



Barrow Cadbury Trust

Break-even analysis of T2A intervention for
Young Adults

June 2009



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Contents

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1.0 | Executive Summary | 4 |
| 2.0 | Overview | 5 |
| 2.1 | Introduction | 5 |
| 2.2 | Context | 5 |
| 2.3 | Method | |
| | Error! Bookmark not defined. | |
| 3.0 | Method | 6 |
| 4.0 | Key Findings | 8 |
| 4.1 | Costs | 8 |
| 4.2 | Break-even points | 9 |
| 4.3 | Comparison with previous work | 11 |
| 5.0 | Conclusion | 13 |
| 6.0 | Annex 1 – Detailed methodology | 14 |
| 6.1 | Introduction | 14 |
| 6.2 | Break-even analysis | 15 |
| 6.3 | Assumptions | 15 |
| 6.4 | Raw data | 16 |
| 6.5 | Other variables | 18 |
| 6.6 | Break-even analysis | 19 |
| 7.0 | Annex 2 – The Interventions | 20 |
| 7.1 | West Mercia | 20 |
| 7.2 | Birmingham | 20 |
| 7.3 | London | 21 |

1.0 Executive Summary

Young adults, aged between 18 and 24, account for a disproportionate amount of offending, providing a prima facie case for providing services aimed specifically at reducing the level of reoffending by these young people. However, the Criminal Justice System (CJS) does not distinguish between the needs of young adults and older adults when implementing interventions aimed at reducing reoffending. The youth justice system applies to young people up to age 17, but once young people reach 18 years old they are considered adults and essentially treated the same as older adults.

The Barrow Cadbury Trust's 'Transition to Adulthood' (T2A) programme funds several pilot schemes that provide services to young adult offenders with the ultimate aim of reducing the likelihood of reoffending.

We undertook a 'break-even' analysis of the T2A programme. In other words, we identified the impact that the programme would need to have on reducing reoffending in order to pay for itself.

The key findings are

- ***If set-up costs of the programme pilot are excluded, the programme would have to reduce of reoffending of 6.1% to pay for itself. This equates to between one and two offences per average young adult (specifically a reduction of 1.4 offences from approximately 39 offences over the future lifetime to 37 after the intervention).***
- ***If set-up costs are included, the required reduction in reoffending would need to be to 7.3% (or a reduction of 1.7 offences per average young adult).***
- ***A comparison of these reductions with those found in a previous study we conducted¹ suggests that such impacts (6.1% and 7.3%) are feasible.***

These levels are equivalent to 1,540 (excluding set-up costs) and 1,828 (including set-up costs) offences being prevented over the lifetime of the 1,071 young adults benefiting from the pilot. These result in an average saving per young adult over their future lifetime due to the T2A programme of £1,416 and £1,680 respectively.

The actual break-even point required might actually be different to that estimated in our model for several reasons, such as:

- where the young adult is in the CJS, if at all;
- the level of risk of the young people who participate in the T2A programme; and
- whether costs of volunteer time in would need to be paid for.

¹ Comparing with the impacts of sentences used as alternatives to prison, from evidence sourced while developing the previous Matrix research: the 'Economic Case For and Against Prison' http://matrixknowledge.com/wp-content/uploads/the-economic-case-for-and-against-prison_web.pdf

2.0 Overview

2.1 Introduction

In November 2008 the Barrow Cadbury Trust commissioned the Matrix Knowledge Group (Matrix) and Roger Bowles² to identify the potential costs and benefits of providing services to young adult offenders, aged between 18 and 24.

This report summarises the findings and approach. A technical section (Annex 1) provides more detail on the method.

2.2 Context

Young adults, aged between 18 and 24, account for a disproportionate amount of offending. In 2005 Roger Bowles estimated that between 26 and 32 per cent of all offending is attributable to this group.³ Yet typically this group represents less than 10 per cent of the UK population.

This disproportional impact provides a prima facie case for providing services aimed specifically at reducing the level of reoffending by young adults. The potential economic gains by reducing reoffending by young adults are large simply because of the size of this group in the CJS.

However, the system does not distinguish between the needs of young adults and older adults when implementing interventions aimed at reducing reoffending. The youth justice system applies to young people up to age 17, but once young people reach 18 years old they are considered adults and essentially treated the same as older adults. But practitioners who work with young offenders believe that young adults often have the same needs as juveniles in the CJS and the age distinction is artificial.

The Barrow Cadbury Trust's 'Transition to Adulthood' (T2A) programme funds several pilot schemes that provide services to young adult offenders with the ultimate aim of reducing the likelihood of reoffending. The programme will be evaluated by a researcher from the University of Oxford, but the results of this will not be available for a couple of years. In the meantime, the Barrow Cadbury Trust commissioned Matrix and Roger Bowles to identify the potential economic benefits that may result from these programmes.

