



This analysis looked at the re-offending behaviour of 89 adults who took part in the Clink Restaurant training programme. The overall results show that those who took part in the programme were less likely to re-offend, and had a lower frequency of re-offences, than those who did not. More people would need to become eligible for analysis in order to determine the effect on the number of days to the first re-offence, and to determine the effect of the programme in each of the individual prisons running the programme.

The Clink Restaurant programme provides vocational training in catering, front of house and cleaning aiming to give prisoners skills and qualifications which will help them to secure employment on release, with the intention that this will reduce the rate of reoffending.



This analysis of the Clink Restaurant training programme measured proven re-offences in a one-year period for a 'treatment group' of 89 offenders who took part in the programme and for a much larger 'control group' of similar offenders who did not take part. These measurements were used to estimate the impact that the programme would be expected to have on the re-offending behaviour of any people who are similar to those in the analysis.

The 89 people who were eligible to be included in the main analysis were from a group of 178 records submitted to the Justice Data Lab. The effects of the programme on those who were not analysed may be different to the effects on those who were.



Overall measurements of the treatment and control groups

For **100** typical people in the **treatment** group:



For **100** typical people in the **control** group:

 **17** people committed a proven re-offence
 within a one-year period (a rate of 17%),
12 people fewer than in the control group.

29 people committed a proven re-offence
within a one-year period (a rate of 29%)

 They committed **48** proven re-offences during
 the year (a frequency of 0.5 offences per
person), **33 offences fewer** than in the control
group.




They committed **82** proven re-offences
during the year (a frequency of 0.8 offences
per person)

 On average, a re-offender committed their first
 proven re-offence after **197** days,
47 days later than in the control group

On average, a re-offender committed their
first proven re-offence after **150** days

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

For **100** typical people who would receive the intervention, compared with **100** similar people who would not receive it:

-  The number of people who would commit a proven re-offence during one year after release could be **lower by between 4 and 20 people**. This is a **statistically significant result**.
-  The number of proven re-offences committed during the year could be **lower by between 4 and 63 offences**. Again, this is a **statistically significant result**.
-  On average, the time before a re-offender committed their first proven re-offence could be **shorter by as many as 22 days, or longer by as many as 116 days**. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

What you can say about the one-year re-offending rate:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, the Clink programme may decrease the number of proven re-offenders during a one-year period by between 4 and 20 people."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending rate:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the Clink programme increases/has no effect on the one-year proven re-offending rate of its participants."

What you can say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, the Clink programme may decrease the number of proven re-offences during a one-year period by between 4 and 63 offences."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the Clink programme increases/has no effect on the one-year proven re-offending frequency of its participants."

What you can say about the time to first re-offence:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for participants who re-offend during a one-year period, the Clink programme may shorten the average time to first proven re-offence by up to 22 days or lengthen it by up to 116 days."

What you cannot say about the time to first re-offence:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that, for participants who re-offend during a one-year period, the Clink programme decreases/increases/has no effect on the average time to first proven re-offence."

Contents

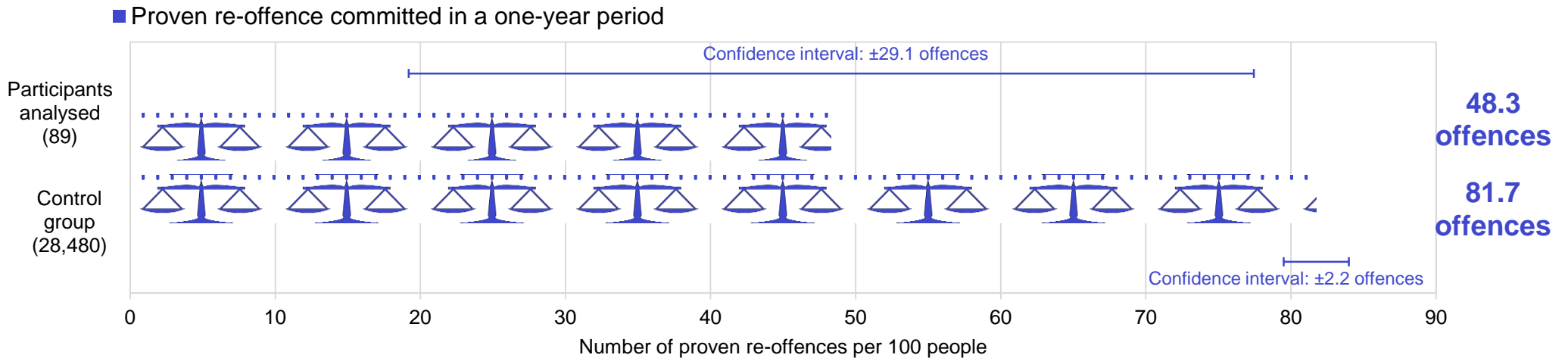
Key findings	1
Charts	4
The Clink Restaurant training programme: in their own words	6
The Clink's response to the Justice Data Lab analysis	7
The results in detail	8
Profile of the treatment group	11
Matching the treatment and control groups	12
Numbers of people in the treatment and control groups	13
Contacts	14

