

Accredited Offending Behaviour Programmes:

A Review of Provision

In the Yorkshire and Humberside Region

Preface

This report has been commissioned by the NOMS Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Offender Manager.

It is intended to inform the commissioning of accredited programmes provision from 2008 onwards in custodial establishments (excluding the High Security Estate) and by the four Probation Boards in the Y & H region.

The report will also serve to inform the strategic direction being pursued within the Reducing Reoffending Action Plan by the Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour Pathway action team.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 As an element of the Regional Commissioning Plan (RCP) 2007-08 the Regional Offender Manager (ROM) for Yorkshire and Humberside (Y & H) commissioned a review of accredited offending behaviour programmes across the region and the extent to which provision is meeting demand and need. Taking account of the resource constraints and emerging national developments the review was to assist in informing any revised configuration of accredited programmes provision across the probation and prison estate. The full terms of reference are attached as **APPENDIX A**.
- 1.2 A review working group was established which comprised representatives of the Area Manager, Directors of the contracted out prisons and the four probation area Chief Officers. The working group met on four occasions between July and October 2007. This group was principally responsible for collecting the information presented in the report, for representing the views on current provision and for formulating the ideas for future provision. The provision made through the High Security Estate prisons at Full Sutton and Wakefield was excluded from consideration as these prisons fall outside the scope of the RCP. The group membership included Peter Connor OM & Interventions lead for the Y & H ROM (Chair); Carol Smith Area Psychologist Y & H Prisons Area Office; Joanne Atkin Programmes Manager NYPA; Simon Fraser Programmes Manager WYPA; Les Manton Director of Interventions HMP Wolds; Michelle Fletcher Senior Psychologist HMP Doncaster; Kate Redfern Area Manager (Interventions) HPA; and Maryke Turvey Divisional Manager (Programmes) SYPA.
- 1.3 Information was requested from prisons and probation areas about provision during the financial years 2005 – 2006, 2006 - 2007 and current arrangements during 2007 – 2008 along with commentary about the demand and need for each programme. Additional information has been provided from the NOMS Offending Behaviour Programmes Team based on IAPS data and selected elements of the data received have been used to inform this review process.
- 1.4 The current range and location of provision of accredited offending behaviour programmes in the Yorkshire and Humberside region needs to be viewed in the context of the evolution of accredited programmes nationally. Decisions over the deployment of programmes in prisons and in the community involved separately funded and managed implementation structures. Whilst approaches have been consistently based on the emerging findings from research about 'What Works' they have resulted in a configuration of programmes which does not match the current needs profile of the offender population or permit optimum link up within the region for offenders moving between prison and the community.
- 1.5 The collaboration between prisons and probation at national regional and local level has achieved significant alignment of design and implementation arrangements driven from the top through the national Correctional Services Accreditation Panel. Recent years have seen considerable efforts to align approaches to all aspects of provision through close working between the Offending Behaviour Programmes Team and the Offending Behaviour Programmes Unit. Within the region there is a history of close working to maximise opportunities for 'through the gate' working on shared approaches to staff development and maximising access to provision for offenders.

- 1.6 Implementation of the National Offender Management Model particularly during Phase II from November 2006 onwards has served to further emphasise the need for Prison and Probation services to pursue their shared objectives to protect the public and reduce re-offending. The need to deliver the objectives within the Sentence Plan for each prisoner is driving the need for creative approaches at national, regional and local levels.
- 1.7 The work of this review is intended to provide the platform for the next stages of development of provision in the region. The aim is to engage the collaboration of custodial and community sector providers to achieve the best possible match of provision with the needs of offenders and the demands of courts and offender managers in responding to those needs.

2.0 An Overview of Provision

This section sets out the range of programmes currently available in the region describing the different types of programme available, the individual programmes of each type, and their provision in the each of the prisons and probations areas.

2.1 Available Programmes

The accredited programmes may broadly be described as belonging to one of three types – General Offending Programmes (GOBPs); Substance Misuse Programmes; or Offence Specific Programmes.

2.1.1 General Offending Programmes:

Enhanced Thinking Skills (ETS): A twenty two session group programme delivered at the rate of 2 to 4 sessions per week to closed groups of offenders (minimum 4, maximum twelve members at commencement). Accredited for delivery in both community and custodial settings.

Think First (TF): A twenty two session group programme delivered at the rate of 2 to 4 sessions per week to closed groups of offenders, with additional pre and post programme sessions delivered on an individual basis (minimum 4, maximum twelve members at commencement). Accredited for delivery in the community.

Cognitive Skills Booster (CSB): A 10 - 12 session “booster” programme delivered at the rate of 1 session per week to groups of 4 to 8 offenders. Accredited for delivery in both community and custodial settings.

One to One (1 to 1): A twenty six session programme delivered on an individual basis at a rate of 1 – 2 sessions per week. Accredited for delivery in the community.

Focus on Resettlement (FOR): A twelve session motivational group programme delivered at a rate of 2 to 4 sessions per week (minimum 4, maximum twelve members at commencement). Accredited for delivery in custody only.

2.1.2 Substance Misuse Programmes:

Addressing Substance Related Offending (ASRO): A twenty session groupwork programme delivered at the rate of two sessions per week. Accredited for delivery in the community only.

Prisoner-Addressing Substance Related Offending (P-ASRO): A version of ASRO targeted at serving prisoners. Accredited for delivery in custody only.

STOP: the Substance Treatment and Offending Programme - a longer more intensive programme targeted at higher risk offenders with serious addiction problems. Accredited for delivery in custody only.

Short Duration Programme (SDP): This programme is quite widely available across the prisons' estate and is designed to meet the needs of mainly shorter term prisoners with substance misuse problems. Accredited for delivery in custody only.

Recovering Addicted Prisoners' Trust (R-APT): This programme for substance misusers is based on the "twelve steps" approach more widely known through the work of groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous. Accredited for delivery in custody only.

2.1.3 Offence Specific Programmes:

Drink Impaired Drivers' Programme (DID): A fourteen session programme delivered at the rate of one session per week to groups of offenders (minimum 4, maximum twelve members at commencement) with individual follow up sessions to support learning. Accredited for delivery in the community only.

Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage It (CALM): A twenty-four session groupwork programme accredited only for male offenders to date. Accredited for delivery in both community and custodial settings.

Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP): A rolling programme of 27 groupwork sessions and six individual sessions plus four individual pre-programme sessions and at least four relapse prevention sessions with the offender manager. The programme is only available for male perpetrators for offences committed in heterosexual relationships. Accredited for delivery in the community only.

Sex Offender Treatment Programmes:

Community Programmes:

N-SOGP: the Northumbria Sex Offender Group Programme involving a Core Programme which is delivered as a 4 module programme comprising 8 sessions per module run at the rate of 1 session per week. Participants can join this rolling programme at the beginning of any module, and will engage with material of the module in different sequence depending on when they begin.

Relapse Prevention Programme: a twelve session programme for those men who have completed either a community based core programme or one or more of the prison based programmes depending on their treatment needs.

iSOTP: this is a 36 session programme for those who have been convicted of internet offences only and who are assessed as posing a low risk. Accredited for use in custody and in the community.

Prison Sex Offender Programmes:

Core Programme: The core Programme consists of 90 sessions lasting 6-8 months which is delivered to closed groups at the rate of 3-4 sessions per week.

Adapted Programme: this consists of 85 sessions lasting 6-8 months at 3-4 sessions per week. It is designed for those who may have difficulty keeping up with the language and literacy skills required in the Core Programme.

Extended Programme: this programme consists of 74 sessions plus some individual work and lasts 6 months at 3 sessions per week. It is designed for those who have 'successfully' completed the Core or Rolling Programme (or equivalent offending behaviour work), but who could benefit from completing further work.

Rolling Programme: the extent of participation on the Rolling Programme is dependent on individual treatment needs. Average length of participation is 3-4 months at 3 sessions per week. It addresses the same range of behaviours as the Core Programme, but runs in a 'rolling' format so group members may join and leave when appropriate.

The "Better Lives" Booster Programme: consists of 35 sessions and lasts 2-3 months at 3 sessions per week. It is designed for those who have 'successfully' completed the Core, Rolling and/or Extended Programme (or equivalent offending behaviour work) and are within 18 months of being released.

Tables 1a and 1b provide a summary of the range of accredited programmes currently provided at each of the prisons in the area, and in each probation area.

Table 1a Availability of Accredited Programmes - Prisons

Programme Type	Programme	Category B Male Local Prisons			Category B Female Local/Training Prison	Category D Female Training Prison	Male Category C/D Training Prisons				Male Category B YOI	
		HMP Leeds	HMP Hull	* HMP & YOI Doncaster	HMP & YOI New Hall	HMP Askham Grange	HMP Everthorpe	* HMP Wolds	HMP Lindholme	HMP Wealstun	HMP Moorland	HMP Northallerton
General Offending Programmes	ETS											
	CSB											
	FOR											
Substance Misuse Programmes	P-ASRO											
	SDP											
	STOP											
	R-APT											
Offence Specific Programmes	CALM											
	SOTP											

* Indicates Contracted Out Prison

NYP A also delivers TF to women prisoners from Askham Grange, both within the prison and as part of mixed-gender groups in the community. SYPA delivers TF to prisoners at Doncaster.

- **Table 1b Availability of Accredited Programmes – Probation Areas**

Programme Availability		Humberside Probation Area	North Yorkshire Probation Area	South Yorkshire Probation Area	West Yorkshire Probation Area
Programme Type	Programme				
General Offending Programmes	ETS				
	Think First				
	CSB				
	One to One				
Substance Misuse Programme	ASRO				
	LIAM				
Offence Specific Programmes	CALM				
	IDAP				
	N-SOGP				
	i-SOTP				
	DID				

2.2 Targets

- 2.2.1 Individual prison establishments have annual targets for completions of programmes which have in the past been agreed between the Offending Behaviour Programmes Unit (OBPU), the National Drugs Programmes Development Unit (NDPDU), the Area Manager and the individual Governor. Completions contribute to the wider measurement of the performance of the establishment. For Probation Areas, targets for the number of completions to be achieved have historically been set at a national level and also contribute to the wider performance measurement framework for each of the 42 probation areas.
- 2.2.2 For 2006 – 2007 these targets appear as Service Delivery Targets within the Service Level Agreements (SLAs) between the ROM and the Prisons Area Manager and the four Probation Boards. Targets for the Contracted Out Prisons appear in the contract between the ROM and the Contractor. For the public sector prisons the targets for individual programmes were set nationally and confirmed regionally. The targets for individual programmes for the Probation Boards were negotiated by area using an 'equivalency formula' for the first time designed to ensure parity of resource commitment whilst enabling some flexibility to reflect local need.
- 2.2.3 Tables 2a and 2b provide a summary of the total volume of accredited programmes completions across the region in both the prisons and probation areas during each of the past two financial years along with the targets for completions for each year. The overall targets for the current financial year are also included. For each probation area these are subdivided to give targets individually for the domestic violence and sex offender programmes with the remainder to be flexibly determined at local level across the other available programmes.

Table 2a Prison Service Completions

Establishment	2005 - 2006		2006 - 2007		2007 - 2008
	Target	Completions	Target	Completions	Target
Hull	171	183	260	348	334
Doncaster	156	182	156	149	156
Leeds	Nil	Nil	62	90	62
New Hall	125	125	134	132	134
Askham Grange	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Everthorpe	169	183	161	163	161
Wolds	72	70	72	84	72
Lindholme	166	205	147	199	166
Wealstun	131	158	131	151	126
Moorland	97	139	97	151	154
Northallerton	65	68	65	56	65
Area Total	1152	1313	1223	1523	1368

Table 2b Probation Service Completions

Area	2005 – 2006		2006 - 2007		2007- 2008
	Target	Completions	Target	Completions	Target
Humberside	296	347	303	363	281
North Yorkshire	163	174	218	256	215
South Yorkshire	468	495	551	559	562
West Yorkshire	751	763	871	871	871
Regional Total	1678	1779	1943	2049	1935

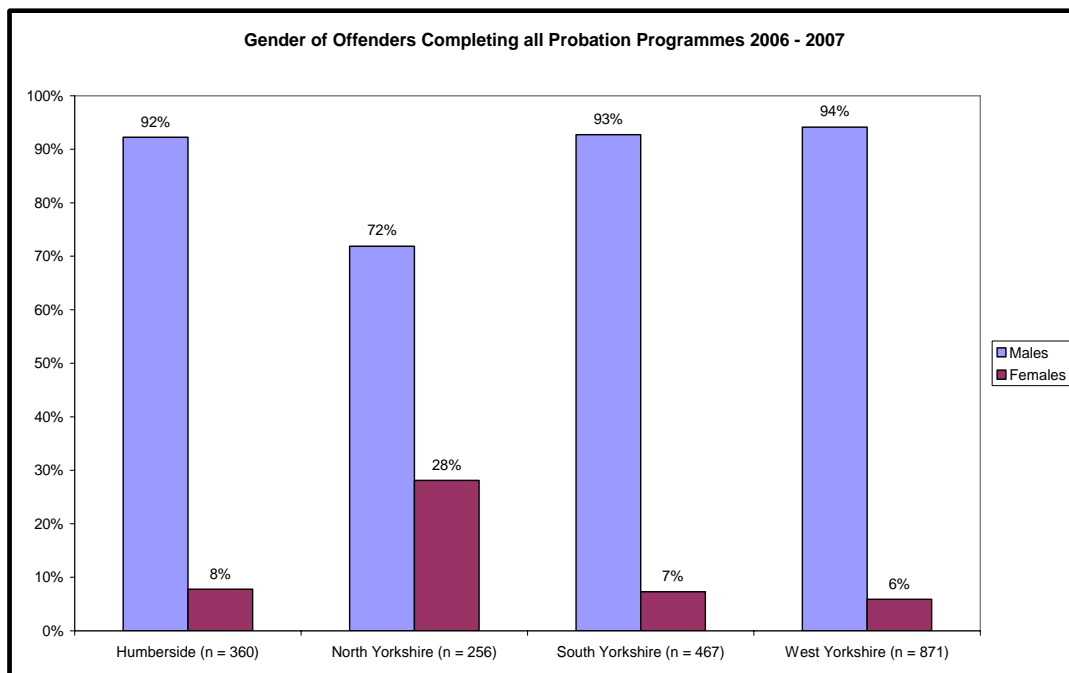
2.2.4 These results indicate a general trend towards increasing numbers of completions in both community and custodial settings, with targets being achieved and exceeded.

