

Youth to Adult (Y2A) Hub: Transitions to Adulthood pilot evaluation

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Interim Performance Report

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Y2A hub: Transitions to Adulthood pilot evaluation summary

The Youth to Adult (Y2A) hub in Newham seeks to break the reoffending cycle of young adults through tailored, wrap-around support services. The hub co-locates varied commissioned services and statutory support agencies alongside Probation services for 18-25 year olds on probation in Newham.

MOPAC's Evidence & Insight Unit are conducting a performance and impact evaluation of the Y2A hub coinciding with a process evaluation conducted by a team of externally-commissioned academics from Middlesex and Sheffield Hallam University.

This report analyses performance data from probation and the eight hub-commissioned services for the initial funding period of 16 months, from October 2021 to end of February 2023.

Key findings from the initial funding period (October 2021 to February 2023):

- **415 service users accessed the hub, with an average of 218 service users supported each month.**
- They are predominantly **male**, have an average age of **22** & belong to a **minority ethnic background**.
- **40% of service users served a custodial sentence**, 30% a community order & 30% a suspended sentence.
- **Over half (54%) of service users most recent offence was violence or drug-related.**
- **Nearly half (48%) of service users are required to participate in a rehabilitative activity** as part of their sentence & a third (35%) to take part in unpaid work.
- **Most hub service users have 'Thinking & Behaviour'; 'Attitudes'; & Education, Training, & Employment (ETE) needs.**
- Average OGRS scores show **hub service users had a 44% chance of reoffending in the first 2 years on release** or start of community sentence.
- **More than half** of service users were referred to **at least one hub-commissioned service** (& nearly a third to two or more).
- **Overall, just over a quarter of cases referred to commissioned services were closed due to drop-put or lack of engagement.**
- Service users received a **range of support**, but **some needs may not have been met.**
- The characteristics of those not referred to any hub services were not statistically different to those that were.
- **Mentoring & Speech/Language Therapy (SLT) services have the largest caseloads** – supporting a quarter of hub service users.
- **2,240 hub-commissioned service sessions were delivered in the initial funding period**, half of these by the mentoring service.
- In general, **only a small proportion of service users are reported as 'not at all motivated'.**
- **Data on outcomes is being captured that will eventually be able to compare service users across a range of progress measures.** Illustrations of this are included in the current summary.
- **Breach & recall numbers were low** & most breaches were withdrawn.

Project background

Reducing reoffending among young adults on probation is a priority for the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) & the Ministry of Justice (MoJ).

- **Intervening at the young adulthood stage is critical and is a window of opportunity for impact:**
 - **18-25 year olds are disproportionately involved in the criminal justice system** - over a quarter (27%) of adult offenders on probation are aged 18-25 (MoJ, 2019), with a quarter of these expected to reoffend within a year (MoJ, 2023).
 - Research suggests that **many young people can become trapped in a reoffending cycle** once in the criminal justice system, with convictions often for minor, non-violent crimes (e.g. Borysik, 2020). However, **young adults are the most likely age group to 'grow out' of crime and desist long-term** (Livingstone et al., 2015).
- **Literature suggests 18-25 year old offenders need to be treated differently with specialised support services** (e.g. Mason and Prior, 2008):
 - **Low maturity levels:** It is widely accepted that young people's brains are still developing until the age of 25; behavioural consequences include emotional regulation and propensity to take risks (Harris and Edwards, 2023). Maturation can be hindered by adverse childhood experiences, substance use, and psychiatric or neurodevelopmental disorders (ibid.).
 - **Difficulties transitioning from child to adult support services:** Turning 18 can represent a 'cliff edge' to young people as support teams change and availability reduces, meaning young people can fall through the cracks (Bennett and Corry-Roake, 2021).
- **Several reports highlight the failures of existing support for this group**, especially in facilitating transitions (HMIP, 2016) and recognising maturity (Justice Select Committee, 2016), with significant consequences for desistance.
- Literature suggests effective community support for young adults on probation requires: tailored, trauma, and maturity-informed services that address multiple needs (Livingston et al., 2015); specialist support for women (Young Women's Justice Project, 2021); mental health and communication screening (Justice Select Committee, 2016); structural support of accommodation and employment.

Funding & governance:

Pilot was initially co-funded until March 2023 by His Majesty's Treasury via the MoJ, to a sum of £3.19 million.

The hub has been extended by another year, with funding until March 2024 from MOPAC, London Probation, Barrow Cadbury Trust, DLUC, London Borough of Newham and the MoJ.

The hub is governed by the Transitions Programme Board, made up of:

- ✓ MoJ
- ✓ MOPAC
- ✓ Probation service
- ✓ NHS
- ✓ London Borough of Newham



The Y2A hub in Newham sits within this evidence base to test if *intervening early in the lives of young adults & providing dedicated provision in the form of the hub model offers a significant opportunity to prevent individuals from becoming entrenched in criminality.*

The Hub operating model

- The Y2A hub in Newham co-locates commissioned services and statutory support agencies alongside Probation.
- It provides wrap-around support, tailored to young adults' distinct needs through a trauma and maturity informed approach.
- The Y2A hub ultimately seeks to tackle young adults reoffending by breaking the reoffending cycle (e.g. Clay et al., 2021) through its tailored and expansive wrap-around support services.
- The hub aims to:
 - ✓ Encourage compliance
 - ✓ Promote desistance
 - ✓ Improve life outcomes
 - ✓ Make communities safer
 - ✓ Reduce impact of reoffending on the public sector

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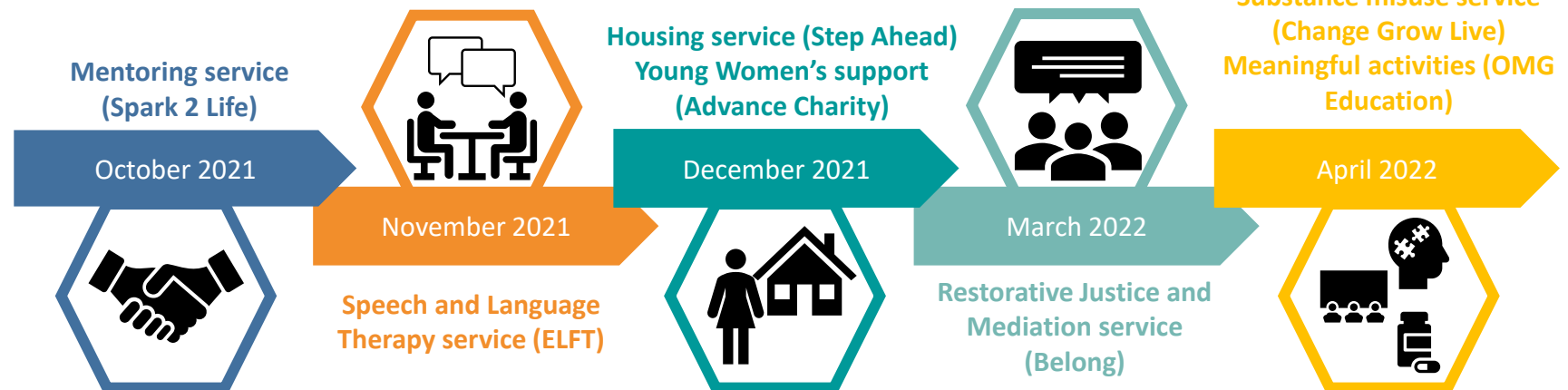


Source: Phillips et al. (2022)

The hub offers:

- A welcoming **trauma-informed environment** where young adults engage with co-located support services.
- A **multi-disciplinary team** of staff, trained to work effectively with young adults.
- **Wrap-around** support for young adults.
- Support for probation staff for tailored case formulation.
- Supported **transitions** and a **bespoke approach** for transitions cases.
- Bespoke gender-specific offer for young women.
- User engagement service.
- Integration of existing probation-commissioned ETE 'Maximus' service.
- On-site support from:
 - DWP job centre link worker – at hub once a week to provide advice on benefits and employment
 - Local food bank
 - Sexual health clinic

Y2A hub includes 8 commissioned services:

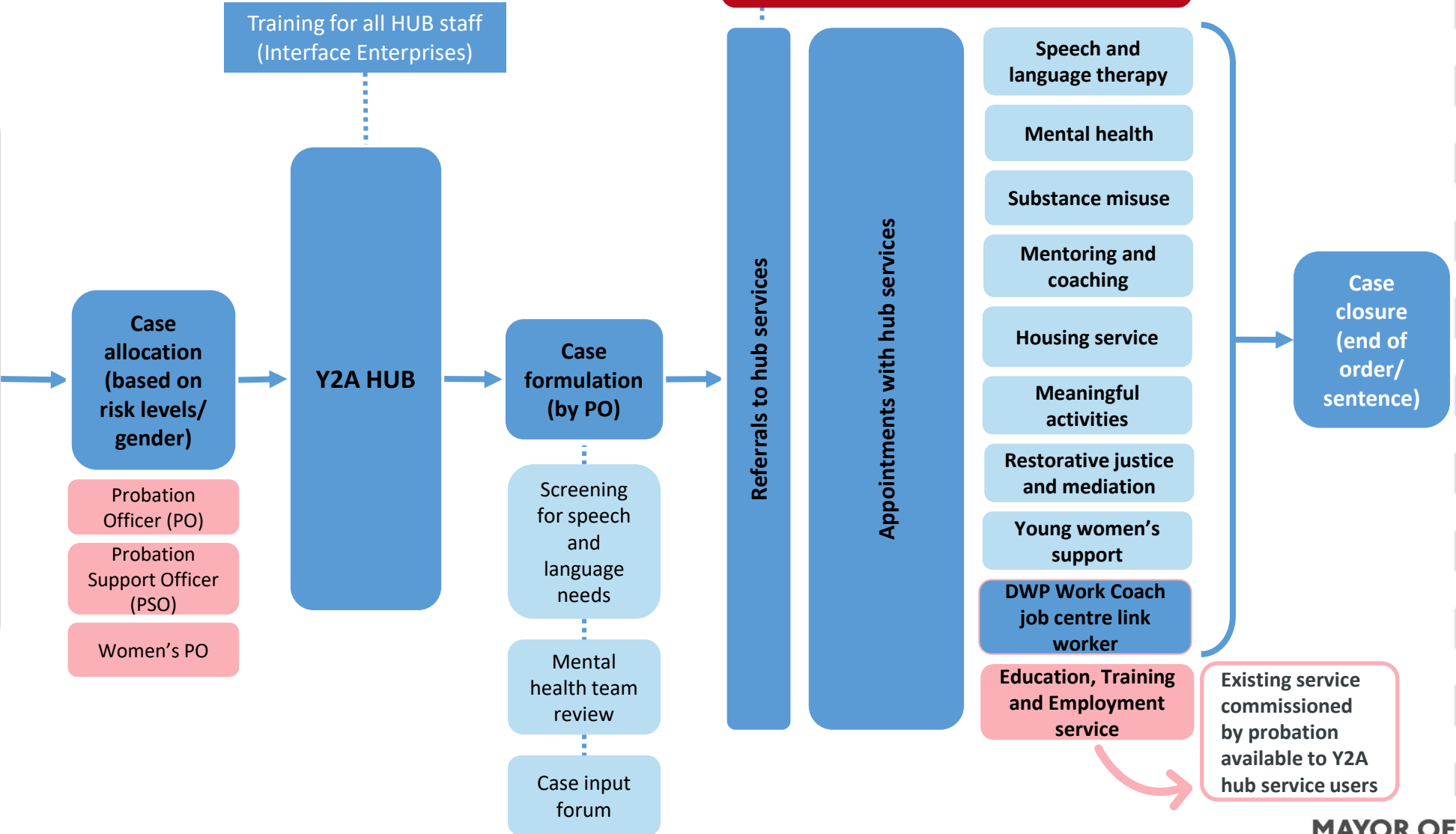


Note: Meaningful activities service was paused between September 2022 till the end of December 2022 due to contract-related matters.

Hub service flow

Young adults aged 18-25 years old on probation in Newham

- Males and females
- Community and custody cases (6 months pre-release)
- Individuals aged between 17 years and 6 months - 18 years
- **Transitioning** from Newham YOS to adult probation



Pilot evaluation

MOPAC E&I are conducting an evaluation of the Y2A hub alongside a team of academics (commissioned by the MoJ) from Middlesex & Sheffield Hallam University.

MOPAC will conduct the performance and impact evaluation.

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Performance
analytics
Impact evaluation

Y2A
Hub evaluation

 **Ministry of JUSTICE**
Process
evaluation

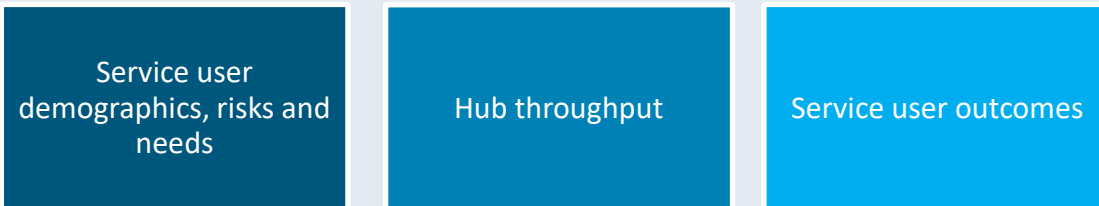
The team of academics will conduct the 'process' evaluation, using qualitative methods to understand how the hub is being delivered & context.

Key objectives for MOPAC's evaluation are:

- To monitor the **throughput of the programme** in terms of number of individuals; their demographics; needs; services received etc.
- To assess **impact of the initiative** – particularly on reoffending (breaches; recalls & police contact).

This report analyses performance data from probation & the 8 commissioned services for the initial funding period of 16 months - between October 2021 to end of February 2023.

This report covers the following three areas:



– Limitations to analysis, please note this report makes it clear where there is missing data.

The process evaluation interim report was completed in March 2023 (Philips et al. 2023).

Impact analysis will be conducted at a later stage:

- November 2023 – looking at reoffending of hub service users up until the end of February 2023
- November 2024 – looking at reoffending of hub service users up until the end of February 2024

415 service users were supported by the hub in the initial funding period

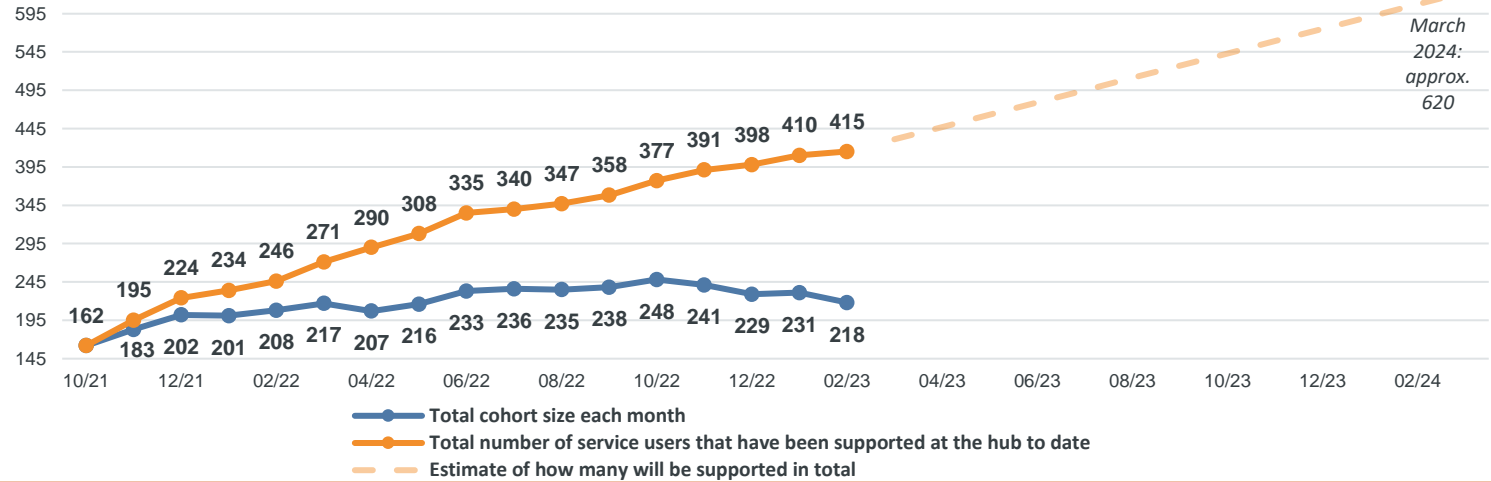
In the first funding period:

- 415 service users were supported by the hub.
- The Y2A hub supported an average of 218 service users a month (SD=22.5).

Looking forward to the end of the next funding period (end of Feb 2024):

- Additional 190 service users expected to be supported, meaning approximately 620 service users forecasted to be supported by the hub.

Total cohort size and total number of service users supported at the hub: Initial funding period October 2021 to February 2023



Churn of Y2A service users

Month	Left	Newly Joined	Remained on the caseload
Oct-21	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nov-21	12	33	150
Dec-21	10	29	173
Jan-22	11	10	191
Feb-22	8	15	193
Mar-22	16	25	192
Apr-22	31	21	186
May-22	20	29	187
Jun-22	22	39	194
Jul-22	5	8	228
Aug-22	14	13	222
Sep-22	13	16	222
Oct-22	10	20	228
Nov-22	28	21	220
Dec-22	21	9	220
Jan-23	14	16	215
Feb-23	18	5	213

- On average, 19 new service users joined the hub each month: From 5 service users (in February 2023) to 33 service users (November 2021)
- An average of 16 service users leave the hub each month: From 5 service users (in July 2022) to 31 service users (April 2022)

Note on use of probation data



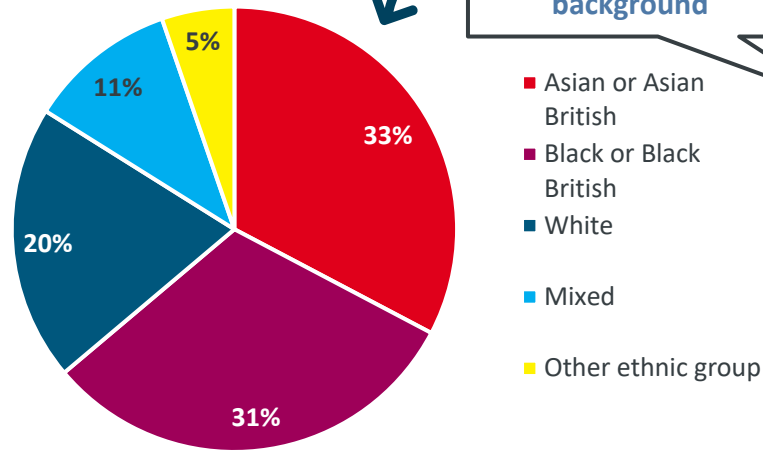
This report draws on probation data. Y2A hub service users are extracted from probation data as follows:

- 18-25 year olds on probation in Newham
- Has a Y2A probation practitioner allocated
- Is in the community or in custody with less than 6 months left until release. This is because individuals near release are likely to already be in contact with the hub.