One-year proven re-offending rate after participation in The Clink



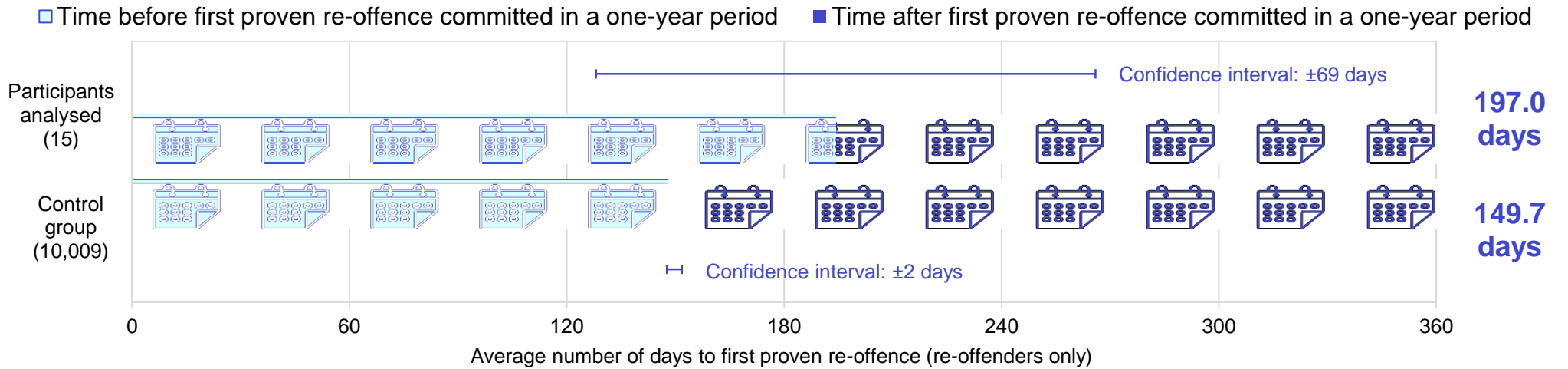
Significant difference between groups

One-year proven re-offending frequency after participation in The Clink



Significant difference between groups

Average time to first proven re-offence after participation in The Clink



Non-significant difference between groups

The Clink Restaurant training programme: in their own words

“ The Clink provide vocational training in catering, front of house, cleaning and horticulture. The service aims to give prisoners skills and qualifications that will enable them to secure employment on release, with the intention that this will reduce the rate of reoffending.

There are training restaurants in HMP High Down, HMP Cardiff, HMP Brixton and HMP Styal, and a horticulture project in HMP Send. For the purpose of this analysis, the cohort includes individuals from the High Down, Cardiff and Brixton restaurants, as the programme at HMP Styal has not been running long enough for a valid one-year reoffending rate to be calculated. Data on the individuals at HMP Send was not provided.

Our objective is to develop life and employment skills in preparation for release and provide specialist training to facilitate prisoners' future employment in the hospitality industry. We provide an intensive support package on release into the community, including help with accommodation, debts, substance misuse, employment, budgeting and life skills.

The programme works with prisoners for between 6 and 18 months immediately prior to their release. The restaurants are a live working environment with a busy customer service. Trainees learn to take responsibility as individuals and to work as part of a team. They learn time keeping, team work, customer service and they develop their self-esteem and confidence. The length of prisoners' sentences does not determine the likelihood of their being selected for the programme, as long as they have a minimum of 6 months remaining to complete their training.

The charity has been running for 6 years in HMP High Down and has more recently opened in Cardiff, then Brixton, Send and Styal. ”

The Clink's response to the Justice Data Lab analysis

“ The Clink Charity welcome the findings of The Justice Data Lab (JDL) report into the effectiveness of the Restaurant's integrated training program.

We are delighted that the findings have shown a 12 percentage point reduction in re-offending against a comparative control group and that the JDL identify that “prisoners who took part in the programme were less likely to re-offend, and had a lower frequency of re-offences than those who did not”. We note that very few interventions have achieved such a positive outcome in a JDL analysis (The Justice Data Lab Synthesis and Review of Findings, September 2016, Middlesex University, London).