2.3 Gender of Offenders

2.3.1 Some programmes are specifically targeted at male offenders only. These include CALM which has only been accredited for male participants and IDAP and SOTP programmes which are designed specifically for male perpetrators. This means that in the community women are able to access the general offending programmes (ETS, Think First, 1 to 1 and CSB) plus ASRO and DID only.

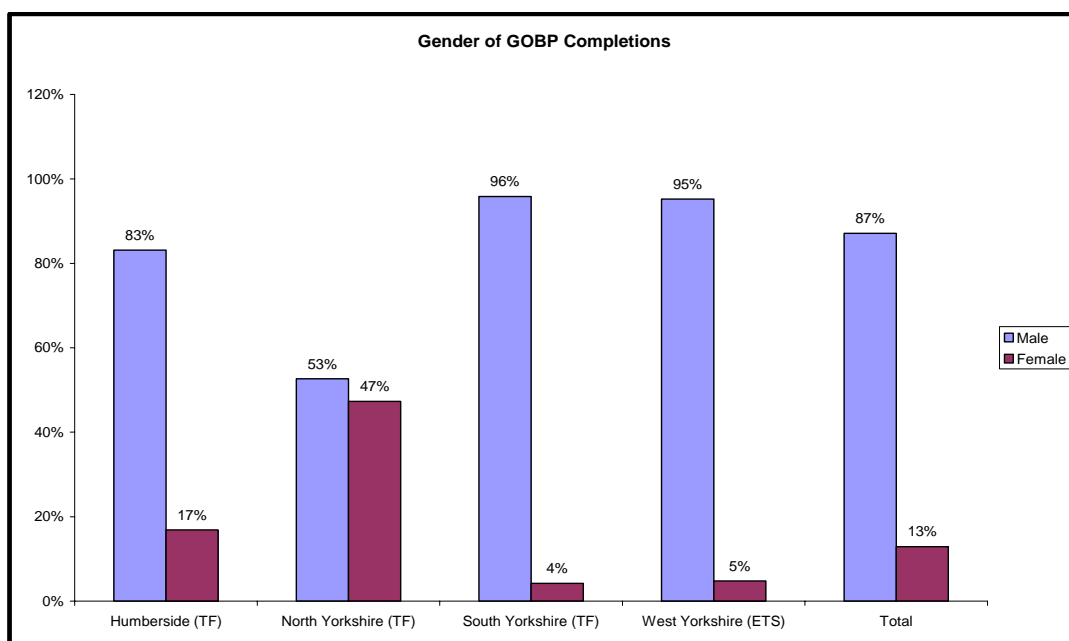
2.3.2 Chart 1 shows the proportions of male and female completions during 2006 - 2007 for all programmes for each of the probation areas based on data directly provided for the purposes of this review. This is the only year for which this information is available. There are identifiable variations in the proportions of women represented in the completions in the areas, with North Yorkshire clearly recording significantly higher numbers of women than each of the other areas. This is explained below.

Chart 1 All programmes



- 2.3.3 New Hall women's prison provides the only accredited programmes (ETS and SDP) delivered in custody for women in the prisons area.
- 2.3.4 The Yorkshire and Humberside community order caseload is 14% female alongside 7% of the licence caseload. The proportion of community based caseload (community sentences plus licences) which is female in Humberside is 12%, in South and West Yorkshire 13% and in North Yorkshire 14%. The gender profile of the YH prison population in July 07 was 5% female and 95% male. This is in line with the national average.
- 2.3.5 Based on the data provided for this review, Charts 2a, 2b, 3 and 4 present the proportions of male and female offenders who completed the General Offending Behaviour Programmes, ASRO and DID in each of the areas during the same period.

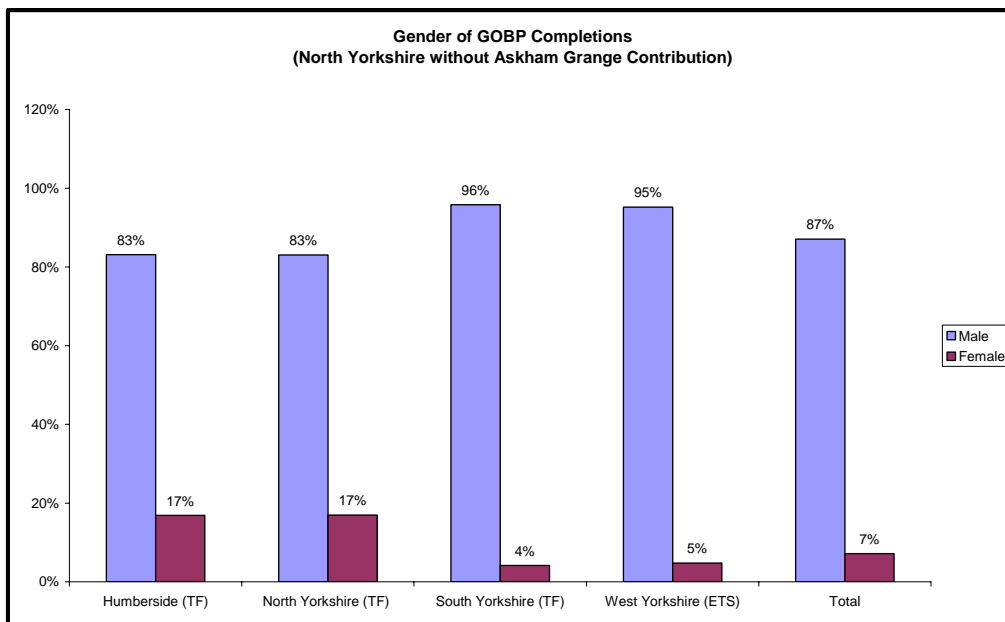
Chart 2a GOBP¹



- 2.3.6 This shows clearly that North Yorkshire achieves a markedly higher proportion of women completing Think First than other areas achieve with their GOBPs. This is explained by the arrangement between North Yorkshire Probation and HMP Askham Grange for women to attend the programme in York on facility licence. During 2006 – 2007 this involved 34 women prisoners successfully completing Think First of the total 42 female completions. **Chart 2b** provides a picture of the gender balance relating to completions excluding those attending from Askham Grange.
- 2.3.7 The proportions of women attending GOBPs in South and West Yorkshire appear disproportionately low compared to caseload populations and needs to be investigated further. This has been recognised in South Yorkshire and the Chief Officer has taken a personal interest in seeking to promote improvements.

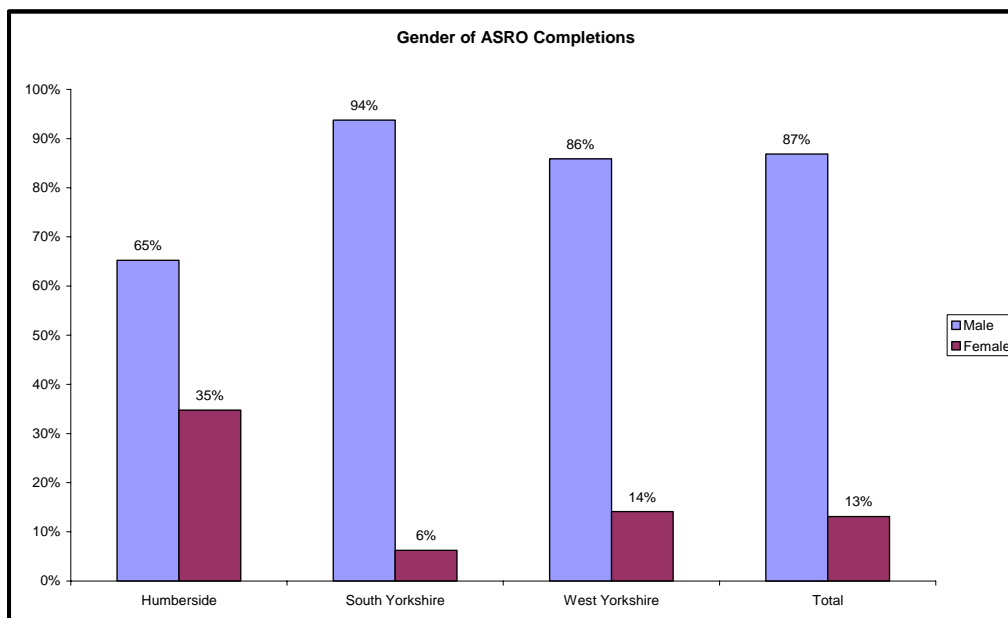
¹ Source: IAPS data for 2006-07

Chart 2b GOBP²



2.3.8 Chart 3 shows marked variation between the rate of completions by women offenders across the three areas which run ASRO. In Humberside the higher rate is thought to be linked to the higher numbers of women in drug treatment programmes in the area plus a higher rate of completion by women who commence the programme. In South Yorkshire the rate is less than half of the regional average and merits further investigation.

Chart 3 ASRO³

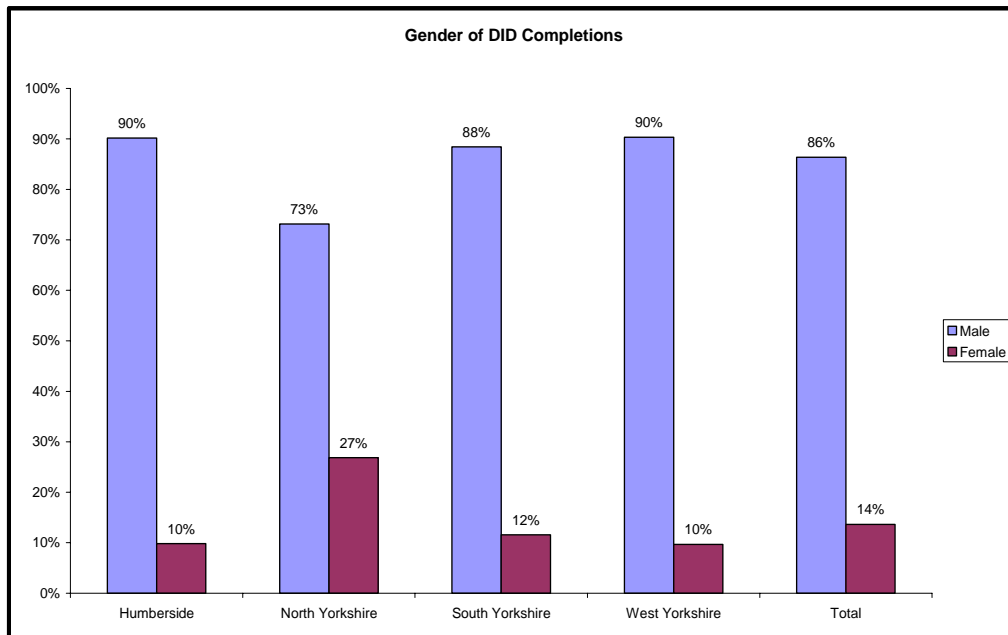


² Source: IAPS data for 2006-07

³ Ibid

2.3.9 Chart 4 shows that North Yorkshire has a higher rate of completions of the DID programme by women than the other areas; double the proportion of women on the community order caseload. This possibly reflects a higher referral rate to the programme due to higher numbers of women being convicted of drink driving offences. In 2006-7 NYPA also had 3 women prisoners from Askham Grange complete DID.

Chart 4 DID⁴



⁴ Source: IAPS data for 2006-07

2.4 Ethnic Origins of Offenders

- 2.4.1 The representation of people by ethnic group differs noticeably across the communities in the region. Table 1 of **APPENDIX B** summarises the levels of representation of people from different ethnic groups in the probation areas in the region, and in the community order caseloads. This shows that West Yorkshire has a much higher representation of minority ethnic groups than the other areas, recording 88.6% White, 8.7% Asian, 1.0% Black and 1.2% Mixed race, and 0.5% Chinese or Other ethnic group. In contrast, Humberside and North Yorkshire have very small minority ethnic populations with 98.2%, and 98.6% of their population being White. In each area it is clear that the proportion of offenders from Black, Asian and Mixed race origins in the caseload is higher than in the population. In Humberside and North Yorkshire the differences are relatively small, somewhat greater in South Yorkshire and significantly greater in West Yorkshire. This picture is changing continuously as the region experiences a flow of population movement year by year. The information received from the prisons estate did not include sufficient data about the ethnic origins of prisoners attending programmes to allow for a comparison.
- 2.4.2 Working from the data provided from IAPS, Tables 2 to 5 of **APPENDIX B** provide summary information about the proportions of those who successfully completed all probation programmes; general offending behaviour programmes; substance misuse and offence specific programmes during the combined two year period 2005 – 2006 and 2006 – 2007 from each ethnic group.
- 2.4.3 South Yorkshire reports a higher number of offenders completing all programmes (10%) than the numbers of offenders in the population (5.2%) or caseload (7.2%). West Yorkshire reports overall completions (9%) which closely reflect the numbers of black and minority ethnic people in the population (10.9%), but significantly lower than in the caseload (15.6%). Although the numbers involved are fewer, Humberside reports a lower rate of completions for black or minority ethnic offenders (1%) than might be expected from the representation of these groups in both the population (1.9%) and the caseload (2.2%). In North Yorkshire the numbers are also relatively fewer and the numbers completing programmes (3%) are greater than the representation levels in both population (1.4%) and caseload (1.7%).
- 2.4.4 For general offending programmes the proportions of black and minority ethnic completions are proportionately higher in North Yorkshire (7%), South Yorkshire (15%) and West Yorkshire (18%) than in both the populations and caseloads. In Humberside (2%) the proportion closely matches the representation in the populations and caseload. In relation to the substance misuse programme ASRO and the Offence Specific programmes, the proportions are more closely aligned with the populations and caseloads. This finding corresponds to the lower level of drugs related need identified for Black and Asian offenders reported in the Regional Commissioning Plan (RCP) for 2008 – 2009 (Para 8.3).