² Professor Roger Bowles is Professor of Economics at the University of York and Director of the Centre for Criminal Justice Economics and Psychology

³ Bowles, Roger, and Rimawan Pradipty. 2005. Young Adults in the Criminal Justice System: Cost and Benefit Considerations. Study commissioned by Barrow Cadbury Trust.

3.0 Method

We built an economic cost-benefit model to undertake the break-even analysis. The model compares:

- the costs of the T2A programme with
- the savings, or benefits, that come about because of lower rates of reoffending, such as reduced costs to victims, savings to the CJS, and so on.

The break-even point is the level of reduced reoffending such that the benefits equal the costs of funding the programme. As T2A has just started, it is not yet known what impact it will have on reoffending rates, and hence whether the benefits are greater than or less than the costs. Therefore the model uses estimates for the following unknown elements within it:

- **caseload** of the T2A intervention workers, or the number of offenders expected to participate in the programme. For this we used information from the pilot sites' proposals; and
- **decay rate** of the effect of the intervention on the young person's likelihood of reoffending. This reflects the expectation that as time passes following completion of the delivery of the intervention, the effect on reducing re-offending will tail off. There is no readily available data to use as the basis for this rate, so we used three difference estimates of this rate, namely a decay of 2%, 5% and 10% per year.

These estimates are *variable*; that is they can be changed in the model.

Other parts of the model use *fixed* elements: data based on academic evidence rather than estimates. While these are fixed for the purposes of this model, they can be changed if better evidence becomes available. These fixed elements are:

- **current level of offences by young adults.** This is based on self-reported offending data for offenders⁴ aged between 16 and 24 years old and the current total population⁵ of people in this age-group. The crime types covered are vehicle-related thefts⁶, other thefts, criminal damage and assault. Note that as the programme is voluntary we assume offenders committing the most serious crimes are excluded from T2A, and hence the potential savings are limited to the types of offences analysed here;
- **offending pattern over time.** Data from the Cambridge study⁷ is used to model a typical future pattern of offending for the Young Adults who are offending currently;

⁴ Home Office, Offending Crime and Justice Survey 2006, <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/hosb0908.pdf>

⁵ ONS population estimates 2007; Mid-2007 Population Estimates: England and Wales; estimated resident population by single year of age and sex; <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/population/population-change/population-estimates/index.html>

⁶ This is theft of vehicle, theft from vehicle and attempted vehicle theft

⁷ Farrington et al: Home Office Research Study 299; Criminal careers up to age 50 and life success up to age 48: new findings from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development

- **costs of crime.** We used unit costs⁸ for the offences (deflated⁹ and discounted¹⁰ over the various future years so that the cost of offending could be calculated in present value terms (2007/08); and
- **costs of the T2A programmes.** These were taken from the proposal documents from the three pilot sites and discounted¹⁰ by a year to be in 2007/08 terms to be in line with the costs of crime.

The reduction in reoffending (the “impact”) is the result from the model, based on these various inputs.

Note that the analysis does not include costs or benefits to the offender themselves (eg improved educational attainment; reduced homelessness) or broader benefits to the Exchequer such as the increase in the likelihood of young people finding employment and hence increased current and future earnings and tax revenues. Including types of benefits would decrease the level of impact needed for the programme to pay for itself.

⁸ Dubourg and Hamed; Home Office report; The economic and social costs of crime against individuals and households 2003/04; June 2005; <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/rdsolr3005.pdf>

⁹ http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/Economic_Data_and_Tools/GDP_Deflators/data_gdp_index.cfm

¹⁰ 3.5% discount rate used; HM Treasury Green Book http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/green_book_complete.pdf

4.0 Key Findings

As described above, the T2A programme breaks even when the savings from the programme equal the costs of the programme. In this model these savings depend on different levels of:

- caseload, or number of participants; and
- level of decay.

Below we describe the resulting reduction in re-offending that brings the savings or benefits equal to the cost of the programme (which varies with the caseload of the front-line staff working with offenders).

