



**This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 154 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 reoffend than those who did not. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the effect on the frequency of reoffending. However, this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.**



The Clink Restaurant programme provides vocational training in catering, front of house and cleaning aimed at giving prisoners skills and qualifications which will help them 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 reoffences in a one-year period for a 'treatment group' of 154 offenders who participated at some time between 2010 and 2015, and for a much larger 'comparison group' of similar offenders who were not part of the programme. The analysis estimates the impact of the programme on people who have similar characteristics to those in the treatment group.


The treatment group was made of 154 participants who met the minimum criteria to be included in this analysis. For the other 85 people who participated between 2010 and 2015, but who did not meet the minimum criteria, it is possible that the programme may have had a different impact.

### Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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

 **16** people committed a proven reoffence  
 within a one-year period (a rate of 16%),  
**9 people fewer** than in the comparison group

 **52** proven reoffences were committed by these  
 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.5  
offences per person), **22 offences fewer** than  
in the comparison group

 Time to first reoffence has not been included as a headline result due to low numbers of reoffenders, which could give misleading results.



For **100** typical people in the **regional comparison** group:

**25** people committed a proven reoffence  
within a one-year period (a rate of 25%)

**74** proven reoffences were committed by  
these 100 people during the year (a  
frequency of 0.7 offences per person)

## Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

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

-  The number of people who would commit a proven reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by between 3 and 15 people**. This is a **statistically significant result**.
-  The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 51 offences or higher by as many as 7 offences**. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.

### What you can say about the one-year reoffending rate:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, The Clink programme is likely to decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by between 3 and 15 people."

### What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending rate:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that The Clink programme decreases the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by 15 people for every 100 participants."
- ✗ "This analysis shows that The Clink programme decreases the reoffending rate by 37%."

### What you can say about the one-year reoffending frequency:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, The Clink programme may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 51 offences or increase it by up to 7 offences."

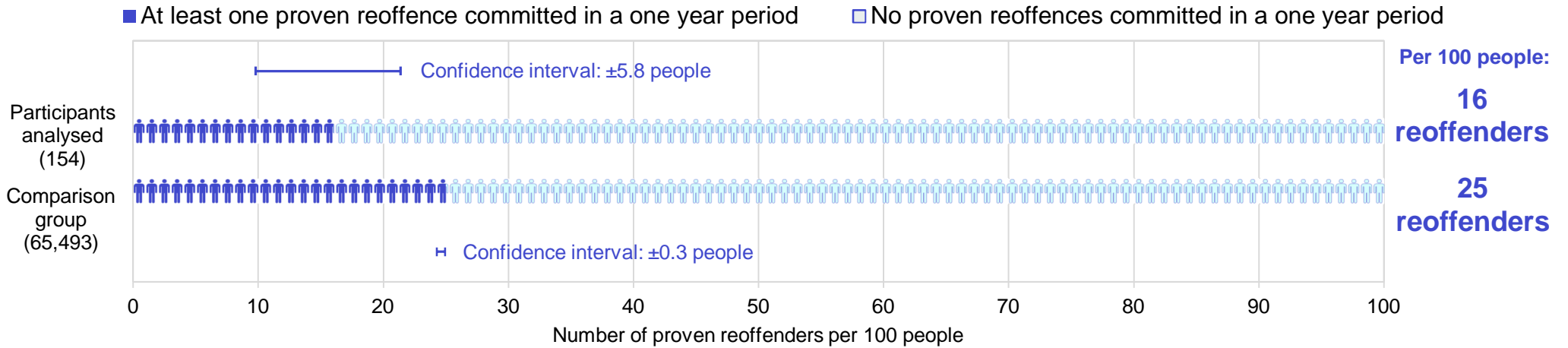
### What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending frequency:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that The Clink programme has no effect on the number of proven reoffences committed by its participants during a one-year period."

