



Women's Turnaround
Social Impact
Report

Section 1: What is an impact report?

PSS has long been committed to delivering services that strengthen communities and empower individuals.

As an organisation that seeks to create improvements in society, we need to measure and quantify not only what we do, but also how many people we reach, how effective we are at what we do, and to place a value on services we deliver.

Having the evidence to demonstrate our social impact is important to us for two reasons: firstly, our commitment to quality means that in order to improve our services' and service users' stories of change we need to understand what does and does not work. Good impact reporting will help us to tell these stories more clearly and to focus on achieving even more for those we are supporting. Secondly, we are motivated by legislative and regulatory requirements such as the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 which place a duty on organisations like ours to demonstrate how our services might improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of society.


We prioritise social impact reporting because:

We want to demonstrate the **difference we make**

We have embedded it in our key strategic objectives **underpinned by our vision and values**

We want to see **what does and does not work**

We are committed to delivering **value for money**



This report for Women's Turnaround, looks at the outcomes achieved by women who are involved with the Criminal Justice System.

Section 2: Who We Are

The Women's Turnaround Project based at PSS is a women-only service for residents in Liverpool, Knowsley, St Helens and Sefton who are involved with the Criminal Justice System, and a large proportion of whom are on probation.

The project aims to help women address the reasons for committing crimes and to reduce the risk of further offending by modifying attitudes and behaviours, diverting women away from prison, preventing family breakdown, improving women's wellbeing and supporting life changes to empower women to build a positive future.



Section 3: What we are looking to achieve

The Corston Report published in 2007 looked at vulnerable women in the Criminal Justice System and highlighted the need for a holistic, woman-centred, multi-agency approach to meet the potentially complex needs specific to women offenders.

The report particularly highlighted the importance of community-based service provision, the value of a one-stop shop approach, and the importance of providing resources not only to those women coming into contact with a criminal justice agency but also for women identified as at risk of offending, as they have similar identified needs.

The Turnaround project aims to help women in this position, and does so in collaboration with probation, police, local courts, HMP Styal, Citizens Advice Bureau, local drug and alcohol services, mental health services, voluntary organisations, solicitors, housing associations, children centres, and social services.