4.1 Costs

The information on staffing, other annual expenses and set-up costs for the programme were as follows (shown as 2007/08 prices):

Table 1
Level of T2A Pilot Programme Funding

| Cost Type | West Mercia | London | Birmingham | Total |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Total Staffing Costs (for 3 years) | £462,736 | £324,928 | £462,736 | £1,250,400 |
| Total Other recurring Costs (for 3 years) | £81,333 | £103,014 | £81,333 | £265,681 |
| Subtotal: All recurring Costs (for 3 years) | £544,070 | £427,942 | £544,070 | £1,516,081 |
| Set-up/One-off costs | £140,674 | £1,850 | £140,674 | £283,199 |
| Total Costs (for 3 years) | £684,744 | £429,792 | £684,744 | £1,799,280 |

We can see that the set-up costs included above varied enormously between London and the other two pilot sites. Should the eventual funding be significantly different from these original quotes the results of the analysis presented here would change.

In the model the total costs of the programme do not change, but depending on how many offenders can benefit from the programme (dependent on the caseload) the unit cost (i.e. the cost per Young Adult receiving the programme) changes.

The following information was used to calculate the potential throughput of young offenders:

Table 2
Information Used In Calculating the Throughput of Offenders¹¹

| Description | West Mercia | London | Birmingham | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|
| No of key workers | 3.0 FTE | 1.0 FTE | 3.0 FTE | 7.0 FTE |
| Length of Pilot | 3 years | 3 years | 3 years | 3 years |
| Average length of intervention | 4 months | 4 months | 4 months | 4 months |

Two different unit costs per offender were calculated from this information. This was a unit cost based on recovering:

1. only the **recurring costs** (i.e. excluding set-up costs) over the period; and
2. **all costs** (i.e. including any one-off project set-up costs). These were calculated assuming different levels of caseload and the results at three different levels are shown in figure 3.

Table 3
Unit Costs per Offender at Different Levels of Caseload

| Average unit cost based on: | Caseload | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| | 8 offenders | 17 offenders | 25 Offenders | Average |
| Recurring annual costs only | £3,008 | £1,416 | £963 | £1,795 |
| Total programme costs | £3,570 | £1,680 | £1,142 | £2,131 |

4.2 Break-even points

Error! Reference source not found. Figures 1 and 2 show the different levels of impact of the programme required for the programme to pay for itself assuming different levels of caseload and assuming three different levels of decay in the effect of the programme over time (2%, 5%, and 10%).

¹¹ Source: Pilot Site Proposals

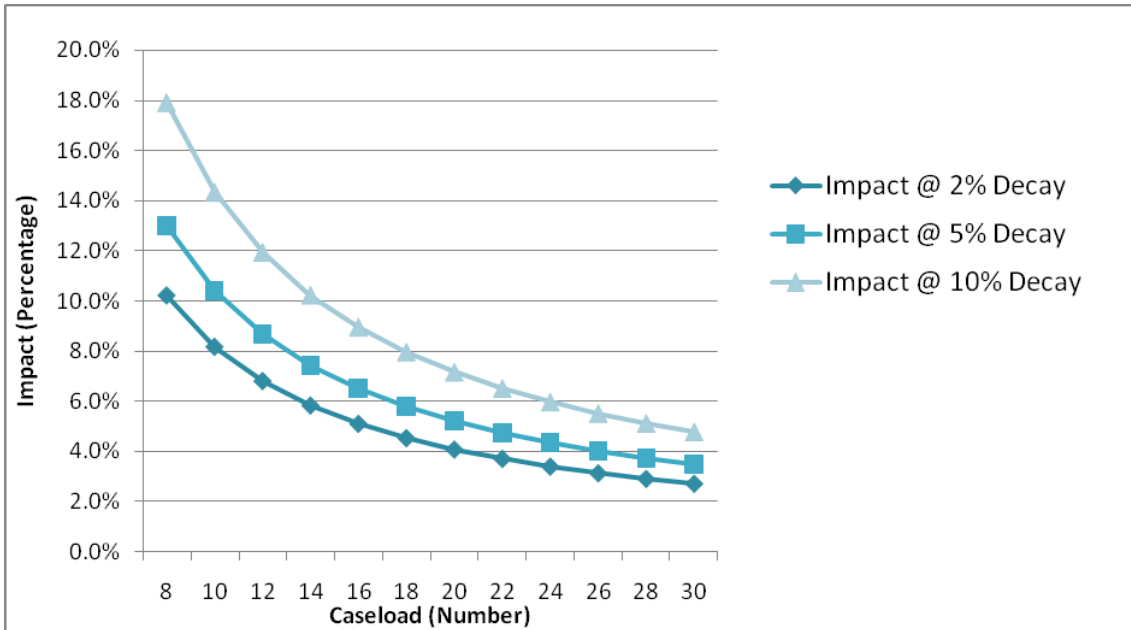


Figure 1: Scenarios showing break-even level of offending as caseload and decay rate are varied – covering recurring costs of programme only

This would result in 1,540 offences prevented over the remaining lifetime of the 1,071 young adults benefiting from the pilot. The lifetime cost of an average offender without the intervention is £35,230 and after intervention is £33,815. This equals an average saving per young adult of £1,416 over their future lifetime due to the T2A programme.

