



Her Majesty's
Inspectorate of
Probation

The quality of pre-sentence information and advice provided to courts

HM Inspectorate of Probation

Research & Analysis Bulletin 2020/04

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HMI Probation is committed to reviewing, developing and promoting the evidence base for high-quality probation and youth offending services. Our *Research & Analysis Bulletins* are aimed at all those with an interest in the quality of these services, presenting key findings to assist with informed debate and help drive improvement where it is required. The findings are used within HMI Probation to develop our inspection programmes, guidance and position statements.

This bulletin was prepared by Oliver Kenton (Research Officer) and Dr Robin Moore (Head of Research), HMI Probation.

We would like to thank all those who participated in any way in our inspections. Without their help and cooperation, the collation of inspection data would not have been possible.

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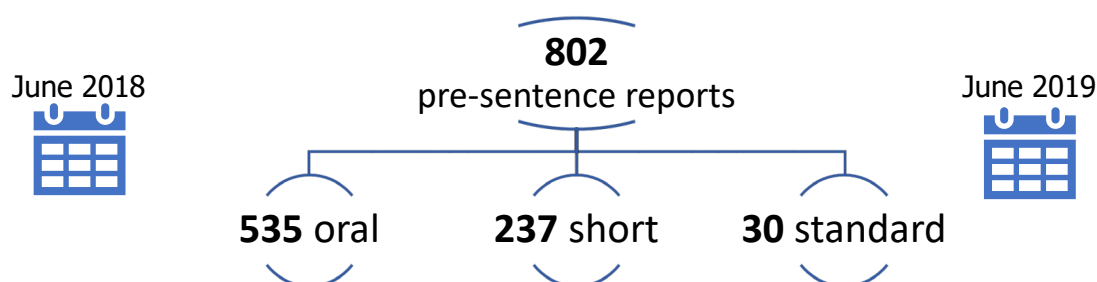
Executive summary

Context

It is the responsibility of the National Probation Service (NPS) to deliver pre-sentence reports (PSRs), providing advice and information to help judges and magistrates in their sentencing decisions. There has been a shift in recent years to swifter justice, and the focus in this bulletin is upon the extent to which the NPS have been able to provide courts with advice which is sufficiently well-informed, considered and tailored.

Approach

The findings are based upon data collected from our inspections of the seven National Probation Service (NPS) divisions completed between June 2018 and June 2019. Across these inspections, we examined a total of 802 PSRs.



Key findings and implications

- In seven in ten cases, the pre-sentence information and advice was judged to be sufficiently analytical and personalised to the service user, supporting the court's decision-making. Across the underpinning prompt questions, positive judgements ranged from 66% for considering the impact of the offence(s) on known/identifiable victims (with victim statements and Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) documents not always available to report writers) to 87% for the service user being meaningfully involved.
- The quality of pre-sentence information and advice varied by type of report; nearly all of the standard delivery reports were judged to be sufficiently analytical and personalised to the service user, but this dropped to about two in three of the oral reports.
- Reports were less likely to be judged sufficiently analytical and personalised for those with a high likelihood of reoffending. These service users tend to have multiple and complex needs, requiring careful consideration to be given to the most appropriate interventions and how they can be integrated into a coherent and holistic programme of work.
- The pre-sentence advice was more likely to be judged sufficient when it had drawn appropriately upon available sources of information and it had considered factors

related to both risk of harm and the likelihood of reoffending. A positive response to these prompts was least likely for oral reports. Information from other agencies could not always be shared in the time necessary to be included in these reports, and there was less time for report authors to consider and reflect upon the information to hand.

- The pre-sentence advice was more likely to be judged sufficient when the final proposal was deemed appropriate and there was a sufficient record of the advice and the reasoning. Once again, a positive response to these prompts was least likely for oral reports. In some cases, it was clear that insufficient attention had been given to the appropriateness of accredited programmes or other treatment requirements.
- HM Prison & Probation Service (HMPPS) have recently emphasised their commitment to improving the quality of advice to courts and PSRs, with proposals to revise the ratio of the different report types to promote improved assessment and pre-sentence advice, and to improve the targeting to individual sentence requirements. The findings in this bulletin are clearly supportive of these reforms. Not only will they support the courts in their sentencing decisions, but they will provide a stronger basis for post-sentence assessment, planning and delivery.