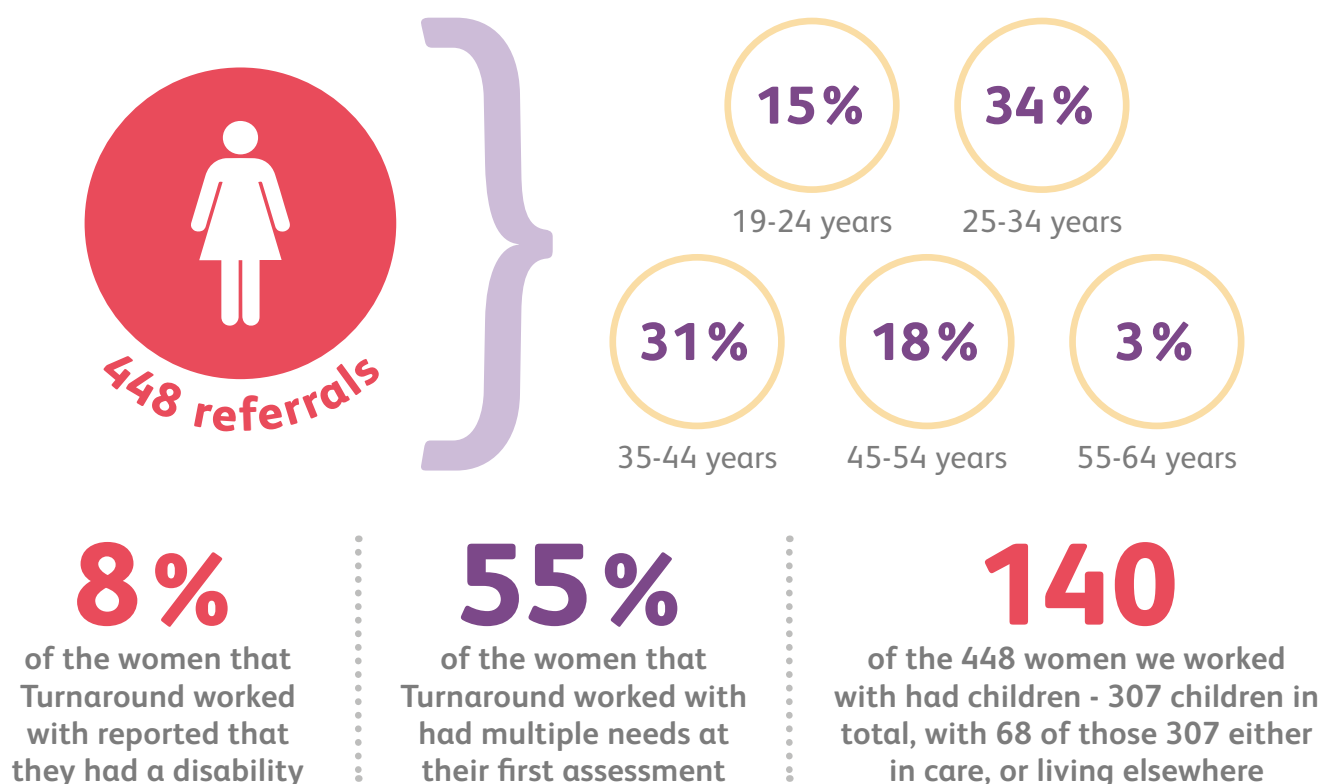


Women's Turnaround aims to focus on Identified areas of need for women who are involved with the criminal justice system. These are known as the 9 pathways as follows:



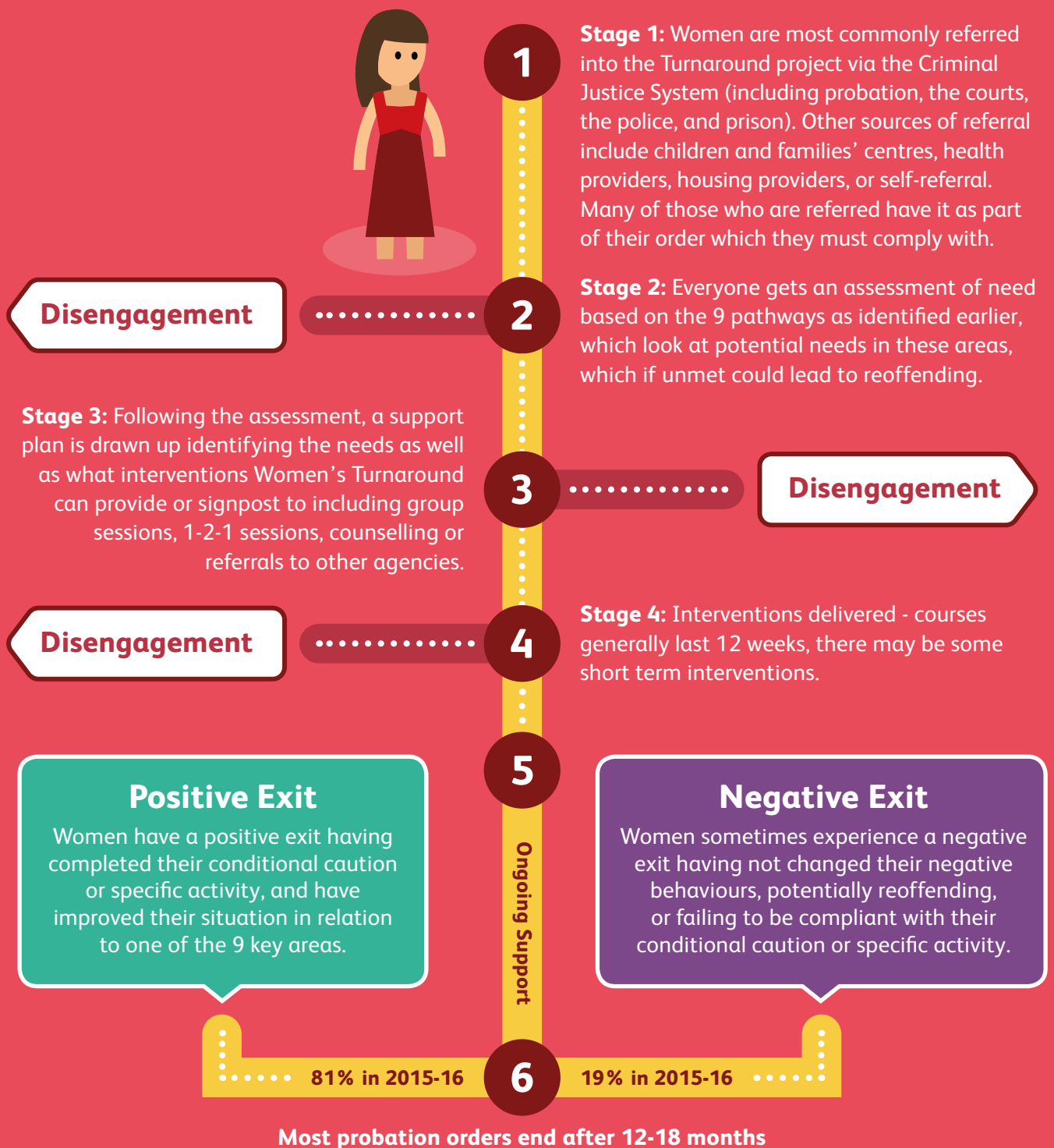
Section 4: Who we work with

Women's Turnaround had 448 referrals in 2015-2016, all of whom were female.