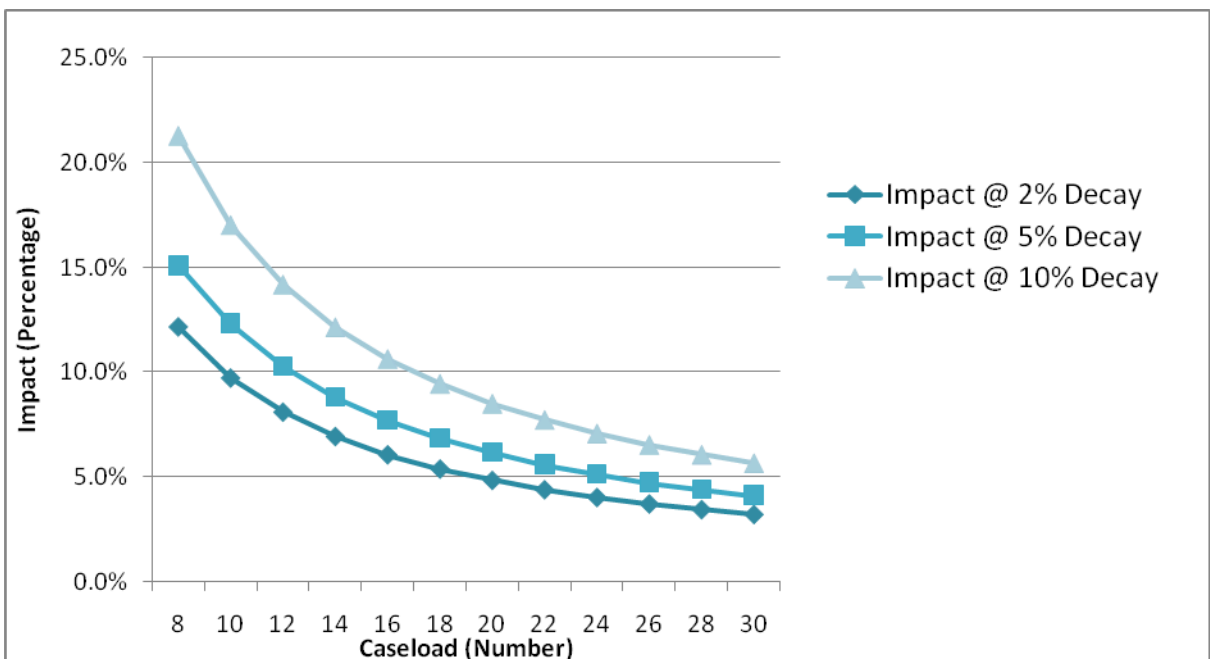


Figure 2: Scenarios showing break-even level of reoffending as caseload and decay rate are varied – covering all programme costs

When project set-up costs are *included* (Figure 2) the required reduction in reoffending rate increases to 7.3% (1,828 offences prevented). This equates to reducing reoffending levels by 1.7 offences per average young adult, and in a saving of £1,680.

4.3 Comparison with previous work

To assess the plausibility of the required impact for the T2A programme to break-even, we compared it with the impacts of sentences used as alternatives to prison, from evidence sourced while developing the previous Matrix research: the ‘Economic Case For and Against Prison’ (ECFAP).

Many of the data sources were used in both pieces of research to estimate the costs of offending over a criminal career. The key differences were:

- for the EFCAP we used two-year post release reconviction rates and the British Crime Survey, whereas for the break-even model we used the OCJS to estimate baseline offending; and
- for the EFCAP, we conducted an evidence review to estimate the impacts on reoffending, rather than calculate the required impact for costs to balance benefits through a break-even analysis.

Figure 3 shows that a break-even impact for T2A of a 7.3% reduction in offending—shown by the red dotted line—is less than the impacts found in the ECFAP study.