Notwithstanding the above, an up-to-date audit of more complete and recent data set has a very exciting outcome that is even better than that reported by the JDL. The Clink is working to prepare this latest data for a follow up JDL analysis. The reasons behind these continued successes and the further improvements are as follows:-

- The JDL report shows a continued improvement from 2013 – this coincided with the introduction by The Clink of a holistic approach to treatment of offenders. In 2013 The Clink introduced an integrated program whereby we apply a complete package of measures. The offender not only is formally trained to work towards gaining their accredited City and Guilds NVQ level 2 qualifications in Food Preparation and Food Service and Horticulture (in Send), but also receives soft skills training in gaining confidence and learning to work as part of a team. They also receive support with CV writing, disclosure statements, interview training, introduction to employers through our network and mentoring for one year post-release. This is achieved with an integrated approach focussing upon the individual.
- We have further improved this program and are looking forward to auditing.

We are confident that future analyses will show an even greater impact on reoffending than has already been demonstrated by the JDL. ”

The results in detail

Four analyses were conducted in total. Each analysis controlled for offender demographics, recent employment and benefit status, criminal history, and the following risks and needs: accommodation status, employment and education, relationships, financial management, drug and alcohol use, health, and lifestyle.

Overall

The first two analyses were based on a cohort of individuals from the High Down, Cardiff and Brixton restaurants, as the restaurant programme at HMP Styal has not been running long enough for a valid one-year reoffending rate to be calculated.

1. **Regional analysis:** control group restricted to the South East for HMP High Down, Wales for HMP Cardiff and London for HMP Brixton.
2. **National analysis:** treatment group matched to offenders across England and Wales.

High Down

This was the only prison with sufficient data to allow for robust analyses that could be published separately.

3. **Regional analysis:** control group restricted to the South East.
4. **National analysis:** treatment group matched to offenders across England and Wales.

The headline results in this report refer to the overall regional analysis as this used a more specific control group than the overall national analysis.

Size of treatment and control groups for re-offending rate and frequency analyses provided below (the 'time to first re-offence' analyses focus on those who re-offend only):

Analyses		Controlled for region	Controlled for risks and needs	Treatment Group Size	Control Group Size
Overall	Regional	X	X	89	28,480
	National		X	89	74,276
High Down	Regional	X	X	44	12,493
	National		X	44	56,749

In each analysis, the **three headline measures** of one-year re-offending were analysed (see results in [Tables 1-3](#)):

1. One-year re-offending rate
2. Frequency of re-offences
3. Time to first re-offence.

Further measures regarding the severity of re-offending and of re-offences resulting in custody have not been included in this report. This is because the numbers within each category were too small to make reliable estimates for these measures.

Significant results

One measure shows a significant result in both overall analyses. A further measure shows a significant result in the overall regional analysis.

The estimates for measures in the **overall** analyses show the following results:

- Both overall analyses provide significant evidence that the intervention **decreases the number of people who re-offend** ([Table 1](#)).
- The overall regional analysis provides significant evidence that the intervention **decreases the number of re-offences committed** ([Table 2](#)). The overall national analysis also shows a decrease, but this are not statistically significant.

Prison overview

- **High Down** is the most established prison and results are beginning to indicate a number of improvements to reoffending measures. It is estimated that a treatment group of 8,192 people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of the effect on the one-year reoffending rate (which currently could be **lower by as many as 16 people, or higher by as many as 12 people**).
- **Cardiff** is a newer restaurant and currently the treatment group numbers are too small for robust comparisons, though the initial results look promising.
- **Brixton** and **Styal** restaurants are too new for analysis.

A follow-up Justice Data Lab analysis in the future can look to evaluate individual prisons once treatment group numbers allow for robust comparisons at this level.

Tables 1-3 show the results of the three measures of reoffending, for the **overall** programme analyses (across High Down, Cardiff and Brixton prisons combined) and for **High Down** separately.

Rates are expressed as percentages and frequencies expressed per person. The average time to first re-offence includes reoffenders only. Significant results are highlighted.