3. Completion Rates

- 3.1 Across England and Wales average completion rates for accredited programmes in the community have steadily increased from under 50% in 2002-03 to over 70% in 2006-07. In prisons the completion rate is over 80%.
- 3.2 Based on IAPS data for YH completion rates based upon the number of offenders commencing accredited programmes in the community have been analysed over the two year period from 2005 – 2006 and 2006 – 07. **APPENDIX C** shows the findings for all programmes combined and separately for GOBPs, ASRO, DID, CSB and N-SOGP.
- 3.3 In this period there is a trend towards improved completion rates overall in Humberside but a downward trend in North and South Yorkshire areas. In West Yorkshire overall completion rates are lower than in the other areas.
- 3.4 For GOBPs the trend is towards improved completion rates in all areas apart from Humberside. South Yorkshire shows a very good completion rate for GOBPs.
- 3.5 Completion rates for ASRO are low in comparison with other programmes. The trend shows improved rates in West Yorkshire and in Humberside where the completion rate is comparatively strong. South Yorkshire shows a falling completion rate. Completion rates for DID are stronger than for the other programmes and there is a clear upward trend in Humberside and North Yorkshire.
- 3.6 Also based on IAPS data **APPENDIX D and APPENDIX E** provide information about the rates of referrals to commencements and commencements to completions based on gender and ethnic origin respectively.
 - 3.6.1 From **APPENDIX D** it is clear that completion rates from commencement for general offending behaviour programmes are lower for women at 55% and 60% than for men in Humberside and South Yorkshire with 61% and 72% respectively. North Yorkshire achieves a higher rate of completion (75%) for women due largely to the attendance of women on facility licence. For ASRO the completion rate in South Yorkshire is 9% higher than that for men. Rates for men and women are similar in West Yorkshire and Humberside. North Yorkshire and Humberside have achieved 100% completions from commencements by women for the DID programme.
 - 3.6.2 Completion rates for minority ethnic groups shown in **APPENDIX E** are perhaps only valid for South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire due to the low numbers involved in Humberside and North Yorkshire. In West Yorkshire Black offenders record lower completion rates than all other groups for GOBPs, ASRO and DID. Completion rates for Asian offenders in South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire are higher than for White or Black offenders for GOBPs, ASRO and DID.
- 3.7 Limited data was provided to analyse prison based completions rates; **APPENDIX F** shows the findings. In general terms it is known that a high rate of completions is achieved from commencements in most programmes delivered in custody.
- 3.8 Completion rates for substance misuse programmes are highest for P-ASRO and AOD programmes in the range 70% - 90%, lower for SDP in the range 65% - 76% and lowest for R-APT (44% - 59%). Six prisons in this sample showed a decline in

completion rates from 2005-06 to 2006-07 the one exception being YOI Northallerton.

- 3.9 ETS completion rates were in the range 92% - 98% for the two prisons for which information was provided.

4. Demand and Need

- 4.1 Demand for community based programmes is based broadly on three elements – the targets agreed for the relevant financial year and included in the service level agreement with the ROM; proposals made by offender managers in reports to courts and included in sentence plans for those approaching release on licence; and the expressed wishes of sentencers. The returns received reported active demand for all programmes in the community and suggested there to be particularly high levels of demand for the IDAP programme and to a lesser extent CALM. There were some reports of difficulty in populating CSB groups and of reducing demand for DID. Think First and ETS remain the programmes with the highest absolute levels of demand.
- 4.2 Demand in prisons is based primarily on referrals generated through the sentence planning process, with some additional self-referral by offenders. The numbers of potential candidates for ETS were reported as significantly higher than the available places; and the waiting lists for the drugs related programmes suggested sufficient candidates available to populate groups. The demand for CALM or other anger management programmes is reported as greater than the available supply whilst the change in the target group of offenders for the FOR programme at HMP Hull associated with the achievement of accreditation brought about difficulties in populating the groups to sufficiently high levels to meet the completions target.
- 4.3 Clear gaps in provision include programmes dealing with domestic abuse for prisoners, with drink driving offences, with alcohol as an offending related need, and insufficient volume of provision for offences of violence. New Hall prison has identified a need for the FOR resettlement programme to extend the current range of provision for women, and for P-ASRO to address the substance misuse problems of longer term prisoners.
- 4.4 The Regional Commissioning Plan (RCP) for 2008 – 2009 establishes a principle that targeting of interventions needs to be improved, aiming to achieve maximum impact, cost-effectiveness and a focus on higher risk offenders. In order to align the recommendations of this review with these aims some key points arising from the analysis included in the RCP are noted here:
- There is generally a higher than average proportion of offenders with OASys scores in the high band, and a lower proportion in the low score range in both prisons and the community in the region.
 - North Yorkshire has a relatively low proportion in the high OASys score range and a much higher proportion in the low band compared to both the national and regional average.
 - Offending related needs are generally higher in custody than in the community.
 - Offending related needs are highest in West Yorkshire across all areas of need, with those relating to Thinking and Behaviour (71%), and Attitudes (46%) particularly high.
 - North Yorkshire has the lowest level of offending related need apart from alcohol, with the need of Thinking and Behaviour particularly low at 49% compared with the regional average of 63%.
 - The mean OASys scores for Asian and Black offenders are generally lower than for white offenders. They are much less likely to have an assessed need relating to drugs or alcohol. Asian or Asian British offenders in the community show a higher level of Thinking and Behaviour need than the national average (by 11 percentage points).

- There is a high proportion of drug related need in the region, second only to London. The level of need is generally higher in custody (48%) than in the community (32%). The need is particularly high in New Hall (61%), Leeds and Lindholme (58%) and Wolds (57%), and lowest in Askham Grange (25%). In the community West Yorkshire has the highest level of assessed need (36%) and North Yorkshire (22%) the lowest.
 - The level of alcohol related need is slightly higher than the national average in the community, with Humberside and West Yorkshire (both 49%) recording the highest rate of need. In custody the level of need is close to the national average, although there is a particularly high level of need recorded at Northallerton (69%) and Doncaster (52%).
 - Women have higher offending related needs in a number of areas, including drugs, but significantly lower levels of need relating to alcohol.
 - For women in the community the assessed level of need for Thinking and Behaviour and Attitudes is on average 10 percentage points lower than for men.
 - PPOs and Domestic Violence perpetrators have higher levels of need than average, with the exception of alcohol related need for PPOs and drug related need for Domestic Violence perpetrators. Higher proportions of these groups are also assessed as posing a high or very high risk of serious harm.
 - The risk of reconviction profile shows that across prisons and the community, the higher the OASys score, the higher the assessed levels of need for both Thinking and Behaviour and Attitudes.
- 4.5 **APPENDIX G** presents tables which show the levels of Thinking and Behaviour and Attitudes needs, and for Drugs and Alcohol related needs.
- 4.6 The information provided by ODEAT maps OASys data from April to September 2006 against the eligibility and suitability criteria for a range of accredited programmes in relation to community assessments. This identifies an “ideal fit” with targeting criteria and a “possible exclusions” category which indicates some problems with suitability but nothing which would automatically exclude someone from the programmes. **APPENDIX H** provides the detail of the levels of suitability for the programmes available across the Yorkshire and Humberside communities.
- 4.7 Based on IAPS some analysis of targeting patterns in community based provision is presented as **APPENDIX I**. This shows some variation in targeting across the region, with work in South Yorkshire potentially needing further exploration.

5. Current Programmes Configuration

- 5.1 Probation areas have gradually extended the range of the programmes available for their offender populations during recent years. Each area provides significant numbers of places within their core General Offending Programme; DID also provides relatively high numbers of places in all areas and ASRO does so in all but North Yorkshire. West Yorkshire pioneered the development of the IDAP programme and this is reflected in the higher numbers of completions achieved by that area compared to the others. CALM is still at an early stage of implementation and the lower numbers of completions reflect this. The N-SOGP programme is delivered in all areas and provides a relatively steady rate of completions year on year. All areas are now delivering IDAP with growing numbers of completions anticipated this financial year.
- 5.2 In prisons there is a clear focus on delivery of a range of drugs related programmes which reflects the level of assessed need in this area, and the ETS general offending programme, with SOTP and CALM as offence specific programmes, and FOR as a resettlement programme newly accredited for the 2006 – 2007 financial year targeted at the general offending population.
- 5.3 At HMP Hull there have been significant problems impacting on the delivery of SOTP for the current financial year. The design and accreditation framework linked with this group of programmes specifies a range of tasks which can only be carried out by chartered psychologists or by trainee psychologists working under the supervision of a chartered colleague. The prison has historically employed two chartered forensic psychologists and a Head of Programmes who was also a chartered psychologist. All three of these staff members have left to take up new appointments and it has not yet been possible to replace them, due to a national shortage of chartered psychologists. Despite considerable efforts on the part of the prison an appointment has only recently been confirmed for a chartered forensic psychologist to take over the role of Head of Programmes to commence in February 2008 – the other two posts remain unfilled. A number of the trainee psychologists have also left the prison meaning that there are simply not sufficient staff in place to complete the tasks required to support delivery of the programme.
- 5.4 ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills) is the core programme provided in the prison estate to address general offending, and it is also the programme historically chosen by West Yorkshire Probation Service (WYPS) for delivery in that area. Think First has been the core programme in each of the other probation areas, with the One to One and Cognitive Skills Booster programmes providing additional numbers of completions.
- 5.5 The following three tables present the completions for all the General Offending Programmes by each provider for the past two years; the completions for substance misuse programmes; and those for all the offence specific programmes respectively.

Table 6 General Offending Behaviour Programmes Completions

Programme	Provider	2005 - 2006		2006 - 2007	
ETS	HMP Wealstun	55		49	
	HMP Everthorpe	56		56	
	HMP Hull	96		123	
	HMP Lindholme	80		80	
	HMP Moorland	50		73	
	HMP New Hall	48		46	
	HMP Wolds	30		38	
	WYPS		253		273
	Sub-Total	415	253	465	273
Think First	HPS		126		132
	NYPS		91		99
	SYPS		172		219
	Sub-Total		389		450
CSB	HMP Wolds	12		24	
	HPS		15		40
	SYPS		33		25
	Sub-Total	12	48	24	65
1 to 1	HPS		14		5
	NYPS		0		19
	Sub-Total		14		24
FOR	HMP Hull			65	
All Programmes	TOTAL	427	704	554	812

Table 7 Substance Misuse Related Programmes Completions

Programme	Provider	2005 - 2006		2006 - 2007	
P-ASRO	HMP Wealstun	85		81	
	HMP Everthorpe	78		74	
	HMP Lindholme	125		119	
	HMP Moorland	57		57	
	Sub-Total	345		331	
ASRO	HPS		73		35
	SYPS		137		114
	WYPS		132		170
	Sub-Total		342		319
SDP	HMP Northallerton	68		56	
	HMP Hull	n/a		88	
	HMP New Hall	77		86	
	HMP Doncaster	182		149	
	HMP Leeds	n/a		90	
	Sub-Total	327		469	
AOD	HMP Wealstun	18		21	
RAP-T	HMP Everthorpe	49		33	
All Programmes	TOTAL	739	342	854	319

Table 8 Offence Specific Programmes Completions

Programme	Provider	2005 - 2006		2006 - 2007	
DID	HPS		90		101
				63	93
				80	99
				203	209
	Sub-Total		436		502
CALM	HMP Wolds	28		22	
	HMP Moorland	32		21	
					7
					6
					13
					14
	Sub-Total	60		43	40
	Sex Offender Programmes	HMP Hull	87		72
			29		28
			20		13
			43		39
			46		39
Sub-Total		87	138	72	119
IDAP					15
					26
			30		50
			129		166
	Sub-Total		159		257
All Programmes	TOTAL	147	733	115	918

5.6 Charts 7 and 8 show the contributions of the different types of programmes for both provider groups in the combined two year period.