Section 5: What our clients' journey is like

The following represents a typical journey from referral through to exit from Women's Turnaround. We recognise in this pathway that women who are not on a compulsory order may disengage at certain points in the process, potentially due to re-offending, re-location or no longer having a need for the service. We have reflected that this is a possibility at different stages, and we closed 25% of our cases in 2015-2016 without carrying out an assessment because the women couldn't be contacted or failed to attend.



Section 6: What we have achieved



In 2015-2016 the following outcomes were identified by the Turnaround Team with the women they worked with and are a mixture of statistics and self-reported outcomes.

- The service received **448 referrals**.
- **282 assessments** were completed in the year.
- **949 individual post-engagement sessions** were carried out.
- **6442 instances of engagement occurred** - including group attendances, individual sessions and counselling.
- **595 cases were closed** in the year.
- **81% of the women that Turnaround worked with reported a 'positive exit'** which includes completing their conditional caution or specific activity.
- **19% reported a 'negative exit'** which includes being non-compliant with their conditional caution or specified activity.

For those who reported positive exits, they achieved progress in a number of areas:

- **75%** of women with needs around accommodation made positive progress.
- **85%** of women with needs around skills and employment made positive progress.
- **73%** of women with health needs made positive progress.
- **68%** of women with needs around substance misuse made positive progress.
- **72%** of women with needs around finance, debts and benefits made positive progress.
- **59%** of women with needs relating to their children, families and relationships made positive progress.
- **80%** of women made positive progress in relation to their attitudes, thinking and behaviour.
- **63%** of women who have been abused, raped or experienced domestic violence have made positive progress.
- **63%** of women involved in sex work also reported they had made positive progress.

The next sections will focus on 3 of the 9 areas in more detail - improved accommodation, reducing substance misuse and reducing self-harm and attempted suicide which are significant issues for the women we work with in Turnaround.

Improved wellbeing as a result of settled accommodation

Settled accommodation has a key role to play in giving each individual a chance to experience the best standards of life. Although housing is one of many factors that affect people's wellbeing, its value is all too often underplayed.

This is particularly the case for female offenders who may lose their home or tenancy as a result of imprisonment with 60% of women having no home to go to on release, and as a consequence have a difficult time transitioning out of custody¹. There are also knock-on effects on health, wellbeing and economic wellbeing as a result of living in unsettled accommodation. Supporting women into settled accommodation, to help prevent this from happening is an important activity which has a direct impact on the wellbeing of the women at Turnaround. Furthermore, settled accommodation can help prevent re-offending, as often crimes are committed by those in desperate need to have a roof over their head.

Inputs from PSS and Client		Outputs and Achievements of Client	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women attended group sessions and individual sessions at Turnaround.• PSS provided help with application property pool forms.• Support to sort out housing arrears.• Support with attendances at one-stop shop.• PSS provided positive references to help women secure settled accommodation.• PSS provided referrals to the RAISE service for further support.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 75 % of women with needs around accommodation made positive progress.• 3 women went from being homeless to settled accommodation.• 6 women moved from unsafe accommodation to safe, settled accommodation.• 28 women moved to settled accommodation.• A further 132 improved or sustained a positive living situation.	
Stakeholder		Outcome and Value Added	
Local Authority	Local Authorities have a responsibility to provide emergency accommodation for those presenting as homeless, or in need of housing. Based on the 37 women who were moved into settled accommodation in 15-16; this represents an estimated saving to the local authority of £41,843 based on the average length of stay and the unit costs provided by Liverpool City Council for 2015-2016.		
NHS and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An audit carried out in 2010² identified that 7 in 10 homeless people had multiple physical health needs and 8 in 10 had mental health needs. Furthermore 4 in 10 had presented to A&E as a result of their health, with 3 in 10 being admitted to hospital.• Preventing people from being homeless, and having settled and stable accommodation will improve both physical and mental health needs and reduce demand on NHS services.		
Client	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved wellbeing and mental health resulting from stable and settled accommodation.• Improved physical health as a result of stable and settled accommodation.• Improved ability to secure employment and benefits whilst in settled accommodation.• Reduced re-offending rates as a result of being in settled accommodation.		