1. Introduction

Probation has its roots in the courts, and it is now the responsibility of the NPS to deliver PSRs to provide advice and information to help judges and magistrates decide on the most appropriate sentence for individual service users. Historically, courts adjourned for around three weeks so that the pre-sentence advice could be assembled. However, reforms to court work, through the *Transforming Summary Justice* and *Better Case Management* efficiency programmes (2015 onwards), supported a move to swifter justice and an expectation that most advice to court would be given on the day, to allow for an immediate sentencing decision. The following targets were set for the differing types of PSR:

- 60% oral reports (designed to be delivered on the day)
- 30% short format reports (which may or may not be delivered on the day)
- 10% standard delivery reports (which can take up to 15 working days to complete; to be used for serious cases involving either great complexity or serious sexual or violent crime).

The statistics for 2018/2019 illustrate an even greater shift away from standard delivery reports. Of the 110,379 PSRs delivered to courts

- 63,615 (58%) were orally delivered (29% in 2012/2013)
- 43,214 (39%) were short format reports (41% in 2012/2013)
- 3,550 (3%) were standard delivery reports (30% in 2012/2013).

There has been relatively little research into the probation court role in England and Wales (Robinson, 2018). We published a thematic inspection report on the work of probation services in courts in 2017, and have most recently examined the quality of pre-sentence information and advice in our NPS divisional inspections. We included some high-level analysis of the collated data (from all seven NPS divisions) in a 2018/2019 summary report, noting as follows:

"The quality of the reports delivered to courts across the NPS was identified as requiring improvement in just one NPS division; otherwise it was assessed as 'Good' or 'Outstanding'. A key component of comprehensive assessment is, however, the consideration of victims and potential victims, and this was less consistent. The majority of reports are now delivered on the same day as the assessment, and we found that information requested from other agencies, including the police and children's social care services, was often not shared in the time necessary to be included in the reports."

This bulletin analyses our 2018/2019 data in further detail, considering whether the specialist court-based teams are providing the courts with well-informed, considered and tailored advice to support their decisions on sentencing. The quality of this advice has a further impact post-sentence, with high quality PSRs assisting responsible officers in timely and sufficient assessment and sentence planning.

Inspection standards

The inspections of probation services undertaken by HMI Probation are underpinned by standards which are grounded in evidence, learning and experience. In developing the standards, the Inspectorate worked constructively with providers and others to build a common view of high-quality probation services and what should be expected.

Within the standards framework, domain three is modular and sector specific, recognising that the responsibility for some areas of probation work currently rests either with the NPS or with the Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs), e.g. unpaid work. In our NPS inspections, we make judgements against the following key question and prompts:

3.1.1 Is the pre-sentence information and advice provided to court sufficiently analytical and personalised to the service user, supporting the court's decision-making?

- a) Does the information and advice draw sufficiently on available sources of information including child safeguarding and domestic abuse information?
- b) Is the service user meaningfully involved in the preparation of the report, and are their views considered?
- c) Does the advice consider factors related to the likelihood of reoffending?
- d) Does the advice consider factors related to risk of harm?
- e) Does the advice consider the service user's motivation and readiness to change?
- f) Does the advice consider the service user's diversity and personal circumstances?
- g) Does the advice consider the impact of the offence on known/identifiable victims?
- h) Is an appropriate proposal made to court?
- i) Is there a sufficient record of the advice given, and the reasons for it?

