

KEEP OUT

The Crime Diversion Scheme



Helping Young People and Supporting Prisoners

An Evaluation of our Work

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by Tim Caley, July 2010.
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Introduction

- 1.1 The Trustees originally approved an evaluation specification and policy for the (then) Coldingley Crime Diversion Scheme in November 2008. The components of that policy remain sound: the requirements of any evaluation for KeepOut – The Crime Diversion Scheme are two-fold:
 - i. to evidence the impact of young people’s engagement with the scheme in diverting them from crime/offending
 - ii. to evidence the reduction of re-offending rates and the improvement in rehabilitation for those prisoners involved with the scheme
- 1.2 This report sets out an analysis and recommendations for implementation in both these areas. Firstly, it provides an analysis of the pre- and post-event questionnaires used by the scheme to demonstrate the success of its impact on young people and crime diversion. Secondly, it sets out some data on the scheme’s success in reducing re-offending and improving rehabilitation for those prisoners involved. The latter part of the report is linked to the review of ‘outreach’ requested by the Chair of Trustees in April 2010.

Analysis of young people’s responses: the sample



- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an analysis of **578** returns from young people attending events at HMP Coldingley and HMP Send:
 - 280 questionnaires completed by young people attending Crime Diversion Scheme events at HMP Coldingley from November 2008 to July 2009
 - 238 questionnaires completed by young people attending KeepOut events at HMP Coldingley from January-March 2010
 - 60 questionnaires completed by young people attending KeepOut events at HMP Send from January-March 2010
- 2.2 The earlier sample makes use of the previous survey form which focused on the change in young people’s attitudes and behaviour measured against three themes: personal responsibility, deprivation and consequences for victims.
- 2.3 This survey form was revised in 2009 and the analysis of the January-March 2010 sample (from both HMP Coldingley and HMP Send) uses this revised form. It asks a series of more direct questions aimed at evidencing the change in young people’s attitude and potential behaviour, as a result of attending an event.

Summary of findings – young people

- 3.1 The results of the analysis are set out in Appendices 1-3 to the report.

They are very encouraging: they demonstrate that young people attending events at KeepOut show significant changes in their attitude and behaviour in terms of offending and crime. Trustees should welcome the evidence that the scheme is having an important and measurable impact on diverting young people from crime.

- 3.2 The key messages are:

- i. After attending a KeepOut event, the number of young people who believe they are likely to offend in future or are at risk of committing further offences **is halved**
- ii. After attending a KeepOut event, 95% of young people say they understand the realities of prison life, 91% understand that every crime has a victim, and 89% that they have a choice whether to offend or not – **all significant increases on their pre-event views**
- iii. After attending a KeepOut event, there are **significant % increases in the number of young people** who recognise that:
 - a. their offending behaviour derives from their own personal choices and cannot be 'blamed' on outside influences
 - b. the impact of imprisonment goes beyond short term deprivation and has lifelong implications
 - c. the consequences of their offending and anti-social behaviour impact not just on themselves but on victims and the wider community
- iv. Of those surveyed, **85% of young people** strongly agree or agree that attending an event like KeepOut "...will help me look at my offending behaviour"



Views of young people attending KeepOut events

- 4.1 Before visiting the scheme, some young people were anxious about meeting prisoners – uncertain about what to expect or how to behave. As one put it:

"I thought the prison was going to be scary and I thought the men were going to be loud and frightening, but I had a really good time."

- 4.2 Another commented, "...it was quite scary walking through the prison and thinking about meeting the prisoners. But when we were there it was a lot better. They were just normal people." Many agreed that their anxieties were unfounded and that interacting with the adult prisoners was a highlight of their visit:

"I enjoyed it because they were so honest and they told it how it was; some of the people were not nasty, they just made mistakes..."

- 4.3 A number of young people expressed clear and positive views of the impact of their attendance at KeepOut events. “I wanna change my life around before it’s too late,” said Jermaine (15), a view echoed by George (14) who noted “...there’s no point in crime: just try and live a clean life.” The testimony of the prisoners obviously hit home with many young people:

“I will take these gentlemen’s experiences and use them as a lesson to my own life to stay out of trouble,” said Jordan, aged 15. Others recognised the power of peer pressure in influencing their behaviour. As Liam (13) put it:

“I will learn ways to deal with peer pressure; I feel happy with myself and I know I will try harder to KeepOut! Thank you all of the KeepOut men!”

- 4.4 Aaron (15) felt similarly: “... [I need to] keep away from the wrong crowd and make sure I think before I do something,” and Daniel (13) noted “...No sacrifice, no victory – get rid of misbehaving friends (sacrifice) to get better (victory).” One respondent put things more bluntly in his comment: “I will never go to prison. I will never break the law. Prison is for scum.”

- 4.5 The scheme at HMP Send had similar impact. For Becca, 15, the lesson she took away from her visit was “...that crime isn’t worth the consequences and is a very slippery slope.” Others acknowledged that their attitudes had been challenged and hoped that their future behaviour would alter: “I am really going to change – this has done a lot for me!” (Abdul, 14); “I will fink [*sic*] about what i’m doing before i do it” (Jamie, 14).

Views of staff involved with young people

- 5.1 Generally all staff evaluations provided unreservedly positive comments about the impact of bringing young people both to HMP Coldingley and HMP Send.

- 5.2 For example, from HMP Coldingley evaluation returns, **98%** of staff thought that young people would improve their understanding of the consequences of offending and anti-social behaviour as a result of their visit. Similarly, **98%** felt young people would understand they have a choice to offend or not and that they are responsible for their actions. **95%** thought young people were more aware of their potential risk of committing further offences and **93%** thought they understood that every crime has a victim. Even **70%** of staff felt that their young people were less likely to offend in future after attending a KeepOut event.

- 5.3 From HMP Send evaluation returns, staff views were equally positive and complimentary:

“...outstanding experience: well devised programme and very well delivered”

“...everything was thoroughly covered and the day was thought provoking – excellent”

“...the team were all amazing!”



“...the service is brilliant – the young people get such a lot out of it, the women prisoners were very engaging and hit the right level with the young people”

“...to all the ladies on the team – I just want to give my deepest appreciation for all you have done and shared with us today”

“...brilliant way for young people to consider the realities of crime, prison and to consider the consequences of actions”

‘Outreach’ – Re-offending and Rehabilitation



- 6.1 The scheme’s evaluation specification requires evidence of the reduction of re-offending rates and the improvement in rehabilitation for those prisoners involved with KeepOut. An analysis was undertaken of all those prisoners (at HMP Coldingley) who have worked as co-ordinators or volunteers with the scheme from April 2003 to June 2010.
- 6.2 This cohort comprises a total of **200** men (plus 8 currently on the scheme). Analysis of these shows:
- **14** were released
 - **89** were transferred to known locations – Ford (29), Stanford Hill (18), Latchmere (14), Blantyre House (14), Spring Hill (7), Lewes (1), Ellistowe (1), Maidstone (1) and other D-category prisons (4)
 - **97** resigned, were removed, deported, transferred, assigned to RAPt or their destinations were unknown
- 6.3 The original evaluation specification suggested that, in order to measure the success of the scheme, the men released – or a sample group of them – could be followed up or ‘tracked’ to see if they had re-offended. This might involve the help of the prison and probation services, the NOMS database and other national criminal justice systems. The results could then be compared with the national average rates of re-offending, in order to demonstrate that the scheme had a beneficial impact.
- 6.4 This proved more difficult to achieve than anticipated because of the problems in tracking ex-prisoners, including those who return to prison, inherent in current prison/probation communication systems and databases. Nevertheless, it is recommended that the Trustees approach both the Prison and Probation Services more formally (perhaps at a national or regional level) to see if these difficulties can be overcome for a future cohort, in order to obtain evaluation evidence for the scheme.
- 6.5 Partly because of these constraints, the scheme has focussed on ‘tracking’ and providing follow-up support to those prisoners (usually the scheme’s Lead Co-ordinators) who are (a) willing to continue their involvement and (b) for whom accurate information on location, destinations and outcomes is available.
- 6.6 The task of following up and supporting prisoners released from the scheme has always been seen as an essential element of

‘Outreach’ focus

KeepOut's work. The policy rationale of this 'outreach' (as it was called) was that working with young people and the training prisoners received on the scheme was a valuable part of their rehabilitation and provided them with skills and abilities, post-release, that enabled them to make important contributions as ex-offenders to the youth justice system.¹

- 6.6 The 'outreach' work was always limited to relatively small numbers – around 4 men in any year – focussing on those who may be working with young people or youth organisations once released or transferred to Category D establishments. Protocols and guidance notes (termed a 'tracking contract') were produced by the scheme's 'outreach' worker to assist this process.

Summary of findings: 'outreach' pilot sample study



- 7.1 In June 2010, KeepOut published a brief summary of the results of the 'outreach' work with some 20 prisoners over the last 2 years. It showed that only **20%** of this cohort re-offended. This compares to the national re-offending rate of **55.5%** [Home Office 2007 figures]. Of the remaining KeepOut "graduates" who did not re-offend, **2** were in full time work, **9** were in work or study and undertaking paid or voluntary youth workshop delivery and **5** were running other workshops/consultancies.
- 7.2 **Albeit based on a small sample, the scheme can demonstrate a successful impact in reducing the likelihood of re-offending by 35% compared to national averages for those men involved in KeepOut. This is very encouraging: as with young people, Trustees should welcome the evidence that the scheme is having an important and measurable impact on reducing prisoner re-offending rates.**
- 7.3 The figures from HMP Send have not yet been collected in the same format as at HMP Coldingley, but evidence show the impact of KeepOut is even more dramatic. Of the 22 women prisoners working on the scheme, 14 have been released so far and (according to NOMS/prison service information), **none** have re-offended. This evidence needs to be formally written up and published by Trustees.

'Outreach' – policy

- 8.1 There has always been some tension within the scheme on the scope, role and function of 'outreach' work in supporting prisoners released or transferred. Further, such work has so far only taken place with men from HMP Coldingley; with the scheme now also in operation at HMP Send, future decisions on policy need to include both prisons. There is also an important distinction between 'outreach' policy and collecting evidence of the evaluation of the scheme's success in reducing re-offending amongst KeepOut prisoners. The two are connected, of course, but the scheme can achieve the latter without the need for the former, if necessary.
- 8.2 Partly therefore, this review report was commissioned by the Chair of Trustees to:

¹ The Bercow Review, 2008, noted that offenders gaining oral communication skills were 50% less likely to re-offend in the year after release than the national average (quoted in St. Giles Trust 'Through the Gate' project report, April 2010)



...look at what has been undertaken to date in order to inform next steps and clarify what KeepOut should offer so that the scheme can demonstrate its support for prisoner rehabilitation once they have moved to Cat D prison or left prison, and the effectiveness of KeepOut activities on young people either in the criminal justice system or at risk of entering it.

- 8.3 A key element of KeepOut's policy and charitable objectives is to support prisoners post-release, to enhance their chances of rehabilitation and to avoid re-offending. But the scheme has limited resources (both human and financial) to commit to this area of work. Indeed, there are already a number of other providers including charities and voluntary organisations in the prisoner rehabilitation field many of which receive significant grants from the government e.g. St. Giles Trust in Camberwell. Moreover, the statutory responsibility for prisoner welfare and rehabilitation lies primarily with the Prison and Probation Services. Our policy on 'outreach' therefore, needs to be fit for purpose and one that can be delivered effectively within our means.
- 8.4 The duties of the previous 'outreach' post (funded for 6 hours per week) included attendance at prison events with young people; contact time, (including telephone and e-mail) with a small group of ex-prisoners; tracking some men for up to 2 years after release and also providing contingency key holder cover at HMP Coldingley. The role was to act as a link between prison and the outside world to provide advice on employment, training courses, qualifications and volunteering as ex-offenders – building on the skills the men had developed in their roles on the KeepOut team in delivering the events to young people. Further roles included tracking those men who were willing, writing up reports and profiles of KeepOut "success stories," and contributing to the development of the scheme overall with staff and Trustees. These functions are still needed and should continue.
- 8.5 However, there are some elements of the 'outreach' work that seem to have developed which are not appropriate and should not continue. These include:
- providing any payment or resources for ex-prisoners on the KeepOut scheme or creating any expectations that funds are available
 - providing references, commendations or testimonials for ex-prisoners, beyond factual confirmation of their work on the KeepOut scheme
 - creating expectations that youth work posts or work with young people (and associated CRB check clearance) may be available to ex-prisoners as a result of their work on the KeepOut scheme
- 8.6 Trustees will appreciate that the common thread here is the danger of raising unrealistic expectations for KeepOut scheme prisoners before and after release and of placing the reputation of the scheme (and of its Trustees) in a potentially invidious position if anything went wrong.

Proposed job duties – part-time support worker

- 8.7 It is proposed that a part-time support worker post is developed to support prisoners on the KeepOut scheme released or transferred from prison. The post holder would be managed initially by the operational manager at HMP Coldingley and would liaise closely with her on the following key duties:
- i. working with the Prison and Probation services to obtain data to demonstrate the success of the KeepOut scheme in reducing re-offending rates, compared to national averages [see para. 6.4 above]
 - ii. attendance at HMP Coldingley KeepOut events and with the KeepOut team members to identify those Lead Co-ordinators and others close to release/transfer
 - iii. 'tracking' and offering post-release/transfer advice and help to those men identified to support their rehabilitation and help them avoid them re-offending
 - iv. writing up profiles and 'success stories' of such men to assist the scheme's stakeholders and for publicity, marketing and fundraising purposes
- 8.8 For the moment, it is not felt necessary to establish a separate post for HMP Send, as the number of female prisoners involved remains low and the follow-up support is being managed within the current workload of the operational manager. This should be reviewed in 12 months, however, when the developing role of the second worker at HMP Send could include some responsibilities in this area.

Recommendations



It is recommended that the Trustees, through the interim Chief Executive:

- i. use the information in this report, particularly the evidence of the success of the scheme in diverting young people from crime and in reducing re-offending and improving rehabilitation, in its press, PR, fundraising, marketing and website publicity and with its stakeholders
- ii. establish a 'pilot' project with a representative sample of 2 or 3 client providers to follow up the evaluation questionnaires with young people, in order to obtain firmer evidence of offending/re-offending rates for those young people attending KeepOut events. The sample should include YOT, school/PRU, youth service or voluntary groups, include Surrey and London/southeast areas and provide year-on-year evidence
- iii. approve the revised young people's questionnaire (in Appendix 4) and ensure that both HMP Send and HMP Coldingley use it consistently and as a priority
- iv. end the use of questionnaire forms for staff/adults as it provides little added value; the use of client/staff comments, testimony and supportive quotes should continue as at present, using the operational managers' reports



- v. agree responsibility for the future collection and analysis of statistics; it is suggested that the KeepOut administrator undertakes data collection and the operational managers provide the analysis/interpretation and report writing as needed; operational managers could investigate if this latter task might also be carried out by the Lead Co-ordinator(s)
- vi. approach the Prison and Probation Services formally to seek help on tracking a cohort of KeepOut scheme prisoners released from HMP Coldingley and HMP Send to measure re-offending rates against the national average
- vii. ensure that the current figures from HMP Send on re-offending rates are formally evidenced and published for stakeholders
- viii. approve the proposals for future policy on 'outreach' and the job duties of a part-time support worker post (paragraphs 8.1 to 8.8)



APPENDIX 1

CHART/ANALYSIS 1 – HMP Coldingley sample [old forms]

November 2008 – July 2009

Personal responsibility – making choices about crime: why do I do wrong?

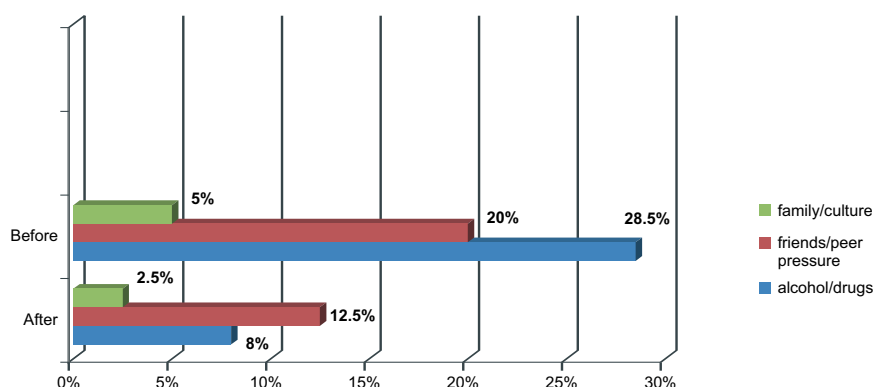
The aim is to enable young people to transfer their attribution of behaviour from 'outside' influences (alcohol/drugs, peer group pressure, family) to their own personal choices (anger, mood, showing off, buzz, money/gain etc.)

Themes	Pre-visit		Pre-visits	Post-visit		Post-visits
	(i)	(ii)	total	(i)	(ii)	total
Alcohol and drugs	32%	25%	28.5%	7%	9%	8%
Friends and peer group pressure	17%	23%	20%	16%	9%	12.5%
Family and culture	5%	5%	5%	1%	4%	2.5%
Anger and mood	12%	16%	14%	17%	17%	17%
Showing off/dare	8%	8%	8%	14%	23%	18.5%
Buzz – danger, excitement, fun	15%	12%	13.5%	24%	26%	25%
Money and gain	9%	9%	9%	12%	10%	11%

Analysis of these figures demonstrates clearly the impact of the KeepOut event on young people's behaviour and attitudes to **personal responsibility**:

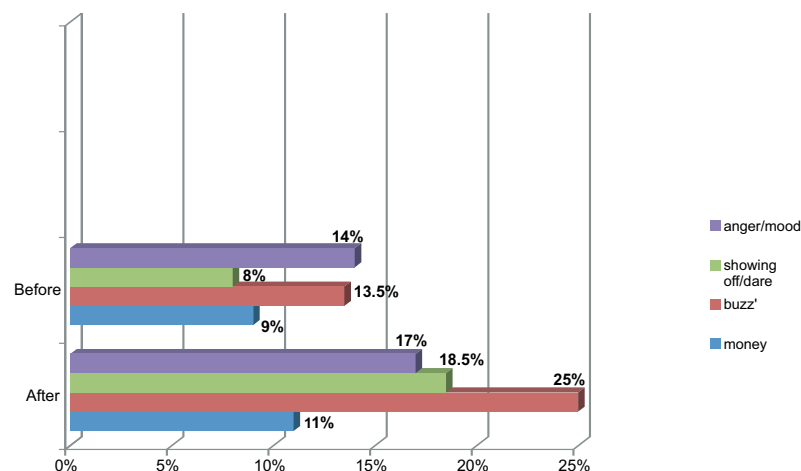
Decrease in young people's previous attribution of their behaviour:

- 3 from 5% to 2.5% on family/culture
- 3 from 20% to 12.5% on friends/peer pressure
- 3 from 28.5% to 8% on alcohol/drugs



Increase in young people's post-event attribution of behaviour:

- 3 from 14% to 17% on anger/mood
- 3 from 8% to 18.5% on showing off/dare
- 3 from 13.5% to 25% on 'buzz'
- 3 from 9% to 11% on money



Deprivation – what would I lose in prison/having a criminal record?

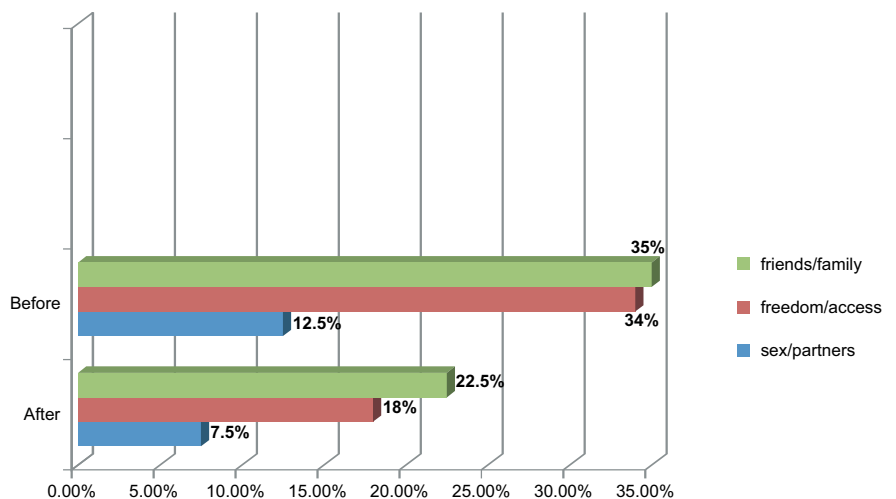
The aim is to extend young people's perception from the obvious short term losses of imprisonment (freedom, friends, family) to the longer, lifelong consequences (employability, travel, insurance etc.)

Themes	Pre-visit		Pre-visits	Post-visit		Post-visits
	(i)	(ii)	total	(i)	(ii)	total
Friends and family	42%	28%	35%	23%	22%	22.5%
Freedom and access	38%	30%	34%	21%	15%	18%
Sex and partners	13%	12%	12.5%	9%	6%	7.5%
Choices and options	3%	7%	5%	10%	3%	6.5%
Privacy and ownership	5%	3%	4%	15%	8%	11.5%
Jobs and employment	9%	9%	9%	13%	20%	16.5%
Visits and travel	1%	2%	1.5%	6%	12%	9%
Credit and insurance	1%	0%	0.5%	2%	11%	6.5%

Analysis of these figures demonstrates clearly the impact of the KeepOut event on young people's understanding of **deprivation** as a result of imprisonment:

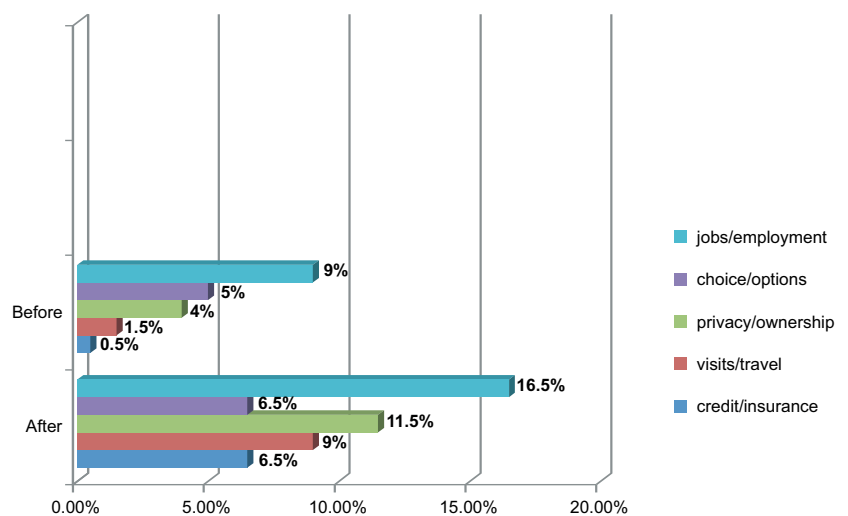
Decrease in young people's previous perception of deprivation:

- 3 from 35% to 22.5% on friends/family
- 3 from 34% to 18% on freedom/access
- 3 from 12.5% to 7.5% on sex/partners



Increase in young people's post-event understanding of deprivation:

- 3 from 5% to 6.5% on choice/options
- 3 from 4% to 11.5% on privacy/ownership
- 3 from 9% to 16.5% on jobs/employment
- 3 from 1.5% to 9% on visits/travel
- 3 from 0.5% to 6.5% on credit/insurance



Consequences for victims – who gets hurt?

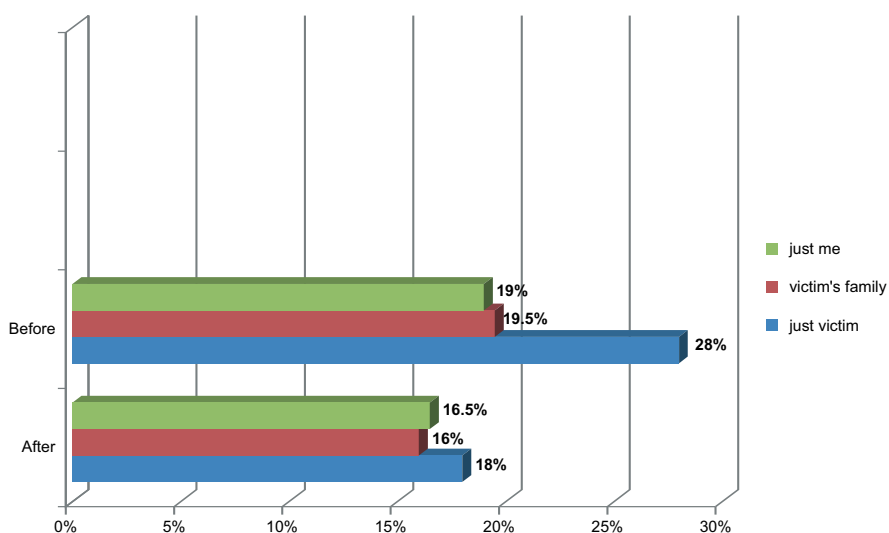
The aim is to help young people recognize the widespread effects of their offending behaviour – beyond themselves and their immediate family, to the victim’s family, friends, neighbours and the wider community

Themes	Pre-visit		Pre-visits	Post-visit		Post-visits
	(i)	(ii)	total	(i)	(ii)	total
Just me	19%	19%	19%	12%	11%	16.5%
Just victim	26%	30%	28%	21%	15%	18%
Victim's family	21%	18%	19.5%	18%	14%	16%
My family	23%	19%	21%	22%	24%	23%
Friends	5%	7%	6%	10%	11%	10.5%
Neighbours	1%	1%	1%	5%	8%	6.5%
Witnesses/bystanders	1%	1%	1%	6%	8%	7%
Community, emergency services	1%	1%	1%	1%	6%	3.5%

Analysis of these figures demonstrates clearly the impact of the KeepOut event on young people’s recognition of the wider consequences of their offending behaviour, beyond just themselves to **victims** and the wider community:

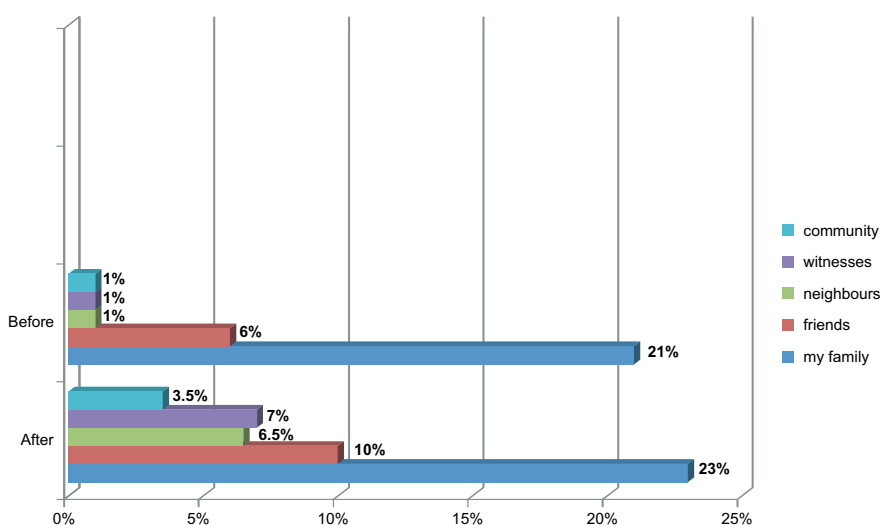
Decrease in young people’s previous perception of victims:

- 3 from 19% to 16.5% on just me
- 3 from 28% to 18% on just victim
- 3 from 19.5% to 16% on victim’s family



Increase in young people’s post-event understanding of victims:

- 3 from 21% to 23% on my family
- 3 from 6% to 10% on friends
- 3 from 1% to 6.5% on neighbours
- 3 from 1% to 7% on witnesses
- 3 from 1% to 3.5% on community/emergency services



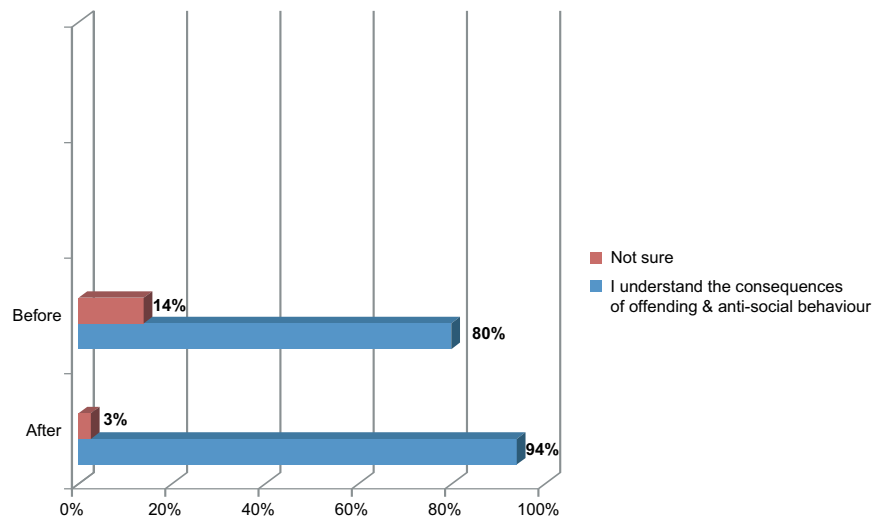
APPENDIX 2

CHART/ANALYSIS 2 – HMP Coldingley sample [new forms]
January – March 2010

1. I know about the consequences of offending & anti-social behaviour

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	2	1.5%	2	2%
b) Disagree	5	4%	1	1%
c) Not sure	18	14%	3	2.7%
d) Agree	77	61%	45	41%
e) Strongly agree	24	19%	58	53%

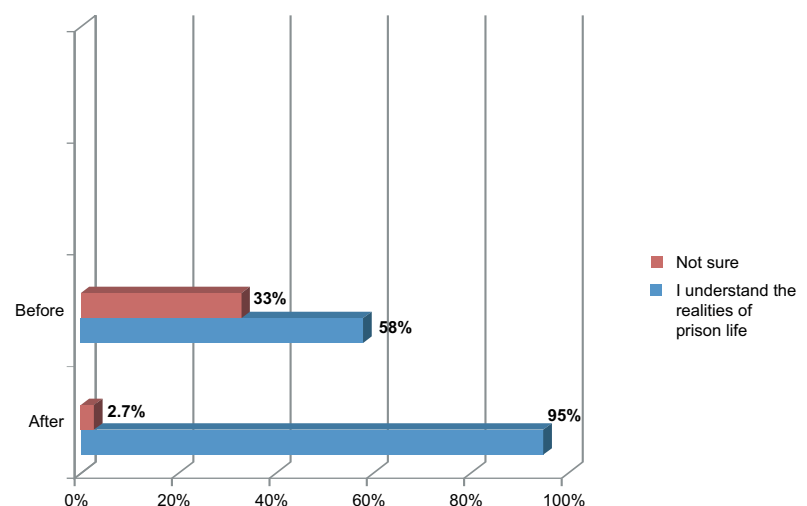
Increase from 80% to 94% in those agreeing/strongly agreeing they understand the consequences of offending and anti-social behaviour; decrease in those 'not sure' from 14% to 2.7%



2. I understand the realities of prison life

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	4	3%	1	1%
b) Disagree	7	5.5%	1	1%
c) Not sure	42	33%	3	2.7%
d) Agree	62	49%	50	46%
e) Strongly agree	12	9%	54	49%

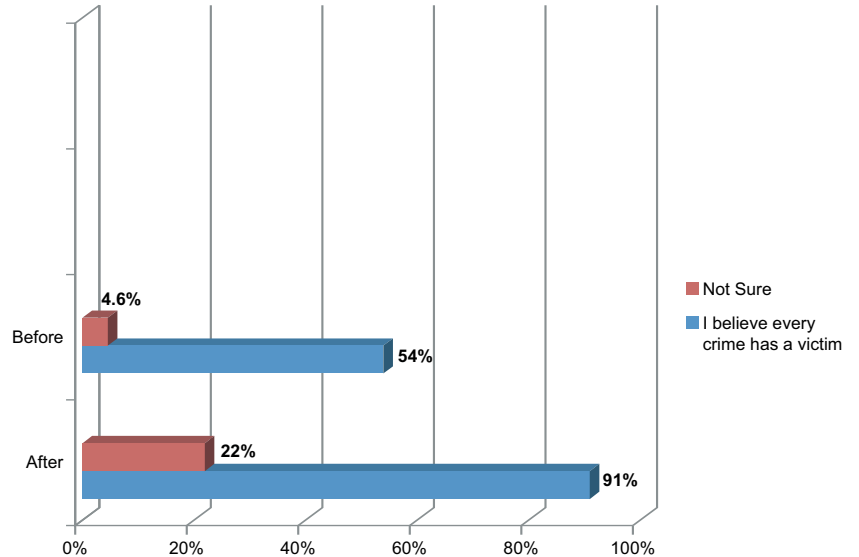
Increase from 58% to 95% in those agreeing/strongly agreeing they understand the realities of prison life; decrease in those 'not sure' from 33% to 2.7%



3. I believe every crime has a victim

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	5	4%	2	2%
b) Disagree	24	19%	3	2.7%
c) Not sure	28	22%	5	4.6%
d) Agree	52	41%	46	42%
e) Strongly agree	18	14%	53	49%

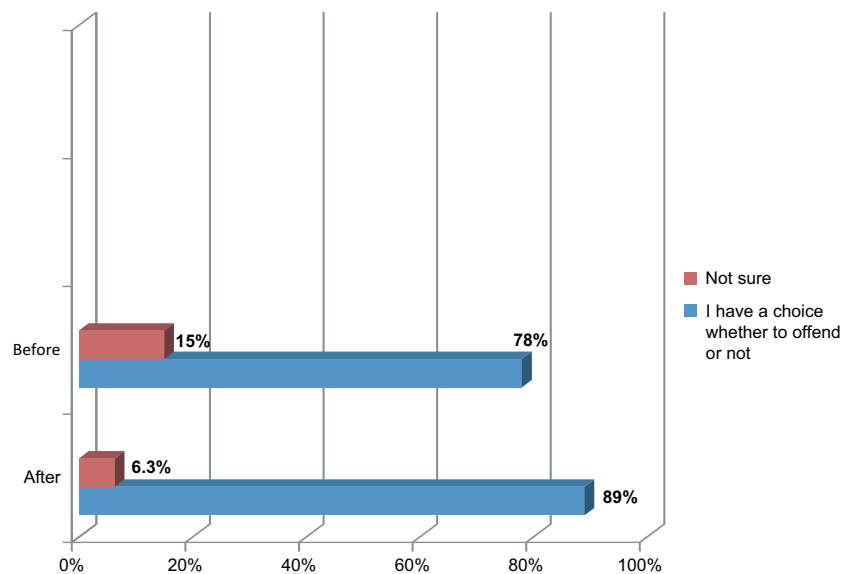
Increase from 54% to 91% in those agreeing/strongly agreeing they believe every crime has a victim; decrease in those 'not sure' from 22% to 4.6%



4. I have a choice whether to offend or not

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	1	0.7%	5	4.5%
b) Disagree	8	6%	0	0%
c) Not sure	19	15%	7	6.3%
d) Agree	63	49%	37	34%
e) Strongly agree	38	29%	61	55%

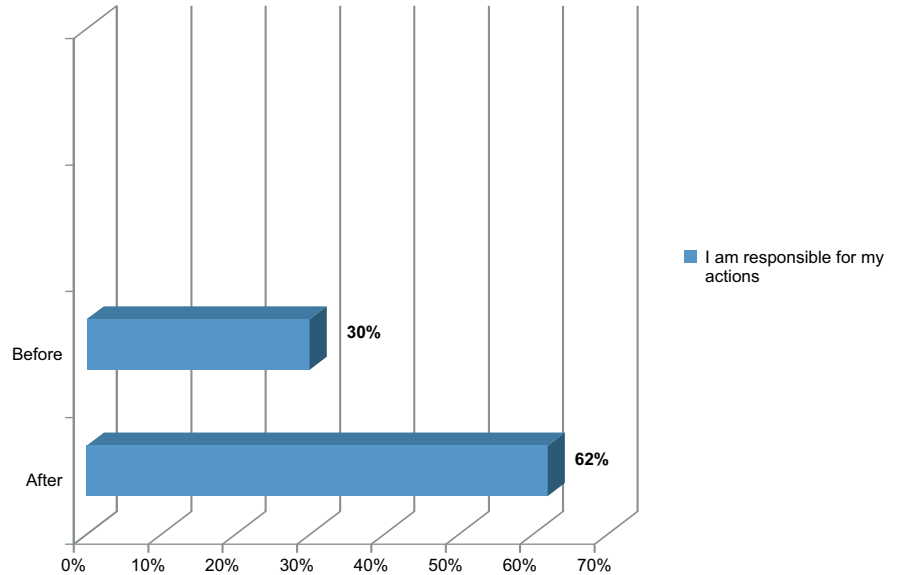
Increase from 78% to 89% in those agreeing/strongly agreeing that they have a choice to offend or not; decrease in those 'not sure' from 15% to 6.3%



5. I am responsible for my actions and re-actions

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	0	0%	2	1.8%
b) Disagree	3	2%	0	0%
c) Not sure	8	6%	6	5.5%
d) Agree	78	61%	39	36%
e) Strongly agree	38	30%	62	62%

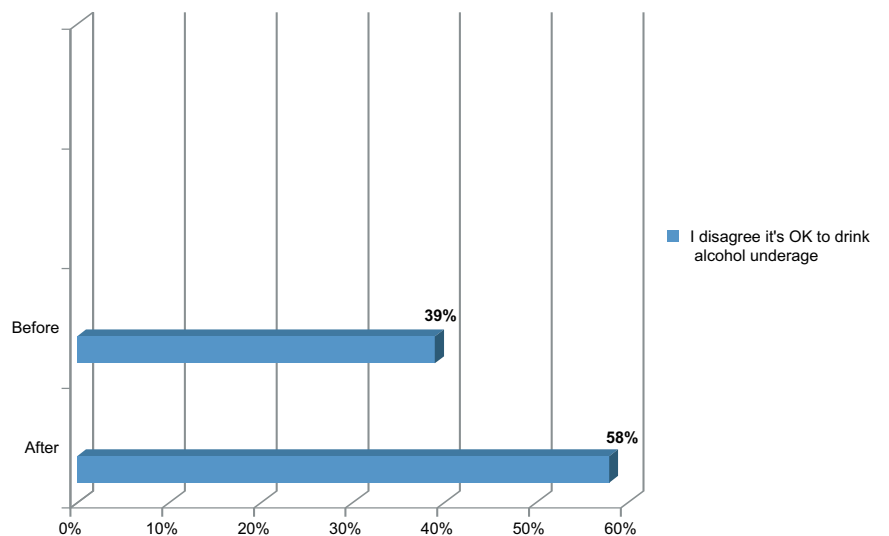
Increase from 30% to 62% in those strongly agreeing that they are responsible for their actions and reactions



6. I think that it's OK to drink alcohol while you are underage

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	14	13%	22	24%
b) Disagree	29	26%	32	34%
c) Not sure	18	16%	19	20%
d) Agree	38	34%	18	19%
e) Strongly agree	11	10%	2	2%

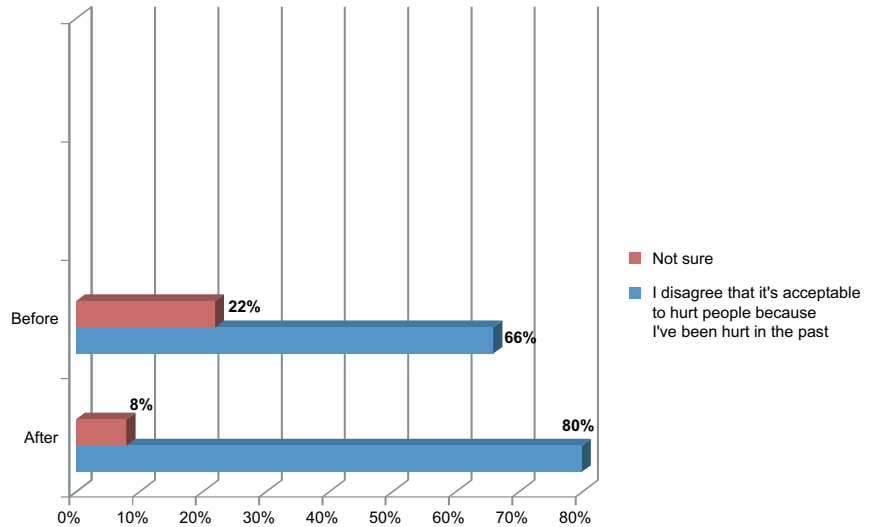
Increase from 39% to 58% in those disagreeing/strongly disagreeing that it's OK to drink alcohol whilst underage



7. I believe it is acceptable to hurt other people because I've been hurt in the past

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	24	21%	38	40%
b) Disagree	51	45%	38	40%
c) Not sure	25	22%	8	8%
d) Agree	11	11%	7	7%
e) Strongly agree	1	0.9%	4	4%

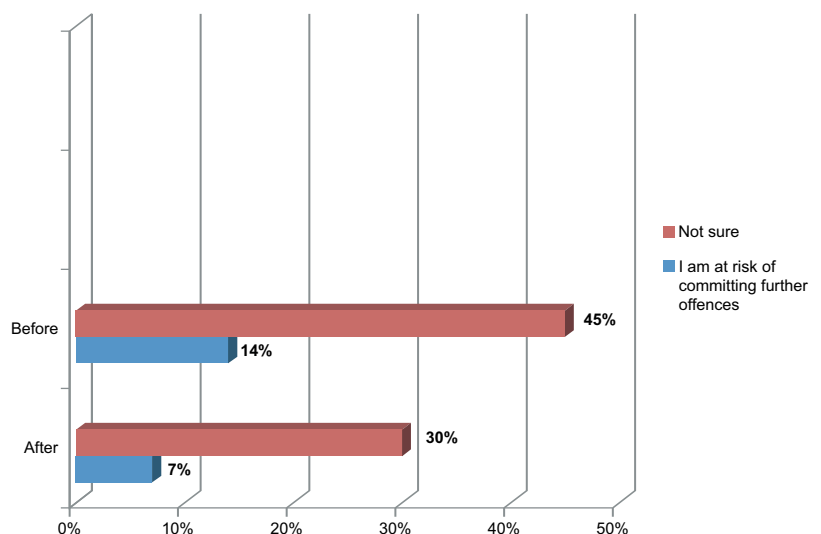
Increase from 66% to 80% in those disagreeing/strongly disagreeing that it is acceptable to hurt other people because I've been hurt in the past; decrease in those 'not sure' from 22% to 8%



8. I am at risk of committing further offences

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	8	7%	20	22%
b) Disagree	38	34%	36	40%
c) Not sure	50	45%	27	30%
d) Agree	14	12.5%	6	6%
e) Strongly agree	2	1.5%	1	1%

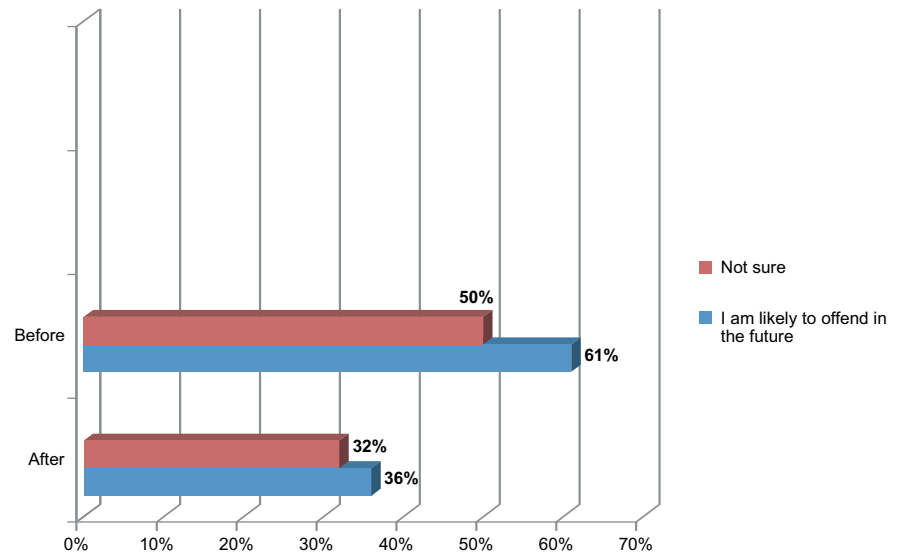
Increase from 41% to 62% in those disagreeing/strongly disagreeing that they are at risk of committing further offences (similarly, a decrease from 14% to 7% in those agreeing/strongly agreeing they are at risk of committing further offences); decrease in those 'not sure' from 45% to 30%



9. I am likely to offend in the future

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	16	13%	20	19%
b) Disagree	28	23%	43	42%
c) Not sure	61	50%	33	32%
d) Agree	17	14%	6	6%
e) Strongly agree	1	0.8%	1	1%

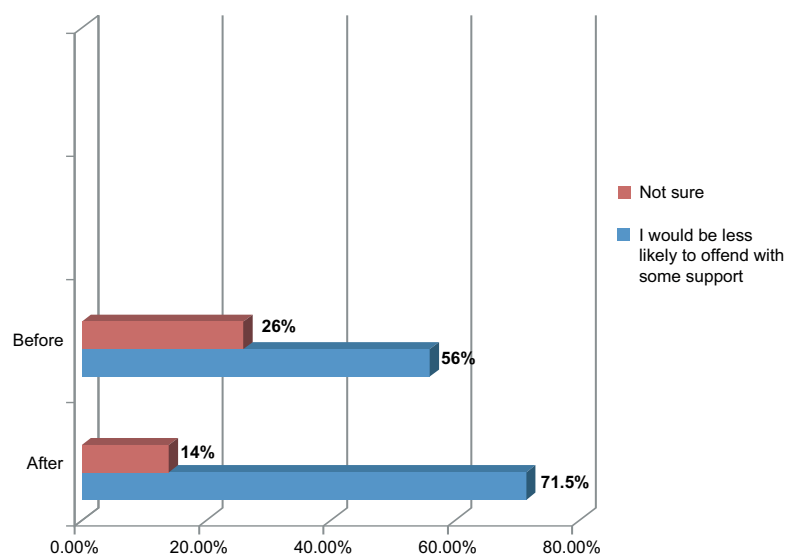
Increase from 36% to 61% in those disagreeing/strongly disagreeing they are likely to offend in the future (similarly, decrease from 14.8% to 7% in those agreeing/strongly agreeing they are likely to offend in the future); decrease in those 'not sure' from 50% to 32%



10. If I had some support of some kind I would be less likely to commit further offences

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	3	2%	4	4.5%
b) Disagree	17	16%	9	10%
c) Not sure	28	26%	13	14%
d) Agree	51	47%	40	44.5%
e) Strongly agree	10	9%	24	27%

