EU Project: Mentoring and Integrated Offender Management

Action Learning Set 3: An Evaluators View

CCSE in Collaboration with KMBC

CCSE role

1. Recidivism Analysis

- From police data

2. Social Impact Measures

- From IOM records

3. Action Learning Sets

- Developing learning through collaboration

The Centre for the Study of Crime, Criminalisation and Social Exclusion
http://www.ljmu.ac.uk/HSS/CCSEResearchcentre.htm

- **Plan 'A'**

  - **Common Case Management System**

    - **All IOM partners record contacts**

- **Aim**

  - **To manage interventions**

  - **Provide performance management data**

- **Considerations**

  - **I.T. provider**

  - **Increase/changes to referral types/cohort**

  - **Access and buy-in from partners**

Plan B: Manual Data Collection

- **Collect data manually**
  - **Baseline until borough wide data available**

- **Progress Inventory**
  - **Tracks progress of service users**
  - **Assigns scores to criminogenic factors**
  - **Constructs narrative of social (re)engagement of each service user**
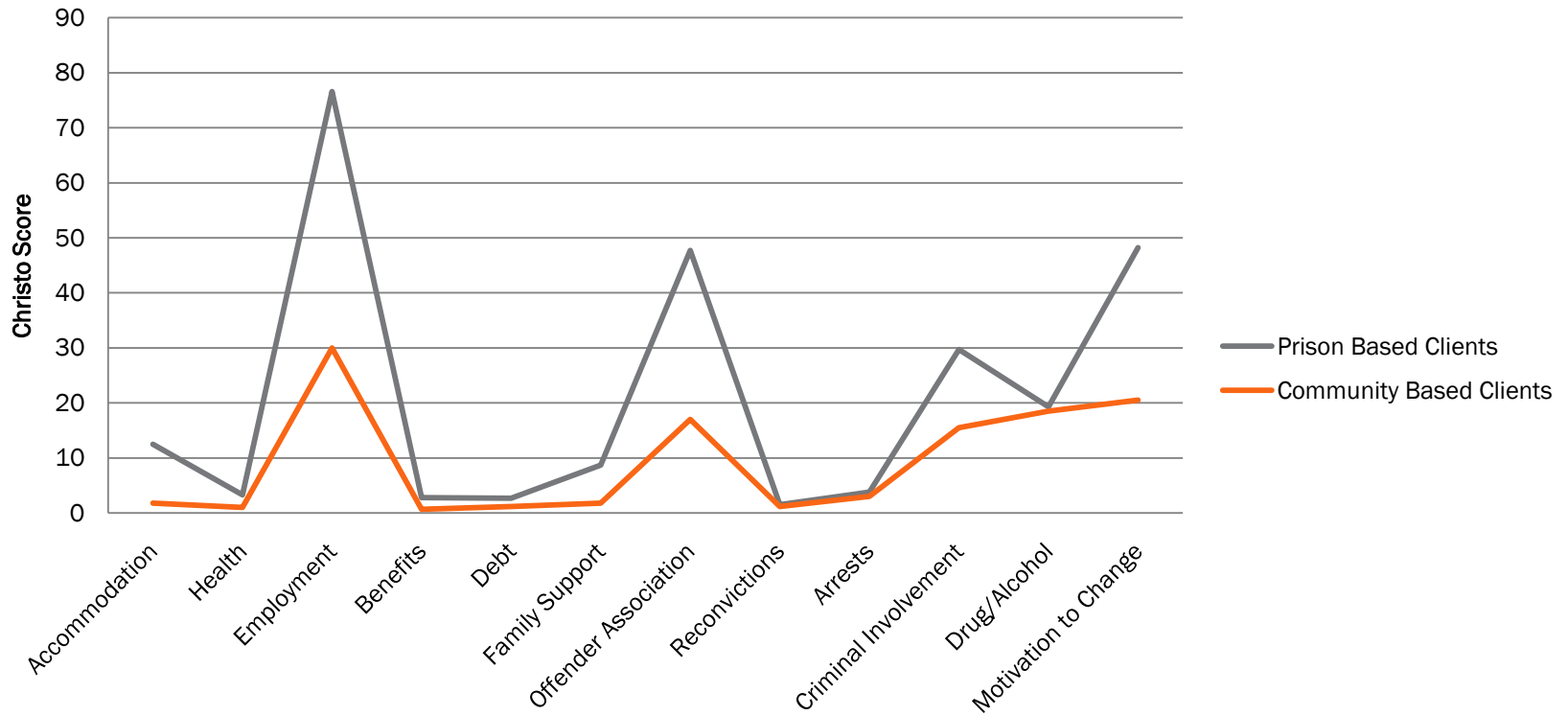 - **Added arrest, conviction and prison questions**