Hub service users are predominantly male, aged 22 & belong to a minority ethnic background

Of the 415 hub service users supported in the initial funding period (until end of February 2023):

Ethnicity breakdown of hub service users

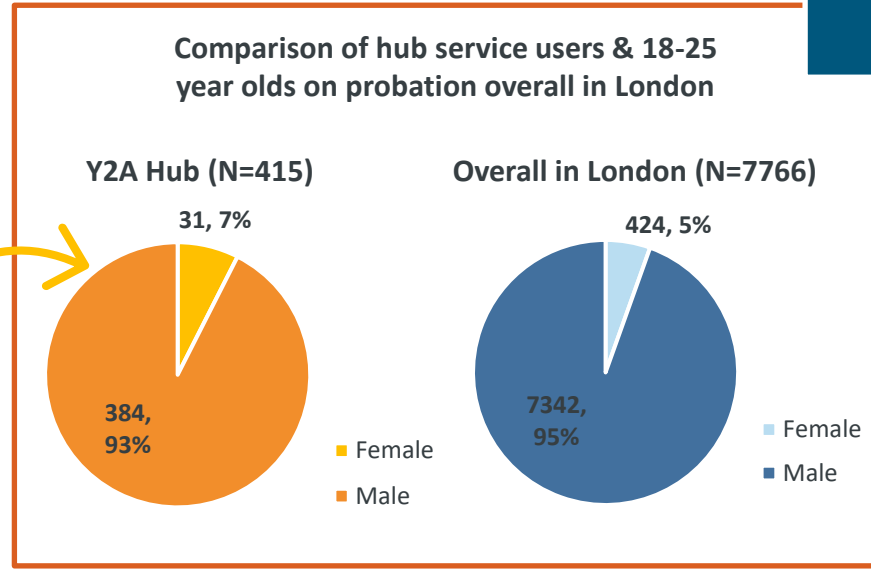


73% belong to a minority ethnic background

Average age 22 years old

16 recorded as care-leavers

93% are male



	Age*	
	Mean	SD
Overall in London (N=7766)	22.3	2.00
The hub (N=415)	21.7	2.00

How does the Y2A cohort in Newham compare to 18-25 year olds on probation in London?***

- Higher proportion of Asian or British Asian (30%) compared to London probation overall (10%). Slightly lower proportion of Black or Black British & White identifying service users in Newham compared to London overall.
- Compared to Newham in general (all age groups) there is a higher proportion of Black individuals in the Y2A hub (28%) compared to 18%.

	Ethnicity											
	Asian or Asian British		Black or Black British		White		Mixed		Other ethnic group		Missing	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Overall in London (N=7766)	783	10.1%	2679	34.5%	2021	26.0%	799	10.3%	392	5.1%	1092	14.1%
The hub (N=415)	124	29.9%	118	28.4%	76	18.3%	41	9.9%	20	4.8%	36	8.7%
Borough of Newham in general***	351,030	42.2%	148,187	17.5%	107,947	30.8%	16,419	4.7%	7,175	4.9%	N/A	N/A

*For the hub service users age was calculated at the end of the month when the service user first appeared on the probation caseload
 **Please note pan-London probation data was pulled in March 2023
 *** As per data available from ONS 2021, all age groups.

Most hub service users have 'Thinking & Behaviour', 'Attitudes' & ETE needs

Service user demographics, risks & needs

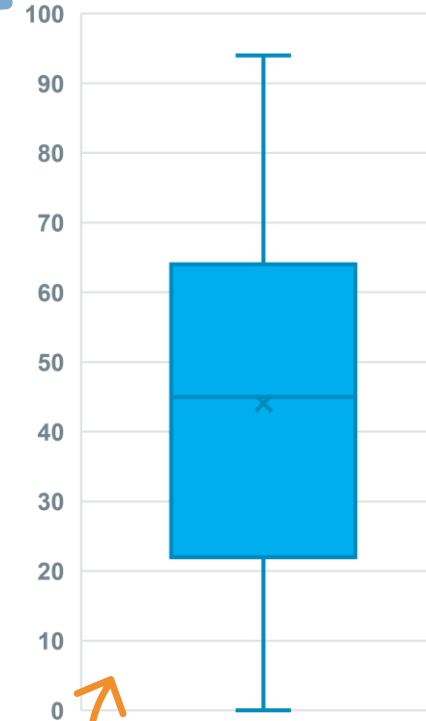
The average number of needs per hub service user was 4 (SD=2.1)



Average OGRS score was 44.1 (SD=24.6): On average service users have a medium chance (44%) of reoffending within two years of release into custody, or start of community sentence.

Over 80% (N=336) of hub service users had at least 3 needs

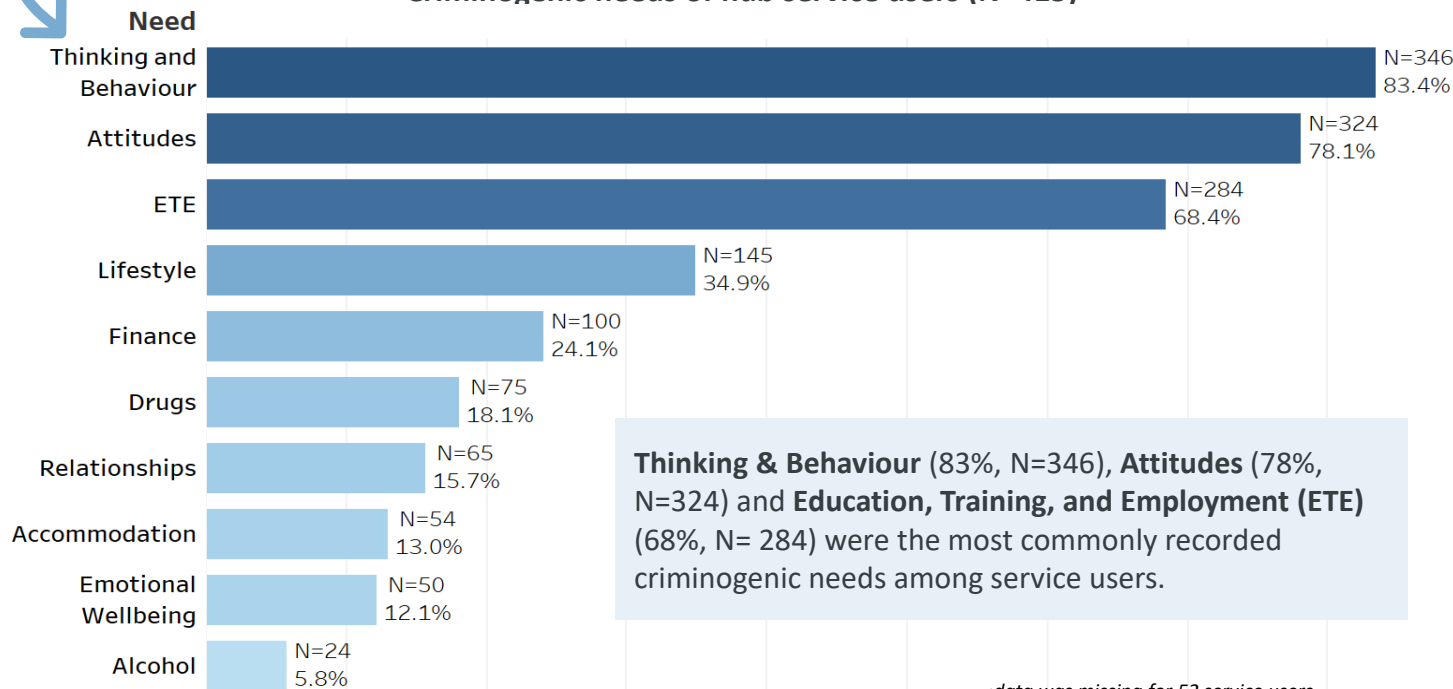
Distribution of OGRS scores (N=415)



Offender Group Recidivism Scale (OGRS): measure of risk of re-offending

OGRS score is a general predictor of re-offending ranging from 0 to a 100. A lower score indicates a lower risk of re-offending. OGRS scores for hub service users are typically recorded at baseline when a young person starts working with a Probation Practitioner. The OGRS 2 scale is reported on here – referring to chance of reoffending within a 2 year period (MoJ, 2019).