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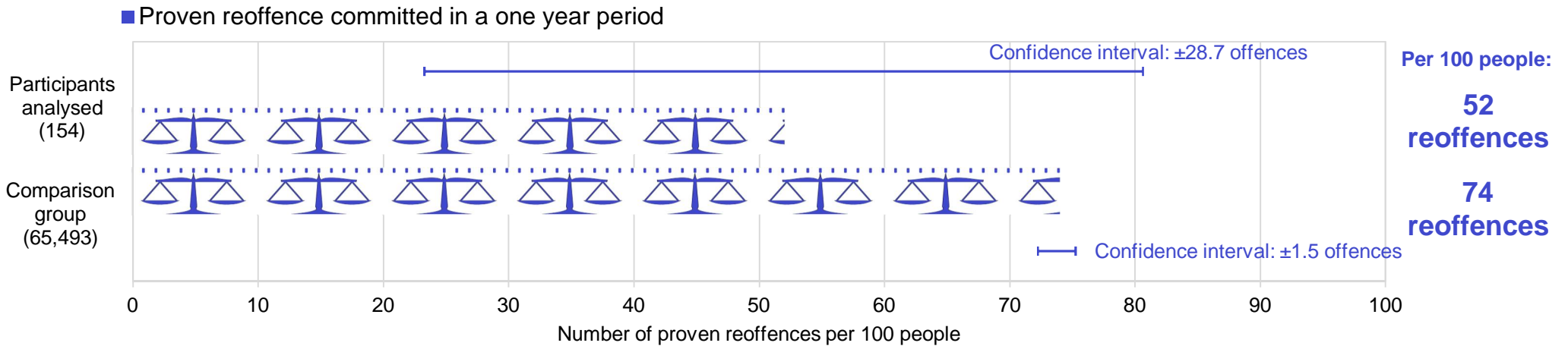
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# One-year proven reoffending rate after participation with The Clink



**Significant difference between groups**

# One-year proven reoffending frequency after participation with The Clink



**Non-significant difference between groups**

## **The Clink Restaurant training programme: in their own words**

“ The Clink Charity provides vocational training in partnership with Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service delivering accredited NVQ City and Guilds qualifications in:-

- Food and Beverage Service
- Food Preparation and Cookery
- Basic Food Hygiene
- Horticulture

The Clink trains serving prisoners to gain their skills and qualifications that will enable them to secure employment upon release. It is one of the only organisations working both sides of the wall ensuring a smooth reintegration back into society. We do this using our 5 step integrated programme where we work with the prisoners in their last 6 to 18 months of their sentence and the first 12 months on the outside with the intention that this will reduce the rate of reoffending. There are training restaurants in the men's prisons HMP High Down, HMP Cardiff, HMP Brixton and also a restaurant in the women's prison at HMP Styal. There is a horticulture project in the women's prison HMP Send.

The cohort for this analysis includes individuals from the High Down, Cardiff, Brixton and Styal restaurants, as the programme at HMP Send has not been running long enough for a valid one-year reoffending rate to be calculated.

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 and horticulture industries. We provide an intensive support package on release into the community, including help with accommodation, debts, substance misuse, employment, budgeting and life skills. 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 9 years in HMP High Down and has more recently opened in Cardiff, then Brixton, Send and Styal. The Clink Charity this month is opening a Central Production Training Kitchen at HMP Downview women's prison for their Clink Events outside catering division and a Clink Café in Manchester working with prisoners on ROTL (Release On Temporary Licence) and young homeless clients. ”

## 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.

This latest report is testament to the dedicated work by The Clink Charity in partnership with HMPPS and clearly shows a continued reduction in reoffending rates.

We are delighted that these new results for 2014/15 have shown a reduction in reoffending against comparative groups and that the JDL identify that "prisoners who took part in the programme were less likely to reoffend than those who did not". We note that the reoffending rate of graduates is lower than in previous years, and the impact of The Clink appears to be even greater than before. Very few interventions have achieved such a positive outcome in a JDL analysis.

Better still:

- In **2014** the 44 Clink graduates had a 9.1% reoffending rate compared to the comparison group's 21.6%. This is an improvement of 12.5 percentage points.
- In **2015** the 49 Clink graduates had a 12.2% reoffending rate compared to the comparison group's 20.2%. This is an improvement of 8 percentage points.

**The new combined results of The Clink from 2010 to 2015 are** – 154 Clink graduates had a 15.6% reoffending rate compared to the comparison group's 24.6%. This is an improvement of 9 percentage points.

In the detail – in 2010-15 the JDL were able to analyse the cohorts in High Down, Cardiff and Brixton. The results were:

- High Down 29.6% reoffending rate
- Cardiff 7.4%
- Brixton 8%

The aggregate figure of reoffending since The Clink began in 2009 now shows a 9 percentage point reduction in reoffending against comparative groups.

Notwithstanding the above, an up-to-date internal 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 in 2019. ”

## The results in detail

Six analyses were conducted in total. Each analysis controlled for offender demographics, criminal history, employment and benefit status at the time of conviction and the following risks and needs: accommodation status, employment and education, relationships, personal skills, thinking skills and attitude towards offending.