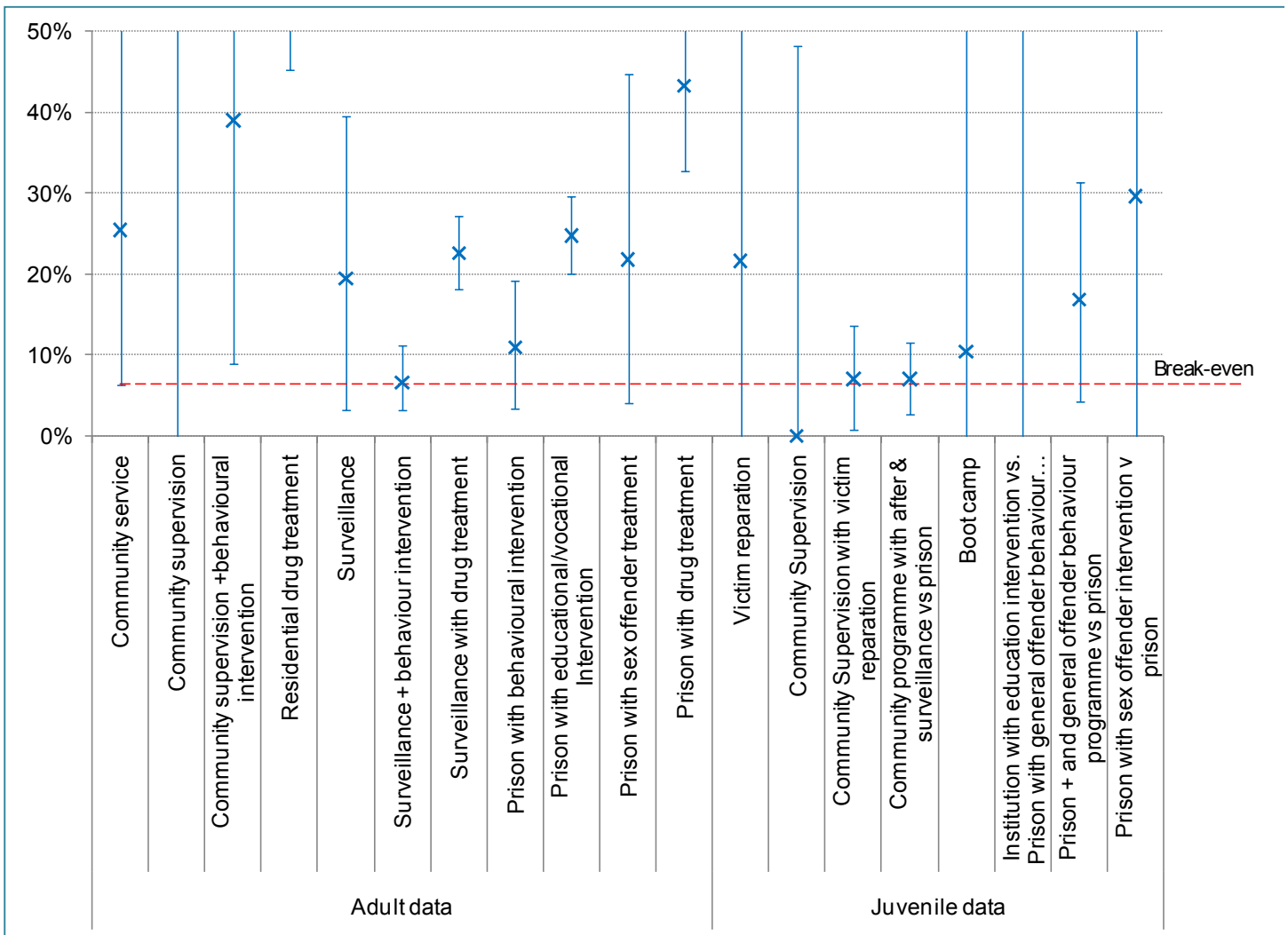


Figure 3: Comparison of evidence of impact of alternatives to prison with required break-even impact for T2A

5.0 Conclusion

Based on the “mid-point” assumptions¹² the T2A programme would need to reduce reoffending by 7.3% in order to re-coup the pilot costs for three years. This is equivalent to 1,828 offences over the remaining lifetime of the 1,071 young adults receiving the programme (an average of 1.7 offences per young adult).

If the pilot is extended once it is up-and-running, the required level of re-offending to make the recurring salary and other annual costs worthwhile would be 6.1%. This is equivalent to 1,540 offences over the remaining lifetime and an average of 1.4 offences per young adult.

The comparison with our previous study suggests that such impacts are possible. Higher impacts than these would lead to a net positive situation.

It is worth noting that the break-even point may actually be different for four reasons:

1. The precise nature of the intervention is unknown meaning we do not know at what stage the young adults are in the CJS, if at all. This raises questions as to the ability of achieving a desired impact as a young adult who has received a caution will be more likely to be influenced and reduce their offending compared to one who received and served a custodial sentence. Depending on the answer to this it may be that the break-even impact is lower or higher than we have estimated.
2. Within our model we looked at four crime types. The data source also included *selling drugs*, but there is no unit cost of crime associated with selling drugs and therefore this type of crime does not contribute to the benefits in the model. There is a benefit to individuals and their families related to the reduction of drug selling, but estimating its value is complex and beyond the scope of this research.
3. Young offenders tend to escalate to more serious offences if they continue to reoffend into adulthood whereas the analysis here has only considered the continued re-offending across the same (relatively less serious) offence types.
4. We have only considered the benefits associated with a reduction in re-offending and not the wider benefits such as the young person experiencing reduced homelessness or being able to increase their current and future earnings.