Criminogenic needs of hub service users (N=415)*



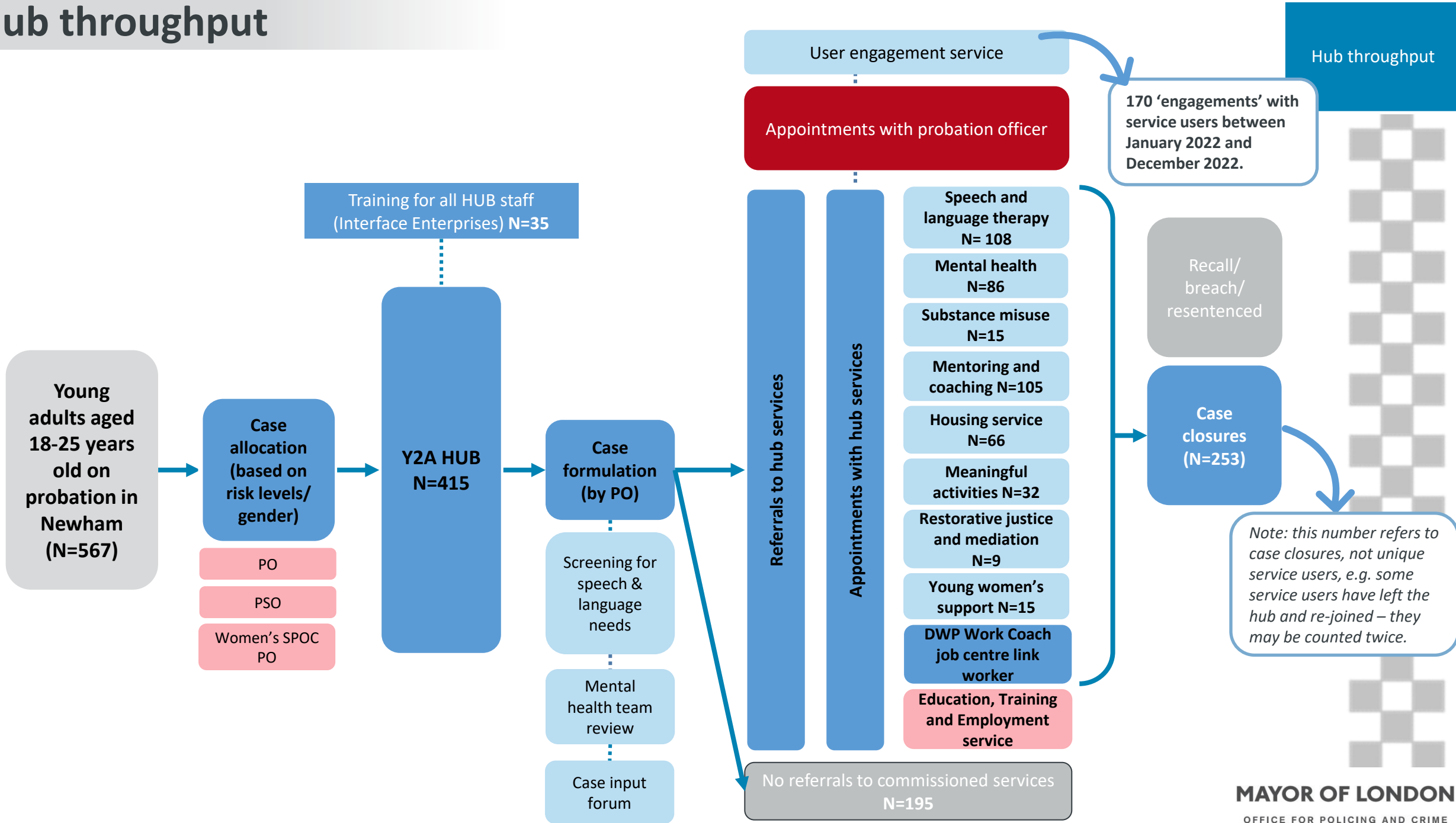
Thinking & Behaviour (83%, N=346), Attitudes (78%, N=324) and Education, Training, and Employment (ETE) (68%, N= 284) were the most commonly recorded criminogenic needs among service users.

*data was missing for 52 service users

The average OGRS score of Y2A Hub users indicates a slightly higher likelihood to re-offend within two years of release into custody or start of community sentence compared to 18-25 year olds on probation in London overall – 44 compared to 41 for London overall.

Note: this slide includes probation needs and risk assessment data from October 2021 to February 2023. For each service user needs/risk related data was reported as recorded at baseline. Needs/risk related pan-London data not available for young people on probation, for this reason, we were not able to provide it in this report.

Hub throughput



Note: this number refers to case closures, not unique service users, e.g. some service users have left the hub and re-joined – they may be counted twice.

Hub throughput

Over half of service users were referred to at least one hub-commissioned service

Number of hub service referrals per service user (N=415)

Number of referrals	Count	Percentage
No referrals to hub services	195	47%
1 referral	98	24%
2 referrals	68	16%
3 referrals	38	9%
4 referrals	14	3%
5 referrals	2	1%

Note: alongside the eight hub-commissioned services, hub service users have access to a pre-existing probation-commissioned education, training & employment service for which we do not have data for. It could be that hub service users not referred to one of the eight hub services participated in the ETE service.

- 195 were not referred to any of the eight hub-commissioned services.
- Nearly a third of service users were referred to two or more hub-commissioned services.
- 53% were referred to at least one hub-commissioned service (N=220).*
- In February 2023, 80% (N=170) attended an appointment with their probation practitioner.**

Note: when further excluding hub service users who left the hub before the end of April 2022 (before the end of the mobilisation phase), the proportion referred to at least one service rises to 64%.

When we exclude hub service users unlikely to have been referred to services, the proportion referred to at least one service rises to 58%.

These excluded service users are those who:

- Joined in February 2023 (N=5) (unlikely to have been referred to services yet).
- Were still in custody in February 2023 (less likely to be referred to services).
- Left the hub before the end of December 2021 and were not referred to any services (when only two hub service providers were in operation, [see timeline here](#)).

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* This figure may be higher, as there were some service users who were on the service providers' caseloads (approx. N=19) but not on the probation caseload.
** Note: we have data on probation practitioner appointment attendance from February 2023 onwards.

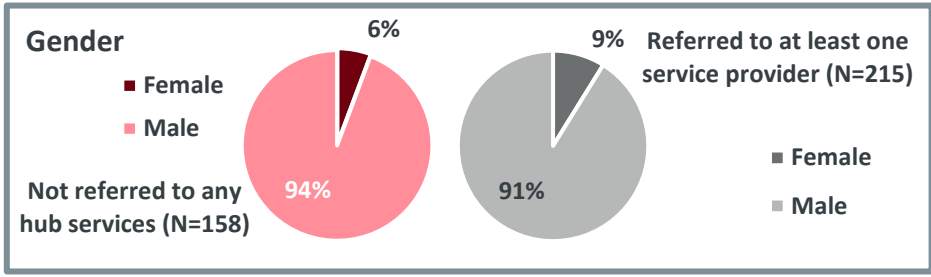
Hub service users *not* referred to commissioned services have similar needs to those who were

This analysis excludes those service users that were unlikely to be referred from the 'not referred to any hub services' group (joined in Feb 2023, still in custody in Feb 2023, left hub before Dec 2021).

There were some differences by gender & ethnicity between those referred / not referred to services, but these differences were not statistically significant:

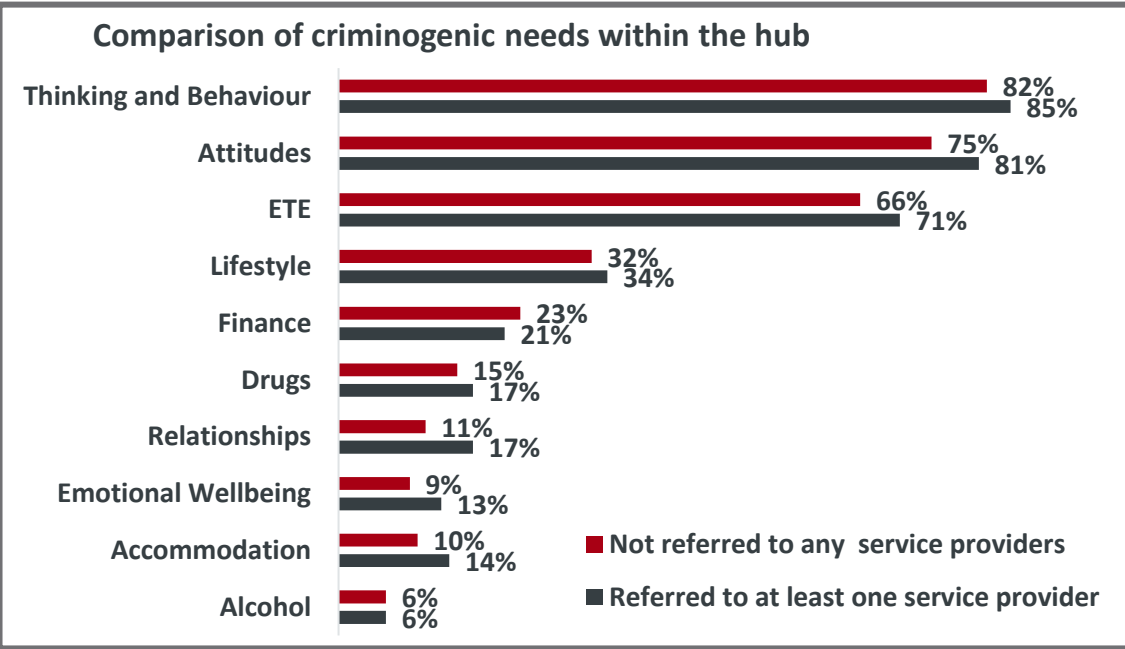
- Female service users slightly more likely to be referred to at least one service provider (8.8% to 5.7%)
- Asian or Asian British & Black of Black British service users are slightly more likely to be referred to at least one service provider

(see here for details on statistical tests used).



Age	Mean	SD
Not referred to any hub services	21.8	2.0
Referred to at least one service provider	21.6	2.1

Ethnicity	Asian or Asian British		Black or Black British		White		Mixed		Unknown		Other ethnic group	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not referred to any hub services (N=158)	48	30.4%	39	24.7%	32	20.3%	13	8.2%	19	12.0%	7	4.4%
Referred to at least one service provider (N=215)	69	32.1%	65	30.2%	39	18.1%	21	9.8%	9	4.2%	12	5.6%



- There were no *statistically* significant differences between the two groups in the average number of probation-assessed needs, proportion of service users reported to have certain needs, nor risk of reoffending (OGRS).
- There was an average of 4.0 (SD=2.0) needs per service user who had been referred to at least one service provider compared to 3.9 for those not referred.
- For eight out of the ten need categories, the proportion of service users requiring support for that need was slightly higher for those who accessed support from service providers compared to those who did not.

