

**National Probation Service (NPS) :
Briefing for NYCC Corporate and Partnership
Overview and Scrutiny Committee 12 March 2018**

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Aim to cover ...

- NPS Headlines 17-18
- MoJ Proven Reoffending Data
- Performance & Quality
- Programmes & Interventions
- Questions.



NPS Mission, Vision & Values

Mission

We protect the public, reduce reoffending & support victims - Preventing victims by changing lives

We do this by:

- Assessing risk and advising the courts to enable the effective sentencing and rehabilitation of all offenders.
- Working in partnership with Community Rehabilitation Companies and other services providers; and
- Directly managing those offenders in the community, and before their release from custody, who pose the highest risk of harm and who have committed the most serious crimes.

Our Vision is to

- deliver the best possible service to the public, enforcing the sentence of all court, and working together with partners, communities, and with those offenders under our supervision to change their lives through reform, rehabilitation, and reparation to help build safer communities.



Our Values

What's important to the way we work

- **We believe in the capacity of people to change** – we know that through excellent professional practice, strong partnership working and by making clear what is expected of offenders, we can help them change their lives
- **We are accountable** – we are proud of our role in protecting the public which is always at the heart of our decisions
- **We are collaborative** – we work with individuals and with national and local services to create a real and sustained difference
- **We are effective** – our work is focused on delivering results, building on our skills and experience, and embracing evidence and innovation to provide a service the public can be confident in
- **We are fair** – we value the diversity of our staff, our communities and individuals, knowing that this strengthens our ability to be responsive and affect real and long-term change in how people live their lives
- **We are professional** – we trust and support our staff to make the best decisions for public safety, investing in their ongoing development, encouraging innovation and always striving for excellence.

NPS Headlines

- Transforming Rehabilitation – NPS & CRC's
- One National Probation Service made up of 7 Divisions across England & Wales (high risk/MAPPA/courts/Statutory victims) – YNY part of NPS NE Division
- 2017-18 E3 Programme (Efficiency, Effectiveness and Excellence) introduced a national operating model and a consistent approach to roles and responsibilities, resources, policy and practice across the organisation.
- HMPPS - April 2017 launch by the Secretary of State for Justice, of Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, HMPPS. New organisation with responsibility for the roll out of the Government's reform programme to reduce reoffending and protect the public.
- NPS2020
- OMiC (Offender Management in Custody)

Governance & Structure of NPS:

From 1st April 2017 **Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, (HMPPS)** replaced NOMS as the Executive Agency responsible for delivering prison and probation services across England and Wales. Michael Spurr is the Chief Executive of HMPPS.



**Michael Spurr Chief Executive
HMPPS**



**NPS Executive Director –
Sonia Crozia**



**NPS Director – North East
Lynda Marginson**



NPS Headlines

- July 2017 saw the appointment of a new Justice Secretary, David Lidington, who has subsequently been replaced, in January 2018, by David Gauke
- Nat, Div & Local Priorities remain focused on system improvement & achieving our core priorities – Protecting the Public; Reducing Reoffending; Supporting Victims by Changing Lives
- Focus on Mental Health & Treatment Services - development of Joint Protocol with DoH and other bodies to bring work Probation, Health, and treatment services closer together.
- Justice Committee Inquiry - Transforming Rehabilitation findings still pending.
- Sec of State Parole Board Review & Victims

MoJ Proven Reoffending Data

- Published by MoJ 25th January 2018. Full information: www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics
- Attached for information a **NPS NE Proven Reoffending Quick Guide** which sets out the current position.
- Present limitations mean that only NPS Divisional data is available. Further breakdown of the data by the NPS is not currently possible as there is no access to the raw data for NPS. It is not possible to compare NPS with CRC's or compare NPS Divisions with each other.



NPS Performance & Quality

- NPS Effective Probation Practice Team established 2017-18
- Divisional Performance team & new Quality & Development Officer roles
- Quality Frameworks: Audit work, Toolkits, & Inspections eg Neglect Toolkit, CSC Referral PIT
- New NPS Workload Measurement Tool launched
- NPS NE Performance Dashboards introduced – Women; Compliance; Transition cases (pending)
- Performance across the NPS National Performance measures & NPS NE Priority measures, for the NPS NE Division, as well as at local level within York & North Yorkshire, has remained strong throughout 2017-18.
- Significant improvements evidenced and sustained within year by NPS YNY.
- Current performance and outcomes across the six YNY geographically dispersed court sites is one of the highest in the Division.



NPS Performance & Quality - Measures to Judge Success

26 National Performance Measures in place. These cover:

- Court work & allocation
- Starting the sentence
- Programmes & requirements
- Enforcement & risk escalation
- Completion of sentence
- Stakeholders & Quality (includes victim satisfaction)
- There are 11 additional NPS NE Priority measures which include measures relating to MAPPA as well as the percentage of 'on the day Court reports.'