The last three points would tend to suggest that the required impact might actually be lower than estimated in our model for the T2A programme to pay for itself.

Finally we have not included the costs of volunteers' time in the calculating the costs of the programme. This would increase the required impact if this “free” resource had to be paid for.

¹² Caseload of 17 young adults per key-worker, and a decay rate of the programme's effectiveness in achieving a reduction in offending over time of 5%

6.0 Annex 1 – Detailed methodology

6.1 Introduction

The ideal approach to identifying the potential economic benefits of T2A would have been to build an economic cost-benefit model using:

1. data on the costs of the programme;
2. evidence of the effectiveness of the programme or similar programmes in reducing reoffending; and
3. evidence on the economic benefits of reducing reoffending.

The challenge for this project lay in the fact that there is currently very little evidence on the effectiveness of the programme or similar programmes (item 2 above). Indeed, it is the lack of attention to the needs of this age group that has led to the T2A programme in the first place. In Matrix' 2007 study of the cost-effectiveness of prisons¹³, our rapid evidence assessment found only seven out of 242 articles focussed on young adults aged between 16 and 24.

In the absence of such evidence, we have:

- built an economic cost-benefit model to undertake a **break-even analysis**. This analysis **estimated the level of effectiveness of the T2A or similar programmes** that will be required for the programme to pay for itself in terms of reductions in the cost of crime that flows from lower rates of reoffending; and
- compared this estimate of effectiveness with evidence from our 2006 study and any more recent relevant research. The purpose of this is to give the Barrow Cadbury Trust an assessment of the plausibility of the break-even estimates.

It should be noted that in looking at the benefits to society we have focussed on the reduced costs associated with a reduction in offending. We have not looked at the further benefits to society that fall into the areas identified in the 'Lost in Transition' recommendations, namely:

1. mental health;
2. drug/alcohol addiction;
3. education, employment and training;
4. housing; and
5. health and social care.

¹³ http://matrixknowledge.com/wp-content/uploads/the-economic-case-for-and-against-prison_web.pdf

6.2 Break-even analysis

The break even analysis seeks to compare the benefits of the intervention (the reduced costs of offending) with the costs (the three year costs of setting up and running the pilot) and to determine the impact effect which gives us the point of break-even i.e. where the benefits and costs are equal.

To model the potential value of the benefits of the programme we looked at the target age group of offenders (16 – 24 years of age) and identified their current level of offending using self-report data for five crime types

From this current level of offending we built a typical profile of the life-time offending for these young people, and this is our baseline level of offending i.e. the level assumed to occur should no intervention take place and the offenders continue to follow a typical pattern of offending. To this number of offences we applied a unit cost of crime to give a value to this level of offending.

To model the costs of the programme information was used from the Pilot site proposals on how much it was going to take to set up the pilot and what the expected annual running costs were. These proposals also gave some details on the proposed caseload per key worker; however these estimates varied, and therefore the caseload was treated as a variable and scenarios run around this as the levels were flexed.

The break-even impact was the percentage reduction in offending levels required so that costs equalled benefits. This was the effect in the first year after intervention and the model needed to consider a decay rate i.e. the effect that over time the intervention would be less likely to achieve a reduction in offending. Again, this was not known with certainty, and therefore the decay was treated as a variable and scenarios run around this as the levels were flexed.

6.3 Assumptions

Due to time constraints no input has been possible from the evaluation team working separately with the pilot sites. This means we have not been able to gain an understanding of the precise nature of the interventions being delivered, or the target audience. The following assumptions have therefore been made so as to provide a working definition of the T2A intervention for the purpose of building an economic model.

We have assumed that the intervention will target young offenders who are:

- both male and female;
- between the ages of 16 and 24, inclusive;
- at low, medium or high risk of re-offending; and
- in the community, either undertaking a community sentence or in transition.

We have also made the following assumptions regarding the intervention:

- participation in the intervention is voluntary;

- the distribution of age/risk/etc. in the recipient population is the same as in the total young adults population; and
- the intervention is aimed at all age and risk groups.