OGRS score	Mean	SD
Not referred to any hub services (N=58)	43.7	24.9
Referred to at least one service provider (N=215)	43.0	24.5

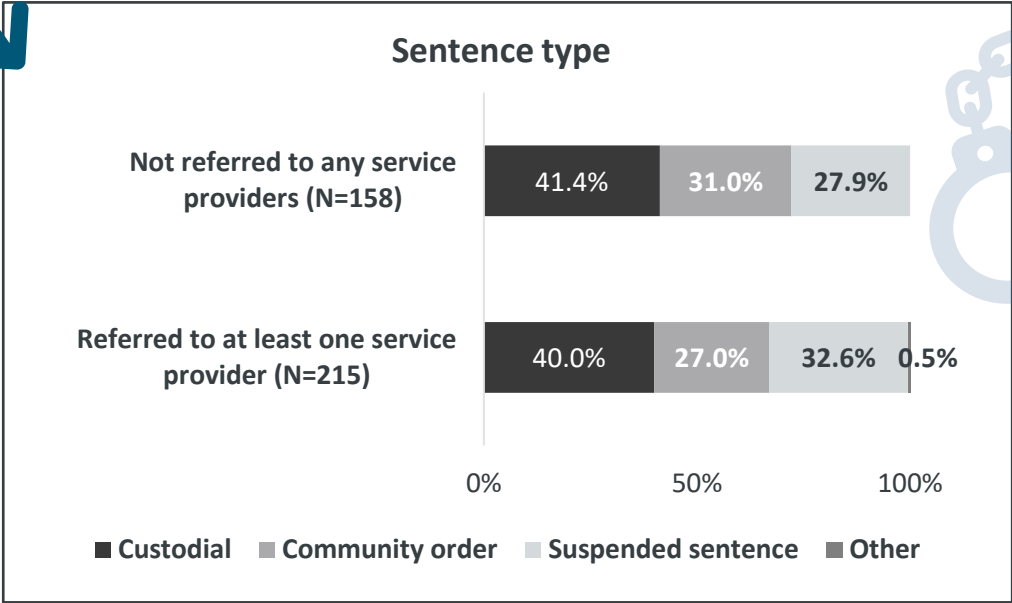
Sentence and offence types are similar between those who were and were not referred to services

There were some differences in sentence type between service users who have not & have been referred to at least one hub service provider, but these were not statistically significant:

- Community order (31% not referred compared to 27% referred)
- Suspended sentence (27.9% not referred compared to 32.6% referred).

Service users not referred to any hub services were very slightly more likely to have committed a theft, burglary, robbery & fraud offence (18.4% compared to 15.4%) as well as drug-related offences (24.7% compared to 22.8%) & less likely to have committed a public order offence (3.2% compared to 7.0%).

Again, statistical tests found that offence type was not related to being referred to a hub service or not.



	Offence type													
	Theft, burglary, robbery and fraud		Motoring		Drug-related		Violence		Sexual		Public Order		Other Offence	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not referred to any hub services (N=158)	29	18.4%	22	13.9%	39	24.7%	48	30.4%	6	3.8%	5	3.2%	9	5.7%
Referred to at least one service provider (N=215)	33	15.4%	24	11.2%	49	22.8%	67	31.2%	12	5.6%	15	7.0%	15	7.0%

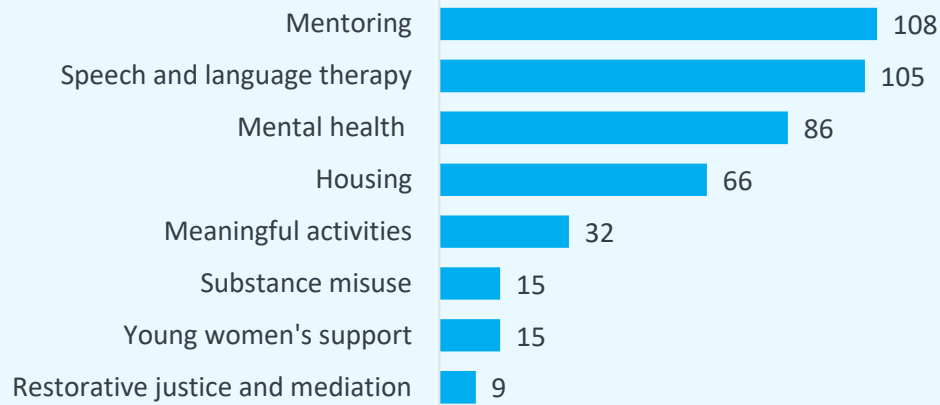
more investigation is needed into staff decision making, referral processes, thresholds of needs, readiness of service users, and consent among hub service users to understand why service users who were and were not referred to any hub services are similar in terms of demographics, risks, needs and sentence/offence type,

Mentoring and Speech & Language Therapy have the largest caseloads

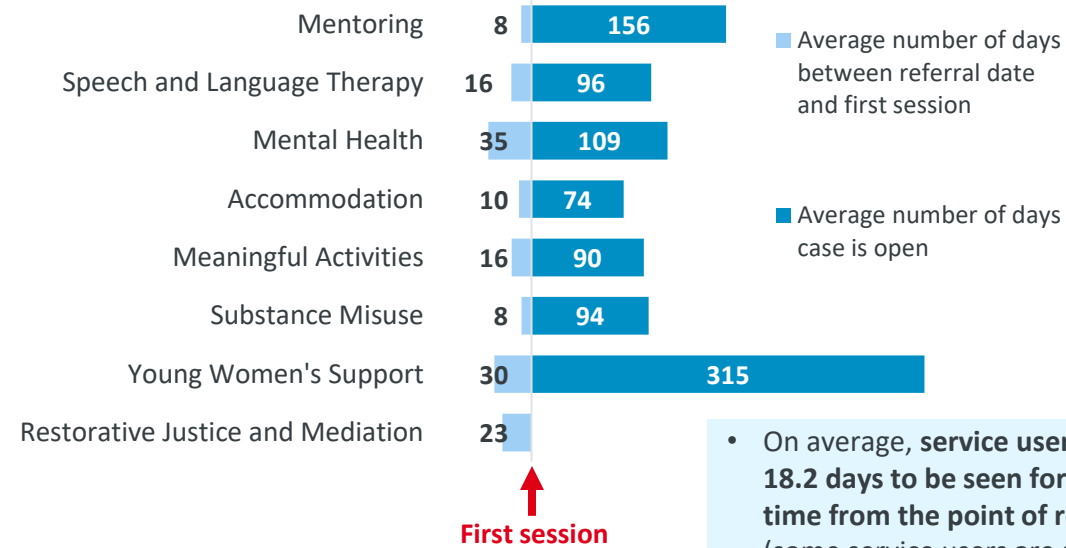
Hub throughput

At the end of February 2023: **Mentoring was the largest service with 108 referrals, followed by Speech / language therapy with 105 referrals:**

Total number of service user referrals to each commissioned service in initial funding period



Average time (days) from point of referral to first session, and to case closure

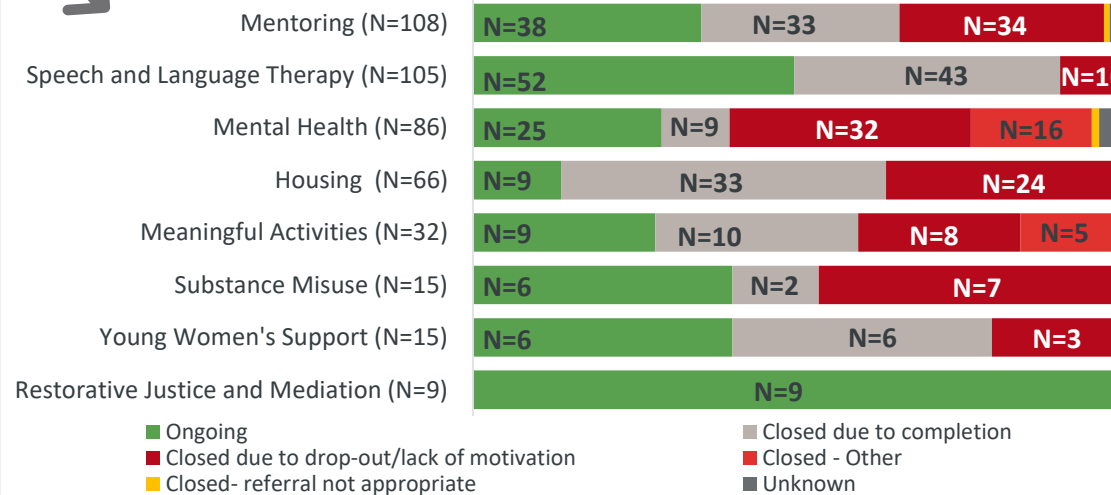


- On average, **service users waited 18.2 days to be seen for the first time from the point of referral** (some service users are referred while still in custody & only receive support on release).
- Mental health service (35 days) & Young women's support (30 days) had the highest waiting times.
- On average, the Young women's service supported service users for the longest (315 days), before case closure.
- All Restorative justice cases remain open.
- Please note: these figures include service users whose cases were closed due to completion or drop-out/lack of engagement.*

At the end of February 2023:

- Speech / Language Therapy service has the highest active caseload (N=52), followed by the Mentoring service (N=38).
- Approximately a third of cases are still ongoing.
- At least a third of the cases were closed due to completion for five out of eight service providers.
- Overall just over a quarter of cases were closed due to drop-put or lack of engagement.**

Active cases and case closure (end of February 2023)