Table 1: Number of participants in The Clink training programme who committed a proven re-offence in a one-year period, compared with control groups

Analysis	Area	Number in treatment group	Number in control group	One-year proven re-offending rate				
				Treatment group rate (%)	Control group rate (%)	Estimated difference (% points)	Significant difference?	p-value
Overall	Regional	89	28,480	16.9	28.6	-19.7 to -3.8	Yes	0.00
	National	89	74,276	16.9	26.7	-17.8 to -1.9	Yes	0.02
High Down	Regional	44	12,493	29.5	31.9	-16.4 to +11.7	No	0.74
	National	44	56,749	29.5	33.7	-18.2 to +9.8	No	0.55

Table 2: Number of proven re-offences committed in a one-year period by participants in The Clink training programme, compared with control groups

Analysis	Area	Number in treatment group	Number in control group	One-year proven re-offending frequency (offences per person)				
				Treatment group frequency	Control group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
Overall	Regional	89	28,480	0.5	0.8	-0.6 to -0.04	Yes	0.03
	National	89	74,276	0.5	0.8	-0.6 to +0.01	No	0.06
High Down	Regional	44	12,493	0.9	1.0	-0.6 to +0.5	No	0.80
	National	44	56,749	0.9	1.1	-0.7 to +0.4	No	0.66

Table 3: Average time to first proven re-offence in a one-year period for participants in The Clink training programme who committed a proven re-offence, compared with control groups

Analysis	Area	Number in treatment group	Number in control group	Average time to first proven re-offence within a one-year period, for re-offenders only (days)				
				Treatment group time	Control group time	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
Overall	Regional	15	10,009	197.0	149.7	-21.7 to +116.3	No	0.16
	National	15	24,314	197.0	150.0	-22.0 to +116.0	No	0.17
High Down	Regional	13	3,992	175.8	142.0	-38.8 to +106.5	No	0.33
	National	13	18,934	175.8	148.2	-45.0 to +100.3	No	0.42

Profile of the treatment group

The Clink Restaurant programme being analysed for this report took place in three prisons: in High Down (South East England), Cardiff (Wales) and Brixton (London). The people in High Down have been taking part in the scheme since 2010, in Cardiff since 2012 and in Brixton since 2014. They all participated during a custodial sentence and were selected based on a set of criteria following their application to the programme (e.g. must be aged 20 plus and have 18 months or less to serve).

The 89 people in the overall regional treatment group were between 19 and 64 years old at the beginning of their one-year re-offending period, with an average age of 33 years. 100% of them were male, at least 72% were ethnically white, at least 24% were ethnically black and at least 92% were UK nationals. By comparison, 59 people whose details were found on the PNC but who could not be included in the overall regional treatment group were 98% male, at least 75% ethnically white, at least 20% ethnically black and at least 86% UK nationals.

Information on individual risks and needs was available for 72 people in the overall regional treatment group (82%), recorded near to the time of their original conviction. Among these people, it is estimated that:

- 68% were unemployed;
- 38% had some/significant problems with work skills;
- 32% had significant problems with problem solving.

Matching the treatment and control groups

Each of the four analyses matched a control group to the relevant treatment group. A summary of the matching quality is as follows:

- Both the regional and national **overall** analyses showed good matching on most variables used, with reasonable matching when control for temper control issues.
- **High Down national:** the model showed good matching on most of the variables, with a small number being reasonably well matched. These were the proportion of individuals with a drug-related index offence, the proportion with a non-white ethnicity, and the proportion with a non-British or unknown nationality.
- **High Down regional:** the model showed good matching on most of the variables, with some being reasonably well matched. These were the age at index date, the mean number of previous convictions and the type of previous convictions.

Further details of group characteristics and matching quality, including risks and needs recorded by the Offender Assessment System (OASys), can be found in the Excel annex accompanying this report.

This report is also supplemented by a general annex, which answers frequently asked questions about Justice Data Lab analyses and explains the caveats associated with them.

Numbers of people in the treatment and control groups

178 records, corresponding to 172 individuals (of which 96 were from HMP High Down) were submitted for analysis by the Clink.

Overall: 172
High Down: 96

3 people (2%) were excluded from the overall treatment group as they could not be identified on the Police National Computer (PNC).

Overall: 169
High Down: 94

78 people (45%) were excluded because they did not have a record in the re-offending database that corresponded to their time period of participation on the Clink programme.

Overall: 91
High Down: 46

1 person (<1%) was excluded because they had committed at least one proven sexual offence before starting the programme. They were excluded because the re-offending patterns of sex offenders are generally very different to those of non-sex offenders.

Overall: 90
High Down: 45

1 person (<1%) was excluded from the analyses, because they could not be matched to any suitable individuals in the control groups.

The overall treatment groups contained 52% of the people originally submitted.

Overall regional treatment group

(control group: 28,480 records)

89

Overall national treatment group

(control group: 74,276 records)

89

High Down regional treatment group

(control group: 12,493 records)

44

High Down national treatment group

(control group: 56,749 records)

44

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