D. Accommodation
0 Has a stable place to live
1 In temporary accommodation
2 Homeless

E. Health
0 No significant health problems reported
1 Moderate health problems reported
2 Major health problems reported

F. Employment, training, education or voluntary work
0 In full time employment, training, education or voluntary work
1 Has some part time employment, training, education or voluntary work
2 Is largely unoccupied with any socially acceptable pastime

G. Benefits
0 No benefit problems
1 Some benefit problems
2 major benefit problems

H. Debt
0 No debt problems
1 Some debt problems
2 Major debt problems

I. Family contact/ Supportive networks
0 Is supported by family and other associates
1 Has sporadic support from family and other associates
2 Has no support from family or associates

Progress Inventory Analysis

- **Progress Inventory score for the IOM cohort**
  - **By employment, age, friends etc.**
  - **'Throughput' levels for the IOM**
  - **Change over time of all versus MALS referrals**

- **Overall change for individuals and cohort**
  - **Identify case studies e.g. <5 and >10 episodes.**
  - **Impact of location and lead professional**

- **Will need to interrogate case management system once operational**
  - **For more detail and offending and prison history**

- **Case studies**
  - **20 cases of cleanest data**

	Accommodation	Health	Employment	Benefits	Debt	Family Support	Offender Association	Reconvictions	Arrests	Criminal Involvement	Drug/Alcohol	Motivation to Change	Total
Ep 1	0.34	0.15	1.98	0.11	0.09	0.26	1.15	0.09	0.09	0.66	0.60	1.17	6.66
	16	7	93	5	4	12	54	4	4	31	28	55	313
Ep 2	0.36	0.13	1.94	0.11	0.09	0.21	1.15	0.04	0.11	0.79	0.64	1.13	6.64
	16	6	91	5	4	10	53	2	5	37	30	53	312
Ep 3	0.29	0.07	1.93	0.07	0.07	0.21	1.17	0.02	0.12	0.71	0.69	1.19	6.55
	12	3	81	3	3	9	49	1	5	30	29	50	275
Ep 4	0.33	0.05	1.85	0.05	0.03	0.15	1.26	0.03	0.08	0.74	0.67	1.23	6.46
	13	2	72	2	1	6	49	1	3	29	26	48	252
Ep 5	0.26	0.03	1.82	0.00	0.09	0.26	1.12	0.03	0.12	0.76	0.65	1.26	6.38
	9	1	62	0	3	9	38	1	4	25	22	43	217
Ep 6	0.28	0.03	1.85	0.06	0.03	0.18	1.30	0.00	0.06	0.79	0.33	1.21	6.12
	9	1	61	2	1	6	43	0	2	26	11	40	202

A chart recording the average episode totals for prison and community based clients

MALS Process Evaluation

- Proposal stage issues
  - *Need for training on budgets?*
  - *Lack of funding for volunteers*

- Issues raised by absence of case management system
  - *Challenges in monitoring clients post-engagement (performance measures)*
  - *Oversight of matching service needs (7 pathways) to appropriate partners*

- Skewed workload
  - *Small number of highly resource-intensive cases*
  - *Working innovatively/determinedly with cases to achieve desistance*
  - *Reappraisal of contact-recording model (to record all contacts)*

- Developing capacity
  - *Training of new mentors*

- Offending history stretching back 27 years

- Involvement with criminal justice system for 24 years

- Numerous spells in prison and failed attempts to engage with services

Impact of MALS

- Engaged by Anthony by virtue of being an ex-offender

- The importance of 'trigger' moments

- Develops a new way of thinking about offending behaviour through reflection on action and its consequences

- Actual evidence of the impact of MALS in preventing offending and in accessing support

- Trained to be a mentor and able to reflect and contribute to on-going process(es) of desistence

- Engaged positively with education and training opportunities

- Is it possible for the MALS model of working to be adapted/adopted by international partners?

- If mentors are to be used is it essential that these mentors have at one point been offenders themselves?

- If mentoring is to be used as an intervention does it need to be tiered, with offence-specific mentors working on clients from their own specialised areas of expertise/experience?

- How can, and should, 'success' be defined for mentoring interventions?

- Should the delivery of mentoring be more structured and uniform?

- How advanced are partner jurisdictions case management systems?

Prison LifeChange Programme Delivery

Key features of programme success (1):

- Previous prisoner as tutor
- Voluntary participation
- Detailed timetable
- Increasing demand
- Relationships / team-working

Prison LifeChange Programme Delivery

- **Key features of programme success (2):**

- Relaxed accommodation

- Guest speakers and real case studies

- Service Market Place

- Involvement of prison governor and staff

- 'Through-care' of mentoring post-programme

- Holistic nature of LifeChange programme