¹ Home Truths: Housing for Women in the Criminal Justice System, Prison Reform Trust 2016

² The health and wellbeing of people who are homeless, homeless.org.uk, 2010

Tina's Story

Tina is 30 and is currently open to Merseyside probation on a community order, and was referred to the Women's Turnaround Project as part of her order. Tina lives in a 3 bedroom house and has a young family, although all 5 children are in foster care at present. She has complex needs including mental health problems and is socially isolated.



Tina previously received full housing benefit for the property that she has lived in for 2 years, however due to the housing benefits cap Tina has had her benefits reduced as she is "under occupying" at the property as her children are in foster care, and she now has to pay a top up of the rent to the landlord. She has struggled to pay this and is now in arrears with her rent and looking at possible eviction from the property. In order to make ends meet, Tina began shoplifting for food and clothes to sell. However she was caught, arrested, charged and given further days on her community order.

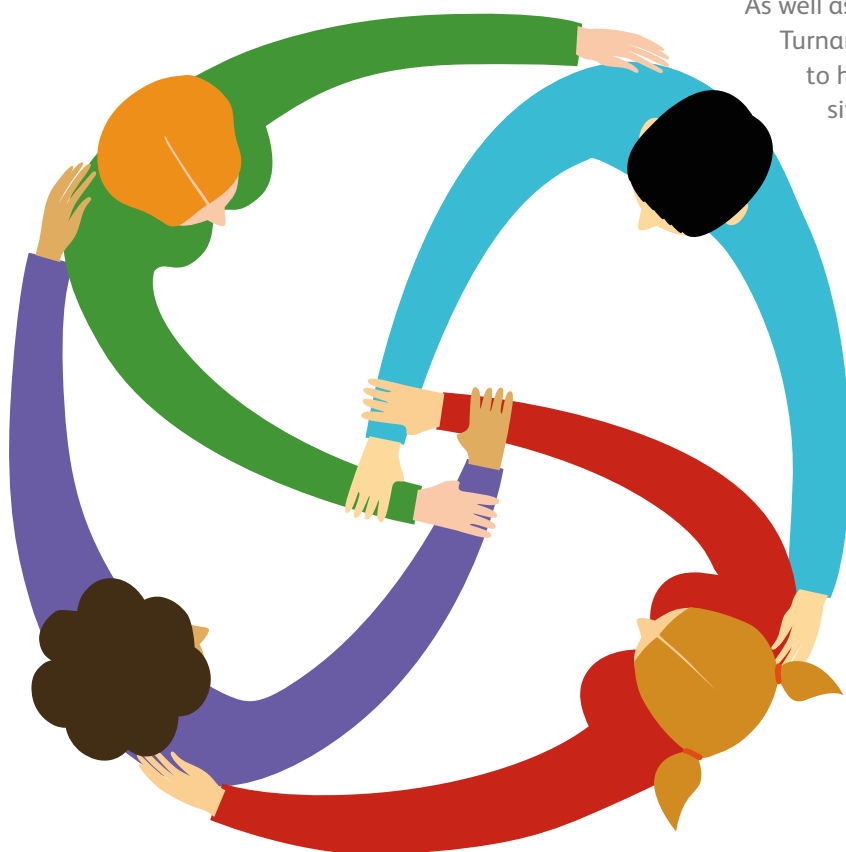
Changes were made to the benefits Tina was receiving and she was placed in the work related activity group, however her mental health problems meant she was unable to be work ready as her confidence and self-esteem were low and she missed her children. She also began to misuse alcohol as a means of coping with her situation.

Due to her mental health issues she was unable to communicate this to DWP and having failed to attend appointments to see her personal advisor, she was sanctioned. Tina received letters and a range of forms to complete, but due to her complex needs ignored these until her money was stopped. She attended Women's Turnaround with reams of unopened DWP letters and housing association letters.

Staff at Women's Turnaround worked with Tina and set up an appointment at the job centre which they also supported her to attend. Through this, she was re-assessed and placed in the ESA "support" group. Turnaround also referred Tina to Raise and from both agencies she receives support with budgeting skills as well as attending the break free group to help with substance misuse, the family course to help her improve her relationship with her children and "Positive You" aimed at improving her mental health and self-esteem.

As well as the emotional and behavioural support, Turnaround also offered a range of practical support to help Tina, given the difficulties of her financial situation. The staff provided her with food vouchers and donations from the centres food collection, supplied her with clothes from the swap shop at Turnaround and ensured she had gas and electric by topping up her gas and electric cards.

