access to the service for young people who are at most risk of reoffending and to ensure efficiency in the referral process for both the service and referrers
- Review onward referral routes and how CRPS is integrated into the wider offer for young people in Leicester
- Consideration should be given to the preventative aspects of the service and how these can be better evidenced including through improved collection of monitoring information
- The development of a defined and tiered package of support for young people may be beneficial to meet the range of needs presented. This could range from brief intervention to specific interventions for neurodiverse or disabled young people.

Appendix 1: Evaluation framework

Research question	Indicators	Method of measurement
How well has the programme addressed the needs of young people associated with past/future involvement in violence?	Managing anger	Pre and post survey YP self-reflection (interview) Family Perception
	Wellbeing	Pre and post survey YP self-reflection (interview) Family Perception
	Family relationship	Pre and post survey YP self-reflection (interview) Family Perception
	Increased engagement with ETE	Monitoring framework Pre and post survey YP self-reflection (interview) Family Perception
	Achievement of goals	Monitoring framework YP self-reflection (interview)
	Involvement in prosocial social/leisure activities	Monitoring framework YP self-reflection (interview) Family perception (interview)
Does the programme reduce violent offending?	No of cautions and/or convictions post-intervention	Pre and post reoffending data from VRN Matched sample comparison group
	No of cautions and/or convictions post-intervention	Pre and post reoffending data from VRN Matched sample comparison group
Is there an effect of intervention dosage on outcomes?	No of hours/days of support received	Correlation between programme dosage (eg hours) and outcomes
	Frequency of appointments	

Research question	Indicators	Method of measurement
How well does the programme engage and create an enabling environment for young people in which they can address identified needs?	Emotional support provided by Prevention Officers	YP interview Family interview Staff focus group
	Use of activities including sport, art etc	YP interview Family interview Staff focus group
	Increase in confidence and self-esteem	YP interview Family interview Staff focus group
	How has the programme engaged with the YP families?	YP interview Family interview Staff focus group

Sampling Framework

The sampling framework below was developed from the monitoring information provided relating to the demographic profile of young people accessing the programme.

Demographic	Sex		Ethnicity					Living arrangements				Referral Source	
	Male	Female	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other	With family	Other	Hostel with support	Homeless	Community Resolution	Prevention
No. of interviews	26	9	24	4	4	2	2	34	0	1	0	25	10

Appendix 2: Technical note

Notes of MSOA and location

The CRPS monitoring data includes postcode information for 555 young people. Mostly, this postcode information is the postcode sector (the first half of the postcode and the first number after the space) rather than the full postcode. Each postcode sector typically includes several thousand households and so it is not possible to precisely map the geographic distribution of participants. We have therefore mapped participants by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA), which also typically contain several thousand households, rather than Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). Even with this broad allocation by MSOA, there may still be some young people who have been assigned to a neighbouring MSOA.

Out of 555 participants on the CRPS programme recorded on monitoring returns, 233 are based in 10 MSOAs, with the remaining 322 participants based in a further 36 MSOAs.

Table 2: Total number of participants in CRPS programme by MSOA – showing the ten MSOAs with the most participants (IMD 2019 rankings are from 1 = Most deprived to 6,791 = Least Deprived in England, IMD 2019 deciles are from 1 = Most deprived to 10 = Least deprived)

MSOA name	Local authority	IMD Rank	IMD Decile	Young people (n)
New Parks and Stokeswood	Leicester	154	1	37
Braunstone Park East	Leicester	557	1	36
Thurnby Lodge	Leicester	1076	2	25
Bradgate Heights and Beaumont Leys	Leicester	709	2	21
Eyres Monsell	Leicester	297	1	20
Northfields and Merrydale	Leicester	558	1	19
Dane Hills and Western Park	Leicester	3572	6	19
Braunstone Park West	Leicester	69	1	19
Aylestone North and Saffron Fields	Leicester	1093	2	19
Newfoundpool	Leicester	1025	2	18
Total – top 10 MSOAs				233
36 other MSOAs				322
Total				555

The large majority of participants are from Leicester (350 out of 383), but there are also 28 from Leicestershire, four from Rutland and one from Warwickshire (Rugby Borough Council).