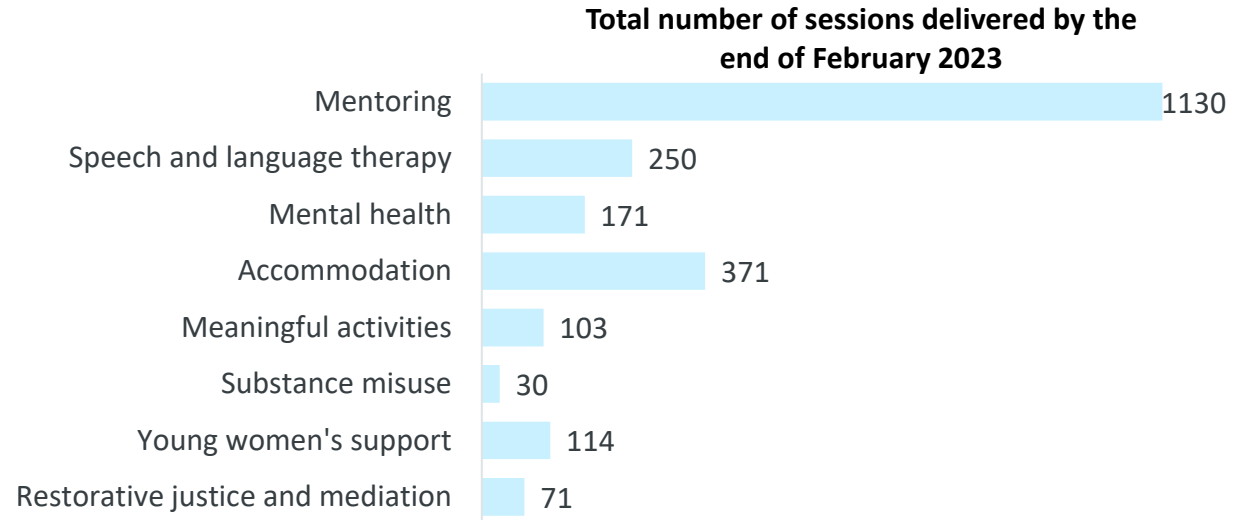


* **Time from point of referral to first session** – calculated as the difference (in days) between the day of referral and the day when service user started receiving support from the service. Some service users were referred while in custody but their support didn't commence until their release (as not possible) which may have impacted waiting times for some service users.

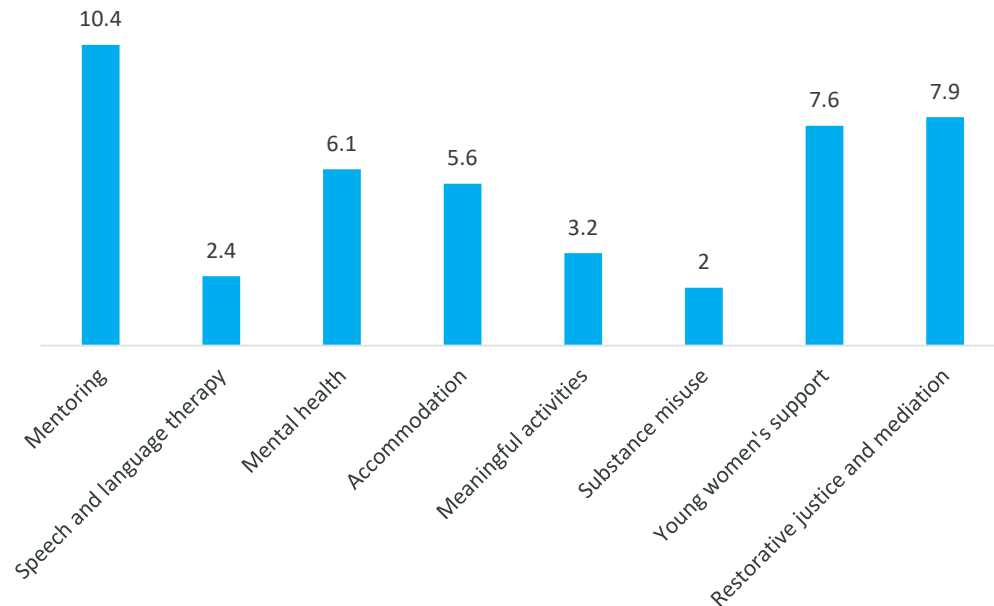
2,240 commissioned service sessions were delivered in the initial funding period

Hub throughput

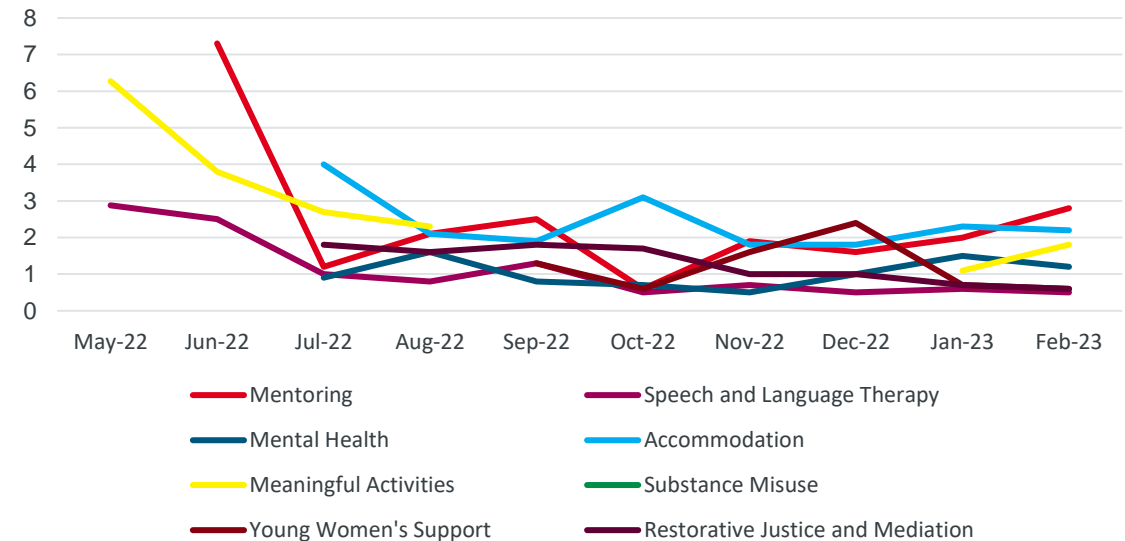
- Across all services, 2240 sessions were delivered by the end of February 2023. This includes sessions conducted face-to-face & over the phone.
- The mentoring service delivered the highest number of sessions across all service providers (N=1130), potentially because it was the first service to start operating at the hub.
- While the Young Women's Support & the Restorative Justice / Mediation services have a relatively low number of total sessions (114 & 71 sessions respectively), they have a relatively high average number of sessions per service user (7.6 & 7.9 respectively)



Mean number of sessions delivered per service user (to date)



Mean number of sessions delivered per service user, per month



Note: data is not available for all services in all months, sometimes due to issues like inconsistencies in data entry by service providers



Service users received a range of support, but some needs may not have been met

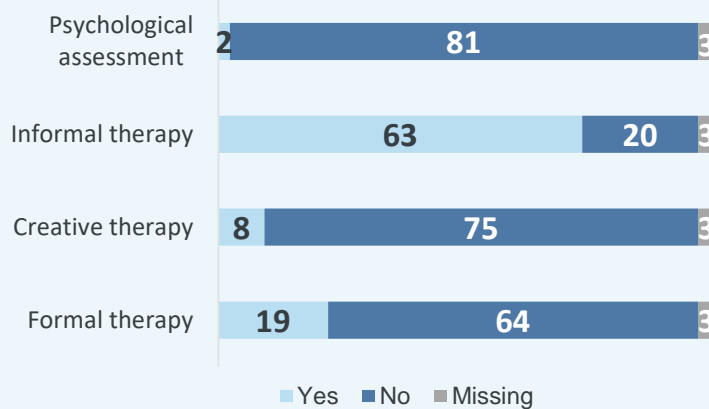


Mental health service (N=86)

Majority of service users (63%) referred to the mental health service received informal therapy:

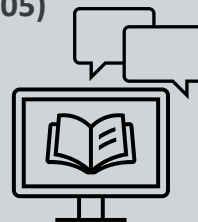


Therapies received by mental health service users (N=86)



Speech and language therapy service (N=105)

At least 25* service users were recorded as having received a **communications passport**



* Data was missing for 60 out of 105 service users

Meaningful activities service (N=32)

12 service users attended at least one **meaningful activity** during their engagement with the service

Half (16) of referrals to the meaningful activities service did not attend any activities – a third of these dropped out due to non-engagement.

On average, engaged services users attended three meaningful activities (M=2.8, SD=1.1).

*Out of a total of 32 service users data was missing for 4

Mentoring service (N=108)

19 attended at least one session of **Aspire Higher programme**, and 8 service users fully completed it

71 (65%) service users received **support related to ETE**

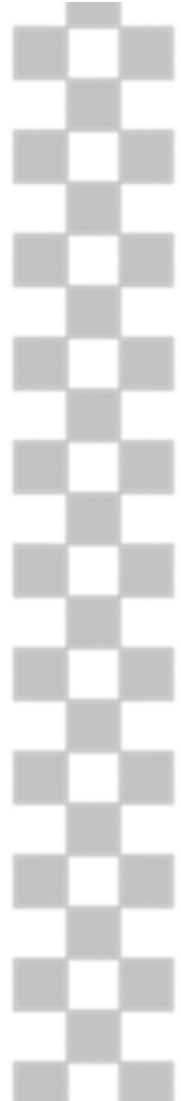
34 service users received some type of **training related to mentoring**

Is support matched to needs?

From the performance data:

- 50 service users were recorded as having emotional wellbeing needs. Of those, 9 (18%) were referred to the Mental Health service.
- 54 service users were identified as having housing-related needs. Of those, 14 (26%) were referred to the accommodation service.
- 84 service users were recorded as either having needs related to alcohol or to drugs, but only 4 (5%) of those service users were referred to the substance misuse service.
- 346 service users were assessed as having needs related to 'Thinking & behaviour', 77 of which were referred to the mentoring service (22.3%).
- 324 service users were recorded as having needs related to 'Attitudes', & 76 (23.5%) of those service users were referred to the mentoring service.