At present Tina is managing her money so that she is able to visit her children. She no longer misuses alcohol and her mental health is stable and she is compliant with medication. Her benefits have been reinstated, and the Raise service are working with her to reduce her debts. As it stands, the support from Turnaround and the signposted partners have helped Tina to maintain her property and reduce the need to re-offend through practical support.



Improved health through reducing substance misuse

One of the biggest needs identified for the women involved with Turnaround was reliance on drugs and alcohol. A Cabinet Office study³ on female offenders identified that 31% of them had an alcohol misuse issue, and 24% of them had a drug misuse issue which was linked to their offending behaviour, with 70% of women coming into custody requiring clinical detoxification.

Female offenders are more likely to report that their offending behaviour was to support someone else's, as well as their own, drug use. Alcohol use is also often associated with reconviction, with a higher rate of reconvictions for female binge drinkers⁴. There is also a strong link between alcohol misuse and violent crime, with 55 % of those convicted in the study reporting an alcohol problem⁵. As well as the increased likelihood of reoffending where there are substance misuse issues, there are associated problems such as prostitution, violence and significant health issues. The costs to society for substance misuse are substantial, with the economic, crime and health costs being over £20bn for alcohol and £15bn for drugs⁶.

Inputs from PSS and Client		Outputs and Achievements of Client	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSS run the "Break Free" group for those with substance misuse issues. PSS provides one-to-one support at individual sessions. PSS contact residential support and rehabilitation centres for women who want to become abstinent. Women attend the groups with the aim of being substance free. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68 % of women with needs relating to substance misuse reported making positive progress. 43 women reported as being abstinent. 40 women reduced the frequency of substance misuse. 7 reduced the seriousness of the drug used. A further 126 were managing their use of substances, or were working with agencies. 	
Stakeholder		Outcome and Value Added	
Local Authority		Local Authorities have a significant role to play in tackling drugs and alcohol misuse, as part of their responsibility for public health. Reducing substance misuse will bring wider benefits to the local authority including improved community safety, reduced anti-social behaviour and reduced need for social services related to health issues stemming from substance misuse.	
NHS and Criminal Justice		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home Office research has shown that spending £1 on drug treatment saved £2.50 in crime and health costs of addiction⁷. By improving the rates of abstinence, there will be reduced demand on both community and inpatient services for substance misuse treatment. Based on the 43 abstinent women in 2015-2016- assuming they have avoided 2 presentations at outpatient services - this represents a saving to the NHS of £9,081 (minus attribution and deadweight). 	
Client		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved health and wellbeing as a result of reduced reliance on substances. Increased likelihood of maintaining employment and tenancy. Reduced likelihood of reoffending or violent and anti-social behaviour. 	

³ A short study on women offenders, Cabinet Office Social Exclusion Taskforce, 2009

⁴ Gender differences in substance misuse and mental health among prisoners, Ministry of Justice, 2013

⁵ A short study on women offenders, Cabinet Office Social Exclusion Taskforce, 2009

⁶ Tackling drugs and alcohol, Local Government's new public health role, LGA, 2013

⁷ Tackling drugs and alcohol, Local Government's new public health role, LGA, 2013, p5

Amanda's Story

Amanda self-referred to Women's Turnaround after being signposted by the drugs service. The staff carried out an initial assessment with her and identified multiple needs.

Amanda was a heroin user with a child in care, she had witnessed violence, was experiencing a lot of grief and social isolation in her life. A support plan was initiated with her, and interventions put in place to help meet her needs.

Amanda was provided with a one-to-one key worker, and the project helped her get counselling and trauma support for her grief. Importantly, we also provided support for the ongoing drug use which was a significant factor in her recovery, and a risk factor in relation to her potential to re-offend.

After 13 weeks, Amanda had fully engaged with the project and was drug free with the support of Turnaround and the drug and alcohol services. The project supported her to have unsupervised visits with her child and she is fighting to regain custody and have her child returned from care.



Catherine's Story

Catherine was referred to Women's Turnaround as part of a specified activity order, and an assessment was carried out by the staff.

Catherine had some significant needs including support to maintain her accommodation, a history of alcohol abuse and domestic abuse, trauma from childhood abuse and children who had been taken into care. The result of this was that Catherine also had self-harmed in the past and attempted suicide.

Catherine was allocated a one-to-one key worker, and received counselling for the trauma in her past and to help prevent the self-harm. She also attended the Freedom Programme run by Turnaround which focuses

on women experiencing domestic abuse. The programme examines the roles played by attitudes and beliefs on the actions of abusive men and the responses of victims and survivors.