Chart 7

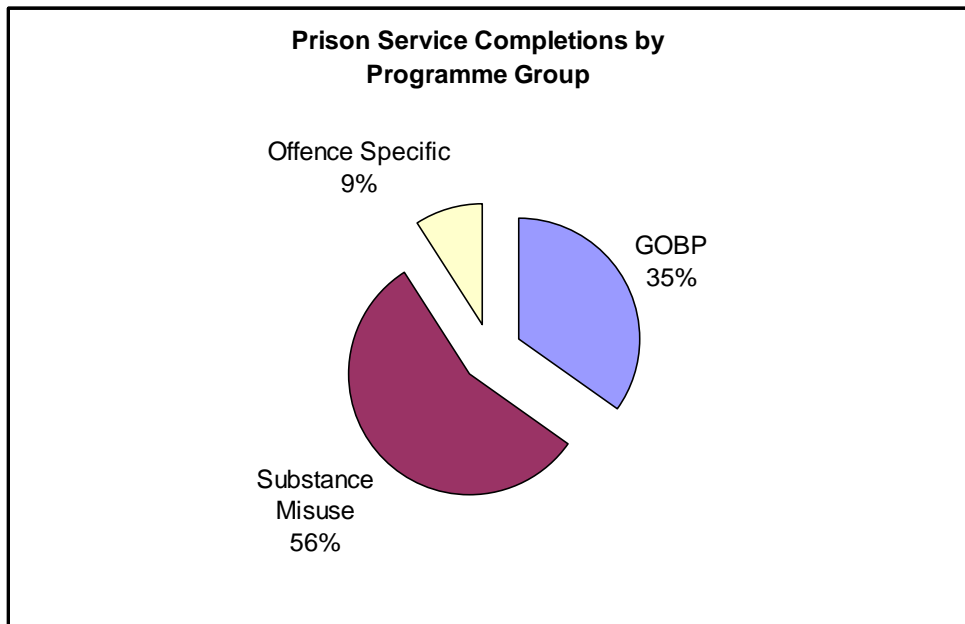
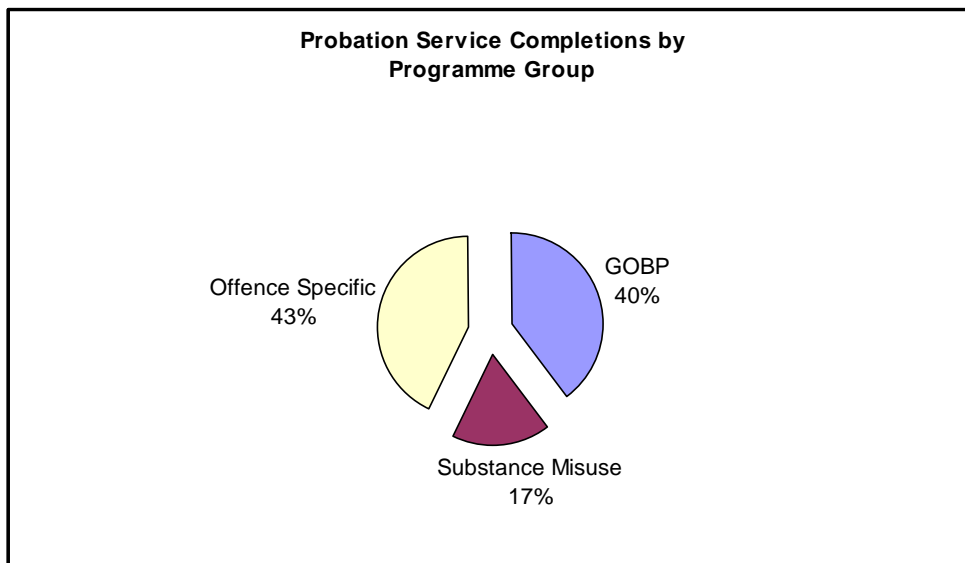


Chart 8



5.7 The extent to which prisons are providing for substance misusing offenders is made clear through this comparison, counterbalanced by the relatively higher levels of offence specific programmes in the probation service context.

6. Emerging Programme Developments

6.1 Changes to relevant performance metrics in the current SLAs with providers are now at near-final stage for 2008 - 09. The rationale for these changes is to introduce a performance framework which evidences: appropriate targeting of offenders to specific programmes matched to assessed need; responsivity to demand and completion rates that demonstrate good value for money in respect of the costs of provision. The intention is to ensure and evidence that criminogenic need is met and addressed optimally. This will result in a different model for setting targets for accredited programmes. There will be scope for some local flexibility to set stretch targets, informed by local circumstances, although there will be nationally set minimum levels.

6.2 General Offending Behaviour Programmes

The existing groupwork programmes ETS and Think First are to be replaced from 2008 onwards by the modular 'Second Generation' programme. This presents an opportunity to review the existing provision across both the prison estate and in the community.

Demand is acknowledged to be several times higher than supply in those prisons where ETS is currently available. Lindholme estimates a demand of 300 against a throughput of 72 per annum for ETS. Wealstun has indicated a rising level of demand and a need for 50% more ETS places. Wolds needs at least one additional programme to meet demand. Everthorpe suggests a need to double the current rate of provision. In HMP Hull most of the ETS provision is utilised in association with SOTP and Doncaster has no GOBP but has identified a need. Leeds has no GOBP provision. The numbers of longer term prisoners in local prisons supports the need for more GOBP provision. The current target for provision of ETS at New Hall women's prison is thought to be reasonable although challenging because of staffing problems.

In the community all areas report a moderation in demand since the range of other programmes has grown. There has been a build-up of referrals in HPA; focused attention has to be given to the domestic violence and sex offender programmes.

CSB is run only at HMP Wolds where an additional programme is estimated to be needed per annum. CSB is only run in HPA and SYPA in the community.

Provision of the One to One Programme in NYPA has remained established and numbers continue to be referred at a low rate. In HPA the programme has become relatively dormant in the last year.

6.3 Substance Misuse Programmes

➤ P-ASRO and ASRO

Nationally joint training for PASRO-ASRO is being developed through liaison between NDPDU, OBPT and OBPU.

In the prisons' area Lindholme, Everthorpe and Wealstun indicate that demand and supply for PASRO are quite well balanced. Wealstun also actively refers to ASRO in the community for releases on licence. The levels of demand and supply for the other substance misuse programmes available in the prisons are

generally reported to be reasonably balanced. At New Hall there is a need identified for provision of P-ASRO to run alongside SDP in order to meet the needs of longer term prisoners.

In SYPA DRR conditions are being created without ASRO conditions (goes against central policy) and leading to a loss of referrals. In HPA ASRO is no longer a condition of the DRR. Numbers are holding up in West Yorkshire. ASRO has relatively lower completion rates than do other programmes in the community. One area reports it to be an unpopular programme from a substance user perspective.

➤ **Alcohol Programmes**

Nationally there is no accredited programme specifically focussed on the needs of alcohol misusing offenders.

A need was articulated in responses from Lindholme and Everthorpe for provision to meet need in the area of alcohol and alcohol linked violence. Everthorpe evidenced a level of need on alcohol issues for 25% of the population.

Significant numbers of alcohol users are attending ASRO in WYPA.

LIAM, currently a pilot in NYPA, is identified as being required to meet need in SYPA. The expectation is that this programme will be 'rolled out' in the community nationally during 2008-09.

6.4 **Offence Specific Programmes**

6.4.1 **DID**

This programmes is run only in probation areas and seen as a straightforward programme to deliver with good completion rates. SYPA and WYPA in particular have seen significant reductions in referrals in the last year; possibly due to lower referral rates from FDRs as opposed to SDRs. Demand is know to be quite high in the prisons but may not feature on OASys analysis as many are serving relatively short sentences.

6.4.2 **Violence Programmes**

Nationally a strategic review of violence programmes across both prisons and probation is currently being planned. There is currently no accredited provision for women and violence offending.

CALM is run at two prisons in the area; Wolds and Moorland. Wolds indicates a need for greater provision particularly to meet the demand from the Lifer population. They take referrals from other prisons who refer prisoners to Wolds to attend the programme. Wolds report particularly good progress by those who attend ETS first.

There is an evident demand for additional further provision as indicated by HMP Hull (identified as a linked need alongside SOTP for some offenders and more generally in the wider prison population), HMP Everthorpe, HMPYOI Doncaster, YOI Northallerton and also by the demand from IPP prisoners.

CALM in the community has acquired an established place in the portfolio of programmes since implementation in the last year in all four probation areas although referrals are said to fluctuate in NYPA.

CSCP does not run in any YH prison currently and there are no plans for its expansion. The emerging needs of the IPP population may require a review of this position.

6.4.3 Domestic Violence Programmes

At a national level the two community-based programmes IDAP and CDVP are to be compared over the next 6 months. Targeting is also being reviewed in the light of the high level of demand seen in most areas. The development of an Activity Requirement to address the needs of the lower risk referrals (a 'mini-Duluth') should see a product available by early 2008. Research evidence to date has identified no significant impact of domestic abuse programmes on reconviction rates. These programmes are at an early stage in their implementation - national roll-out of IDAP did not commence until 2005. An IDAP specific report published by NOMS in July 2007 analysing the results of psychometric assessments administered both pre and post programme demonstrated significant, positive attitudinal change across all domains measured. A further study on the effectiveness of accredited domestic violence programmes is likely to be published in 2008.

NPS Wiltshire has piloted a shorter (20 session) version of IDAP.

NPS Thames Valley has piloted the IDAP programme in a prison setting with a view to gaining CSAP accreditation for IDAP to be run in prison. NPS South Wales is actively looking at running IDAP in local prisons.

In prisons the domestic violence programme Healthy Relationships is largely restricted to Lifers; this will be re-considered.

In YH prisons there is currently no accredited groupwork provision for domestic violence perpetrators; this is acknowledged to be a glaring omission in the light of identified need.

In the community demand for IDAP is outstripping supply and it is becoming a relatively high volume programme. Significant numbers are held on waiting lists. HPA and SYPA have now restricted the targeting of IDAP to high and very high risk cases in order to balance demand with resources but the courts have expressed concern about this restriction of provision in some quarters.

The impact of DV courts in Humberside has not led to an increased demand for IDAP however. NYPA has seen increased numbers of referrals to IDAP through the Making Safe project in Scarborough.

DV perpetrators are assessed as having consistently higher levels of need than the average. This tends to make programme delivery very challenging and may contribute to the lower effectiveness rates seen.

6.4.4 **Sex Offender Programmes**

There is a current national strategic review of the assessment and treatment of sex offenders in prisons and the community. One possible outcome is a shared Relapse Prevention module for both prison and community based programmes.

i-SOTP has been developed for accredited use in prisons as well as the community. There is currently no provision of this programme in any of the prisons in the area. SYPA report 8 men as having completed the programme during September 2007, and 10 offenders currently engaged with the programme and others waiting. No completions of this programme have been reported by the other areas.

Overall the level of NSOGP is felt to be relatively well balanced in terms of demand and supply. WY is looking to reduce the core programme and focus more resources on Relapse Prevention.

HMP Hull is currently the only provider of SOTP programmes in the YH Area where the Core, Adapted and Rolling Programmes are available. There is no provision of the Extended, Better Lives Booster or iSOTP in the area. Population management difficulties currently mean Y & H offenders are often being allocated to SOTP provider prisons outside of the area, and Hull then needs to "recruit" offenders from other parts of the country in the effort to meet its target.

6.4.5 **Racially Motivated Offender package** - this one to one package is currently being developed in West Yorkshire and Humberside.

7. Partnership Working and Contracting Arrangements

7.1 Examples in other regions

Within the last year attempts have been made, amongst others, to out-source accredited programmes in the North West (IDAP) in the East Midlands (DID) and in the West Midlands (OSAP). The first two foundered due to complexity and price. The latter is ongoing.

7.2 'Through the Gate' – Examples of Good Practice

- Think First is being delivered in HMP Doncaster by programme delivery staff from SYPA.
- Women prisoners on facility licence from HMP Askham Grange attend Think First programmes provided by NYPA in York;
- HMP Moorland Open prisoners are attending SYPA programmes on facility licence.
- HMP Wealstun prisoners are attending WYPB programmes on facility licence.
- Joint delivery of the PASRO programme has been organised in the past between community and prison tutors at HMP Lindholme..

7.3 Regional and Prisons Area Developments

7.3.1 General Offending Programmes

- NYPA is exploring co-working with York College to deliver National Open College Network (NOCN) accredited programmes.
- SYPA is accredited by the OCN for Think First and have run this for 20 participants per year for 3 years.
- Prison Service providers are using probation staff as co-facilitators for ETS and FOR.

7.3.2 Substance Misuse Programmes

- HPA co-delivers ASRO with DRR staff.
- SYPA co-delivers ASRO with part-time staff contracted from a partnership provider of residential community drugs misuse services.
- WYPA is looking for drug and alcohol partners to co-deliver.
- Prison Service providers are widely engaged in co-delivery of programmes with substance misuse partner agencies.

7.3.3 Offence Specific Programmes

- NYPA is starting to deliver DID with alcohol agency partners.
- NYPA is co-delivering LIAM with alcohol agency partner staff.
- SYPA co-delivers DID with part-time contracted staff from a community partner agency.
- WYPA is considering this approach.
- HPA is actively considering the option of contracting out the DID programme.
- NYPA is exploring the viability of co-delivery of IDAP with NSPCC or another VCS organisation, to improve the quality of victim empathy work using their expertise in understanding the impact of domestic abuse on children. They are also exploring co-working with Army Welfare at Catterick Barracks - using a

version of IDAP specially adapted for use with troops. They are also considering wider partner involvement to assist the development of Making Safe throughout the county.

- NYPA also wish to explore some co-delivery of NSOGP with Social Services in return for taking non-convicted referrals from them.
- HMP Hull has a long history of employing seconded probation staff in co-delivery of SOTP.