6.4 Raw data

Where possible the model is populated with academic evidence rather than estimates. While these are fixed for the purposes of this model, they can be changed if better evidence becomes available. These fixed elements of data are:

- current offending data for young adults;
- typical future offending profile;
- unit costs of crime for the offences; and
- the costs of the T2A programmes.

These are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

6.4.1 Offending data

We estimated the current level of offending by using the percentage of young people committing a type of crime (from the Offending Crime and Justice Survey 2006¹⁴) applied to the total number of young people in that age group taken from the census data¹⁵. The OCJS data is self-report data, so it is important to note that this analysis is based on offences which may not necessarily enter the CJS at all, and if they do they may still not result in sentencing. Whilst we could have used sentencing data or prisons data (i.e. recorded levels of crime) the self-report data was chosen as it best reflects the actual level of crime committed by these young people. A relatively small proportion of them are in contact with the CJS, but what we wished to capture for this study was the level of young people offending or at risk of offending so reported crime was considered best for this purpose.

This covered four types of offence, which represents the typical spectrum of offending for the young adults we are interested in. These are

- vehicle-related thefts;
- other thefts;
- criminal damage;
- assault; and
- selling drugs.

There are other, more serious, crimes committed by young adults, but these are relatively few in number and the young people committing these crimes are not those expected to benefit from the T2A intervention.

¹⁴ Home Office, Offending Crime and Justice Survey 2006, <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/hosb0908.pdf>

¹⁵ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/default.asp> Mid-2007 Population Estimates: England and Wales; estimated resident population by single year of age and sex

6.4.2 Cohort offending profile data (Farrington series)

In order to model a level of reduced offending over time, we needed to project into the future the expected level of offending by the young adults in our population today and then apply an impact to this. The Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development is a prospective longitudinal survey of 411 South London males, who were first studied at age eight in 1961¹⁶, and over time the level of criminal behaviour for the cohort has been measured. From this study has come a series which reflects the relative level of offending for this cohort of offenders over time.

Table 4
Changes in Official Offending With Age

| Age | No of offences | Age | No of offences | Age | No of offences |
|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|
| 10 | 7 | 24 | 20 | 39 | 3 |
| 11 | 10 | 25 | 20 | 40 | 8 |
| 12 | 15 | 26 | 16 | 41 | 8 |
| 13 | 28 | 27 | 18 | 42 | 7 |
| 14 | 49 | 28 | 15 | 43 | 13 |
| 15 | 46 | 29 | 19 | 44 | 9 |
| 16 | 59 | 30 | 13 | 45 | 11 |
| 17 | 69 | 31 | 10 | 46 | 11 |
| 18 | 64 | 32 | 10 | 47 | 3 |
| 19 | 52 | 33 | 9 | 48 | 0 |
| 20 | 50 | 34 | 13 | 49 | 1 |
| 21 | 23 | 35 | 14 | 50 | 7 |
| 22 | 40 | 36 | 7 | | |
| 23 | 12 | 37 | 12 | | |

Applying this pattern of offending to the cohort of young adults receiving the T2A intervention we can produce a number of offences that this cohort would typically be responsible for over the remainder of their lifetime. This is done assuming no intervention (the baseline position) and the model allows us to flex the level of impact (i.e. the reduction in offending) to give a level after the intervention.

6.4.3 Unit cost of crime

From the Home Office Study for 2003/04¹⁷ we used the average costs of crime against individuals and households. These were 2003 prices to which we applied a deflator¹⁸ to bring it to a 2007/08 cost which could be applied to our offences to arrive at a value for the future offending by our cohort.

¹⁶ Farrington et al: Home Office Research Study 299; Criminal careers up to age 50 and life success up to age 48: new findings from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development

¹⁷ Dubourg et al: The economic and social costs of crime against individuals and households 2003/04
<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/statistics/statistics39.htm>

¹⁸ GDP deflator table http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/Economic_Data_and_Tools/GDP_Deflators/data_gdp_index.cfm

Table 5

Unit Costs of Crime

| Offence Type | Unit cost |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Vehicle-related thefts | £2,035 |
| Other thefts | £703 |
| Criminal damage | £960 |
| Assault | £1,597 |
| Selling drugs | £0 |

6.4.4 Costs of the interventions

We were provided with proposals from the following areas as to their delivery of the T2A intervention and the associated costs:

- West Mercia – to be delivered by YSS;
- Birmingham – plan currently less well developed; and
- London (Southwark and Croydon) – to be delivered by St Giles Trust

For each of these sites we have analysed the information provided on

- Numbers of young people targeted;
- Staffing numbers planned to deliver the service – considering both supervisory and management roles as well as on the ground case-workers;
- Funding required to deliver the pilot for three years

From this we have calculated a unit cost per offender to deliver the intervention. This is described in full in the main body of the report and the data used from the pilot sites is shown in Tables 1 and 2.