2. Findings

The findings presented in this bulletin are based upon the PSR data from our inspections of NPS divisions completed between June 2018 and June 2019.¹ We inspected 802 reports,² broken down as follows:

- 535 (67%) oral reports, 237 (30%) short format reports and 30 (4%) standard delivery reports
- 565 (73%) reports prepared on the same day as the plea or finding of guilt
- 132 (17%) cases involving female service users
- 119 (16%) high or very high likelihood of reoffending cases
- 38 (5%) high or very high risk of serious harm cases

Across all these cases, our inspectors considered various questions relating to the quality of the pre-sentence information and advice provided to court. These questions are set out in Figure 1 below, alongside the higher-level key question:

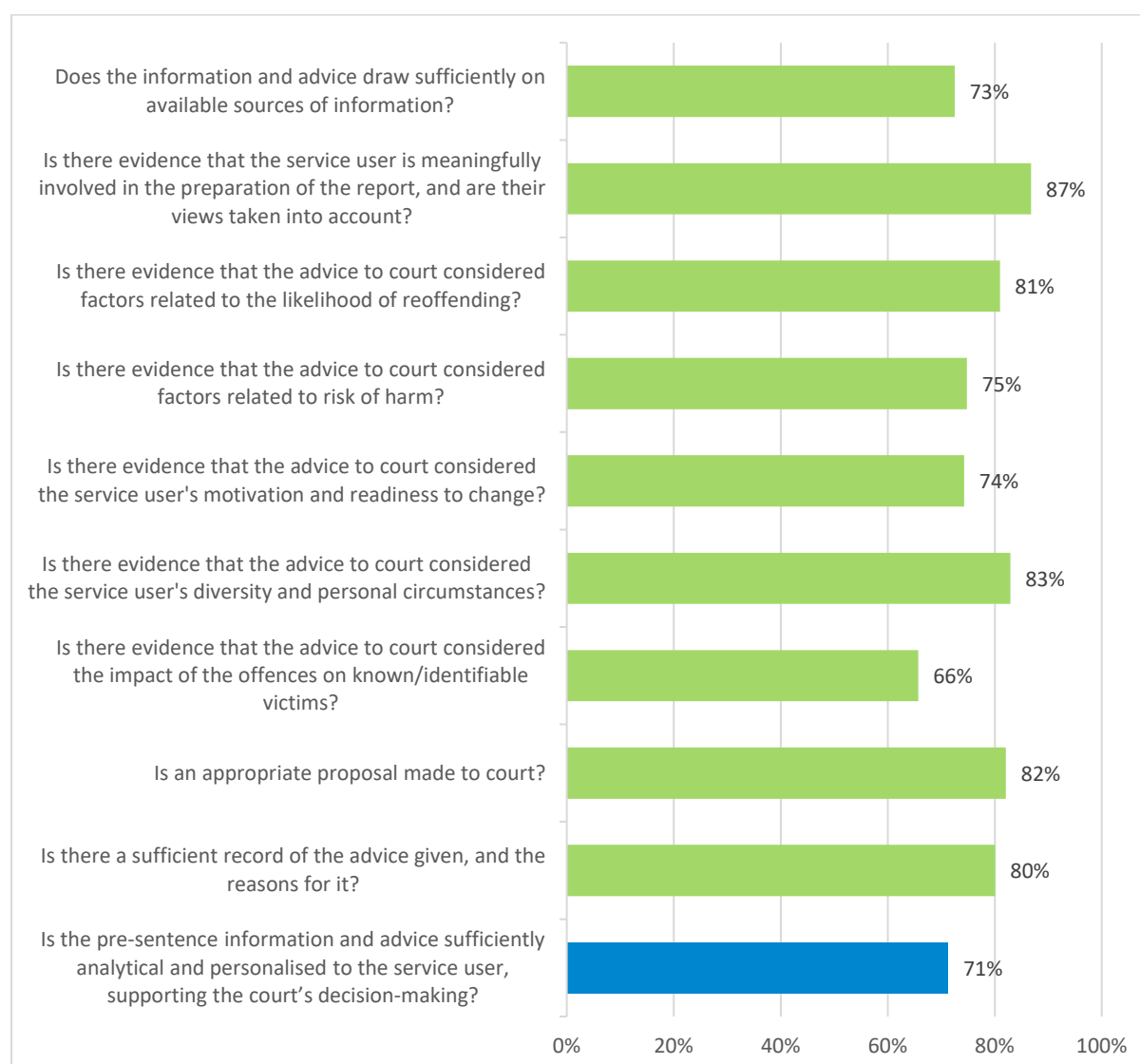
Is the pre-sentence information and advice provided to court sufficiently analytical and personalised to the service user, supporting the court's decision-making?