8. Research Evidence

- 8.1 RDS NOMS Research and Evaluation Unit has recently undertaken work based on the reconviction analysis of offenders involved in accredited programmes in 2004. The emerging findings of this unpublished study are encouraging with regard to the effectiveness of programmes in reducing anticipated reoffending rates. The provisional headline figure for all offenders completing accredited programmes was a 25.8% reduction in actual reoffending against the predicted rates. The evidence relating to general offending programmes was particularly positive, showing a 26.4% reduction in reconviction rate for those who completed.
- 8.2 The same study suggests the impact of the domestic abuse programme was identified as not statistically significant at that stage of implementation.
- 8.3 Overall, the numbers of women offenders completing programmes are significantly fewer than those of men. Nevertheless, the reported impact for women offenders is somewhat higher than for men, with the reduction in expected reconviction being greater than that for men completing both substance misuse and general offending programmes.
- 8.4 More widely, the evidence from international research using both intermediate and reconviction studies continues to demonstrate positive effects in reducing recidivism from general and specific cognitive behavioural offending programmes; cognitive behavioural sex offender programmes and substance misuse programmes. A meta-analysis study by Lipsey et al published in August 2007 established a 25% reduction in recidivism based on a wide range of international studies of cognitive behavioural programmes⁵.

⁵ http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/doc-pdf/lipsey_CBT_finalreview.pdf

9. Costs

- 9.1 No specific information relating to the costs of delivery of accredited programmes was received from the providers for the purposes of this review. Whilst some simple costings exist there has been no common approach to the collection or analysis of programme delivery costs which would permit meaningful comparisons. Some providers also expressed the view that if they were able to be more specific this would amount to commercially sensitive information.
- 9.2 A cost benefit analysis has been undertaken in the South West region on the delivery of programmes in both custodial and community settings. This work has sought to identify the benefits linked to offenders' desistance from crime, based on differing levels of seriousness of offence type, rates of offending and the positioning of an offender in their offending career, compared with the costs of delivery to try and establish "break-even" levels of effectiveness of programmes. This work is on-going and the outcomes will be monitored to inform future commissioning arrangements⁶.
- 9.3 Results of the 2006/7 National Probation Service unit costing exercise produced the following data for accredited programmes. The unit costing methodology is still in its infancy and will be refined further over the coming years. However this data provides a useful starting point for discussion.

Accredited Programmes	Median Unit Cost
OTO (One To One)	£8,721
ASRO (Addressing Substance Related Offending)	£3,864
OSAP (Offender Substance Abuse Programme)	£3,599
ART (Agression Replacement Training)	£3,973
CALM (Controlling Anger & Learning to Manage)	£3,681
IDAP (Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme)	£6,167
CDVP (Community Domestic Abuse Programme)	£3,861
C-SOGP (Community Sex Offender Group Programme)	£5,241
N-SOGP (Northumbria SOGP)	£5,242
TV-SOGP (Thames Valley SOGP)	£10,880
DID (Drink Impaired Driving)	£2,426
TF (Think First)	£3,316
ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills)	£3,943
CSB (Cognitive Skills Booster)	£2,671
WAC (Women's Acquisitive Crime)	£6,722
Other Aggregated Programmes	£3,772

⁶ Source: Informing Priorities for Commissioning using Cost-Benefit Analysis: Analysis of programme starters on the South West prison and probation caseload, RDS NOMS, August 2007.

10 Findings and Recommendations

10.1 This section presents an outline of the recommended ideas, identified opportunities and potential for development which emerged from the review working group.

10.2 Needs and Data Analysis

- Produce more detailed local analysis of offender needs in both probation and prison settings. HMP Everthorpe (and others) has demonstrated how it is possible to conduct an analysis based on OASys data which is current, comprehensive and valuable as a rationale for programme development.

NPS/HMP Area/HMP Contracted/ROMs team

- The ROMs team to regularly access data from the national IAPS database in order to inform discussions about future needs analysis.

ROMs team

- Ensure data is compliant with equality legislation.

NPS/HMP Area/HMP Contracted

10.3 Targeting and Assessment

- Ensure apposite targeting through the application of national tiering guidelines.

NPS/HMP Area/HMP Contracted

- Where establishments don't currently screen out unsuitable participants, consider use of specialist assessments (PCL-R; HCR-20; DSPD) in order to ensure effective targeting.

HMP Area/HMP Contracted

10.4 Attrition

- Focus on improving completion rates in YH to bring rates up to those achieved nationally. There are significant efficiencies to be accrued from giving attention to improved throughput.

NPS

- For those providers which do not have the information, establish completion rates and compare with national performance standards.

NPS/HMP Area/HMP Contracted

- A variety of methods can be employed to reduce attrition (eg use of graduates to support vulnerable participants). There should be regular dialogue across providers to share ideas and best practice.

HMP Area/HMP Contracted

- Data in respect of attrition should be captured in a manner that is compatible with equality impact assessment.

NPS/HMP Area/HMP Contracted

10.5 Costs

- Develop improved analysis of the costs of programme delivery to enhance resource planning over the spending review period and inform potential efficiency savings.
NPS/HMPS Area/HMP Contracted

10.6 Programmes for Women

- A review of services to women offenders in the region commissioned by the ROM will begin in April 08. This is in addition to a developing National Service Framework focussing on women offenders and the Governments response to the Corston report. The ROMs team and providers should ensure that the needs, targets and outcomes in relation to offender accredited programmes for women are considered in future developments.
ROMs team/NPS/HMP Area/HMP Contracted

10.7 IPP prisoners

- Cross reference this review with that of the needs of IPP prisoners currently being undertaken.
ROMs team/HMP Area/HMP Contracted

10.8 Inter-provider work

- Explore the considerable scope for exchanges or pooling of tutors, treatment managers and trainers to support provision in different locations.
NPS/HMP Area/HMP Contracted
- Through Service Progress plans engage in discussions to consider further through the gate and cross agency pooling of offenders to generate efficiency of group size.
NPS/HMP Area/HMP Contracted

10.9 Through the Gate

- Consider the use of modular programmes and linked core and relapse prevention modules (IDAP, GOBP, CSB, SOTP, RP) which can be started in custody and completed on licence to assist with achieving access to programmes for shorter term prisoners and to aid continuity and reinforcement of learning.
NPS/HMP Area/HMP Contracted
- Consider the use of ROTL to attend programmes in the community to boost programme access for prisoners. This is well established in YH but it requires active promotion to maintain the momentum.
NPS/HMP Area
- Seek opportunities to deliver jointly accredited programmes e.g. IDAP, in such a way as to make the tutor pools more viable.
NPS/HMP Area/HMP Contracted
- Consider the purchasing of provision from the community in the form of tutors or whole programmes in order to meet identified need. The 'importation' of

programmes into establishments should be explored as a quick way to grow breadth of provision to meet identified need; e.g. DID.

HMP Area/HMP Contracted

- Providers to publicise available provision in order for sentence planning to be fully effective; provision on licence must be publicised for prison staff and provision in prison publicised for offender managers.

NPS/HMP Area/HMP Contracted

11 Gaps and Changes to Provision

The review exposed several areas of potential for change and development in the deployment of programmes in YH. The following provides a summary of those which might form the basis of initial discussion between the ROM and the Providers in planning future provision.

Table One provides a summary of changes to provision. Table two provides a summary of Gaps in provision.

Table 1 – Changes in Provision

	Item	NPS	HMP Area	HMP Contracted
1	New modular GOBP – roll out and replacement of existing programmes to be progressed.	X	X	X
2	One to One Programme – consider its future in light of new modular GOBP - only runs in 2 areas.	X		
3	CSB – consider its future - only runs in Wolds, HPA and SYPA.	X	X	X
4	IDAP – consider restricting provision to High and Very High risk offenders to manage demand in WY and NY.	X		
5	Sex Offender provision – review in the light of the national strategic review.		X	X
6	CALM – ensure comprehensive provision in community	X		
7	CALM – consider growing centres of provision at Wolds and Moorland - which currently provide small throughput.		X	X
8	Investigate additional provision for women – e.g. Women's Acquisitive Crime – investigate evidence base and possibility of delivery.	X		

Table 2 – Gaps in Provision

	Item	NPS	HMP Area	HMP Contracted
1	GOBP – particular need identified in Leeds, Doncaster and Northallerton.		X	X
2	Domestic Violence provision – none in the prison estate - explore possible importing of IDAP from community.	X	X	X
3	i-SOTP, Extended and Better Lives Booster to be considered for use in prisons		X	X
4	Drink Drive – prison demand is 'invisible' - explore need for provision.		X	X
5	Alcohol provision – none in the prison		X	X
6	Alcohol linked to violent offending - none in the prison estate		X	X
7	Violence Programme – identified need at Hull, Everthorpe, Doncaster, Northallerton and for IPP prisoners.		X	X
8	CSCP (instrumental violence) – there is no provision in region.		X	X
9	FOR programme - requested by New Hall		X	
10	PASRO – requested by New Hall		X	
11	Substance Misuse Programme – Wolds identifies a high level of need (OASys) but has no provision.			X

12. **Conclusion**

Future commissioned provision should be able to demonstrate:

- Analysis of offending related needs based on OASys informs the range and volume of provision across a range of programmes.
 - A dynamic evidence based approach to meeting the diverse needs of the offender population.
 - Achievement of improved completion rates, quality of delivery and value for money as part of the overall target framework for accredited programmes in the community.
 - Improved analysis of costs of programme delivery to enhance resource planning over the spending review period and inform potential efficiency savings.
 - Imaginative approaches to contracting for the provision of accredited programmes building on existing examples of third sector involvement in this region and elsewhere.
 - Development of collaborative working to target the needs of high risk offenders and IPP prisoners as priority groups.
-

APPENDIX A: Terms of Reference

YH Regional Commissioning Plan - Review of Accredited Programmes

Review Provision and Investment in Accredited Programmes, Establish Match with Levels of Need and Propose Future Deployment

Terms of Reference

- 1 Report on the levels of demand and need for each accredited programme across the region.
- 2 Report on the extent to which provision of accredited programmes is meeting the demand and need.
- 3 Recognise the costs and resource constraints around current provision.
- 4 Incorporate the implications of the review of Sex Offender programmes and the regional pilot of General Offending Programmes.
- 5 Maximise the opportunities for 'through the gate' programme provision.
- 6 Liaise with OBPU, OBPT and NDPDU over developments and changes.
- 7 Propose a revised configuration of accredited programme provision across the probation and prison estate to meet the identified need.
- 8 Consider the planning implications of any proposed revisions.

Membership of the consultation group

- NOMS YH.
- YH Prison representation – public sector and private sector providers.
- YH Probation representation – four areas.

Timescale

- To report by October 2007.

Key Stakeholders

- Courts – Offenders - Programme Staff - Offender Managers

Key Reference Points

- National Effective Practice Board
- Prison Estates Review
- Review of Custody and Community Provision for YAOs.
- Service User Feedback

Peter Connor YH NOMS OM and Interventions Manager

APPENDIX B: Ethnic Origin and Programme Completions

Table 1 Ethnic Origin of Yorkshire and Humberside Population and Caseload
(Source: Yorkshire & Humberside Regional Commissioning Plan 2008 – 2009 Demand Assessment)

	White		Black		Asian		Mixed		Other/Not Known	
	Population	Caseload	Population	Caseload	Population	Caseload	Population	Caseload	Population	Caseload
Humberside	97.1%	98.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%
North Yorkshire	96.0%	98.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%
South Yorkshire	90.9%	95.2%	0.8%	3.1%	2.6%	2.3%	0.9%	1.8%	1.0%	0.5%
West Yorkshire	82.2%	88.6%	1.0%	3.8%	8.7%	9.0%	1.2%	2.8%	0.5%	1.3%
Region Overall	88.5%	93.5%	0.7%	2.8%	4.5%	4.8%	0.9%	2.0%	0.4%	1.0%

Table 2 Ethnic Origin of Offenders Completing All Programmes
(Source: IAPS Data)

	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other	Not Known
Humberside	90%	0%	1%	0%	0%	9%
North Yorkshire	90%	2%	1%	0%	0%	6%
South Yorkshire	84%	4%	4%	2%	0%	6%
West Yorkshire	72%	2%	6%	1%	0%	20%
Region Overall	82%	2%	3%	1%	0%	11%

Table 3 Ethnic Origin of Offenders Completing General Offending Behaviour Programmes
(Source: IAPS Data)

	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other/Not Known
Humberside	86%	0%	1%	1%	12%
North Yorkshire	85%	4%	2%	1%	8%
South Yorkshire	79%	7%	5%	3%	7%
West Yorkshire	64%	3%	11%	4%	19%
Region Overall	76%	3%	5%	2%	13%

Table 4 Ethnic Origin of Offenders Completing Substance Misuse Programmes
(Source: IAPS Data)

	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other/Not Known
Humberside	87%	0%	0%	0%	13%
South Yorkshire	90%	1%	3%	3%	4%