Programmes & Interventions

- **Divisional SOTP established**
- **Horizons (NPS) NPS SOTP staff have undertaken a new national training programme (Horizons). This is a new SOTP programme for men who have been assessed as being medium risk on Risk Matrix 2000 and who have been convicted of a sexual offence**
- **Accredited Programmes & UPW delivered through CRC**
- **Discretionary Services – Rate Card eg Project NOVA (Veterans)**
- **AAMR pilot**
- **IOM 2020 - Review & Refresh**
- **DRR & ATR Provision**
- **Statutory Victim Teams restructured across NPS NE**



Rehabilitation Pathways

- Focus on public protection and rehabilitation
- Promoting offender engagement & compliance
- Systems approach – working in partnership
- Oasys – assessing & addressing criminogenic needs (key areas include mental health, alcohol/Substance misuse, accommodation, ETE, Thinking Skills, relationships, Lifestyle, & attitudes)
- Service delivery responsive to individual needs and characteristics to maximise outcomes
- Approach based on Desistance research



Protecting the Public, Reducing Reoffending and Supporting Victims – NPS Working in Partnership across York & North Yorkshire

- LCJB
- HMCTS
- Community Safety Partnerships
- Safeguarding Children & Adults
- MAPPA
- YOT Boards
- Domestic Abuse JCG & related forums



Questions

Understanding Proven Reoffending: Quick Guide

Introduction

Proven Reoffending data is published by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and is measured in two main ways:

- **'Binary Rate'** – Percentage of offenders in the cohort who have a proven offence.
- **'Frequency Rate'** – average number of proven reoffences per reoffender in the cohort.

Offender Cohorts

Each offender cohort (or group) is made up of offenders who are released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, or received a caution within a given three month period e.g. those who were released from custody or received a non-custodial sentence between Oct-15 to Dec-15.

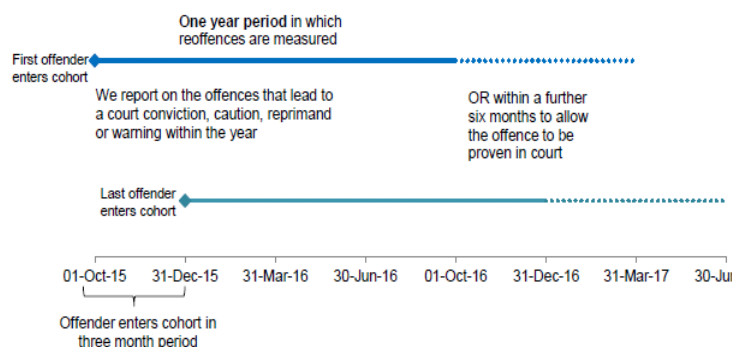
Each offender is tracked for 12 months following them entering the cohort for proven reoffending. Cohorts of offenders are divided into Adult and Juvenile offenders and are tracked separately.

Proven Reoffending Definition

Reoffending is difficult to measure. Following consultation by the MoJ, proven reoffending is defined as:

- An offence committed in a one year **'follow-up period'** following release from custody or receipt of a non-custodial sentence..
- ..that results in a court conviction, or caution in the one year **'follow-up period'** or within a further six month **'waiting period'** (to allow time for cases to progress through courts).

The cohort entry, one year follow-up period and six month waiting period are shown in the diagram below:



*Diagram from the MOJ guide to proven reoffending statistics

For an offence to be proven, it must:

- Be recordable (doesn't include offences such as speeding, no driving licence, TV licence evasion)
- Committed in England or Wales
- Prosecuted by the Police
- Proven through caution, reprimands or final warnings (for juveniles) and court convictions.
- Not a breach offence, i.e. breach of a court order

Data Sources

Proven Reoffending is calculated using data combined from a number of sources. nDelius (Adults), P-NOMIS and eAsset (Juveniles) provide details of the offender cohort to be tracked, which is matched to PNC data to provide proven reoffending details for the cohort.

Predicted Reoffending Differences (Adjusted Binary Rate)

The Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS4/G) is a score that can be used to predict the rate of reoffending of a group of offenders. The OGRS4/G scores for NPS Divisions and CRCs were captured in 2011 to provide a baseline rate of predicted reoffending. These rates were, as expected, different for each CRC and NPS Division.

Given that the predicted rates of reoffending were different, it is not possible to simply compare the Binary Rate of Reoffending (percentage of offenders who reoffend) between providers as everyone was at a different starting point.

To address this, a third measure of reoffending called the **'Adjusted Binary Rate'** is also calculated. In summary, this adjusted rate gives the percentage of offenders with a proven reoffence, taking into account the likelihood of them reoffending in the first place.

The adjusted binary rate is used to determine payment for the CRCs with upper and lower limits set for payment, non-payment and deductions. These limits are different for each provider as they are based on the baseline OGRS4/G (predicted reoffending) of the offender group.

Limitations on the Data

- The introduction of a new methodology means that comparisons cannot be made with reoffending data calculated using the old method..
- Comparison between CRCs is possible due to the use of the adjusted binary rate of reoffending (described above). The adjusted rate has not been produced for NPS Divisions which means that it is not possible to compare NPS with the CRCs, or compare NPS Division with each other.
To recap, without taking into account the predicted rates of reoffending for each group, everyone is at a different starting point so cannot be fairly compared.
- These statistics are produced by the Ministry of Justice. Further breakdown of this data by the National Probation Service is not currently possible as there is no access to the raw data for the NPS. CRCs have no access to the raw data.

Further information on the Proven Reoffending measure including statistics can be found on the gov.uk website

www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics