



Which Factors Determine Whether  
PS Plus Gain an Employment,  
Education or Training Outcome  
for a Beneficiary on PS Plus 2?

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## Factors in Gaining an ETE Outcome for Beneficiaries on the PS Plus 2 project

### Background

PS Plus 2 was an ESF part funded project running in 39 prison establishments and 3 probation areas between September 2004 and March 2007. The aim of PS Plus 2 was to make offenders (Beneficiaries) more employable with the ultimate aim of PS Plus gaining education, training or employment (ETE) outcomes for a Beneficiary on release from the prison establishment or whilst on probation.

Every Beneficiary on the PS Plus 2 project needed assistance with employment or education issues. PS Plus can only work with offenders who can legally work in the UK and have a sentence length of between 21 days and 2 years left to serve on starting the project (due to ESF constraints).

PS Plus worked with 33,002 Beneficiaries and gained employment for 1875 Beneficiaries and education/training for 2850 Beneficiaries on release. In total – PS Plus gained at least one ETE outcome for 4446 Beneficiaries; in some cases a Beneficiary has gained both employment and an education/training course.

This study will look at which factors affect whether a PS Plus Beneficiary gains

- i) employment – “a hard employment outcome”
- ii) education or training – “education” or “a hard education outcome”
- iii) an ETE outcome (either an education or an employment outcome) – “a hard ETE outcome”.

The dataset has been obtained from the PS Plus database CATS (Case Assessment and Tracking System). Personal Beneficiary details, such as addresses, offences, sentence expiry dates etc. are downloaded from LIDS (Local Inmate Data System).

### The Factors

The factors have been split into five categories for analysis; Demographics, Assessment, Needs, Risk and Outcomes. The demographics information is mainly downloaded onto CATS from LIDS. The Beneficiary is assessed to ensure suitability for the project – the Beneficiary’s answers to some key assessment questions have been used in this study. The specific needs of the Beneficiary are calculated from the answers to all of the assessment questions. The Beneficiary’s risk is also recorded on CATS and used in this study. Finally, the outcomes gained by PS Plus are recorded on CATS. The factors are outlined below:

Demographics: Establishment name  
Establishment type (Cat. B/local/closed/open/probation)  
Age (on starting the project – under 20/20s/30s/40s/50s/60+)  
Gender  
Offence (violent/sex or child/drugs/other)

Ethnic Origin<sup>1</sup> (White-British/not White-British)  
 Nationality<sup>2</sup> (United Kingdom/not United Kingdom)  
 NFA (No Fixed Abode on starting the project)  
 Sentence Length (<6 months/<2 years/<4 years/>4 years)  
 Finisher Type<sup>3</sup> (completer/early leaver/end of project finisher)  
 Release Area (London/Scotland, Wales, N. Ireland/North/Midlands/South/  
 unknown)  
 Intervention Hours Spent (<37/<148/<500/<1000/<2000/>2000)

Assessment: Is help needed to keep a job?  
 Are there problems with reading?  
 Are there problems with writing?  
 Are there problems with numbers?  
 Is the Beneficiary possibly dyslexic?  
 Is there accommodation available on release?  
 Does the Beneficiary consider him/herself disabled?  
 Is there an alcohol problem?  
 Is there a drugs problem?

Needs <sup>4</sup> :	Housing Employment Health Education Finance Relationship Drugs Alcohol Behaviour Life	Risk <sup>5</sup> :	Schedule 1 offender Sex offender Risk to Self Risk to Children Risk to Public Risk to Adults Risk to Staff Risk to Other Prisoners <sup>6</sup>
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Outcomes: Accommodation (secured/rent arrears addressed/homeless interview etc)  
 Advice (on disclosure/IAG/debt management etc)  
 BAF (Beneficiary Access Fund)  
 Education (ECDL/qualifications gained/FE interview etc)  
 Employment (CV/Government Employment Programmes/Work Experience etc)  
 Motivation (FOR/Other Programmes etc)

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1. Due to many small subsets of different ethnic origins, for more effective calculation it was decided to have 2 groups – White-British (81% of the population) and Ethnic Minority Groups (19% of the population).  
 2. Similar to the point made above, for more effective calculation it was decided to have 2 groups – United Kingdom (84% of the population) and Nationality Minority Groups (16% of the population).  
 3. A Beneficiary can either be a completer i.e. when the Beneficiary's sentence or probation order has expired (i.e. the Beneficiary is released from the prison establishment/no longer attending the probation office), be an early leaver (due to a number of reason including transferring to a prison establishment which does not deliver PS Plus) or finish at the end of the project – where the Beneficiary's sentence has not yet expired, but the project has finished.  
 4. In the dataset, needs can be binomial – there is either a need for intervention in each group, or not. If there is, then a score is attached which determines the extent of the need (the higher the score, the greater the need).  
 5. Risk is mainly obtained from OASys – Offender Assessment System, but is also gained from local sources.  
 6. Not applicable for Beneficiaries in probation areas.

## DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

### Which demographic factors affect whether a Beneficiary gains an education, training or employment outcome?

#### Employment

There is statistical evidence to show that the following demographic factors affect whether or not a Beneficiary gains an employment outcome:

Establishment	Sentence Length
Establishment type	Finisher Type
Offence	Release Area
Nationality	Intervention Hours Spent

There is no statistical evidence to show that a Beneficiary's age, gender, ethnic origin or fixed abode status determines whether a Beneficiary gained employment.

Dependant on the establishment, between 1% and 14% of Beneficiaries have gained employment by the end of the PS Plus project. Beneficiaries in open establishments are nearly 2 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries in closed, local or Cat. B establishments. Similarly, the likelihood of a Beneficiary gaining an employment outcome differs depending on the intended release area – Beneficiaries intending to live outside of London are over 2 times more likely to find employment than Beneficiaries intending to live in London on release.

Beneficiaries who have committed a violent or drugs offence are 1.4 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries who committed a sex/child offence. Beneficiaries whose nationality is not recorded as United Kingdom are 1.9 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries whose nationality is United Kingdom.

Figure 1 shows that the longer the sentence length, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.

Figure 1: PS Plus 2 Beneficiaries gaining an Employment Outcome by Sentence Length

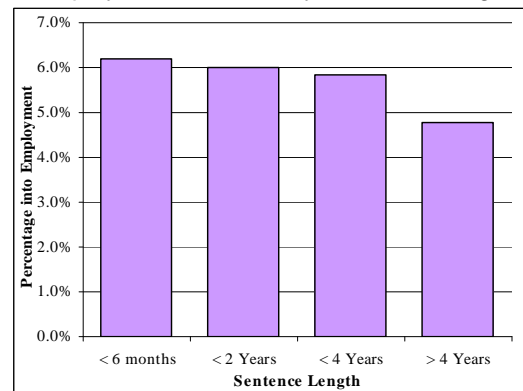


Figure 2: PS Plus 2 Beneficiaries gaining an Employment Outcome by Intervention Hours Spent

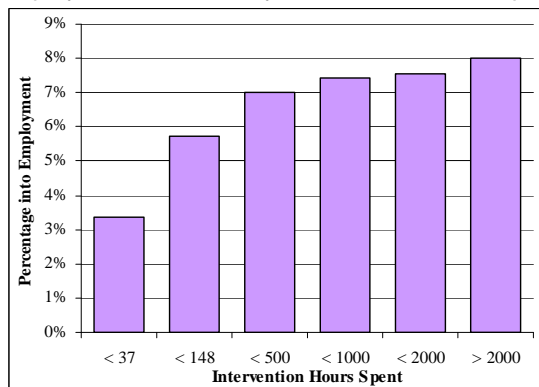


Figure 2 shows that the more intervention hours accrued by a Beneficiary, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining employment.

Beneficiaries who complete the project when their sentence expires are 6 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries who leave the project early. Beneficiaries who complete the project are also over 2 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries who finish the project when the project finishes.

Education

There is statistical evidence to show that the following demographic factors affect whether or not a Beneficiary gains an education outcome:

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Establishment      | Sentence Length          |
| Establishment type | Finisher Type            |
| Age                | Release Area             |
| Gender             | Intervention Hours Spent |
| Offence            |                          |

There is no statistical evidence to show that a Beneficiary's nationality, ethnic origin or fixed abode status determines whether a Beneficiary gained an education outcome.

Dependant on the establishment, between 2% and 46% of Beneficiaries have gained an education outcome. Beneficiaries in open establishments and probation areas are nearly 2 times more likely to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries in closed or local establishments and over 3 times more likely than Beneficiaries in Cat. B establishments. The likelihood of a Beneficiary gaining an education outcome differs depending on the intended release area – Beneficiaries intending to live in the North or Midlands are over 2 times more likely to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries intending to live in London.

Beneficiaries aged under 40 are 3 times more likely to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries aged over 60. Female Beneficiaries are 1.5 times more likely to gain an education outcome than male Beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries who have committed a violent or drugs offence are 1.4 times more likely to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries who committed a sex or child offence.

Figure 3 shows that the longer the sentence length, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an education outcome.

Figure 3: PS Plus 2 Beneficiaries gaining an Education Outcome by Sentence Length

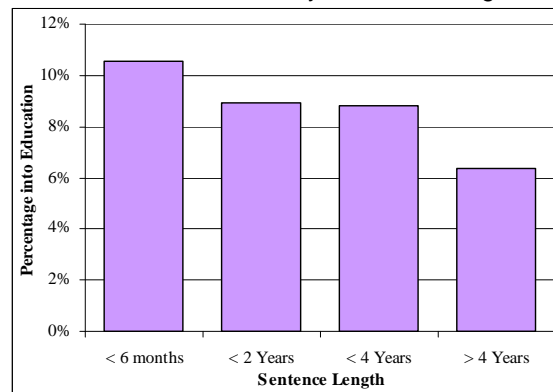


Figure 4: PS Plus 2 Beneficiaries gaining an Education Outcome by Intervention Hours Spent

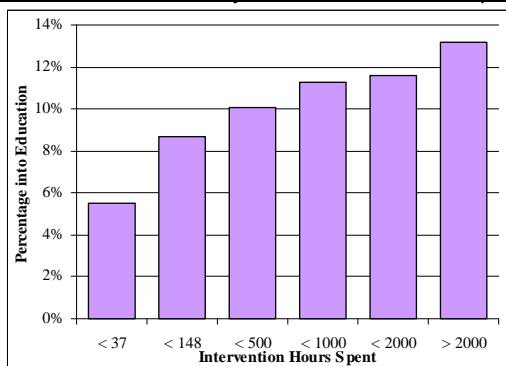


Figure 4 shows that the more intervention hours accrued by a Beneficiary, the greater the likelihood of the Beneficiary gaining an education outcome.

Beneficiaries who complete the project when their sentence expires are over 13 times more likely to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries who leave the project early. Beneficiaries who complete the project are also over 2 times more likely to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries who finish the project when the project finishes.

ETE – either an employment or education outcome

There is statistical evidence to show that the following demographic factors affect whether or not a Beneficiary gains an ETE outcome:

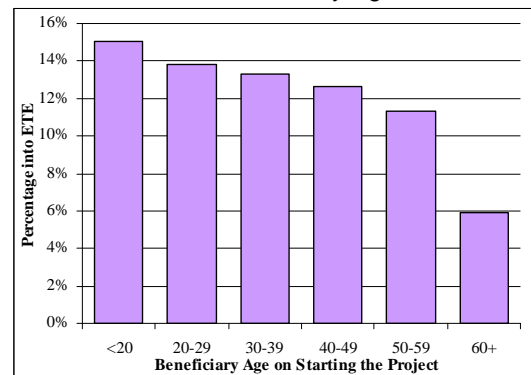
- |                    |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Establishment      | Sentence Length               |
| Establishment type | Finisher Type                 |
| Age                | Release Area                  |
| Gender             | Intervention Hours Spent      |
| Offence            | Nationality and Ethnic origin |

There is no statistical evidence to show that Beneficiary's fixed abode status determines whether a Beneficiary gained an ETE outcome.

Dependant on the establishment, between 5% and 60% of Beneficiaries have gained an ETE outcome by the end of the PS Plus project. Beneficiaries in open establishments and probation areas are nearly 2 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries in closed or local establishments and 4 times more likely than Beneficiaries in Cat. B establishments. The likelihood of a Beneficiary gaining an ETE outcome differs depending on the intended release area – Beneficiaries intending to live in the North or Midlands are over 2 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries intending to live in London.

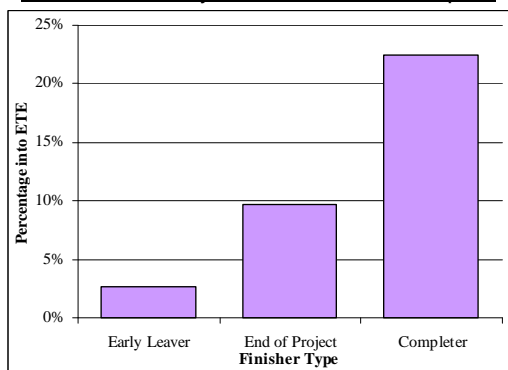
Figure 5 shows that the older the Beneficiary is on starting the project, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.

Figure 5: PS Plus 2 Beneficiaries gaining an ETE Outcome by Age



Female Beneficiaries are 1.4 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than male Beneficiaries. Beneficiaries who have committed a violent or drugs offence are 1.4 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who committed a sex/child offence. The longer the sentence length, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome. The more intervention hours accrued by a Beneficiary, the greater the likelihood of the Beneficiary gaining an ETE outcome.

Figure 6: PS Plus 2 Beneficiaries gaining an ETE Outcome by Intervention Hours Spent



White-British Beneficiaries are 1.2 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who are not White-British. Beneficiaries whose nationality is not United Kingdom are 1.4 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries from the United Kingdom.

Figure 6 shows that Beneficiaries who complete the project when their sentence expires are over 9 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who leave the project early. Beneficiaries who complete the project are also 2.3 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who finish the project when the project finishes.

## INITIAL ASSESSMENT

### Do the answers in the Beneficiary's initial assessment affect whether the Beneficiary gains an education, training or employment outcome?

#### Employment

There is statistical evidence to show that the answers to these questions affect whether or not a Beneficiary gains an employment outcome:

- Is help needed to keep a job?
- Are there problems with reading?
- Are there problems with writing?
- Are there problems with numbers?
- Is there accommodation available on release?
- Does the Beneficiary consider him/her self disabled?
- Is there an alcohol problem?
- Is there a drugs problem?

There is no statistical evidence to show that a Beneficiary without dyslexia is more likely to gain employment than a Beneficiary with dyslexia.

Beneficiaries who stated in the initial assessment that they needed help in keeping a job are nearly 5 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries who did not need help in keeping a job.

Beneficiaries who stated that they had no problems with reading, writing or numbers are 1.3 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries who do have problems with reading, writing or numbers; and 2 times more likely than Beneficiaries who answered "don't know".

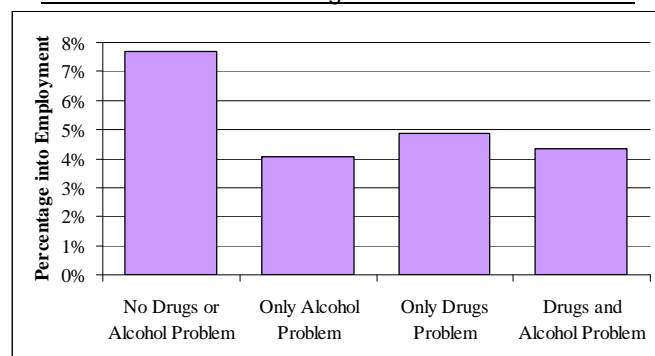
Beneficiaries who stated in the initial assessment that they had accommodation available on release are 2 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries who stated that they did not have accommodation available on release.

Beneficiaries who do not consider themselves disabled are 2 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries who do consider themselves disabled.

Figure 7 shows the percentage of PS Plus Beneficiaries who gained employment with and without drug and/or alcohol problems.

It can be seen that Beneficiaries without a drug or alcohol problem (approximately 8%) are nearly 2 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries either with a drugs or alcohol problem, or both drugs and alcohol problems (between 4% and 5% gaining employment).

Figure 7: PS Plus 2 Beneficiaries gaining an Employment Outcome with/without Drugs and/or Alcohol Problems



## Education

There is statistical evidence to show that the answers to these questions affect whether or not a Beneficiary gains an education outcome:

- Is help needed to keep a job?
- Is there accommodation available on release?
- Is there a drugs problem?

There is no statistical evidence to show that a Beneficiary with problems reading, writing or numbers, with dyslexia, who are disabled or who have an alcohol problem are more or less likely to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries without any of these problems.

Beneficiaries who did not require any help in keeping a job are 1.5 times more likely to gain education than Beneficiaries who did require help in keeping a job.

Beneficiaries who stated during the initial assessment that they had accommodation on release are 1.2 times more likely to gain education than Beneficiaries without accommodation on release.

Beneficiaries without a drug problem are 1.1 times more likely to gain education than Beneficiaries with a drugs problem.

## ETE – either employment or education outcome

There is statistical evidence to show that the answers to these questions affect whether or not a Beneficiary gains an ETE outcome:

- Is help needed to keep a job?
- Are there problems with numbers?
- Is there accommodation available on release?
- Does the Beneficiary consider him/her self disabled?
- Is there an alcohol problem?
- Is there a drugs problem?

There is no statistical evidence to show that a Beneficiary with problems reading or writing or with dyslexia is more or less likely to gain an ETE outcome than a Beneficiary without these issues.

Beneficiaries who stated in the initial assessment that they needed help in keeping a job are 2 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who did not need help in keeping a job.

Beneficiaries who stated that they had no problems with numbers are approximately 1.2 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who do not know if they have problems with numbers and Beneficiaries who do have problems with numbers.

Beneficiaries who stated in the initial assessment that they had accommodation available on release are 1.4 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who stated that they did not have accommodation available on release.



Beneficiaries who do not consider themselves disabled are 1.6 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who do consider themselves disabled.

Beneficiaries without an alcohol problem are 1.2 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with an alcohol problem. Beneficiaries without a drug problem are 1.1 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with a drug problem.

### Interaction between factors

Beneficiaries who do not require help keeping a job are:

- 2 times more likely to require help with accommodation
- 2.5 times more likely to be disabled
- 1.5 times more likely to have alcohol problems
- 1.3 times more likely to have drug problems

than Beneficiaries who do require help with keeping a job.

Beneficiaries who have reading problems are:

- Over 2.4 times more likely to have writing problems
- 1.6 times more likely to be disabled
- 1.4 times more likely to have alcohol issues

than Beneficiaries without a reading problem.

Beneficiaries who have writing problems are:

- 14 times more likely to have problems with numbers
- 1.7 times more likely to be disabled
- 1.4 times more likely to have alcohol issues

than Beneficiaries without a writing problem.

Beneficiaries who have problems with numbers are:

- 2 times more likely to be disabled
- 1.4 times more likely to have alcohol issues

than Beneficiaries without a problem with numbers.

Beneficiaries who have no accommodation on release are:

- 1.5 times more likely to be disabled
- 1.5 times more likely to have alcohol issues
- 1.2 times more likely to have drug issues

than Beneficiaries with accommodation on release.

Beneficiaries who consider themselves as disabled are:

- 1.7 times more likely to have alcohol issues

than Beneficiaries who do not consider themselves as disabled.

Beneficiaries who have alcohol issues are:

- 1.4 times more likely to also have drug issues

than Beneficiaries who do not have alcohol issues.

## NEEDS

### Do the Beneficiary's needs affect whether the Beneficiary gains an education, training or employment outcome?

#### Employment

There is statistical evidence to show that the following needs affect whether or not a Beneficiary gains an employment outcome or not:

- Housing
- Health
- Education
- Relationship
- Drugs

There is no statistical evidence to suggest that a Beneficiary who needs assistance with finance, alcohol, behaviour and life issues is more or less likely to gain an employment outcome than a Beneficiary without these needs.

Beneficiaries with no housing needs are 1.8 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries with housing needs.

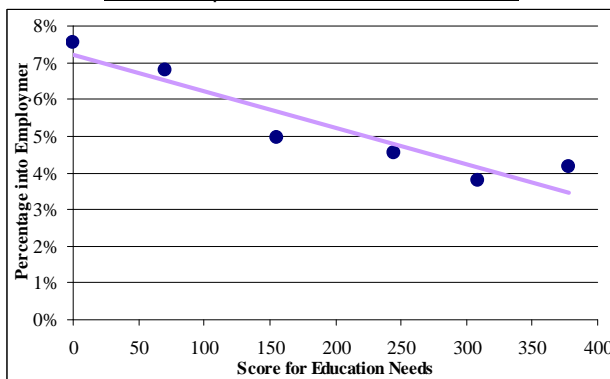
Figure 9 shows that the greater the Beneficiary's need (score) for housing, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.

Beneficiaries with no health needs are 1.5 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries with health needs. Again, the greater the need the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.

Fig 9: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Employment Outcome per Housing Needs Score



Fig 10: Percentage of gaining an Employment Outcome per Education Needs Score



Beneficiaries with no education needs are 1.4 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries with education needs.

Figure 10 again shows that the greater the need (score) for education, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining employment.

Beneficiaries with no relationship needs are 1.7 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries with relationship needs. The greater the need for relationship issues, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.

Beneficiaries with no drug needs are 1.3 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries with drug needs.

Education

There is statistical evidence to show that the following needs affect whether or not a Beneficiary gains an education outcome:

- Employment
- Drugs

There is no statistical evidence to suggest that a Beneficiary who needs assistance with housing, health, finance, relationships, alcohol, behaviour and life issues is more or less likely to gain an education outcome than a Beneficiary without these needs.

Beneficiaries with no employment needs are 1.3 times more likely to gain education than Beneficiaries with employment needs.

Figure 11 shows that the greater the Beneficiary's need for employment, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an education outcome.

Fig 11: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Education Outcome per Employment Needs Score

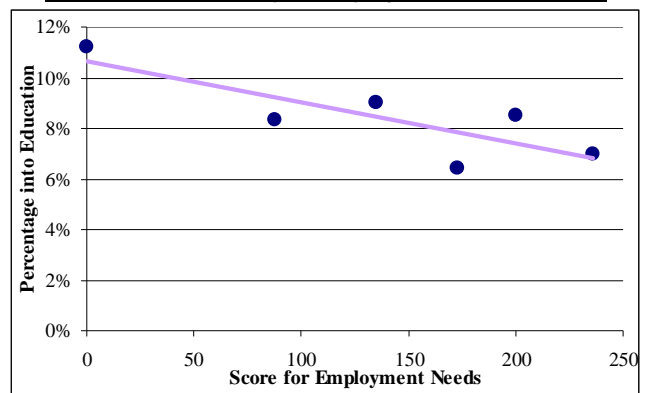
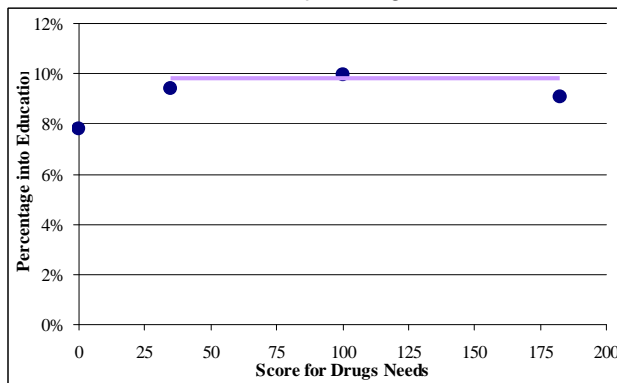


Fig 12: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Education Outcome per Drug Needs Score



Beneficiaries with drug needs are 1.2 times more likely to gain education than Beneficiaries without drug needs.

Figure 12 shows that a Beneficiary with score over 0 for drugs issues is just as likely to gain an education outcome regardless of how high or low the score (the severity of the need) for drugs needs is – approximately 10%.

ETE – either employment or education outcome

There is statistical evidence to show that the following needs affect whether or not a Beneficiary gains an ETE outcome:

- Housing
- Health
- Relationship

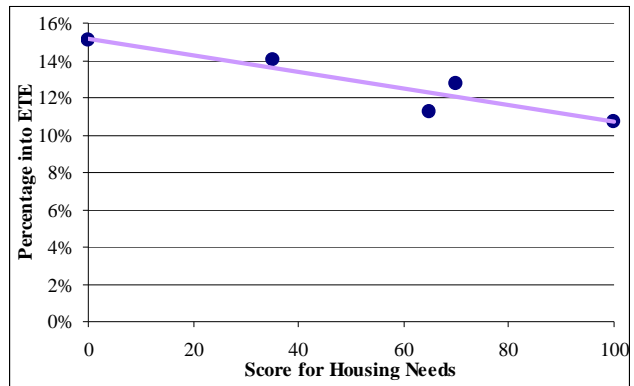
There is no statistical evidence to suggest that a Beneficiary who needs assistance with finance, drugs, alcohol, behaviour and life issues is more or less likely to gain an ETE outcome than a Beneficiary without these needs.

Beneficiaries with no housing needs are 1.3 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with housing needs.

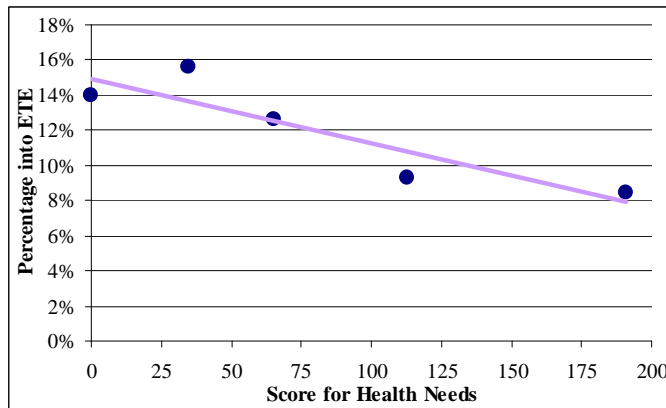
Figure 13 shows that the greater the Beneficiary's need (score) for housing, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.

Beneficiaries with no relationship needs are 1.2 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with relationship needs. Again, the greater the need the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.

**Fig 13: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an ETE Outcome per Housing Needs Score**



**Fig 14: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an ETE Outcome per Health Needs Score**



Beneficiaries with no health needs are 1.2 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with health needs.

Figure 14 again shows that the greater the need (score) for health issues, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.

**Interaction between factors**

Beneficiaries who need help with housing issues are:

- 1.5 times more likely to need help with health issues
- 3 times more likely to need help with relationship issues
- 1.4 times more likely to need help with drugs issues

than Beneficiaries who do not need help with housing issues.

Beneficiaries who do not need help with housing issues are 1.2 times more likely to not need help with education issues than Beneficiaries with housing issues.

Beneficiaries who need help with education issues are:

- 1.8 times more likely to need help with relationship issues
- 1.2 times more likely to need help with drugs issues

than Beneficiaries who do not need help with education issues.

Beneficiaries who do not need help with education issues are 1.3 times more likely to not need help with health issues than Beneficiaries with education issues.

Beneficiaries who need help with education issues are:

- 1.2 times more likely to need help with relationship issues
  - 1.4 times more likely to need help with drugs issues
- than Beneficiaries who do not need help with education issues.

Beneficiaries who need help with relationship issues are:

- 1.4 times more likely to need help with drugs issues
- than Beneficiaries who do not need help with relationship issues.

## RISK

### Does the Beneficiary's risk level affect whether the Beneficiary gains an education, training or employment outcome?

#### Employment

There is statistical evidence to show that the following areas of risk affect whether or not a Beneficiary gains an employment outcome:

- Risk to children
- Risk to public
- Risk to adults
- Risk to staff

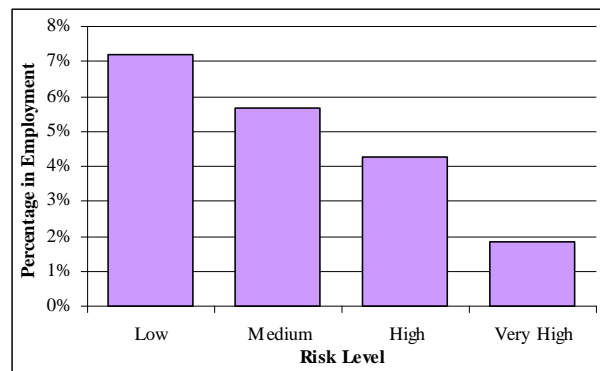
There is no statistical evidence to suggest that a Beneficiary's risk to themselves or other prisoners, or if the Beneficiary is a Schedule 1 or sex offender determines whether a Beneficiary gains an employment outcome.

Beneficiaries with low risk to children are approximately 1.7 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries with high or very high risk to children. The more severe the Beneficiary's risk to children, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.

Figure 15 shows that the more severe the Beneficiary's risk to the public, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.

Beneficiaries with a low risk to the public are nearly 4 times more likely to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries with a very high risk to the public.

Fig 15: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Employment Outcome per Risk to Public



Beneficiaries with low risk to adults are approximately 2 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries with high risk and 6 times more likely to gain employment than Beneficiaries with very high risk to adults. The more severe the Beneficiary's risk to adults, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.

Fig 16: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Employment Outcome per Risk to Staff

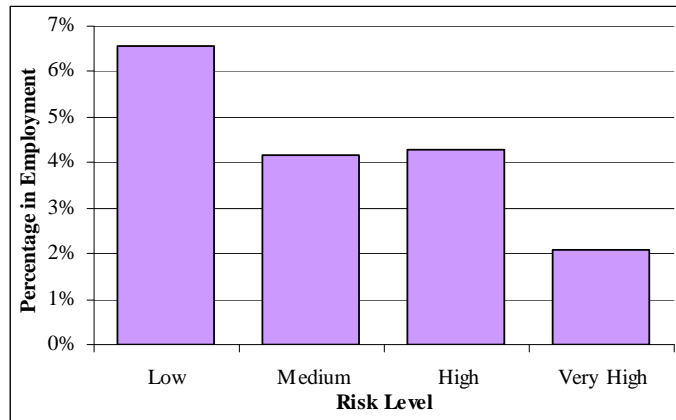


Figure 16 shows that the more severe the Beneficiary’s risk to staff, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an Employment outcome. However, Beneficiaries with medium and high risk to staff have approximately the same likelihood of gaining an employment outcome.

Beneficiaries with a low risk to staff are over 4 times more likely to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries with very high risk to the staff. Beneficiaries with medium or high risk are approximately 2 times more likely to gain an employment outcome.

Education

There is statistical evidence to show that the following areas of risk affect whether or not a Beneficiary gains an education outcome:

- Schedule 1 offender
- Sex offender
- Risk to children
- Risk to public

There is no statistical evidence to suggest that a Beneficiary’s risk to themselves, adults, staff or other prisoners determines whether a Beneficiary gains an education outcome.

Beneficiaries who are not sex offenders are 1.3 times more likely to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries who are sex offenders.

Beneficiaries who are not Schedule 1 offenders are 1.7 times more likely to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries who are Schedule 1 offenders.

Figure 17 shows that the more severe the Beneficiary’s risk to children, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an education outcome.

Beneficiaries with low risk to children are over 4 times more likely to gain education than Beneficiaries with very high risk; and 1.7 times more likely than Beneficiaries with a high risk to children.

Fig 17: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Education Outcome per Risk to Children

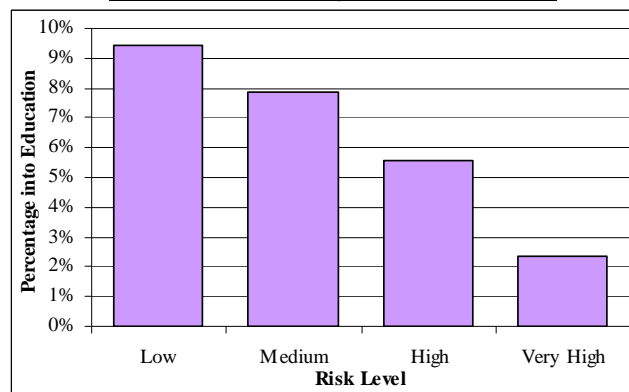


Fig 18: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Education Outcome per Risk to the Public

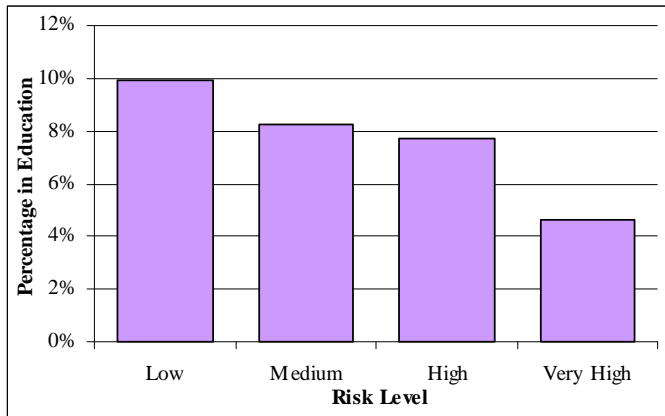


Figure 18 shows that the more severe the Beneficiary’s risk to the public, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an education outcome. However, Beneficiaries with medium and high risk to staff have approximately the same likelihood of gaining an education outcome.

Beneficiaries with low risk to the public are over 2 times more likely to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries with very high risk to the public. Beneficiaries with medium or high risk are approximately 1.3 times more likely to gain education than Beneficiaries with very high risk to the public.

ETE – either employment or education outcome

There is statistical evidence to show that the following areas of risk affect whether or not a Beneficiary gains an ETE outcome:

- Sex offender
- Risk to children
- Risk to public
- Risk to adults

There is no statistical evidence to suggest that a Beneficiary’s risk to themselves, staff or other prisoners, or if a Beneficiary is a Schedule 1 offender determines whether a Beneficiary gains an ETE outcome.

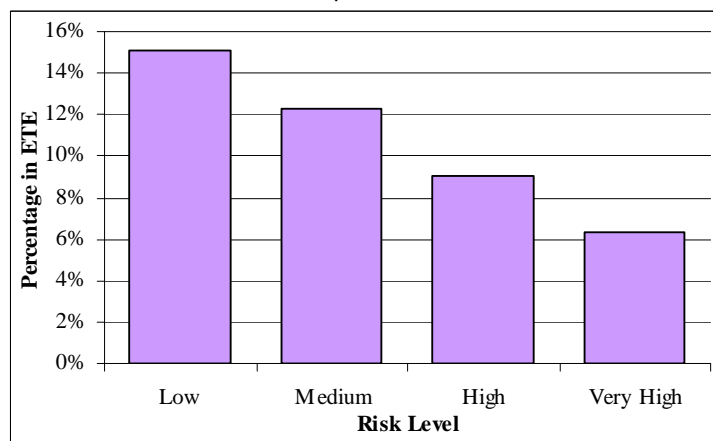
Beneficiaries who are not sex offenders are 1.4 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who are sex offenders.

Figure 19 shows that the more severe the Beneficiary’s risk to children, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.

Beneficiaries with low risk to children are 2.4 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with very high risk; 1.7 times more likely than Beneficiaries with high risk and 1.2 times more than Beneficiaries with medium risk to children.

The more severe a Beneficiary’s risk to children, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.

Fig 19: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an ETE Outcome per Risk to Children



Beneficiaries with low risk to the public are approximately 2.5 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with very high risk. The more severe a Beneficiary's risk to the public, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.

Fig 20: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining ETE per Risk to Adults

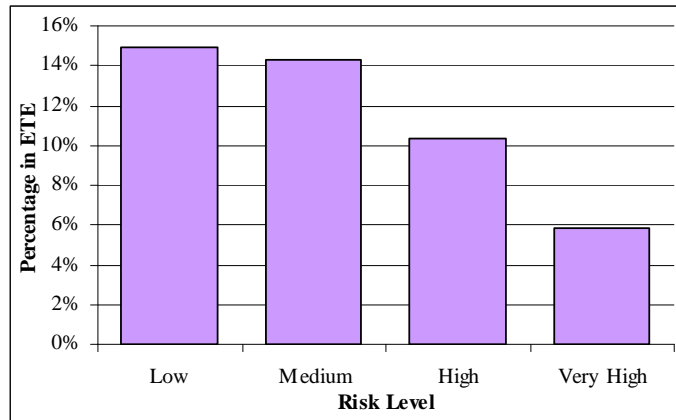


Figure 20 shows that the more severe a Beneficiary's risk to adults, the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome. However, Beneficiaries with low and medium risk to adults have approximately the same likelihood of gaining an ETE outcome.

Beneficiaries with low or medium risk to adults are approximately 2.5 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with very high risk to adults. Beneficiaries with high risk are 1.4 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than low or medium risk Beneficiaries.

### Interaction between factors

Beneficiaries who are Schedule 1 Offenders are:

- 41 times more likely to be sex offenders
- 5 times more likely to be medium risk, 23 times more likely to be high risk and 16 times more likely to be very high risk to children
- 1.4 times more likely to be high risk and 2 times more likely to be very high risk to the public

than Beneficiaries who are not Schedule 1 Offenders.

Beneficiaries who are not Schedule 1 Offenders are 3 times more likely to be low risk to children and 1.5 times more likely to be medium risk to the public than Beneficiaries who are Schedule 1 Offenders.

Beneficiaries who are sex offenders are:

- 5 times more likely to be medium risk, 19 times more likely to be high risk and 14 times more likely to be very high risk to children
- 1.5 times more likely to be high risk and 2.7 times more likely to be very high risk to the public
- 1.5 times more likely to be high risk or very high risk to adults
- 2 times more likely to be high risk to staff

than Beneficiaries who are not sex offenders.

Beneficiaries who are not sex offenders are 3 times more likely to be low risk to children, 1.7 times more likely to be medium risk to the public and 2.2 times more likely to be very high risk to staff than Beneficiaries who are sex offenders.



Risk to themselves:

- The majority of Beneficiaries with low, medium and high risk to themselves are low risk to children, adults and prisoners
- The majority of Beneficiaries who are low risk to themselves are also low risk to the public. Similarly, the majority of Beneficiaries who are medium risk and very high risk to themselves are of equal risk to the public
- Beneficiaries who are very high risk to themselves are at least 20 times more likely to be very high risk to children, the public, adults, staff and prisoners than Beneficiaries who are low, medium or high risk to themselves.

Risk to children:

- The majority of Beneficiaries with low, medium and high risk to children are low risk to adults, staff and prisoners
- The majority of Beneficiaries with low, medium and very high risk to children are low, medium and very high risk to the public respectively. The majority of those who are high risk to children are low risk to the public
- Beneficiaries who are very high risk to children are at least 50 times more likely to be very high risk to the public, adults, staff and prisoners than Beneficiaries who are low, medium or high risk to children.

Risk to the public:

- The majority of Beneficiaries with low, medium and high risk to the public are low risk to adults, staff and prisoners
- Beneficiaries who are very high risk to the public are at least 50 times more likely to be very high risk to adults, staff and prisoners than Beneficiaries who are low, medium or high risk to the public.

Risk to adults:

- The majority of Beneficiaries with low, medium and high risk to adults are low risk to staff and prisoners
- Beneficiaries who are very high risk to adults are at approximately 370 times more likely to be very high risk to staff and prisoners than Beneficiaries who are low, medium or high risk to adults.

Risk to staff:

- The majority of Beneficiaries with low and medium risk to staff are low risk to prisoners
- Beneficiaries who are very high risk to staff are at approximately 125 times more likely to be very high risk to prisoners than Beneficiaries who are low, medium or high risk to staff

## SOFT OUTCOMES

### Do the soft outcomes gained by a Beneficiary affect whether the Beneficiary gains an education, training or employment outcome?

#### Employment

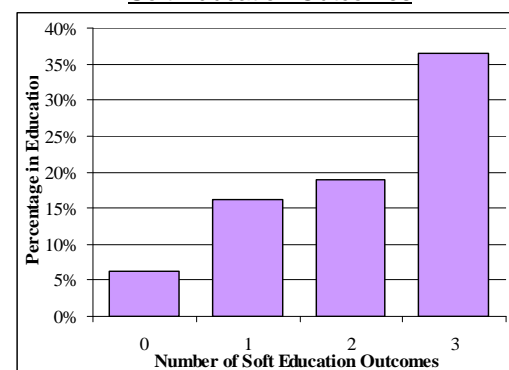
There is statistical evidence to show that gaining a soft outcome in any area increases the probability of a Beneficiary gaining a hard employment outcome. Beneficiaries with 1 or more soft outcomes are 3 times more likely to gain a hard employment outcome than Beneficiaries with no soft outcomes.

Beneficiaries who have gained an accommodation outcome are 2 times more likely to gain a hard employment outcome than Beneficiaries who did not. However, there is no evidence to show that the more accommodation outcomes gained the higher the probability of gaining a hard employment outcome.

Beneficiaries who have gained an advice outcome are 1.6 times more likely to gain a hard employment outcome than Beneficiaries who have not gained an advice outcome. Again there is no evidence to show that having 1 or 2 advice outcomes increase the probability of gaining a hard employment outcome.

Beneficiaries who have gained a soft education outcome are 1.9 times more likely to gain a hard employment outcome than Beneficiaries who have not gained a soft education outcome. Figure 21 shows that the more soft education outcomes gained, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining a hard employment outcome.

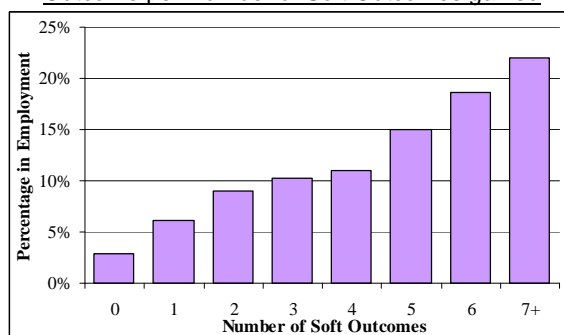
Fig 21: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Employment Outcome per Number of Soft Education Outcomes



Beneficiaries who have gained a BAF (Beneficiary Access Fund) outcome are 4.3 times more likely to gain a hard employment outcome than Beneficiaries who have not gained a BAF outcome.

Beneficiaries who have gained a soft employment outcome are 2.5 times more likely to gain a hard employment outcome than Beneficiaries with no soft employment outcomes. The more soft employment outcomes, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining a hard employment outcome.

Fig 22: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Employment Outcome per Number of Soft Outcomes gained



Beneficiaries who have attended a motivational course are 1.8 times more likely to gain a hard employment outcome than Beneficiaries who have not attended a motivational course.

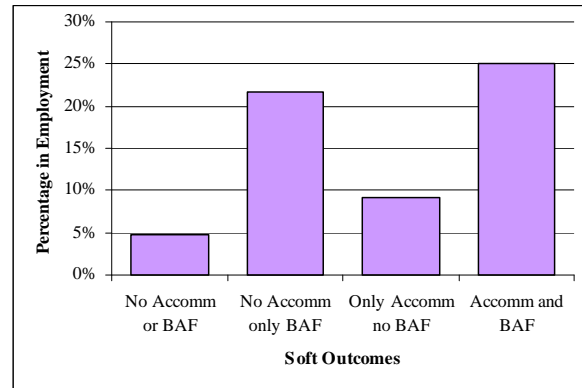
Figure 22 shows that the more soft outcomes (of any type) gained, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining a hard employment outcome. Beneficiaries with at least 1 soft outcome are at least 2 times more likely of gaining a hard employment than a Beneficiary with no soft outcomes.

Further investigation of these variables has shown dependencies and interactions between some of the variables and the likelihood of a Beneficiary gaining a hard employment outcome:

Beneficiaries who have gained a BAF outcome are over 3 times more likely to gain a hard employment outcome regardless of whether they gained a soft employment, motivation or accommodation outcome. Fig 23 shows the interaction between accommodation and BAF outcomes.

Similarly, Beneficiaries who gained a soft employment outcome are over 1.6 more likely to gain a hard employment outcome regardless of whether they gained an advice outcome.

**Fig 23: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Employment Outcome per Combination of Accommodation and BAF Outcomes gained**



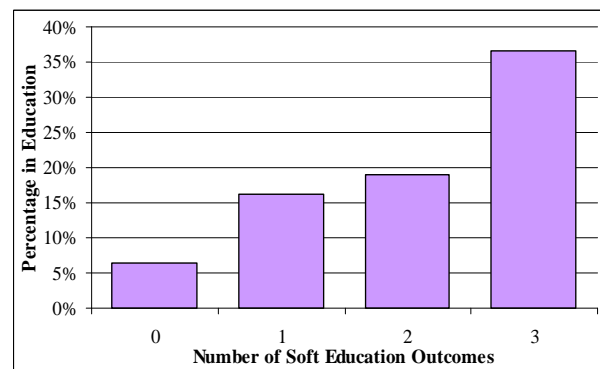
### Education

There is statistical evidence to show that gaining a soft outcome in any area increases the probability of the Beneficiary gaining a hard education outcome. Beneficiaries with 1 or more soft outcomes are over 6 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome than Beneficiaries with no soft outcomes.

Beneficiaries who have gained an accommodation outcome are 2.5 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome than Beneficiaries who did not. There is also evidence to show that the more accommodation outcomes gained, the higher the probability of gaining a hard education outcome.

Beneficiaries who have gained an advice outcome are 2.2 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome than Beneficiaries who have not gained an advice outcome. There is evidence to show that Beneficiaries with 2 advice outcomes are 1.5 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome than Beneficiaries with 1 advice outcome.

**Fig 24: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Education Outcome per Number of Soft Education Outcomes**

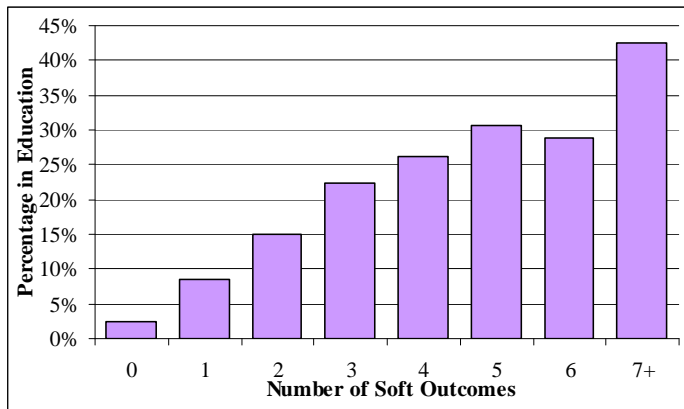


Beneficiaries who have gained a soft education outcome are 2.8 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome than Beneficiaries who have not gained a soft education outcome. Figure 24 shows that the more soft education outcomes gained, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining a hard education outcome.

Beneficiaries who have gained a BAF outcome are 7.7 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome than Beneficiaries who have not gained a BAF outcome.

Beneficiaries who have gained a soft employment outcome are 3.7 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome than Beneficiaries with no soft employment outcomes. The more soft employment outcomes, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining a hard education outcome.

**Fig 25: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Education Outcome per Number of Soft Outcomes Gained**



Further investigation of these variables has shown dependencies and interactions between some of the variables and the likelihood of a Beneficiary gaining a hard education outcome:

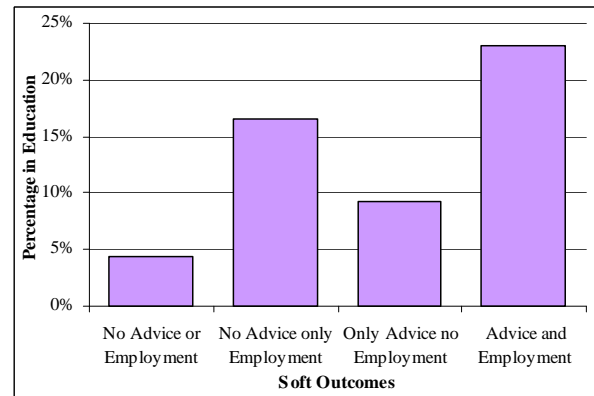
Beneficiaries who have gained a BAF outcome are over 3 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome regardless of gaining any other soft outcome.

Similarly, Beneficiaries who gained a soft employment outcome are over 2.5 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome regardless of whether they gained an advice outcome or not. This is graphically shown in Figure 26.

Beneficiaries who have attended a motivational course are 1.7 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome than Beneficiaries who have not attended a motivational course.

Figure 25 shows that the more soft outcomes (of any type) gained, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining a hard employment outcome. Beneficiaries with at least 1 soft outcome are at least 2 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome than Beneficiaries with no soft outcomes.

**Fig 26: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Education Outcome per Combination of Advice and Employment Outcomes gained**



**Fig 27: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an Education Outcome per Combination of Advice and Employment Outcomes gained**

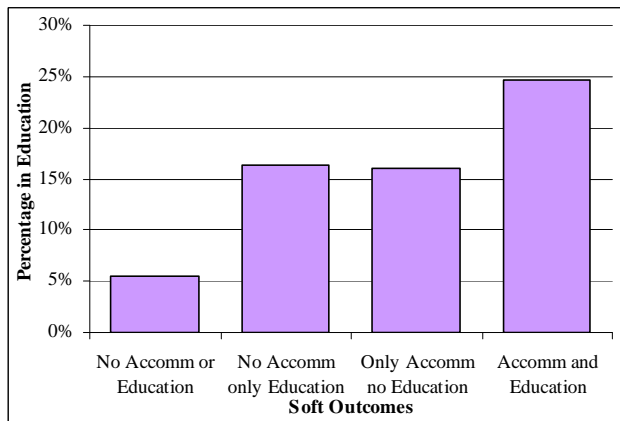


Figure 27 shows that Beneficiaries who gained a soft education outcome are just as likely to gain a hard education outcome as Beneficiaries who gained an accommodation outcome. Beneficiaries with either an accommodation or a soft education outcome are 3 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome than Beneficiaries without these soft outcomes. Beneficiaries with both accommodation and soft education outcomes are 4.5 times more likely to gain a hard education outcome than Beneficiaries without these soft outcomes.

Beneficiaries with either an accommodation or advice outcome are over 2 times more likely to gain education than Beneficiaries without either of these outcomes.

ETE – either employment or education outcome

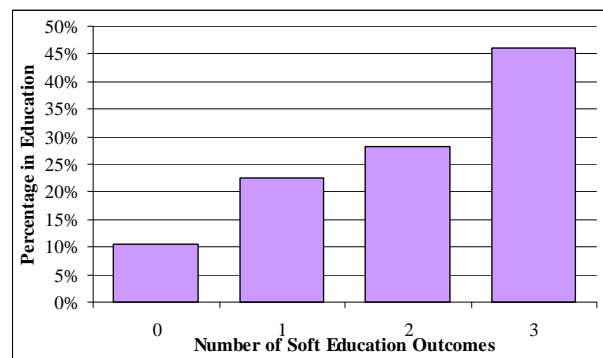
There is statistical evidence to show that the gaining of a soft outcome in any area increases the probability of a Beneficiary gaining an ETE outcome. Beneficiaries with 1 or more soft outcomes are over 2 times more likely to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with no soft outcomes.

Beneficiaries who have gained an accommodation outcome are 2.2 times more likely to gain a hard ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who did not. There is also evidence to show that the more accommodation outcomes gained, the higher the probability of gaining a hard ETE outcome.

Beneficiaries who have gained an advice outcome are 1.9 times more likely to gain a hard ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who have not gained an advice outcome. There is evidence to show that Beneficiaries with 2 advice outcomes are 1.3 times more likely to gain a hard an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with 1 advice outcome.

Beneficiaries who have gained a soft education outcome are 2.3 times more likely to gain a hard ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who have not gained a soft education outcome. Figure 28 shows that the more soft education outcomes gained, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining a hard ETE outcome.

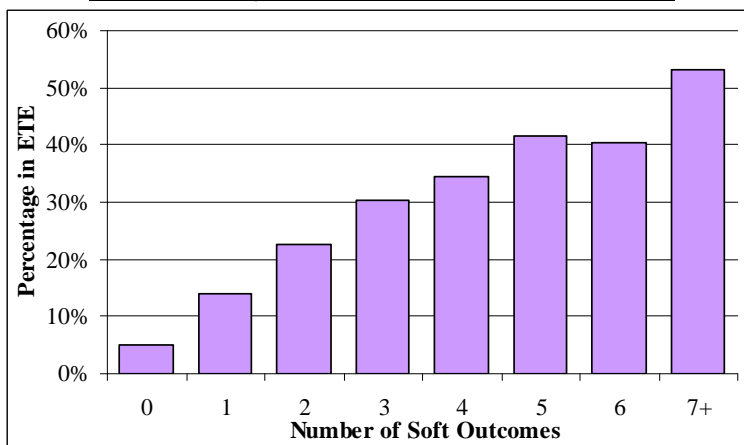
Fig 28: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an ETE Outcome per Number of Soft Education Outcomes



Beneficiaries who have gained a BAF outcome are 5.9 times more likely to gain a hard ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who have not gained a BAF outcome.

Beneficiaries who have gained a soft employment outcome are 2.3 times more likely to gain a hard ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with no soft employment outcomes. The more soft employment outcomes, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining a hard ETE outcome.

Fig 29: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an ETE Outcome per Number of Soft Outcomes Gained



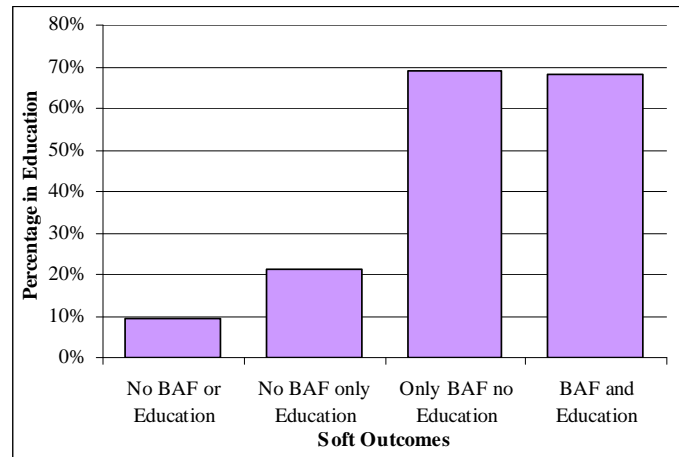
Beneficiaries who have attended a motivational course are 1.7 times more likely to gain a hard ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who have not attended a motivational course.

Figure 29 shows that the more soft outcomes gained, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining a hard ETE outcome. Beneficiaries with at least 1 soft outcome are at least 2 times more likely to gain a hard ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with no soft outcomes.

Further investigation of these variables has shown dependencies and interactions between some of the variables and the likelihood of a Beneficiary gaining a hard ETE outcome:

Beneficiaries who have gained a BAF outcome are over 3 times more likely to gain a hard ETE outcome regardless of gaining any other soft outcome. Fig 30 shows that regardless of gaining a soft education outcome, approximately 70% of Beneficiaries with a BAF outcome have gained a hard ETE outcome. It is noted that Beneficiaries without a BAF outcome, but with a soft education outcome are over 2 times more likely to gain a hard ETE outcome than Beneficiaries with no BAF or soft education outcomes.

**Fig 30: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an ETE Outcome per Combination of BAF Outcome and Soft Education Outcomes gained**



Similarly, Beneficiaries who gained a soft employment outcome are over 2 times more likely to gain a hard ETE outcome regardless of whether they gained an advice outcome or not.

**Fig 31: Percentage of Beneficiaries gaining an ETE Outcome per Combination of Accommodation and Soft Education Outcomes gained**

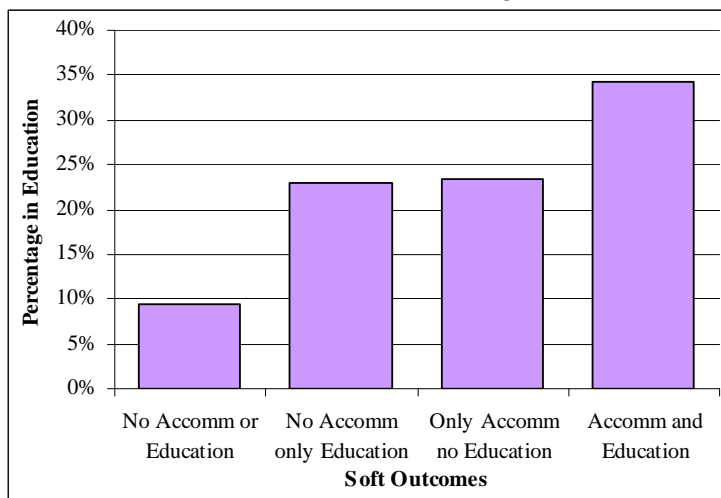


Fig 31 shows that the likelihood of gaining a hard ETE outcome when gaining either a soft education or an accommodation outcome is approximately the same – 23%. Beneficiaries who have gained either soft education or an accommodation outcome are 2.5 times more likely to gain a hard ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who have not gained either of these outcomes.

Beneficiaries who have gained both a soft education and an accommodation outcome are 3.6 times more likely to gain a hard ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who have not gained either of these outcomes.

The relationship between soft employment and accommodation outcomes is very similar to the relationship between soft education and accommodation outcomes.

### Interaction between factors

Beneficiaries who have gained at least 1 accommodation outcome are:

- 1.8 times more likely to have at least 1 advice outcome
- 1.8 times more likely to have a BAF outcome
- 1.6 times more likely to have at least 1 soft education outcome
- 2.2 times more likely to have at least 1 soft employment outcome
- 2.2 times more likely to have at least 1 motivation outcome

than Beneficiaries who did not gain any accommodation outcomes.

Beneficiaries who have gained at least 1 advice outcome are:

- 2.2 times more likely to have a BAF outcome
- 1.8 times more likely to have at least 1 soft education outcome
- 2.1 times more likely to have at least 1 soft employment outcome
- 2.3 times more likely to have at least 1 motivation outcome

than Beneficiaries who did not gain any advice outcomes.

Beneficiaries who have gained a BAF outcome are:

- 2.5 times more likely to have at least 1 soft education outcome
- 1.9 times more likely to have at least 1 soft employment outcome
- 4 times more likely to have at least 1 motivation outcome

than Beneficiaries who did not gain a BAF outcome.

Beneficiaries who have gained at least 1 soft education outcome are:

- 1.7 times more likely to have at least 1 soft employment outcome
- 3 times more likely to have at least 1 motivation outcome

than Beneficiaries who did not gain any soft education outcomes.

Beneficiaries who have gained at least 1 soft employment outcomes are:

- 3 times more likely to have at least 1 motivation outcome

than Beneficiaries who did not gain any soft employment outcomes.

### Summary

In this report, different factors have been explored to see which factors increase the likelihood of a Beneficiary gaining an employment, education/training or ETE outcome. The following has been found:

#### Demographics

Every prison establishment is different, in terms of age, ethnic origin, offence, nationality and sentence length of its Beneficiaries – as well as the Beneficiaries' intended release areas and number of intervention hours spent. As a result, the likelihood of a Beneficiary gaining an employment, education or training or ETE outcome varies dramatically across the PS Plus establishments.

#### Employment:

There is no statistical evidence to show that a Beneficiary's age, gender or ethnic origin determines whether PS Plus gain an employment outcome for the Beneficiary. Similarly, Beneficiaries who have no fixed abode on starting the project are no more or less likely to gain an employment outcome from PS Plus.

- Beneficiaries in **open** establishments are **nearly 2 times more likely** to have an employment outcome than Beneficiaries in **closed, local or Cat. B** establishments.
- Beneficiaries who intend to **live outside of London** on release are **over 2 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries intending to **live in London**.
- Beneficiaries who have committed a **violent or drugs offence** are **1.4 times more likely** to have an employment outcome than Beneficiaries who committed a **sex/child offence**.
- Beneficiaries who stated that their **nationality is not United Kingdom** are **1.9 times more likely** to gain employment than Beneficiaries whose nationality is **United Kingdom**.
- Beneficiaries who are on the project up to their sentence/probation expiry date – **completers** – are **6 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries who **early leave** and **2 times more likely** than Beneficiaries who **finish the project when the project ends**.
- The **shorter** the **Beneficiary's sentence**, the **greater the likelihood** of gaining an employment outcome.
- The **more intervention hours spent**, the **greater the likelihood** of gaining an employment outcome.

#### Education:

There is no statistical evidence to show that nationality or ethnic origin determines whether PS Plus gain an education outcome for the Beneficiary. Beneficiaries who have no fixed abode on starting the project are no more or less likely to gain an education outcome from PS Plus.

- Beneficiaries in **open** establishments and **probation areas** are nearly **2 times more likely** to have an education outcome than Beneficiaries in **closed, local or cat. B** establishments.
- Beneficiaries who intend to in the **North or Midlands** on release are **over 2 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries intending to **live in London**.
- Beneficiaries who have committed a **violent or drugs offence** are **1.4 times more likely** to have an education outcome than Beneficiaries who committed a **sex/child offence**.
- **Female** Beneficiaries are **1.5 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than **males**.
- Beneficiaries **under the age of 40** are **3 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries **over 60**.
- Beneficiaries who are on the project up to their sentence/probation expiry date – **completers**, are over **13 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries who **early leave** and **2 times more likely** than Beneficiaries who **finish the project as the project ends**.
- The **shorter** the **Beneficiary's sentence**, the **greater the likelihood** of gaining an education outcome.



- The **more intervention hours spent**, the **greater the likelihood** of gaining an education outcome.

ETE – either an employment or an education outcome:

Beneficiaries who have no fixed abode on starting the project are no more or less likely to gain an ETE outcome from PS Plus.

- Beneficiaries in **open** establishments and **probation areas** are **nearly 2 times more likely** to have an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries in **closed, local** and **4 times more likely** than Beneficiaries in **cat. B** establishments.
- Beneficiaries who intend to live in the **North or Midlands** on release are **over 2 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries intending to **live in London**.
- Beneficiaries who have committed a **violent or drugs offence** are **1.4 times more likely** to have an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who committed a **sex/child offence**.
- **Female** Beneficiaries are **1.4 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than **males**.
- The **older** the Beneficiary is, the **less likely** the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.
- The **shorter** the **Beneficiary's sentence**, the **greater the likelihood** of gaining an ETE outcome.
- The **more intervention hours spent**, the **greater the likelihood** of gaining an ETE outcome.
- Beneficiaries who are on the project up to their sentence/probation expiry date – **completers** – are **over 9 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who **early leave** and **2.3 times more likely** than Beneficiaries who **finish the project as the project ends**.

### Assessment

Some of the answers given in the assessment are closely related; Beneficiaries who have problems reading generally also have problems writing and with numbers. Beneficiaries with alcohol problems also tend to have drug problems. Beneficiaries who require help keeping a job also generally require help with accommodation and have drug and alcohol problems.

Employment:

Beneficiaries who are dyslexic are no more or less likely to gain an employment outcome from PS Plus.

- Beneficiaries who **need help keeping a job** are **nearly 5 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries who did **not need help keeping a job**.
- Beneficiaries who have **no problems reading, writing or with numbers** are **1.3 times more likely** to gain employment than Beneficiaries **with problems in these areas**.
- Beneficiaries **with accommodation** available on release are **nearly 2 times more likely** to gain employment than Beneficiaries with **no accommodation** on release.
- Beneficiaries who **do not consider themselves disabled** are **2 times more likely** to gain employment than Beneficiaries who **do consider themselves disabled**.

- Beneficiaries **without a drugs and alcohol problem** are **nearly 2 times more likely** to gain employment than a Beneficiary **with either a drugs or alcohol problem or a drugs and alcohol problem**.

#### Education:

There is no statistical evidence to show that problems with reading, writing, numbers, alcohol or disabilities determine whether PS Plus gain an education outcome for the Beneficiary. Beneficiaries who are possibly dyslexic are no more or less likely to gain an education outcome from PS Plus.

- Beneficiaries who did **not need help keeping a job** are **1.5 times more likely to gain** an education outcome than Beneficiaries who **need help keeping a job**.
- Beneficiaries **with accommodation** available on release are **1.2 times more likely** to gain education than Beneficiaries with **no accommodation** on release.
- Beneficiaries **without a drugs problem** are **1.1 times more likely** to gain education than a Beneficiary **with a drugs problem**.

#### ETE:

There is no statistical evidence to show that problems with reading or writing determine whether PS Plus gain an ETE outcome for the Beneficiary. Beneficiaries who are possibly dyslexic are no more or less likely to gain an ETE outcome from PS Plus.

- Beneficiaries who **need help keeping a job** are **2 times more likely to gain** an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries who did **not need help keeping a job**.
- Beneficiaries who have **no problems with numbers** are **1.2 times more likely** to gain ETE than Beneficiaries **with problems with numbers**.
- Beneficiaries **with accommodation** available on release are **1.4 times more likely** to gain ETE than Beneficiaries with **no accommodation** on release.
- Beneficiaries who **do not consider themselves disabled** are **1.6 times more likely** to gain ETE than Beneficiaries who **do consider themselves disabled**.
- Beneficiaries **without an alcohol problem** are **1.2 times more likely** to gain ETE than a Beneficiary **with an alcohol problem**.
- Beneficiaries **without a drug problem** are **1.1 times more likely** to gain ETE than a Beneficiary **with a drug problem**.

#### Needs

##### Employment:

Beneficiaries with needs for finance, alcohol, behaviour and life assistance are no more or less likely to gain an employment outcome from PS Plus.

- Beneficiaries with **no housing needs** are **1.8 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries **with housing needs** – the greater the need the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.

- Beneficiaries with **no health needs** are **1.5 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries **with health needs** – the greater the need the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.
- Beneficiaries with **no education needs** are **1.4 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries **with education needs** – the greater the need the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.
- Beneficiaries with **no relationship needs** are **1.7 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries **with relationship needs** – the greater the need the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.
- Beneficiaries with **no drug needs** are **1.3 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries **with drug needs**.

#### Education:

Beneficiaries with needs for housing, health, finance, relationships, alcohol, behaviour and life assistance are no more or less likely to gain an education outcome from PS Plus.

- Beneficiaries with **no employment needs** are **1.3 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries **with employment needs** – the greater the need the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an education outcome.
- Beneficiaries with **drug needs** are **1.2 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries **with no drug needs** – regardless of the needs score (>0) the likelihood of gaining an education outcome is approximately the same.

#### ETE:

Beneficiaries with needs for finance, drugs, alcohol, behaviour and life assistance are no more or less likely to gain an ETE outcome from PS Plus.

- Beneficiaries with **no housing needs** are **1.3 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries **with housing needs** – the greater the need the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.
- Beneficiaries with **no health needs** are **1.2 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries **with health needs** – the greater the need the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.
- Beneficiaries with **no relationship needs** are **1.2 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries **with relationship needs** – the greater the need the less likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.

#### Risk

##### Employment:

There is no statistical evidence to show the Beneficiary's risk to themselves or other prisoners or whether the Beneficiary is a Schedule 1 or sex offender determines whether PS Plus gain an employment outcome for the Beneficiary.

- The **lower** the **risk to children, public, adults and staff**, the **more likely** the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.

#### Education:

There is no statistical evidence to show the Beneficiary's risk to themselves, adults, staff or other prisoners determines whether PS Plus gain an education outcome for the Beneficiary.

- The lower the risk to children and the public the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an education outcome.
- Beneficiaries who are **not sex offenders** are **1.3 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries **who are sex offenders**.
- Beneficiaries who are **not schedule 1 offenders** are **1.7 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries **who are schedule 1 offenders**.

#### ETE:

There is no statistical evidence to show the Beneficiary's risk to themselves, staff or other prisoners or whether the Beneficiary is a Schedule 1 offender determines whether PS Plus gain an ETE outcome for the Beneficiary.

- The **lower** the **risk to children, public and adults**, the **more likely** the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.
- Beneficiaries who are **not sex offenders** are **1.4 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries **who are sex offenders**.

#### Outcomes

##### Employment:

- The **more soft outcomes** gained, the **more likely** the Beneficiary is of **gaining an employment outcome**.
- Beneficiaries with an **accommodation outcome** are **2 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries **without an accommodation outcome**.
- Beneficiaries with an **advice outcome** are **1.6 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries **without an advice outcome**.
- Beneficiaries with a **soft education outcome** are **1.9 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries **without a soft education outcome**. The more soft education outcomes gained, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.
- Beneficiaries with a **BAF outcome** are **4.3 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries **without a BAF outcome**. Gaining a BAF outcome, regardless of other soft outcomes gained increases the likelihood of the Beneficiary gaining employment.
- Beneficiaries with a **soft employment outcome** are **2.5 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries **without a soft employment outcome**. The more soft employment outcomes gained, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an employment outcome.
- Beneficiaries with a **motivation outcome** are **1.8 times more likely** to gain an employment outcome than Beneficiaries **without a motivation outcome**.

Education:

- The **more soft outcomes** gained, the **more likely** the Beneficiary is of **gaining an education outcome**.
- Beneficiaries with an **accommodation outcome** are **2.5 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries **without an accommodation outcome**.
- Beneficiaries with an **advice outcome** are **2.2 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries **without an advice outcome**.
- Beneficiaries with a **soft education outcome** are **2.8 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries **without a soft education outcome**. The more soft education outcomes gained, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an education outcome.
- Beneficiaries with a **BAF outcome** are **7.7 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries **without a BAF outcome**. Gaining a BAF outcome, regardless of other soft outcomes gained increases the likelihood of the Beneficiary gaining an education outcome.
- Beneficiaries with a **soft employment outcome** are **3.7 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries **without a soft employment outcome**. The more soft employment outcomes gained, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an education outcome.
- Beneficiaries with a **motivation outcome** are **1.7 times more likely** to gain an education outcome than Beneficiaries **without a motivation outcome**.

ETE:

- The **more soft outcomes** gained, the **more likely** the Beneficiary is of **gaining an ETE outcome**.
- Beneficiaries with an **accommodation outcome** are **2.2 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries **without an accommodation outcome**.
- Beneficiaries with an **advice outcome** are **1.9 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries **without an advice outcome**.
- Beneficiaries with a **soft education outcome** are **2.3 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries **without a soft education outcome**. The more soft ETE outcomes gained, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an education outcome.
- Beneficiaries with a **BAF outcome** are **5.9 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries **without a BAF outcome**. Gaining a BAF outcome, regardless of other soft outcomes gained increases the likelihood of the Beneficiary gaining an ETE outcome.
- Beneficiaries with a **soft employment outcome** are **2.3 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries **without a soft employment outcome**. The more soft employment outcomes gained, the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.
- Beneficiaries with a **motivation outcome** are **1.7 times more likely** to gain an ETE outcome than Beneficiaries **without a motivation outcome**.

Having working in a variety of prisons and probation areas, PS Plus has found that the make-up of each one is different. PS Plus has been more successful in gaining ETE outcomes for younger Beneficiaries, those with shorter sentence lengths, with low risk and those who have not been convicted of children or sex offences. The more intervention hours the Beneficiary accrues the more likely the Beneficiary is of gaining an ETE outcome.

PS Plus has found success in assisting Beneficiaries keeping existing jobs and in finding education for Beneficiaries with problems with reading, writing and numbers. The greater the Beneficiary's initial needs in some areas, the less chance PS Plus has of gaining the Beneficiary an outcome.

Utilising the Beneficiary Access Fund (BAF) greatly increases the likelihood of a Beneficiary gaining an ETE outcome. The more soft outcomes claimed by PS Plus, the greater the likelihood of the Beneficiary gaining an ETE outcome. The more soft employment or education outcomes gained (NVQs, Non-NVQs, ECDL, C.V. writing, Government Employment Programmes etc.) the greater the likelihood of the Beneficiary gaining an ETE outcome.

PS Plus has had most success with Beneficiaries who have finished the project as completers – i.e. the Beneficiary finishes the project on release from prison/probation. This is not surprising, as PS Plus workers plan their work with the Beneficiary – activities, soft outcomes and help with specific needs (e.g. referrals to CARATs for drug issues) – with the release date as a deadline. Disruptions to PS Plus delivery – Beneficiaries leaving the project early or as the project is ending, have shown that full intervention has not been given, and the likelihood of a Beneficiary gaining an ETE outcome is dramatically reduced.