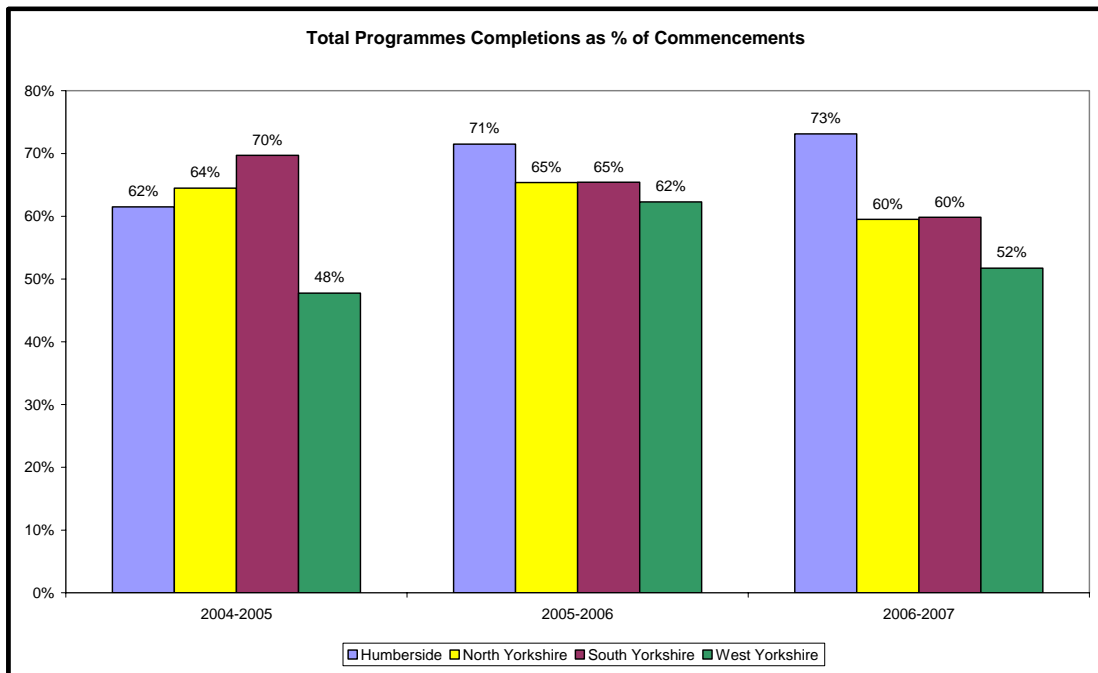
West Yorkshire	66%	0%	4%	2%	27%
Region Overall	78%	0%	3%	2%	16%

Table 5 Ethnic Origin of Offenders Completing Offence Specific Programmes
(Source: IAPS Data)

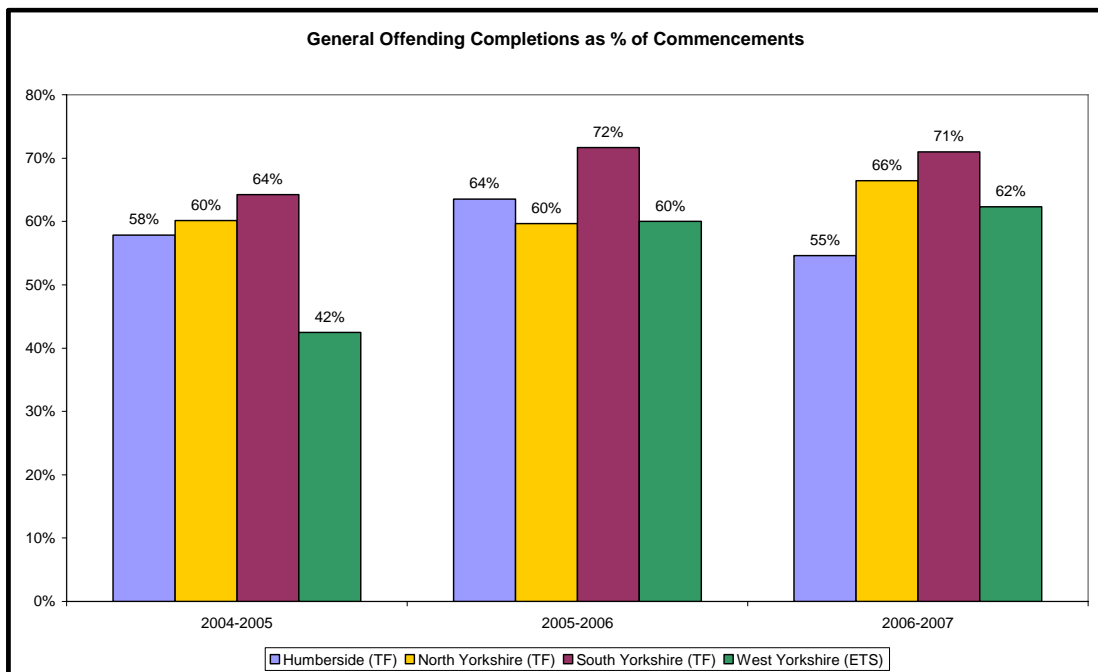
	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other/Not Known
Humberside	95%	0%	1%	0%	4%
North Yorkshire	94%	1%	0%	0%	4%
South Yorkshire	89%	2%	2%	1%	6%
West Yorkshire	74%	2%	6%	1%	16%
Region Overall	85%	1%	3%	1%	10%

APPENDIX C: Probation Areas Programmes Completions Rates

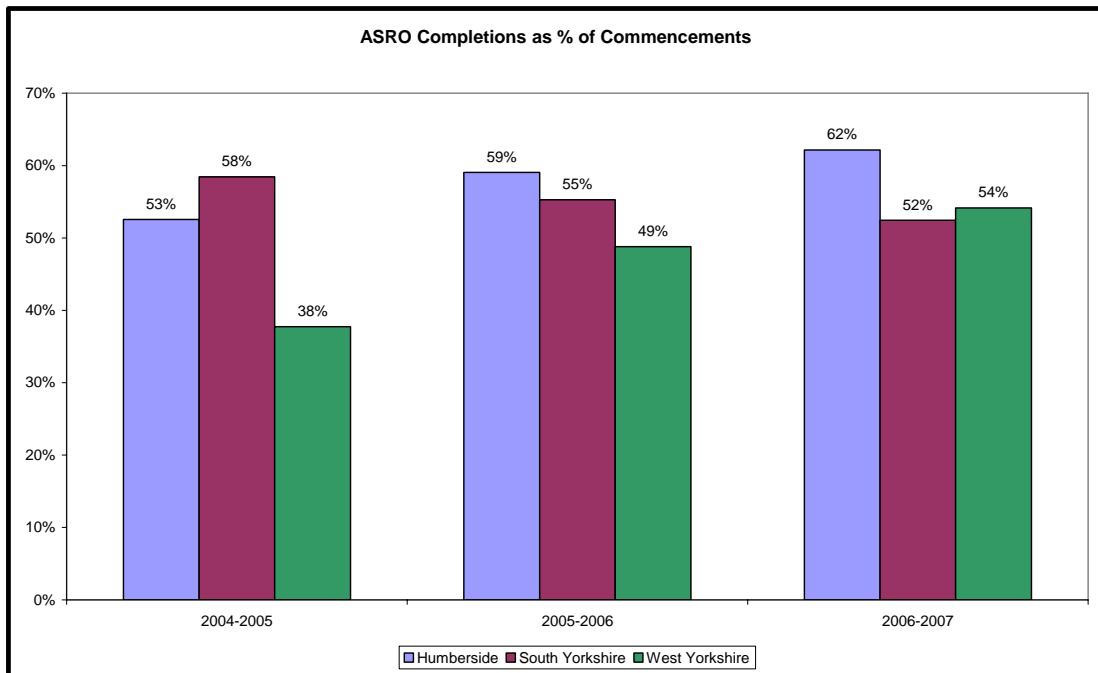
All Programmes



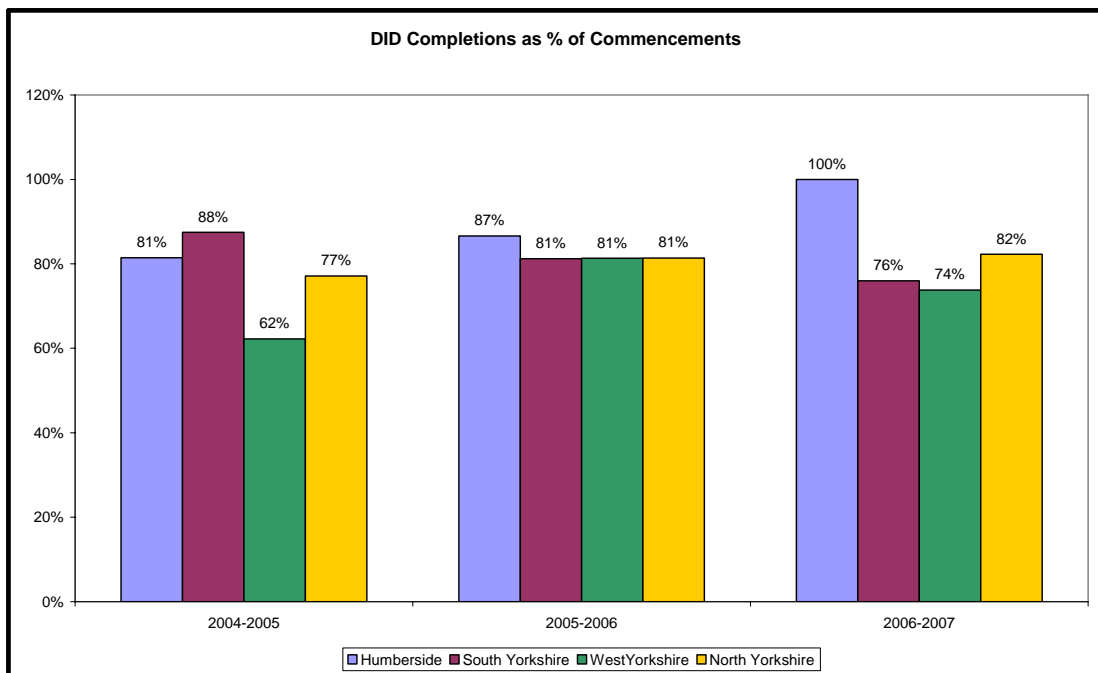
General Offending Programmes



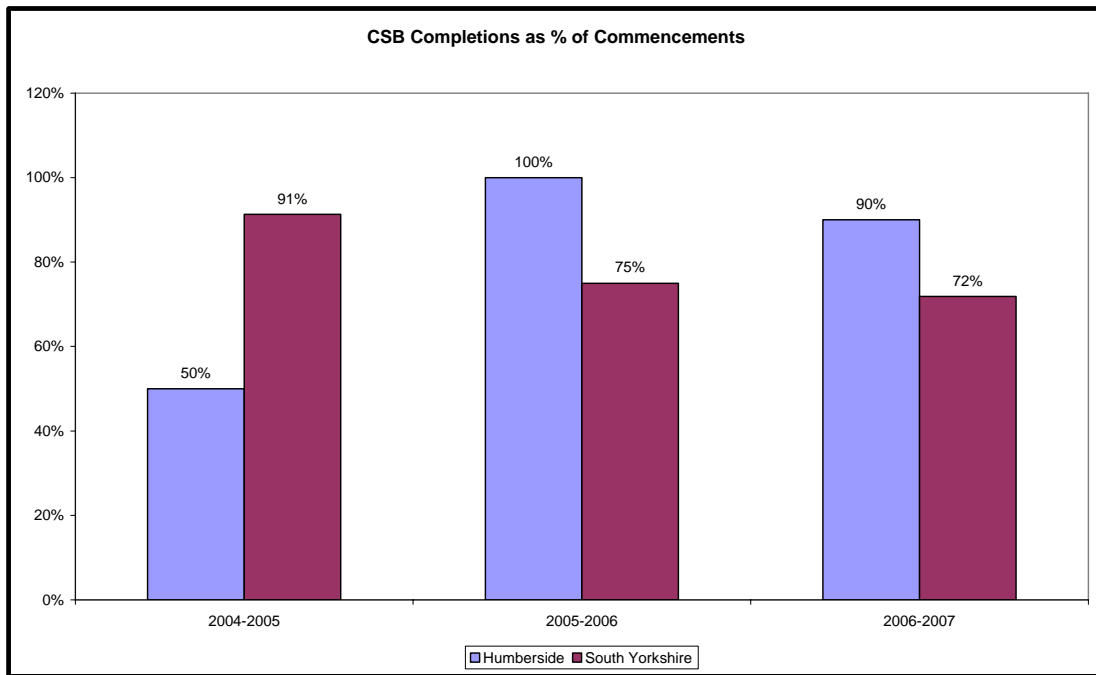
ASRO



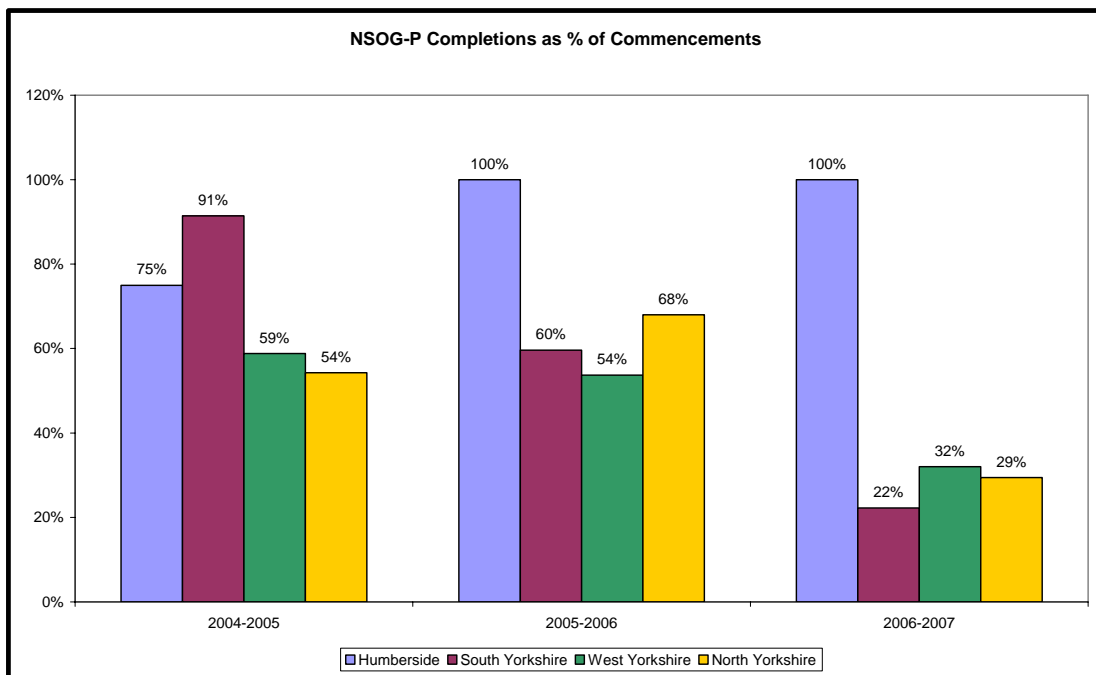
DID



CSB



N-SOGP



* NSOG-P data may be inaccurate for 2006 – 2007 due to orders continuing into the following financial year.