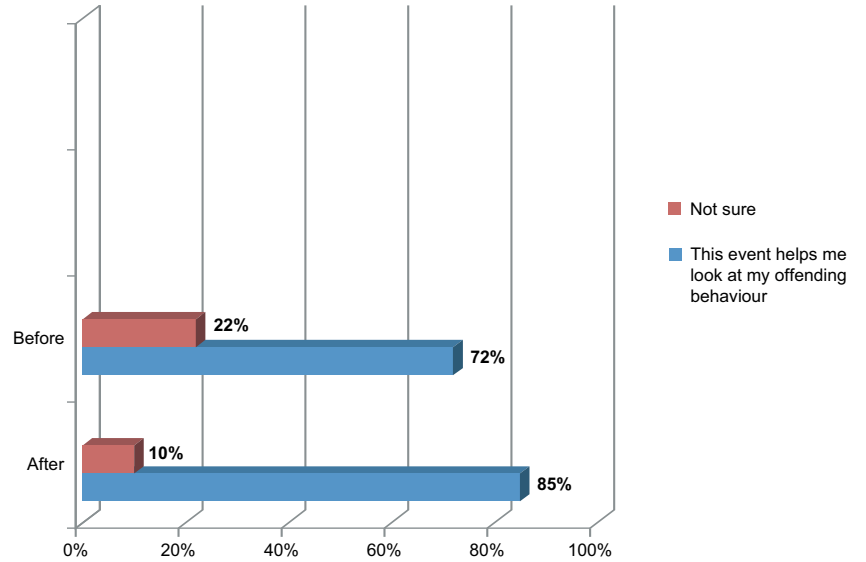
Increase from 56% to 71.5% in those agreeing/strongly agreeing that they would be less likely to commit further offences with some support; decrease in those 'not sure' from 26% to 14%



11. I think an event like this will help me to look at my offending behaviour

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	2	2%	3	3%
b) Disagree	4	3%	2	2%
c) Not sure	24	22%	9	10%
d) Agree	60	54%	35	39%
e) Strongly agree	20	18%	41	46%

Increase from 72% to 85% in those agreeing/strongly agreeing that an event like this will help me to look at my offending behaviour; decrease in those 'not sure' from 22% to 10%



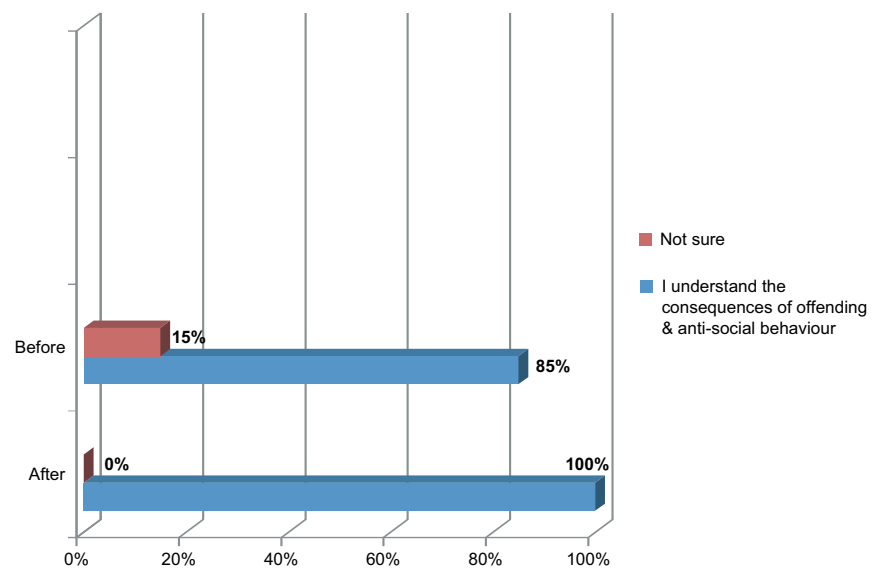
APPENDIX 3

CHART/ANALYSIS 3 – HMP Send sample [new forms] January – March 2010

1. I know about the consequences of offending & anti-social behaviour

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
a) Strongly disagree	0	0	0	0%
b) Disagree	0	0	0	0%
c) Not sure	5	15%	0	0%
d) Agree	23	68%	9	35%
e) Strongly agree	6	17%	17	65%

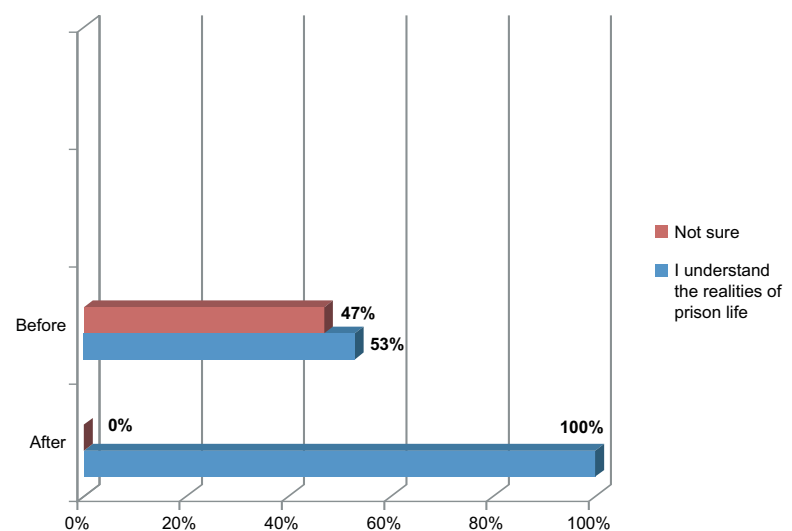
Increase in those agreeing/strongly agreeing they understand the consequences of offending and anti-social behaviour from 85% to 100%; decrease in those 'not sure' from 15% to nil



2. I understand the realities of prison life

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
a) Strongly disagree	0	0	0	0%
b) Disagree	0	0	0	0%
c) Not sure	16	47%	0	0%
d) Agree	14	41%	17	65%
e) Strongly agree	4	12%	9	35%

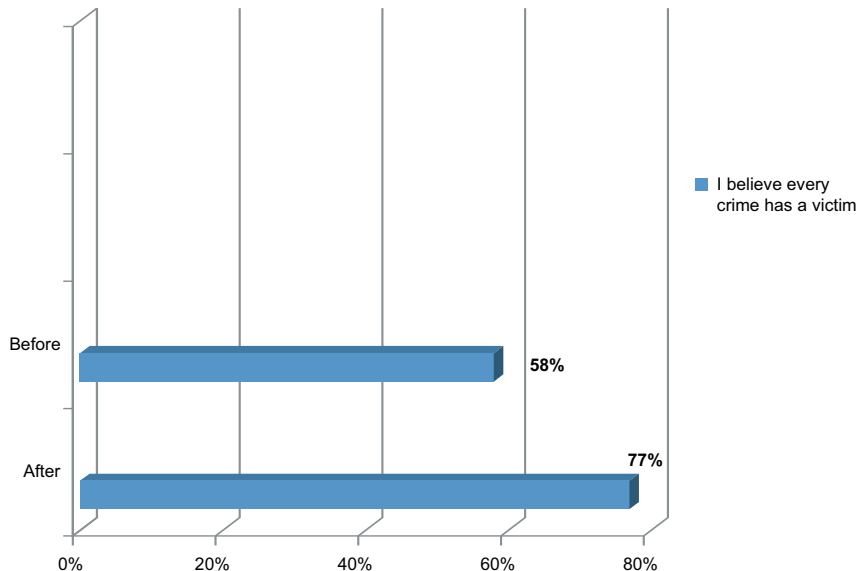
Increase in those agreeing/strongly agreeing they understand the realities of prison life from 53% to 100%; decrease in those 'not sure' from 47% to nil



3. I believe every crime has a victim

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	1	3%	0	0%
b) Disagree	9	25%	0	0%
c) Not sure	5	14%	6	23%
d) Agree	15	42%	15	58%
e) Strongly agree	6	16%	5	19%