More investigation is needed to understand why some service users do not receive services despite an indication of need in the data. Other factors not measured in the data could include staff decision making, referral processes, thresholds of needs, readiness of service users, and consent among hub service users.

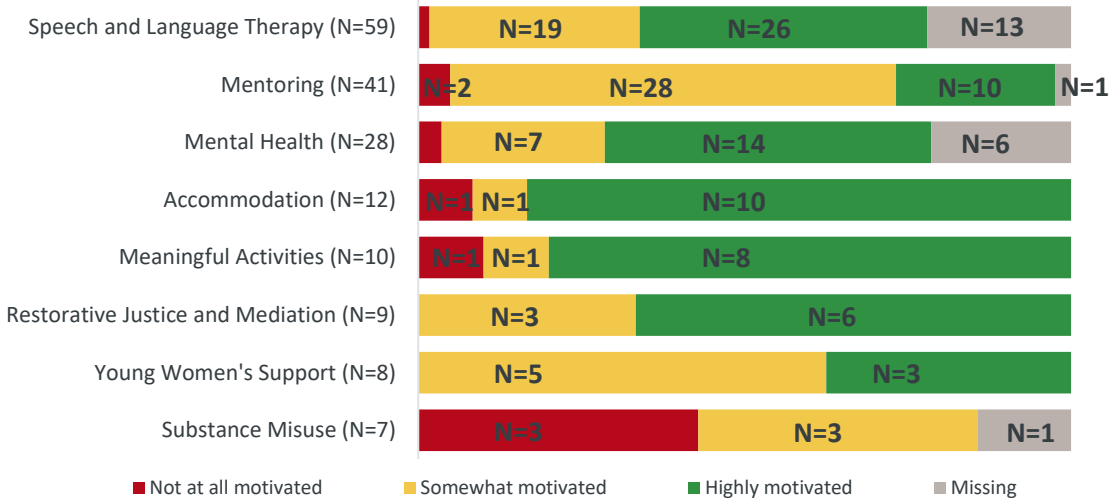


A small proportion of service users tend to be reported as 'not at all motivated'

Hub throughput

- In February 2023, at least a quarter of service users receiving hub services were recorded by the providers as highly motivated.
- Monthly trends in levels of motivation have been relatively stable, with a **small proportion of service users tend to be reported as 'not at all motivated'**

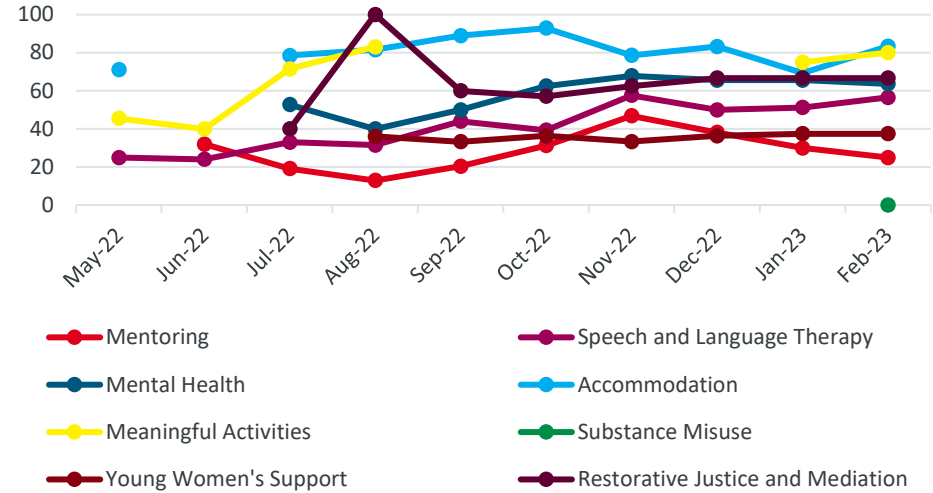
Motivation levels for service users across service providers in February 2023



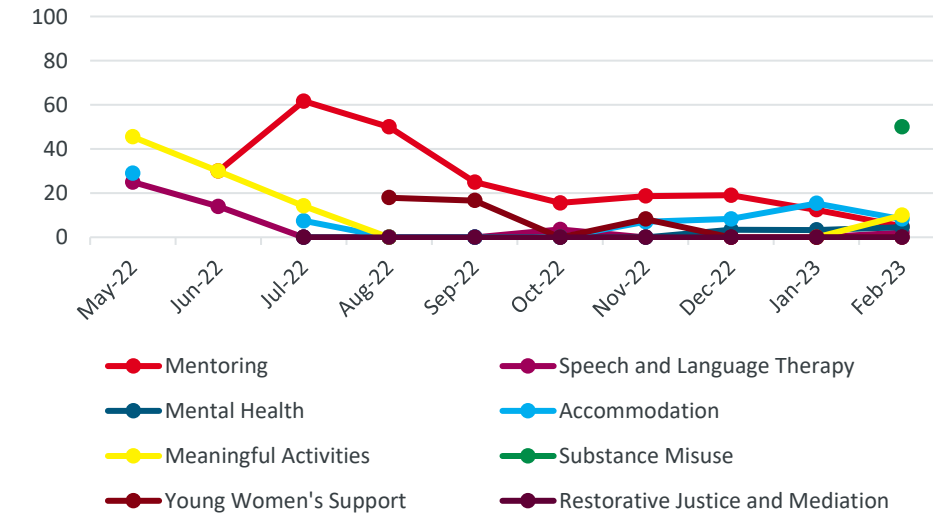
How are motivation levels measured? Each month, service providers are asked to assign a motivation score for each service user on the caseload. Motivation levels are scored on a Likert-type scale: 'Not at all motivated'; 'Somewhat motivated' and 'Highly motivated'.

This measure should be used with care due to subjectivity & is most useful for tracking changes within services over time, not comparing across services due to the subjective nature of the measure.

% of service users reported to be 'highly motivated' for each service, per month

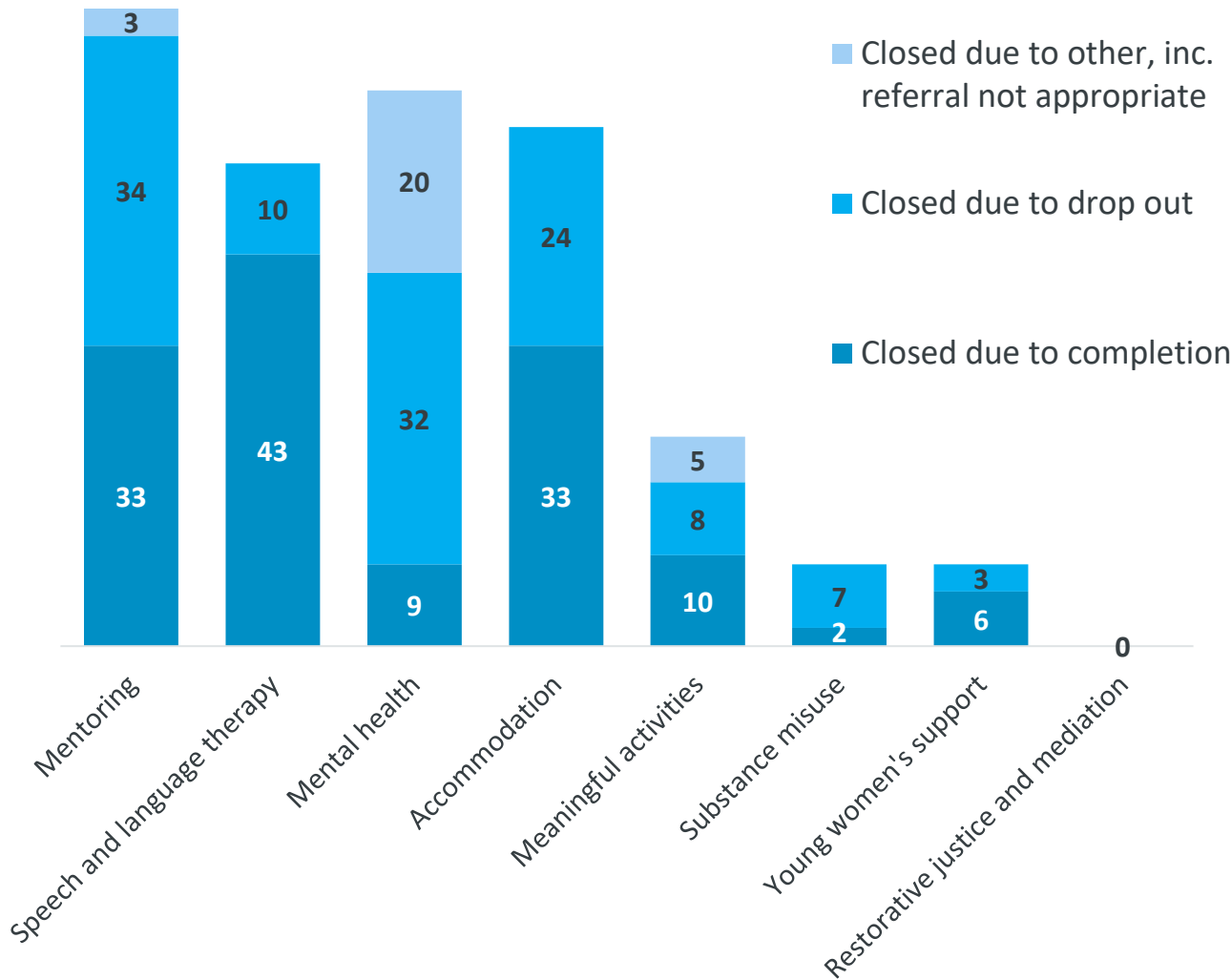


% of service users reported to be 'not at all motivated' for each service, per month

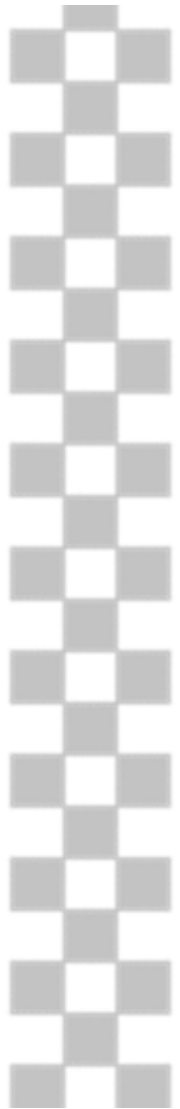


Mentoring, Speech & Language Therapy, & Accommodation services had the highest number of case completions

Closed cases



- The number of closed cases due to completion range from 0 cases for Restorative Justice & Mediation, to 43 completions for Speech & Language Therapy.
- All services record some form of outcome measure for each service user at two time points: on referral & on case completion, in order to measure distance travelled during contact with the service. This service-specific outcome information is reported on the following slides.