APPENDIX D:

Completion Rates by Gender as % of Referrals and Commencements

The following set of tables and associated commentary provide some analysis of the comparative experiences of men and women with respect to the higher volume general offending behaviour programmes Think First which is provided in Humberside, North Yorkshire and South Yorkshire, and ETS provided in West Yorkshire; ASRO and DID. All figures relate to the combined evidence for 2005 – 2006 and 2006 – 2007 provided from IAPS.

GOBP Completions Community Provision

AREA	Completions as % of:	Total	Male	Female
Humberside	Referrals	49% (n=512)	49% (n=458)	48% (n=54)
	Commencements	60% (n=418)	61% (n=371)	55% (n=48)
North Yorkshire	Referrals	22% (n=893)	16% (n=706)	44% (n=187)
	Commencements	63% (n=316)	56% (n=206)	75% (n=110)
South Yorkshire	Referrals	39% (n=1013)	39% (n=949)	28% (n=64)
	Commencements	71% (n=548)	72% (n=518)	60% (n=30)
West Yorkshire	Referrals	24% (n=2053)	25% (n=1873)	16% (n=180)
	Commencements	61% (n=799)	61% (n=754)	62% (n=45)

South Yorkshire (71%) has achieved the highest rate of completions of Think First, compared with commencements, with Humberside (60%), North Yorkshire (63%) and West Yorkshire (61%) with ETS, attaining quite similar rates. When the rates of conversion from initial referral to completion are examined there are greater variations apparent. Humberside (49%) has achieved the highest rate with South Yorkshire (39%), West Yorkshire (24%) and North Yorkshire (22%) showing decreasing degrees of attainment. Although the numbers of women referred to the programmes are far fewer, those who commenced the programme showed a higher rate of completion in North Yorkshire (75%) and West Yorkshire (62%) than the male participants. The rates of completions for women, who commenced programmes in South Yorkshire (60%) and in Humberside (55%) are lower than those for men.

ASRO Completions

AREA	Completions as % of:	Total	Male	Female
Humberside	Referrals	44% (n=223)	44% (n=167)	43% (n=56)
	Commencements	60% (n=164)	60% (n=123)	59% (n=41)
South Yorkshire	Referrals	25% (n=910)	26% (n=768)	23% (n=142)
	Commencements	54% (n=429)	53% (n=377)	62% (n=52)
West Yorkshire	Referrals	20% (n=1432)	20% (n=1218)	17% (n=214)
	Commencements	52% (n=549)	52% (n=481)	53% (n=68)

Humberside (60%) achieved the highest rate of completions for those who commenced the ASRO programme, with South Yorkshire (54%) and West Yorkshire (52%) at similar rates. The rate of completion compared to referrals is also highest in Humberside (44%) whilst South Yorkshire (25%) and West Yorkshire (20%) attained lower rates. For ASRO the differences between males and females are less marked than those for the general offending programmes, although South Yorkshire (62%) recorded a significantly higher rate of completions for women than for men.

DID Completions

AREA	Completions as % of:	Total	Male	Female
Humberside	Referrals	84% (n=265)	83% (n=251)	100% (n=14)
	Commencements	93% (n=239)	92% (n=226)	100% (n=14)
North Yorkshire	Referrals	58% (n=303)	54% (n=257)	78% (n=46)
	Commencements	82% (n=215)	78% (n=179)	100% (n=36)
South Yorkshire	Referrals	58% (n=328)	60% (n=289)	46% (n=39)
	Commencements	79% (n=242)	80% (n=214)	64% (n=28)
West Yorkshire	Referrals	54% (n=680)	53% (n=615)	54% (n=65)
	Commencements	78% (n=467)	78% (n=423)	80% (n=44)

All rates of completions are significantly higher for the DID programme than those for the other programmes considered here. Humberside (93%) achieved the highest rate of completion for those who commenced the programme, North Yorkshire (82%), South Yorkshire (79%) and West Yorkshire (78%) also demonstrating high rates. Humberside (100%), North Yorkshire (100%) demonstrate significantly higher rates of completion for women than for men, with West Yorkshire (80%) much more closely aligned, and South Yorkshire (64%) significantly lower than that for men. The rates of conversion from referral to completion are also higher by some margin than the other programmes, with rates of Humberside (84%), North Yorkshire (82%), South Yorkshire (79%) and West Yorkshire (54%).

APPENDIX E: Referrals to Completions by Ethnic Origins

Completion Rates by Ethnic Origins as % of Referrals and Commencements

Table 6 General Offending Behaviour Programmes

AREA	Completions as % of:	Total	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other/Not Known
Humberside	Referrals	49% (n=572)	50% (n=490)	25% (n=4)	100% (n=3)	33% (n=6)	47% (n=69)
	Commencements	60% (n=465)	60% (n=400)	25% (n=4)	100% (n=3)	50% (n=4)	64% (n=54)
North Yorkshire	Referrals	22% (n=1017)	20% (n=941)	75% (n=12)	80% (n=5)	20% (n=10)	39% (n=49)
	Commencements	63% (n=368)	61% (n=322)	90% (n=10)	80% (n=4)	40% (n=5)	65% (n=27)
South Yorkshire	Referrals	39% (n=1123)	37% (n=922)	53% (n=59)	63% (n=31)	29% (n=40)	47% (n=71)
	Commencements	71% (n=616)	71% (n=490)	77% (n=37)	88% (n=22)	50% (n=23)	70% (n=44)
West Yorkshire	Referrals	30% (n=2053)	24% (n=1313)	22% (n=67)	31% (n=167)	28% (n=69)	21% (n=437)
	Commencements	62% (n=799)	62% (n=501)	48% (n=31)	66% (n=79)	51% (n=37)	61% (n=151)

Table 7 ASRO

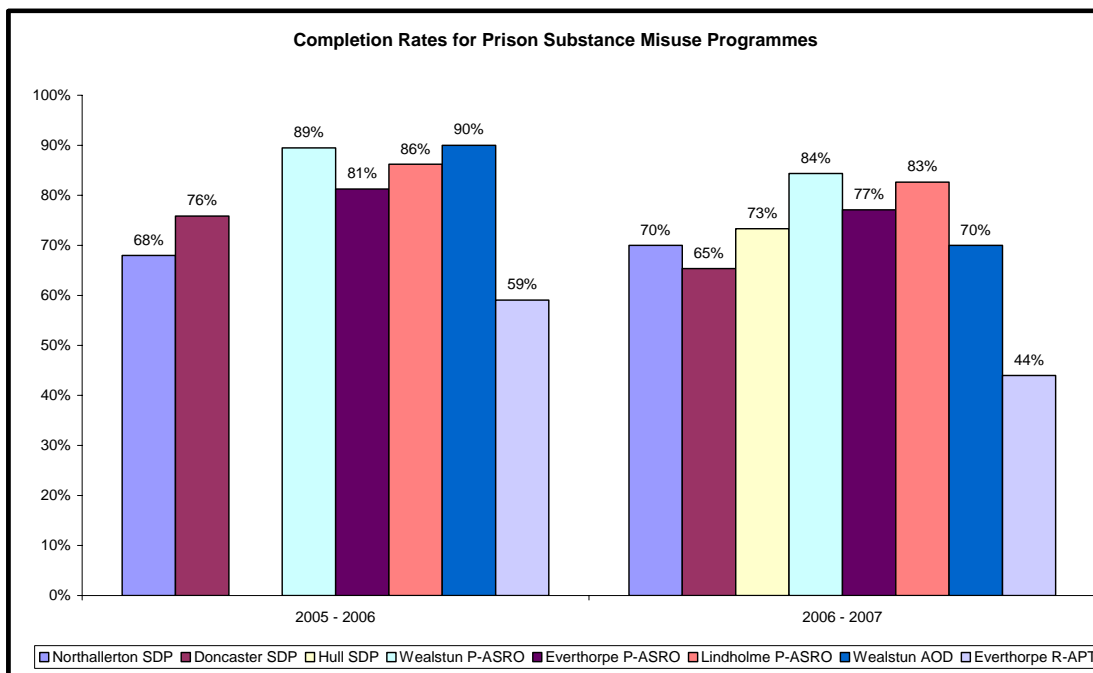
AREA	Completions as % of:	Total	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other/Not Known
Humberside	Referrals	44% (n=223)	49% (n=175)	N/A (n=0)	0% (n=1)	N/A (n=0)	28% (n=47)
	Commencements	60% (n=164)	65% (n=131)	N/A (n=0)	0% (n=1)	N/A (n=0)	41% (n=32)
South Yorkshire	Referrals	25% (n=910)	25% (n=836)	15% (n=13)	43% (n=14)	55% (n=11)	25% (n=36)
	Commencements	54% (n=429)	53% (n=396)	40% (n=5)	67% (n=9)	100% (n=6)	69% (n=13)
West Yorkshire	Referrals	20% (n=1432)	20% (n=920)	8% (n=12)	21% (n=53)	29% (n=21)	19% (n=426)
	Commencements	52% (n=549)	51% (n=368)	8% (n=1)	58% (n=19)	75% (n=8)	52% (n=153)

Table 8 DID

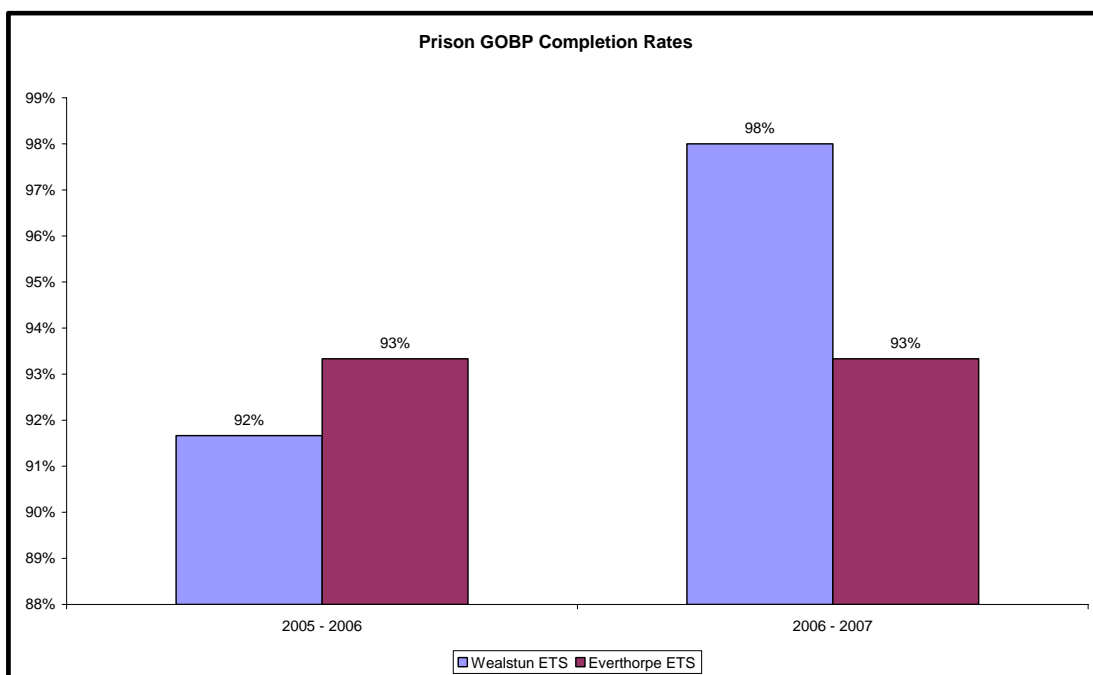
AREA	Completions as % of:	Total	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other/Not Known
Humberside	Referrals	84% (n=265)	85% (n=245)	50% (n=1)	100% (n=2)	N/A (n=0)	69% (n=12)
	Commencements	93% (n=239)	93% (n=224)	100% (n=1)	100% (n=2)	N/A (n=0)	92% (n=12)
North Yorkshire	Referrals	58% (n=303)	58% (n=284)	67% (n=3)	N/A (n=0)	N/A (n=0)	50% (n=16)
	Commencements	82% (n=215)	82% (n=202)	100% (n=2)	N/A (n=0)	N/A (n=0)	73% (n=11)
South Yorkshire	Referrals	58% (n=328)	58% (n=284)	63% (n=8)	0% (n=7)	25% (n=4)	56% (n=25)
	Commencements	79% (n=242)	79% (n=211)	83% (n=6)	100% (n=4)	33% (n=3)	78% (n=18)
West Yorkshire	Referrals	54% (n=680)	55% (n=507)	42% (n=24)	59% (n=41)	22% (n=9)	51% (n=99)
	Commencements	78% (n=467)	79% (n=352)	59% (n=17)	83% (n=29)	67% (n=3)	66% (n=76)

APPENDIX F Prison Service Programmes Completion Rates

Substance Misuse Programmes



General Offending Programmes



APPENDIX G: Offending Related Needs Linked to Accredited Programmes

The following tables present the proportions of offenders with Thinking and Behaviour and Attitudes offending related needs, and those with drugs or alcohol offending related needs as assessed within OASys in community and custodial settings excluding the High Security prisons.

Thinking and Behaviour and Attitudes needs.