6.4.5 Age bands

There were challenges in modelling for the age group 16 – 24 as the OCJS data had age bands of 16-17, 18-19, 20-21, 22-23 and 24-25. Within the last band we therefore have some 25 year olds who are not part of the T2A programme, but also some 24 year olds who are. As this is a 2-year age band from people turning 24 to people about to turn 26, the average age of the people in is band is 25 years old. How to split this age-band into 24 year old and 25 year olds was felt to be too subjective in the absence of any precise data. We therefore did not include this age-band in our model and the model looked at the four bands: 16-17, 18-19, 20-21 and 22-23. The effect of excluding some young adults from our analysis is simply that we may be over-estimating the impact needed, which is conservative.

6.5 Other variables

In addition to the fixed data elements in the model, there are two further unknown elements for which the model uses estimates. These are

- **caseload** of the T2A intervention workers, or the number of offenders expected to participate in the programme; and
- **decay rate** of the effect of the intervention on the young person's likelihood of reoffending. This reflects the expectation that as time passes following completion of the delivery of the intervention, the effect on reducing re-offending will tail off.

These estimates are *variable*; that is they can be changed in the model.

6.6 Break-even analysis

6.6.1 The impact

The break-even point is the level of reduced reoffending such that the benefits equal the costs of funding the programme. The model uses the raw data and estimates to calculate a cost of delivering the intervention per average young adult, and a level of benefit (savings due to reduced offending) per average young adult, and sets the reduction in reoffending (the "impact") to be the level at which the model calculates an equal cost and benefit per young adult.

6.6.2 Scenario outputs

As we have two variables based on estimates, namely the caseload per key-worker and the decay rate, the model was run many times, with the value set for these two variables being flexed. The caseload was set to vary at 2-step intervals from a caseload of 8 to one of 30 young adults, and estimates of 2%, 5% and 10% were used for the decay rate.

This allowed scenarios to be run, giving outputs based on the different values for these estimates. The results of these scenarios are described in section 4.2.

7.0 Annex 2 – The Interventions

Whilst the precise nature of the interventions is not known, the following gives some information taken from the pilot site proposals

7.1 West Mercia

- Delivered by YSS – an independent charity that aims to work with young people at risk of social isolation, delivering services across the West Midlands region in the areas of Criminal Justice Programmes, Mentoring, Diversion and Support.
- Engagement with the project is completely voluntary.
- 16 and 25 years of age who are involved in or at risk of being involved in the CJS.
- in effect to offer a key worker and 'mentoring service' provision.
- On average, action plans and service delivery could involve up to 3 contacts per week to start, tailing off as required and will last up to 4 months.
- Once a young adult leaves the project they can access telephone/advice support up until the age of 24 years, however they can be re-referred by a partner agency or consideration given to a self referral at a later date.
- Funding required: £750,000 over three years.

7.2 Birmingham

- Proposal on behalf of the Birmingham Multi Agency Steering Group.
- Intervention to be delivered through variety of local input:
 - Lead officer involvement from HMYOI Brinsford;
 - employment and training providers;
 - accommodation providers such as ST Basils and De Paul's;
 - Job Centre plus; and
 - drug and alcohol services.
- The target group are young people in the 16-22 years age range, comprising of male and female offenders in the medium risk of re offending category.
- in addition Probation and YOS data have identified that there is significant need in the key areas of employment, accommodation, drugs, alcohol and personal relationships for this group.
- Within this target group the project will focus on the following key areas of criminogenic needs as identified in Asset /OASYS (accommodation, employment, relationships, Substance misuse- drugs/ alcohol.
- Young adults offenders in need of additional support during the transitional period (contacts, advocacy, advice and mentoring) both in custody and community.
- Young people who require intensive additional support to motivate them to access appropriate interventions.
- Funding required: £750,000 over three years.

7.3 London

- To be delivered by St. Giles Trust – this organisation helps offenders and other disadvantaged people with multiple problems to maximize their potential and avoid re-offending.
- To be delivered across two London boroughs – Croydon and Southwark
- Clients of the service will receive both practical and emotional support from both the paid staff and the peer advisers. The support worker will engage with clients from the target group in prison, working with the Offender Supervisor and Offender Manager to draw up a support plan that will address work to be done in prison, on the day of release and in the community. Once an offender has returned to the community, supported referrals will be made to alternative providers of support and ETE, with a view to firmly linking the client into mainstream community provision; though our service will not have a specific cut off point.
- Funding required: £448,665 over three years