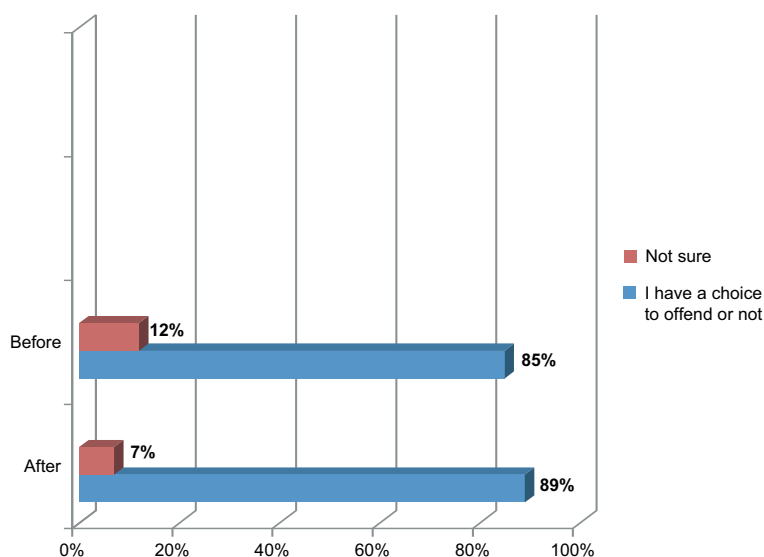
Increase in those agreeing/strongly agreeing they believe every crime has a victim from 58% to 77%; (but note an increase in those 'not sure' from 14% to 23% – this may be a statistical quirk based on sample numbers)



4. I have a choice whether to offend or not

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	1	3%	0	0%
b) Disagree	0	0%	1	3%
c) Not sure	4	12%	2	7%
d) Agree	19	56%	11	41%
e) Strongly agree	10	29%	13	48%

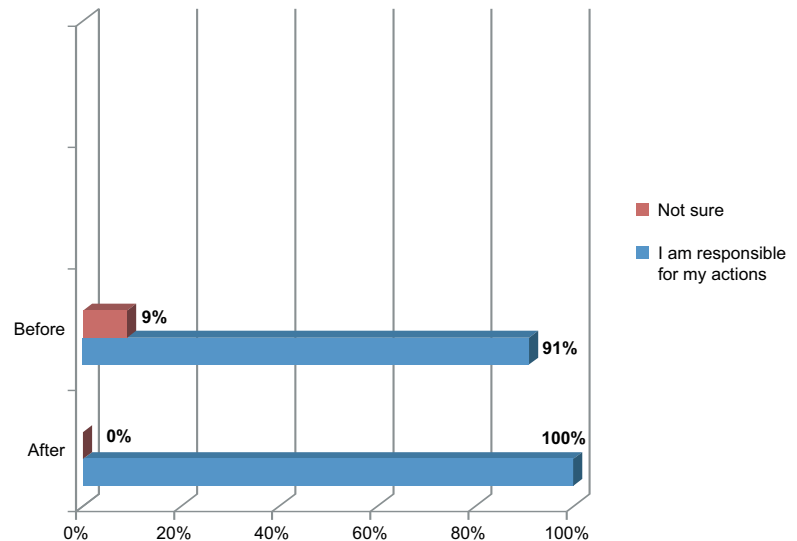
Increase in those agreeing/strongly agreeing that they have a choice to offend or not from 85% to 89%; decrease in those 'not sure' from 12% to 7%



5. I am responsible for my actions and reactions

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	0	0	0	0%
b) Disagree	0	0	0	0%
c) Not sure	3	9%	0	0%
d) Agree	20	61%	9	36%
e) Strongly agree	10	30%	16	64%

Increase in those agreeing/strongly agreeing that they are responsible for their actions and reactions from 91% to 100%; decrease in those 'not sure' from 9% to nil



6. I think that it's OK to drink alcohol while you are underage

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	1	3%	Returns n/a	
b) Disagree	6	18%		
c) Not sure	8	24%		
d) Agree	14	42%		
e) Strongly agree	4	12%		

7. I believe it is acceptable to hurt other people because I've been hurt in the past

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	9	27%	Returns n/a	
b) Disagree	13	39%		
c) Not sure	7	21%		
d) Agree	2	6%		
e) Strongly agree	2	6%		

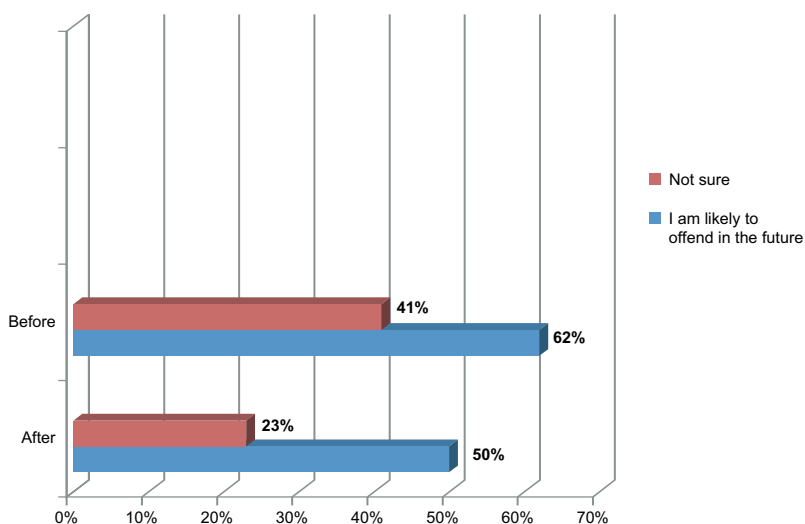
8. I am at risk of committing further offences

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	6	18%	Returns n/a	
b) Disagree	14	42%		
c) Not sure	10	30%		
d) Agree	3	9%		
e) Strongly agree	0	0%		

9. I am likely to offend in the future

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	6	18%	8	31%
b) Disagree	11	32%	8	31%
c) Not sure	14	41%	6	23%
d) Agree	3	9%	4	15%
e) Strongly agree	0	0	0	0%

Increase in those disagreeing/strongly disagreeing that they are likely to offend in the future from 50% to 62% (but note an increase in those agreeing/strongly agreeing they are at risk of committing further offences from 9% to 15%); decrease in those 'not sure' from 41% to 23%



10. If I had some support of some kind I would be less likely to commit further offences

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	4	12%	Returns n/a	
b) Disagree	8	23%		
c) Not sure	13	38%		
d) Agree	6	17%		
e) Strongly agree	3	9%		

11. I think an event like this will help me to look at my offending behaviour

	Pre-visit		Post-visit	
a) Strongly disagree	0	0	Returns n/a	
b) Disagree	1	3%		
c) Not sure	9	26%		
d) Agree	20	59%		
e) Strongly agree	4	12%		

APPENDIX 4

REVISED DRAFT – YOUNG PEOPLE’S QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

1. I know about the consequences of offending and anti-social behaviour

strongly agree agree not sure disagree strongly disagree

2. I understand the realities of prison life

strongly agree agree not sure disagree strongly disagree

3. I believe every crime has a victim

strongly agree agree not sure disagree strongly disagree

4. I have a choice whether to offend or not

strongly agree agree not sure disagree strongly disagree

5. I am responsible for my own actions and reactions

strongly agree agree not sure disagree strongly disagree

6. I think drinking alcohol and taking drugs affects my behaviour

strongly agree agree not sure disagree strongly disagree

7. I think it’s OK to hurt other people, if you’ve been hurt in the past

strongly agree agree not sure disagree strongly disagree

8. I am likely to offend or re-offend in the future

strongly agree agree not sure disagree strongly disagree

9. I think an event like this will help me look at my behaviour

strongly agree agree not sure disagree strongly disagree



Further Information

- If you would like any more information about KeepOut
- If you are a funder and would like to visit the scheme
- If you would like to discuss making a donation, or other ways to support KeepOut.

Please contact James Marlow on 07890 611 838 or email at fundraising@crimediversionscheme.org.uk

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