As can be seen, there was a positive judgement in relation to this key question in about seven in ten (71%) of the cases inspected. Across the prompt questions, positive judgements ranged from 66% for considering the impact of the offence(s) on known/identifiable victims, to 87% for the service user being meaningfully involved. With regard to the former prompt, we found that victim statements and CPS documents were not always available to report writers. Furthermore, the format of the reports, particularly those delivered orally, often lacked a sufficient focus on victim impact.

¹ See Annex A for further information about our case assessment approach. The full standards framework can be found here: <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/about-our-work/our-standards-and-ratings/>.

² Excluding five cases not recorded as one of these three report types and/or in which there was no judgement against the key question.

Figure 1: Inspector judgements on the quality of pre-sentence information and advice



The following section (2.1) focuses upon variations in the quality of the pre-sentence information and advice provided to court, considering the service user's demographics (age, gender and ethnicity), risk levels (both likelihood of reoffending³ and risk of serious harm), the type of PSR and whether delivered on the day. Section 2.2 then considers which of the prompt questions were driving our judgements about the overall quality. In both sections, logistic regression models were used to account for the relationships between all the variables.⁴

Inspectors also recorded rationales for their judgements. This information was analysed and used to produce the good and poor practice examples included in section 2.2.

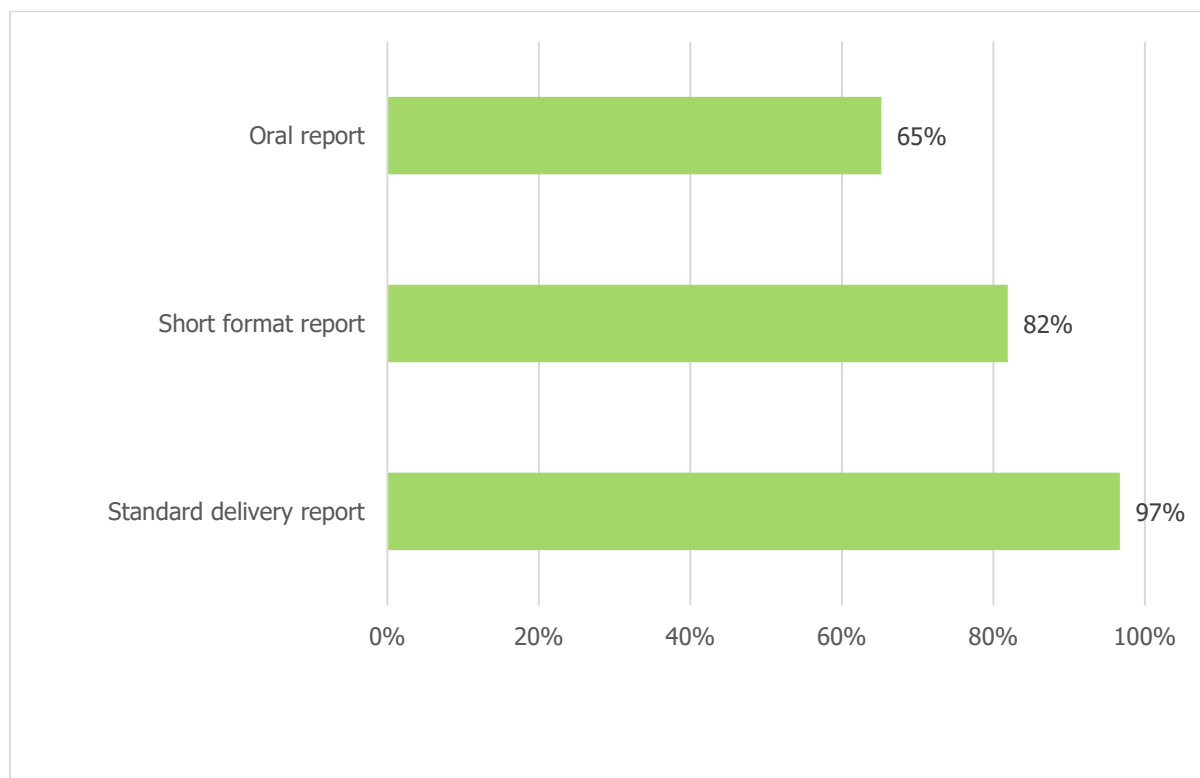
³ Based upon the Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) score.