### Overall

The two main analyses in this report were based on a cohort of individuals from the Cardiff, High Down, Brixton and Styal restaurants, as the horticulture programme at HMP Send has not been running long enough for any participants to be included.

1. **Regional analysis (headline results):** matching controlled for the region of each prison, with a comparison group restricted to London and the South East (HMP High Down and HMP Brixton), Wales and the South West (HMP Cardiff) and the North West (HMP Styal).
2. **National analysis:** treatment group matched to offenders across England and Wales.

### Prisons

There were enough participants graduating from The Clink in HMP Cardiff and HMP High Down to allow robust analyses of these sub-groups that are published alongside the main findings.

3. **Cardiff analysis:** comparison group restricted to Wales and the South West.
4. **High Down analysis:** comparison group restricted to London and the South East.

### Cohort years

There were enough participants graduating from The Clink in 2014 and 2015 to allow robust analyses of these sub-groups that are published alongside the main findings.

5. **2014 analysis:** treatment group matched to offenders across England and Wales.
6. **2015 analysis:** treatment group matched to offenders across England and Wales.

The sizes of treatment and comparison groups are provided below:

Analyses		Controlled for region	Controlled for risks and needs	Treatment Group Size	Comparison Group Size
Overall	Regional	X	X	154	65,493
	National		X	154	147,669
Prisons	Cardiff	X	X	68	5,209
	High Down	X	X	54	29,055
Cohort years	2014		X	44	10,181
	2015		X	49	10,761

In each analysis, the **two headline measures** of one-year reoffending were analysed (see results in Tables 1-2):

1. One-year reoffending rate
2. One-year frequency of reoffending

Further measures of the time to first reoffence, court outcomes of reoffending and reoffences resulting in custody have not been included in this report. This is because the treatment group contains 24 reoffenders, which is too few to make reliable estimates for these measures.

## Significant results

**There is a statistically significant reduction in the one-year reoffending rate for those who participated in The Clink restaurant training programme, and this is also shown separately by the programme at HMP Cardiff (Table 1).**

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

- The overall analyses suggest that the intervention also reduces the number of reoffences committed, but this evidence is not statistically significant (Table 2). The first analysis of The Clink did provide significant evidence of a reduction. This change does not mean that the intervention fails to reduce the number of reoffences committed. For more information on statistical significance, please see pages 8-9 of the general annex accompanying this report.

## Prison overview

- The **Cardiff** analysis provides significant evidence that the intervention at this prison reduces the number of people who reoffend during a one-year period by **between 6 and 19 people** for every 100 participants.
- The **High Down** analysis suggests that the intervention at this prison reduces the number of people who reoffend during a one-year period, but this evidence is not statistically significant. It is estimated that a treatment group of 6,037 people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this impact (which currently could be **a decrease of as many as 15 people, or an increase of as many as 10 people**, for every 100 participants).
- The **Brixton** and **Styal** restaurants do not yet have enough graduates to allow robust separate analyses.



Tables 1-2 show the results of the two headline measures of reoffending, for the **overall** programme analyses (participants released from High Down, Cardiff, Brixton and Styal prisons between 2010 and 2015) and separately for sub-groups in **HMP Cardiff, HMP High Down, cohort year 2014 and cohort year 2015**.

Rates are expressed as percentages and frequencies expressed per person. Significant results are highlighted.

*Table 1: Number of participants in The Clink restaurant training programme who committed a proven reoffence in a one-year period, compared with comparison groups*

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven reoffending rate				p-value
			Treatment group rate (%)	Comparison group rate (%)	Estimated difference (% points)	Significant difference?	
<b>Overall regional</b>	154	65,493	15.6	24.6	-15 to -3	Yes	0.00
<b>Overall national</b>	154	147,669	15.6	24.7	-15 to -3	Yes	0.00
<b>Cardiff</b>	68	5,209	7.4	19.4	-19 to -6	Yes	0.00*
<b>High Down</b>	54	29,055	29.6	32.0	-15 to +10	No	0.71
<b>2014</b>	44	10,181	9.1	21.6	-21 to -4	No	0.01*
<b>2015</b>	49	10,761	12.2	20.2	-18 to +2	No	0.10*

\*As the Cardiff, 2014 and 2015 treatment groups contained only 5, 4 and 6 reoffenders respectively, the p-values marked with asterisks are not reliable indicators of statistical significance. A statistical test designed for rates with small numbers of people showed that the Cardiff result was significant and that the 2014 and 2015 results were not.