		% with Thinking and Behaviour offending related need	% with Attitudes offending related need
Community			
PROBATION AREAS	Humberside	62	38
	North Yorkshire	49	31
	South Yorkshire	57	34
	West Yorkshire	71	46
	YH community total	63	40
	National community total	61	36
Prisons			
LOCAL	Doncaster	80	55
	Hull	81	63
	Leeds	85	64
WOMENS	New Hall	80	64
	Askham Grange	29	8
TRAINING	Everthorpe	72	47
	Lindholme	63	45
	Moorland	68	45
	Northallerton	80	64
	Wealstun	56	33
	Wolds	65	41
	YH prisons total	71	50
	National prisons total	67	46

Drugs or Alcohol needs.

		% with Drug offending related need	% with an Alcohol offending related need
Community			
PROBATION AREAS	Humberside	28	49
	North Yorkshire	22	47
	South Yorkshire	30	42
	West Yorkshire	36	49
	YH community total	32	47
	National community total	28	45
Prisons			
LOCAL	Doncaster	52	52
	Hull	46	41
	Leeds	58	45
WOMENS	New Hall	61	39
	Askham Grange	25	23
TRAINING	Everthorpe	49	44
	Lindholme	58	40
	Moorland	52	42
	Northallerton	42	69
	Wealstun	45	27
	Wolds	57	39
	YH prisons total	48	40
	National prisons total	44	39

**APPENDIX H: Programme Suitability by accredited programme and probation area,
April – September 2006**

		Humberside	North Yorks	South Yorks	West Yorks	Y H total	National total
CALM	Ideal	11.1	10.4	8.3	9.9	9.7	10.0
	Possible Exclusions	7.9	9.6	7.5	7.2	7.6	8.2
Domestic Abuse	Ideal	12.7	11.1	10.8	13.2	12.2	11.1
	Possible Exclusions	4.8	5.1	5.0	6.1	5.5	5.6
Sex Offender OBP	Ideal	2.6	4.6	1.7	2.3	2.4	3.1
	Possible Exclusions	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4
General OBP	Ideal	17.9	12.5	17.5	19.8	18.1	16.5
	Possible Exclusions	11.9	11.8	13.9	13.0	12.9	13.2
Substance Misuse	Ideal	25.8	24.3	22.5	21.8	22.9	20.2
	Possible Exclusions	12.3	12.1	14.8	13.0	13.3	12.6
Substance Misuse 'low intensity'	Ideal	14.1	12.3	10.7	10.6	11.4	11.1
	Possible Exclusions	4.4	2.7	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.6
Drink Impaired Drivers	Ideal	2.8	2.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.5
	Possible Exclusions	3.7	6.0	3.1	3.6	3.7	4.5

APPENDIX I: OGRS and Targeting of Accredited Programmes

The following set of tables presents the details relating to the mean Offender Group Reconviction Score (OGRS) score for the programmes provided in each probation area in the region for the two years 2005 – 2006 and 2006 – 2007.

Table 1: GOBP

AREA	TF/ETS	2005 - 2006		2006 – 2007	
		Total	Mean OGRS	Total	Mean OGRS
Humberside (TF)	Referrals	341	59.76 (Range 1-98)	171	54.16 (Range 1-98)
	Commencements	266	57.69 (Range 1-98)	152	52.68 (Range 1-98)
	Completions	169	57.72 (Range 1-98)	83	47.53 (Range 1-97)
North Yorkshire (TF)	Referrals	564	62.01 (Range 1-99)	329	57.27 (Range 1-99)
	Commencements	176	53.70 (Range 1-99)	140	46.64 (Range 1-99)
	Completions	105	48.74 (Range 1-96)	93	40.95 (Range 1-99)
South Yorkshire (TF)	Referrals	496	42.29 (Range 1-100)	517	44.42 (Range 1-100)
	Commencements	279	39.65 (Range 1-100)	269	36.67 (Range 1-100)
	Completions	200	40.32 (Range 1-96)	191	35.47 (Range 1-100)
West Yorkshire (ETS)	Referrals	1290	52.34 (Range 1-99)	763	57.18 (Range 1-99)
	Commencements	430	52.19 (Range 1-99)	369	57.05 (Range 1-99)
	Completions	258	50.94 (Range 1-97)	230	53.53 (Range 1-99)

Table 1 presents information about the offenders referred to the core GOBP provided in each area. The targeting criteria for Think First (TF) and Enhanced Thinking Skills (ETS) identify the range of OGRS Score from 41 to 75 as the means of identifying those most suitable to participate in the programme. The mean OGRS scores for referrals in Humberside and North Yorkshire shows a decrease of approximately 5 percentage points from 2005-06 to 2006-07. The mean score in South Yorkshire shows a slight increase from one year to the next and West Yorkshire show a 5 percentage point increase. The score relating to referrals for both years is lowest in South Yorkshire where the mean score is close to the lower level identified for the target range.

The mean score for those who commenced the programme in West Yorkshire is very close to that of those referred, with Humberside and South Yorkshire showing a decrease of the order of 2 – 3 percentage points. For South Yorkshire this has resulted in a mean score for those who commenced the programme which is outside of the target range and decreasing across the two year period. The score for those who commenced the programme in North Yorkshire shows the greatest decrease amounting to approximately 9 percentage points in 2005-06, and almost 11 percentage point in 2006-07.

The mean score for those who completed a programme was highest in Humberside in 2005-06, and in West Yorkshire in 2006-07. In both areas the mean score for those who completed is well within the target range for both years. In North Yorkshire those who completed the programme in 2005-06 were also well within the target range, but in 2006-07 the mean score is just below the target entry score of 41. In South Yorkshire in both years the mean score for those who completed is below the target range and is significantly lower in 2006-07 that in the previous year.

Table 2: CSB

AREA	CSB	2005 – 2006		2006 - 2007	
		Total	Mean OGRS	Total	Mean OGRS
Humberside	Referrals	37	70.08 (Range 14-98)	23	51.17 (Range 1-92)
	Commencements	27	68.11 (Range 14-98)	20	49.4 (Range 1-86)
	Completions	27	69 (Range 14-95)	18	48.44 (Range 1-86)
South Yorkshire	Referrals	55	30.35 (Range 1-100)	55	51.40 (Range 1-100)
	Commencements	36	29.89 (Range 1-100)	32	50.50 (Range 1-96)
	Completions	27	33.41 (Range 1-100)	23	52.13 (Range 1-96)

Table 2 shows the pattern of mean OGRS scores for the Cognitive Skills Booster Programme (CSB) which is provided in Humberside and South Yorkshire only. The mean score for referrals, commencements and completions in Humberside each show a decrease from 2005-06 to 2006-07, although they remain within the target range for the programme. In South Yorkshire the scores show a significant increase from 2005-06 to 2006-07, indicating a much improved targeting for this programme in 2006-07.

Table 3: 1 to 1

AREA	One to One	2005 - 2006		2006 - 2007	
		Total	Mean OGRS	Total	Mean OGRS
North Yorkshire	Referrals	67	62.63 (Range 1-98)	57	59.72 (Range 1-99)
	Commencements	28	58.29 (Range 4-97)	24	54.75 (Range 1-98)
	Completions	13	55.46 (Range 4-94)	14	41.07 (Range 1-98)

Table 3 presents the information relating to the delivery of the One to One programme in North Yorkshire which is the only area for which IAPS information about this programme is available. The mean score for those referred to the programme and for those who commenced shows some decrease across the two year period. The difference is more marked in those who completed the programme, showing that those who completed in 2006-07 had a mean score just within the target range.

Table 4: ASRO

AREA	ASRO	2005 - 2006		2006 - 2007	
		Total	Mean OGRS	Total	Mean OGRS
Humberside	Referrals	180	64.04 (Range 1-98)	43	58.53 (Range 1-97)
	Commencements	127	64.31 (Range 1-96)	37	55.54 (Range 1-97)
	Completions	75	57.12 (Range 1-94)	23	48.61 (Range 1-92)
South Yorkshire	Referrals	548	42.25 (Range 1-100)	362	60.77 (Range 1-100)
	Commencements	246	40.96 (Range 1-100)	183	57.96 (Range 1-100)
	Completions	136	37.09 (Range 1-96)	96	58.40 (Range 1-100)
West Yorkshire	Referrals	805	52.40 (Range 1-99)	627	59.13 (Range 1-99)
	Commencements	248	49.24 (Range 1-98)	301	57.18 (Range 1-99)
	Completions	121	46.43 (Range 1-98)	163	53.62 (Range 1-97)

Table 4 summarises the OGRS profile for participants in the ASRO programme. Humberside has shown a significant decrease in the mean score at each stage of involvement, whilst South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire both show increases. All areas are within the targeting range for the programme.

Table 5: DID

AREA	DID	2005 - 2006		2006 - 2007	
		Total	Mean OGRS	Total	Mean OGRS
Humberside	Referrals	146	36.27 (Range 1-91)	119	31.65 (Range 1-91)
	Commencements	127	35.40 (Range 1-91)	112	31.58 (Range 1-91)
	Completions	110	34.35 (Range 1-84)	112	31.58 (Range 1-91)
North Yorkshire	Referrals	150	34.31 (Range 1-99)	153	26.87 (Range 1-96)
	Commencements	102	33.75 (Range 1-99)	113	26.71 (Range 1-96)
	Completions	83	32.30 (Range 1-99)	93	24.14 (Range 1-96)
South Yorkshire	Referrals	161	13.40 (Range 1-86)	167	17.04 (Range 1-100)
	Commencements	117	14.91 (Range 1-86)	125	13.35 (Range 1-87)
	Completions	95	13.93 (Range 1-71)	95	12.14 (Range 1-76)
West Yorkshire	Referrals	372	28.57 (Range 1-96)	308	27.80 (Range 1-94)
	Commencements	257	26.05 (Range 1-96)	210	27.48 (Range 1-94)
	Completions	209	23.47 (Range 1-77)	155	27.44 (Range 1-94)

Table 5 provides information relating to the DID programme. The OGRS mean scores are typically lower for this group of offenders who often appear in court with fewer prior convictions. The targeting criteria for DID specifies that the programme should usually be reserved for those with two or more drink driving convictions. Those facing a first conviction may be considered if they have particularly high blood alcohol levels or if their offence is aggravated by means of involvement in a road traffic accident. The scores recorded here for South Yorkshire suggest a high proportion of offenders involved on the basis of a first conviction, and this should be investigated further. Those recorded by the other three areas are generally more indicative of at least a second conviction.

Table 6: IDAP

AREA	IDAP	2005 - 2006		2006 - 2007	
		Total	Mean OGRS	Total	Mean OGRS
Humberside	Referrals	25	25.20 (Range 5-78)	11	26.64 (Range 7-87)
	Commencements	25	25.20 (Range 5-78)	11	26.64 (Range 7-87)
	Completions	25	25.20 (Range 5-78)	11	26.64 (Range 7-87)
North Yorkshire	Referrals	88	42.18 (Range 1-95)	140	34.89 (Range 1-96)
	Commencements	50	39.24 (Range 1-93)	64	31.50 (Range 1-96)
	Completions	31	31.74 (Range 1-93)	14	21.50 (Range 7-77)
South Yorkshire	Referrals	250	14.41 (Range 1-100)	210	16.32 (Range 1-87)
	Commencements	127	12.04 (Range 1-100)	78	14.35 (Range 1-85)
	Completions	72	11.04 (Range 1-100)	21	7.10 (Range 1-77)
West Yorkshire	Referrals	470	28.77 (Range 1-98)	474	33.37 (Range 1-93)
	Commencements	285	25.84 (Range 1-87)	261	29.21 (Range 1-93)
	Completions	176	22.42 (Range 1-81)	54	18.26 (Range 1-76)

Table 6 presents the findings of this analysis for IDAP provision. The mean scores were higher in North Yorkshire at each stage in 2005-06 than in the other areas. There has been a significant reduction evident for 2006-07. South Yorkshire recorded lowest mean scores at each stage in both years. A decision has more recently been taken to limit the availability of the programme in South Yorkshire to higher risk offenders.

Table 7: N-SOGP

AREA	N-SOGP	2005 2006		2006 -2007	
		Total	Mean OGRS	Total	Mean OGRS
Humberside	Referrals	8	17.84 (Range 1-84)	8	20.13 (Range 5-69)
	Commencements	8	17.84 (Range 1-84)	8	20.13 (Range 5-69)
	Completions	6	17.84 (Range 1-84)	8	20.13 (Range 5-69)
North Yorkshire	Referrals	66	19.85 (Range 1-96)	44	17.95 (Range 1-85)
	Commencements	35	18.08 (Range 1-90)	17	15.12 (Range 1-71)
	Completions	19	14.53 (Range 1-81)	5	11.60 (Range 2-39)
South Yorkshire	Referrals	47	2.60 (Range 1-68)	42	8 (Range 1-60)
	Commencements	35	2.93 (Range 1-68)	27	8.26 (Range 1-60)
	Completions	32	3.15 (Range 1-68)	6	2.33 (Range 1-7)
West Yorkshire	Referrals	106	17.02 (Range 1-98)	82	17.37 (Range 1-81)
	Commencements	51	17.02 (Range 1-78)	50	15.34 (Range 1-84)
	Completions	30	14.25 (Range 1-78)	16	16.19 (Range 1-81)

Table 7 shows the mean scores for those offenders involved in the NSOG-P programme. Those convicted of sexual offences often have few or no previous convictions, and the lower scores evident here are to be expected. The scores at all stages are quite similar in Humberside, North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire, although the mean score for those who completed the programme in 2006-07 is quite low. The mean scores recorded for South Yorkshire are again noticeably lower than those in the other areas.