⁴ See Annex A for further information about the analysis.

2.1 Variations in quality of court reports

As was noted above, there has been a shift in recent years in the method of providing pre-sentence advice to courts, with about three-fifths of reports now delivered orally. When controlling for the relationships between variables,⁵ we found that the quality of pre-sentence information and advice varied by type of report. As shown by Figure 2, nearly all of the standard delivery reports were judged to be sufficiently analytical and personalised to the service user, supporting the court's decision-making, but this dropped to about two in three (65%) of the oral reports.

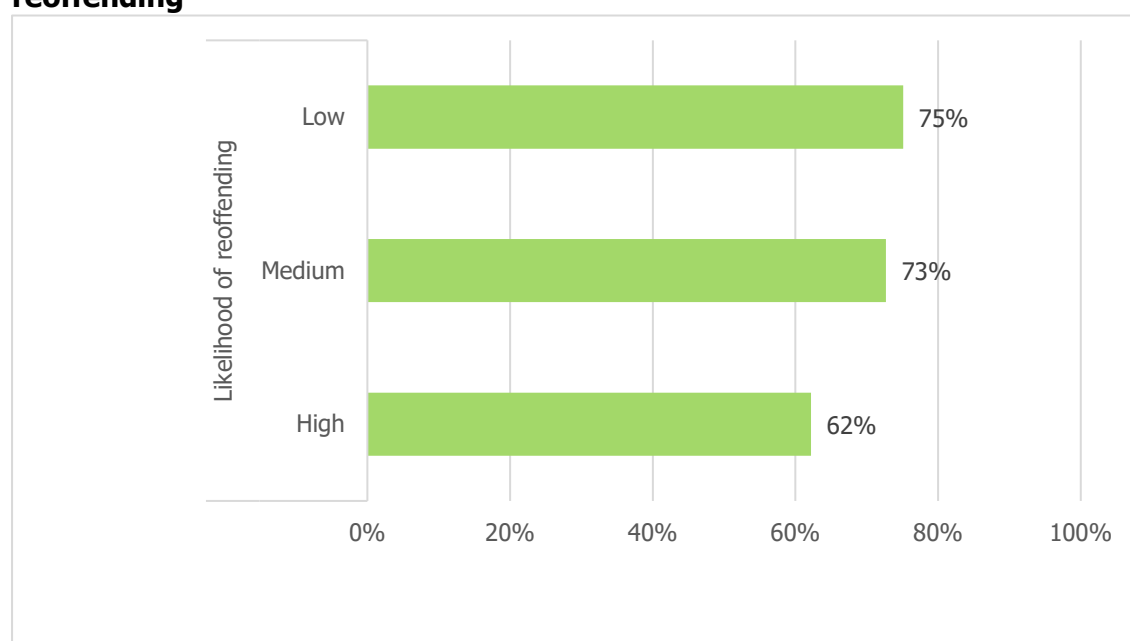
Figure 2: Quality of pre-sentence information and advice by type of court report



The quality of the pre-sentence information and advice also differed significantly according to the service user's likelihood of reoffending, with the reports less likely to be judged sufficiently analytical and personalised for those with a high likelihood of reoffending. These service users tend to have multiple and complex needs, with chaotic and unstable backgrounds. Careful consideration needs to be given in these cases to the most appropriate interventions and how they can be integrated into a coherent and holistic programme of work.