Data is being captured on a variety of outcomes which will eventually provide rich insights on service user progress

Commissioned hub services are collecting data on a range of service specific outcomes for service users. The number of service users included in data for each service is too small to provide conclusions at this stage. This will be a focus for later reports on this evaluation. Service user outcomes for the two services with data for the largest number of service users are presented below as an illustration.

- The table shows Accommodation service outcomes across referral and latest assessment for all individuals referred, as well as case completions.
- These numbers reflect on the achievements of the individual service users, and are not indicative of programme success.

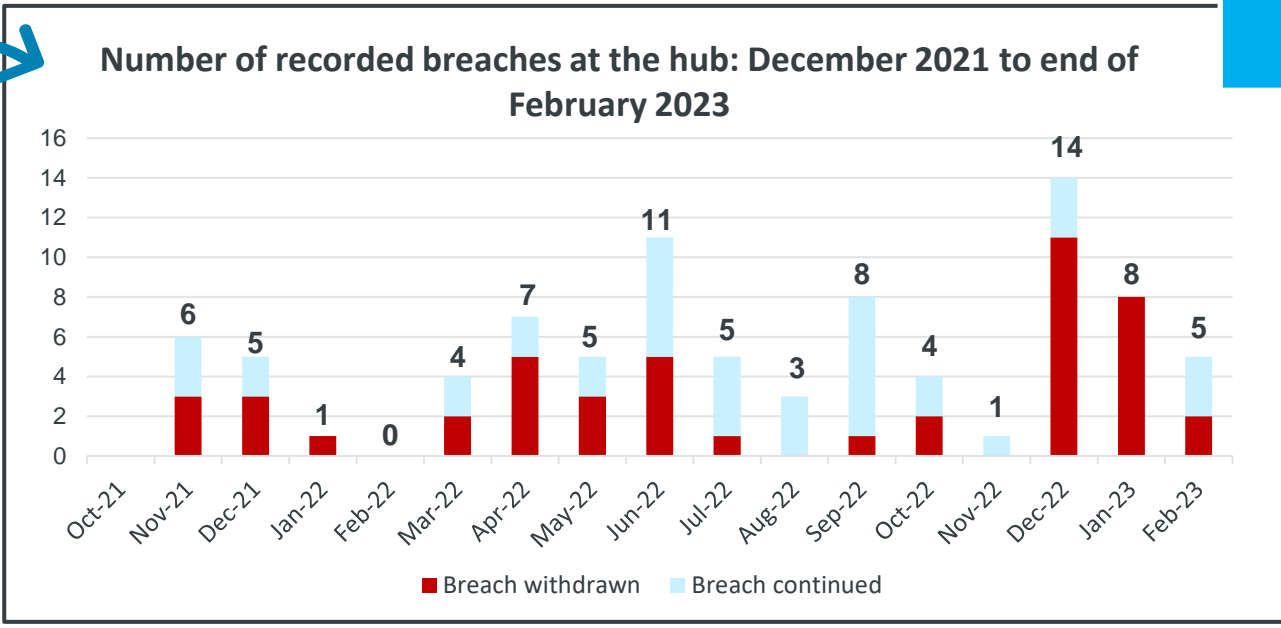
Accommodation service outcomes Housing status:	All referred service users (N=66)		Case completions only (N=33)	
	On referral	Latest assessment	On referral	On case completion
Homeless	3	2	1	N/A
In an Approved Accommodation	8	5	4	N/A
In custody	18	2	8	N/A
In transient/short term accommodation	2	4	2	4
With friends/family	28	28	14	10
Supported housing	N/A	1	N/A	1
Rented accommodation	7	24	4	18

- The table across shows ETE status upon referral and latest assessment for all service users as well as case completions.
- These numbers reflect on the achievements of the individual service users, and are not currently indicative of programme success.

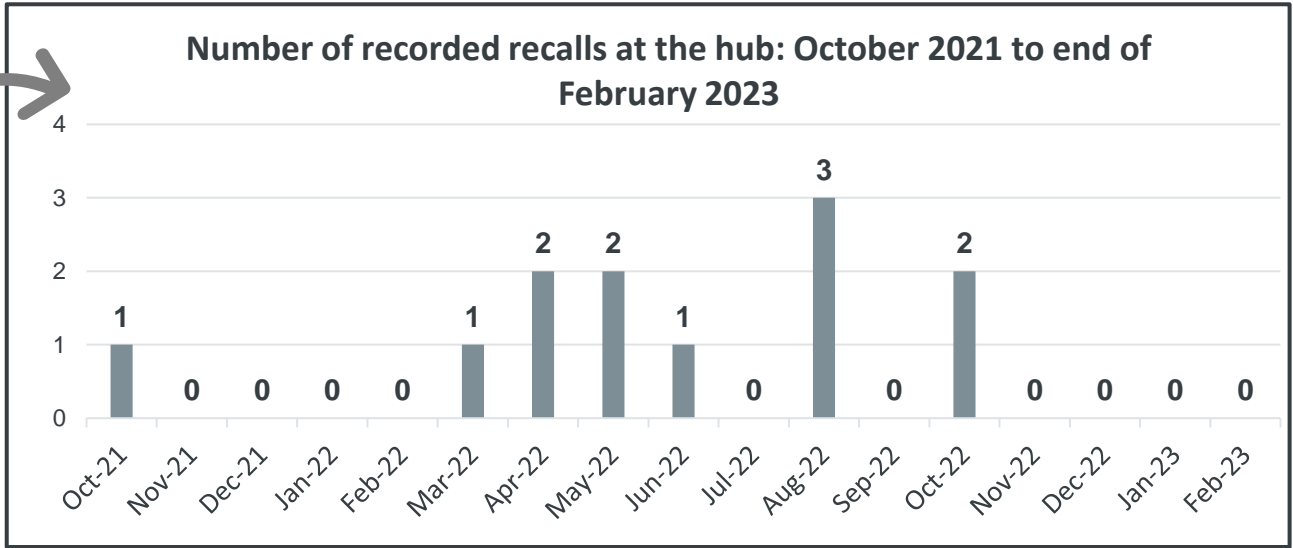
ETE status recorded by the mentoring service	All service users (N=108)		Case completions only (N=33)	
	On referral	Latest assessment	On referral	On completion
NEET	76	48	21	11
In education	10	8	5	5
In training	3	9	1	2
Working	17	27	6	13
Apprenticeship	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missing	1	16	N/A	2

Breach and recall numbers are low, and most breaches are withdrawn

- 87 breaches were recorded at the hub between October 2021 - February 2023.
- On average, five service users breached their suspended sentence, community order or post-sentence supervision each month, with no breaches recorded in October 2021 & February 2022 & 14 in December 2022.
- More than half (47) of breaches were withdrawn. Notably, 11 out of 14 breaches were withdrawn in December 2022 & all eight breaches recorded in January 2023 were withdrawn.



- 12 service users were recorded as recalled at the hub between October 2021 - February 2023.
- No recalls were recorded in 10 of the 17 months during this reports data collection time-frame.



Appendix



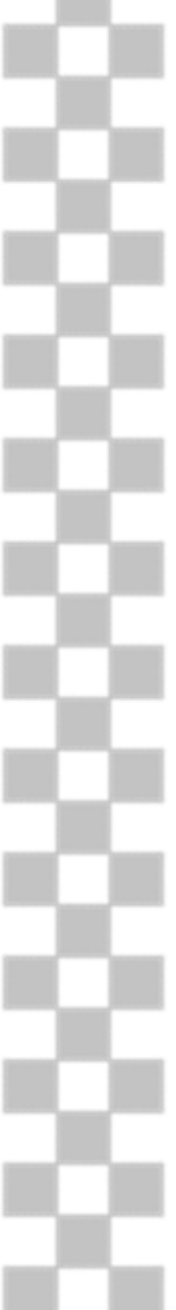
Statistical tests used in analysis

When comparing service users who have not been referred to any hub services versus those who have been referred to at least one service, statistical tests were run during analysis to determine whether or not any differences found among the two groups were *statistically* significant or not.

Two types of statistical tests were used:

- Chi-square test for categorical variables.
- Mann Whitney U test for discrete variables (chosen due to data being non-normally distributed).

For every test used, a confidence level of 95% (or a p-value of > 0.05) was chosen, as is standard practice. Where significance was found, data is labelled with a *.



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