*Table 2: Number of proven reoffences committed in a one-year period by participants in The Clink restaurant training programme, compared with comparison groups*

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven reoffending frequency (offences per person)				p-value
			Treatment group frequency	Comparison group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	
<b>Overall regional</b>	154	65,493	0.5	0.7	-0.5 to +0.1	No	0.14
<b>Overall national</b>	154	147,669	0.5	0.7	-0.5 to +0.1	No	0.15
<b>Cardiff</b>	68	5,209	0.3	0.5	-0.6 to +0.2	No	0.25
<b>High Down</b>	54	29,055	0.9	1.1	-0.8 to +0.4	No	0.55
<b>2014</b>	44	10,181	0.4	0.6	-0.8 to +0.4	No	0.53
<b>2015</b>	49	10,761	0.5	0.5	-0.6 to +0.5	No	0.83

## Profile of the treatment group

The Clink Restaurant programme being analysed for this report took place in four prisons: Cardiff (Wales), High Down (South East England), Brixton (London) and Styal (North West England). The people in High Down have been taking part in the scheme since 2010, in Cardiff since 2012, in Brixton since 2014 and in Styal since 2015. They all participated during a custodial sentence and were selected based on a set of criteria following their application to the programme. Among other requirements, participants had to be motivated to train and work in the catering trade.

Information on those who were included in the treatment group for the analysis is below, compared with the characteristics of those who could not be included in the analysis.

### The Clink participants who are included in the overall analyses (154 people)

- 98% male, 2% female
- 68% white, 25% black, 5% Asian, 3% other or unknown ethnicity
- 90% UK nationality, 10% non-UK or unknown nationality
- Aged 19 to 64 at the time of release from prison
- Year of release from prison:
  - 2010 - 2012 17%
  - 2013 25%
  - 2014 27%
  - 2015 32%
- Prison sentence length:
  - Less than 4 years 58%
  - 4 to 10 years 40%
  - Indeterminate (Life or IPP) 2%

### Of the 174 participants who are not included in any analyses (125 people)

- 87% male, 13% female
- 70% white, 18% black, 11% Asian, 1% other ethnicity
- 89% UK nationality, 11% non-UK or unknown nationality

Information on sentences is not available for this group, as the majority could not be linked to a suitable sentence.

For **49 people** without any records in the reoffending database, no personal information is available.

Of the 174 participants who were not included in the analyses, 89 left The Clink after the end of 2015, which is later than the participants who were included.

Information on individual risks and needs was available for 116 people in the overall regional treatment group (75%), recorded near to the time of their original conviction. Among these people, it is estimated that:

- 63% were unemployed;
- 41% had some/significant problems with work skills;
- 34% had significant problems with problem solving.

## Matching the treatment and comparison groups

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

- **Overall:** Both the regional and national models showed good matching on all of the characteristics used.
- **Cardiff:** the model showed good matching on most of the characteristics used, with some being reasonably well matched. These were ethnicity, age at first contact with the criminal justice system and type of index offence.
- **High Down:** the model showed good matching on most of the characteristics used, with some being reasonably well matched. These were nationality, type of previous offences, level of employment at the time of conviction and level of motivation to address offending behaviour.
- **2014:** the model showed good matching on most of the characteristics used, with the number and type of previous offences being reasonably well matched.
- **2015:** the model showed good matching on all of the characteristics used.

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 comparison groups

334 records, corresponding to 328 individuals, were submitted for analysis by The Clink. 89 of these people (27%) left The Clink after the end of 2015, too late to be in this analysis.

239

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

234

80 people (24%) were excluded because they were not eligible for analysis or because they did not have a record in the reoffending database that corresponded to their time period of participation in The Clink programme.

154

The overall treatment groups contained 47% of the people originally submitted.

### Overall regional treatment group

(comparison group:  
65,493 records)

154

### Overall national treatment group

(comparison group:  
147,669 records)

154

### Cardiff regional treatment sub-group

(comparison group:  
5,209 records)

68

### High Down regional treatment sub-group

(comparison group:  
29,055 records)

54

### 2014 national treatment sub-group

(comparison group:  
10,181 records)

44

### 2015 national treatment sub-group

(comparison group:  
10,761 records)

49

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