The aim is to help the women that PSS work with to make sense of and understand what has happened to them, instead of the whole experience just feeling like a horrible mess over which they have no control. To help with Catherine's other problems she was referred to the housing service to support with her accommodation issues, and the alcohol service to help reduce her substance misuse.

Following on from this work, Catherine was engaging positively in the group work at Turnaround and there have been no further instances of self-harm or suicide attempts. She was also enrolled on a tenancy scheme and was monitoring her alcohol consumption carefully. As a result of these interventions, Catherine has maintained her non-offending status and is working well towards completing her order.

Improved health through reducing self-harm and attempted suicide

Female offenders are often struggling with a range of issues from substance misuse to domestic violence, from a history of abuse to mental health issues and as a result will be at risk of self-harm.

Self-harm could be an attempt at suicide, a cry for help or a long-standing coping mechanism, with many describing it as a way for them to deal with the pain and feel 'alive'⁸. However it carries the very real risk of harming themselves to a greater degree than intended, resulting in fatality. Often self-harming behaviour can start in custody, and women account for a disproportionate amount of self-harm in prison. Despite making up only 5 % of the prison population, women account for 28 % of self-harm incidents with 46 % of women in prison saying they have attempted suicide at some time in their life⁹. A large study also showed that female prisoners who self-harmed, on average went on to self-harm eight times each year which continues to pose significant risks.

Inputs from PSS and Client		Outputs and Achievements of Client	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's Turnaround run the "Understanding your emotions" group for those with mental health issues or who are suffering with depression or anxiety and are at risk of self-harming. • Women's Turnaround provides one-to-one support at individual sessions. • Women's Turnaround can refer people on to counselling services if required. • Women attend the groups and sessions. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A majority of women engaged with the groups and accepted support. • 11 specifically reported that they had reduced the amount that they had self-harmed. • 13 were registered with a GP to support them to live healthier lifestyles. • 12 women attended a psychiatrist and 40 attended counselling. 	
Stakeholder		Outcome and Value Added	
Local Authority		Local Authorities have a duty of care to those with mental health issues including self-harming; helping to reduce this behaviour through support from Turnaround reduces the need for ongoing engagement, potential sectioning and the need for costly ongoing aftercare.	
NHS		Self-harm is often managed in secondary care – this includes hospital medical care and mental health services. About half of the people who present to an emergency department after an incident of self-harm are assessed by a mental health professional. ¹⁰ Helping women to understand their emotions and reduce self-harm attempts will result in cost-savings to the NHS by reducing the needs for assessments, bed days and psychological interventions.	
Client		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health and wellbeing as a result of reduced self-harm attempts. • Reduced need for intensive psychological interventions from health providers. 	

⁸ A Distinct Approach: A guide to working with women offenders 2012

⁹ <http://www.womeninprison.org.uk/research/key-facts.php>

¹⁰ NICE Clinical Guideline CG133: Self harm in over 8's: long-term management

Section 7: What our stakeholders say about us

A testimonial from Judge Clancy

"I sit as a District Judge in the Merseyside Courts and am also the Lead Judge for the Community Court at Bootle (also known as the Complex Case Court). I come into regular contact with the Women's Turnaround project in relation to both sentencing as well as their management committee and have been privileged to attending open days and other projects run by them. I have been able to hear first-hand accounts from women and children whose lives have been touched by the programme.

The Women's Turnaround project is a women-only service and women can engage with it by a court order or if they seek help on a voluntary basis. It is a fantastic tool for the Courts to have access to. The women involved meet other women with similar problems under supervision, meaning they can discuss their problems with experts and other women who have had similar experiences. There are also a wide range of group activities including education and craft.

The sadness of background in many cases is in itself very moving. We often see women in the Court system as double victims, as the reasons they turn to crime are often because of the breakdown of a relationship or an abusive partner who uses the women for criminal purposes to fund substance misuse.

I have heard first-hand accounts from the women themselves and from social workers as to how this amazing project has helped them.

The project offers a safe, male free zone so that no outside pressures are put on the women once they arrive and they feel free to openly discuss matters very personal to them. This in turn helps others who also feel empowered to speak out and ask for help of the expert social workers or other agencies who are at hand to help.

It is a programme that has been missing from our system for many years and fully appreciated by my fellow judges in the Complex Court and I.

Wherever Women's Turnaround is offered as a course to help offenders,

I try if at all possible to use it. In the Community Court I monitor community orders and defendants frequently tell me how the course has turned their lives around. There has been work done from the university concerning the project's good work and its value to the community and the courts and I thoroughly endorse all that has been said."