Table 3: Number and MSOA location of participants in CRPS programme based outside Leicester City Council area

MSOA name	Local authority	IMD Rank	IMD Decile	Young people (n)
Kirby Muxloe and Thurlaston	Blaby	6187	10	14
Glenfield	Blaby	4981	8	6
Wigston North	Oadby and Wigston	5321	8	4
Market Overton, Cottesmore & Empingham	Rutland	5282	8	4
Thorpe Astley	Blaby	4576	7	3
Loughborough - University	Charnwood	5078	8	1
East Goscote and Queniborough	Charnwood	5722	9	1
Syston East	Charnwood	3895	6	1
Groby West and Ratby	Hinckley and Bosworth	6014	9	1
Brinklow, Wolvey, and Clifton	Rugby	4952	8	1
Total –MSOAs outside Leicester				36
36 MSOAs in Leicester				519
Total				555

Notes on reoffending data

For some of the categories based on demographic information, some of the responses were listed as ‘unknown.’ Where this is the case, to ensure that the categories analysed are mutually exclusive, we have excluded the ‘unknown’ responses from the calculation for the proportion of young people not in a particular category.

Given that the category groups are often small, we have used a Fisher Exact Test to produce the p-values. Any p-value less than .05 shows a significant difference and is highlighted in the tables in the main report.

For analysis of information that is contained in the CJ outcomes data, we have been able to use the full set of information on 547 young people. Where information combines demographic information from the aggregated monitoring information with offending information from the CJ outcomes, we have restricted the analysis to 434 young people where there is a unique match between the two data sources based on the Capita ID identifier.

Six months post-intervention data has been used for analysis of offending rates to ensure a good balance with: (i) a sufficient number of young people who have committed offences and (ii) a sufficient overall number of young people who have reached this post-intervention

All the analysis in Chapter 5 of this report is based on reviewing information on at least one offence being committed by 6 months post-intervention. Because some of the young people completed their CRPS involvement less than 6 months before the data was collected, this 6 month offending information is only available for:

- **CJ Outcomes data** - 368 young people of which 50 had committed at least one offence by 6 months post-intervention
- **CJ Outcomes data merged with monitoring data** – 273 young people of which 41 had committed at least one offence by 6 months post-intervention.

Offending information is also available at 3 months, 9 months, and 12 months – the 6 months point has been selected to ensure that there is, first, a sufficient number of young people who have reoffended to show meaningful differences between different categories and, secondly, a sufficient number of young people overall who have reached the point in time after completing CRPS.

Table 4: CJ outcomes data: number of young people with at least one offence at 3-12 months post-intervention

Number of participants	Number of months post-intervention			
	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months
With at least one offence by this point post-intervention	31	50	51	42
Total who have reached this point post-intervention	457	368	251	184




Table 5: CJ outcomes data merged with monitoring data: number of young people with at least one offence at 3-12 months post-intervention

Number of participants	Number of months post-intervention			
	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months
With at least one offence by this point post-intervention	28	41	36	28
Total who have reached this point post-intervention	357	273	163	106

Appendix 3 – Visual aid for young people’s interviews

Please select where you were at the beginning of CRPS and where you are now






						
I'm not motivated at all in school / at work / in college	1	2	3	4	5	I feel really motivated at school / at work / in college
I have no confidence in myself	1	2	3	4	5	I feel really confident
I feel bad about myself / I don't like myself	1	2	3	4	5	I like who I am, and I feel good about myself

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Please select where you were at the beginning of CRPS and where you are now



						
My anger quickly gets out of control	1	2	3	4	5	if I start feeling angry, I can control it and know how to calm down
I don't have good relationships at home	1	2	3	4	5	My relationships at home are great
I don't feel like I can be myself with my friends. My friends get me into trouble.	1	2	3	4	5	I can be myself with my friends. They have a good influence on me.

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