District Judge Richard Clancy

Section 8: What our clients say about us

“ Thanks to the project I have now begun living my life. I felt like my life was on hold and during my time taking heroin I just didn't care about anything or anyone - just the drugs and when I could find my next fix. I have now rebuilt my relationship with my mother and the bond between me and my baby is so strong. I now see why social services got involved and thanks to the support from the Women's Turnaround I now have the chance to prove I have made the necessary changes. ”

“ A lot of the women in here who I have met, and myself have had issues with men in the past. It's good, women need women, to sit down and have all women connecting and helping each other out it really works. ”

“ I am finally starting to get my life on track and I can speak to my worker and my probation officer and be honest for once about what is really going on in my life. I am enjoying being in a group and my confidence is growing day by day. ”

“ I haven't half changed, I have more confidence. When I first came in I thought no way, I can't be doing all this talking about my life, but it's not like that, you don't have to talk if you don't want to do you. ”

“ I just think I can think a bit more clearly, I've got more confidence and I've got more of an understanding about what has gone on and basically how I deal with it. It makes you think twice about situations. ”

“ Before this we had lost our self-confidence, our self-esteem. I've lost my personal possessions, my home. It's a lot. Gradually you see what things are worth, what matters and what doesn't matter. ”

“ Since joining the Turnaround, it has given me some kind of focus, stability and routine as I struggle with all three aspects. ”

Section 9: Cost Benefit Analysis

As part of our work on the Turnaround Impact Report we have complete a cost benefit analysis on the project. The intention going forward is to capture the Social Return on Investment, by working more closely with cohorts of women to put a human and emotional cost on the outcomes that they achieve.

However for now, we have used financial proxies for some of the outcomes we can evidence, and have used very conservative estimates of return on investment for just one year of impact for public sector agencies. For the cost of imprisonment line, we have only estimated a return for 13 weeks with a very conservative attributability level. It is very likely that some of the impacts we will have had, will last for longer than one year.

How we did the cost benefit analysis

- We identified a chain of events from our inputs and identified the outcomes to be achieved.
- We identified indicators which would demonstrate that we had achieved the outcomes.
- We identified the financial proxies for the indicators.
- We applied the financial proxies to the numbers achieving the outcomes.
- We took account of attributability, displacement and deadweight in line with the SROI methodology and reduced the amount by that proportion.
- We applied the figure for just one year of impact.

The cost benefit analysis table can be found at **Appendix 1**.

The result was...

Total Present Value (1 year of cost savings)	▶	Input Value (Cost of Service)	▶	Net Present Value (Savings minus cost of service)	▶	Social Return £ for £ (Present Value / Input Value)
2,485,857		220,000		2,265,857		1 : 11.30

We also carried out a sensitivity analysis against the cost-benefit analysis which looked at the changes to this value based on different scenarios (e.g. fewer participants, less attributable outcomes to PSS) - to establish whether there would be a large variance. The result was a ratio banding from 1:8.38 - 1:11.30. Therefore the likely return on investment from a cost-benefit analysis will be somewhere between £8.38 and £11.30 for every £1 invested.

The sensitivity analysis showing the changes can be found at **Appendix 2**.

It is important to note that:

- This is a very conservative cost-benefit analysis - we are not over-claiming as we have limited this to one year (and 13 weeks for prison places) and have applied a sensitivity analysis.
- This is just a cost-benefit analysis and focuses only on cost savings for other stakeholders - it doesn't report the cost or impact in human and emotional terms that apply to the women using the Turnaround service - that would complete the Social Return on Investment report and is what we will be focusing on going forward
- It is likely that the actual return on investment is higher than this and the savings to the public purse could be a lot more. Using a Value Insight Tool indicates the savings could be as much as £16.46 for every £1 invested; and we will consider capturing outcomes in a different way in order to be able to evidence this.



Appendix 1:

Cost-Benefit Analysis Table

ID	Outcome	Input	Indicator	Financial Proxy	Source	Value of Proxy
1.1	Improved wellbeing as a result of settled accommodation status	Groups, 1-2-1's	Reduced requirement for emergency accommodation from Local Authority	Cost of B&B accommodation	Temporary Accommodation Costs - FOI request to Liverpool City Council	£24.73 per night x 77 days (11 weeks stat provision average) (£1904.21 per person)
1.2	Improved economic situation through acquiring skills and employment	Groups, 1-2-1's	Reduction in number of persons claiming out of work benefits	Weekly cost of Jobseekers allowance	www.gov.uk	£73.10 per week
1.3	Reducing substance misuse	Groups, 1-2-1's	Reduced attendances at community outpatients for substance misuse	Average cost of outpatient attendances for drugs and alcohol	PSSRU unit costs of health and social care 2015 (2.1)	£130 per attendance (mean)
1.4	Reducing number of children being looked-after as a result of imprisonment	Groups, 1-2-1's	Number of children leaving care to return to mother	Cost of placement for Looked after children	FOI request to Liverpool City Council - Average cost of a long-term placement for a child in care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £2663.87 - Permanence Team • £38,361.15 - Non LA/Fostering • £817.58 - Cost of Review • Annual Cost - £41,842.60
1.5	Reduced number of suicide or self-harm attempts resulting in hospitalisation	1-2-1's	Reduced number of suicide or self-harm attempts resulting in hospitalisation	Mental Health care per bed day	PSSRU unit costs of health and social care 2015 (2.1)	£223 per bed day x 2 days (£446)
1.5		1-2-1's	Reduced number of suicide or self-harm attempts resulting in hospitalisation and assessment	Integrated comprehensive assessment of needs and risks	NICE CG133 Table 4 - Adults	£212
1.5		1-2-1's	Reduced number of suicide or self-harm attempts resulting in hospitalisation and psychological intervention	Cost of delivering 7 psychological intervention sessions	NICE CG133 Table 4 - Adults	£945 for seven sessions
1.6	Improved mental health and wellbeing	Groups, 1-2-1's	Reduced social care mental health services in the community	Mental health day care attendance	PSSRU unit costs of health and social care 2015 (2.4)	£25 per day care attendance (x 12 weeks) = £300
1.7	Reducing the costs to the criminal justice system through clients maintaining their non-offending status	Groups, 1-2-1's	Reducing the costs to the criminal justice system through clients maintaining their non-offending status	Total cost per common assault	The economic and social costs of crime 2000 (home office)	£540 per incident
1.7		Groups, 1-2-1's	Reducing the costs to the criminal justice system through clients maintaining their non-offending status	Total cost (per week) of a female prisoner place (09/10 prices)	Women in Prison: is the penal system fit for purpose? (Gerry & Harris) 2014	£56,415 per annum - £1085 per week
TOTAL IMPACT VALUE: 2,485,857						

Quantity (Number of participants)	Duration	Value over 1 year*	Attribution	Displacement	Dead Weight	TOTAL IMPACT VALUE
37	1 year	70,456	10 %	5 %	5 %	57,227.70
95	1 year	361,114	10 %	5 %	5 %	293,314.85
43 x 2 visits	1 year	11,180	10 %	5 %	5 %	9,080.96
5	1 year	209,210	10 %	5 %	5 %	169,930.82
11	1 year	4,906	10 %	5 %	5 %	3,984.90
11	1 year	2,332	10 %	5 %	5 %	1,894.17
11	1 year	10,395	10 %	5 %	5 %	8,443.34
92	1 year	27,600	10 %	5 %	5 %	22,418.10
179	1 year	96,660	0 %	0 %	0 %	96,660.00
179	13 weeks	2,524,795	20 %	5 %	5 %	1,822,902

*with the exception of 1.7 (cost of prison places) which has a duration of 13 weeks

Appendix 2:

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis looked at potential variations in the CBA ratio based on a change to the quantity of participants and proportion of the attribution.

ID	Outcome	Indicator	Financial Proxy	Quantity (Number of participants)	Changed to	Attribution	Changed to	CBA Ratio Current	CBA Ratio Alteration
1.4	Reducing number of children being looked-after as a result of imprisonment	Number of children leaving care to return to mother	Cost of placement for Looked after children	5	4	10 %	15 %	1: 11.30	1: 11.05
1.2	Improved economic situation through acquiring skills and employment	Reduction in number of persons claiming out of work benefits	Weekly cost of Jobseekers allowance	95	70	10 %	15 %	1: 11.30	1: 10.88
1.7	Reducing the costs to the criminal justice system through clients maintaining their non-offending status	Number of clients maintaining their non-offending status	Total cost per common assault	179	150	0	5 %	1: 11.30	1: 11.20
1.7	Reducing the costs to the criminal justice system through clients maintaining their non-offending status	Number of clients maintaining their non-offending status	Weekly cost of imprisonment for females (over 13 weeks)	179	135	20	30 %	1: 11.30	1: 8.38

The sensitivity analysis reveals that with the variations taken into account, the likely return on investment will be somewhere between £8.38 and £11.30 for every £1 invested.







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