⁵ The regression model can be found alongside other outputs in Annex B. We had incomplete data for the responsible officer's grade (n=513), but no significant difference was found for this variable when running a separate logistic regression model on this smaller sample.

Figure 3: Quality of pre-sentence information and advice by likelihood of reoffending

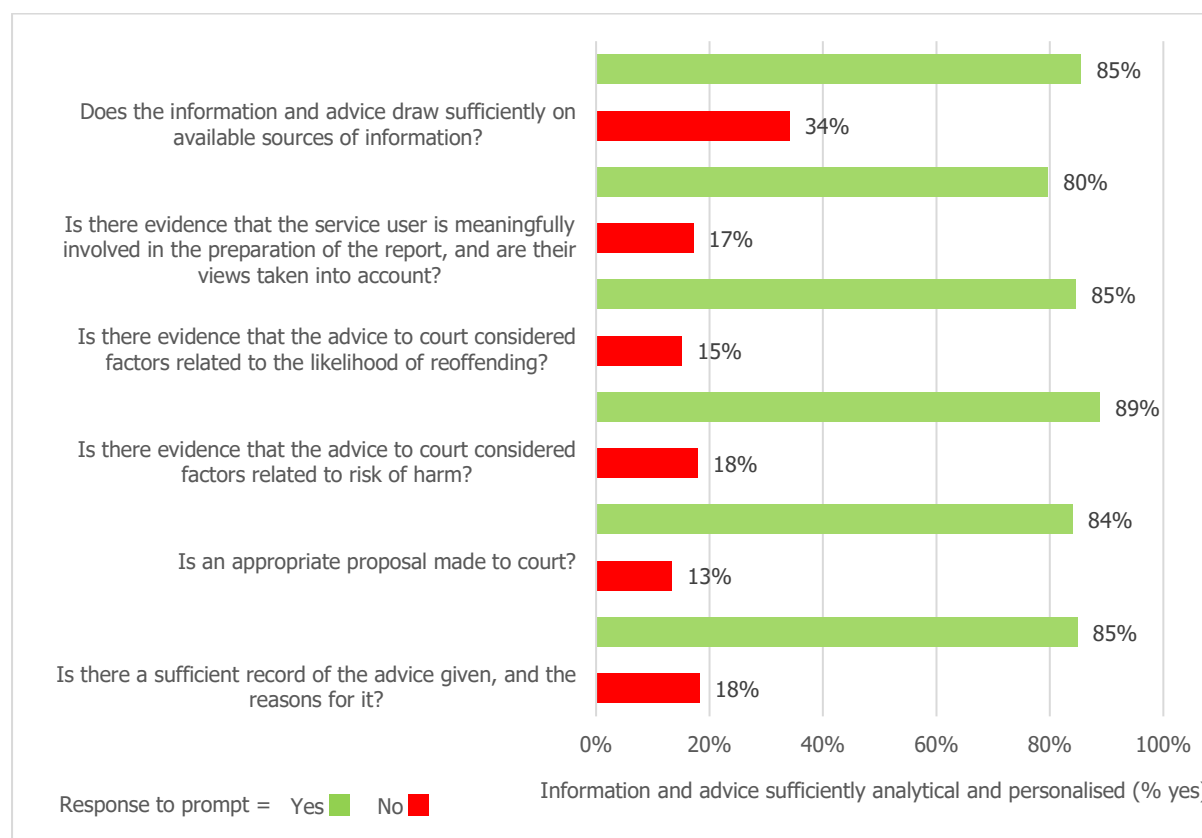


2.2 Drivers of quality of court reports

As set out previously, nine prompt questions underpin the inspectors' judgements regarding the quality of the pre-sentence information and advice. Six of these prompts were found to be driving the inspectors' judgements (taking into account the relationships between the prompts).⁶ These six prompts are set out in Figure 4.

⁶ See Table B3 for the regression model.

Figure 4: Quality of pre-sentence information and advice by responses to prompt questions

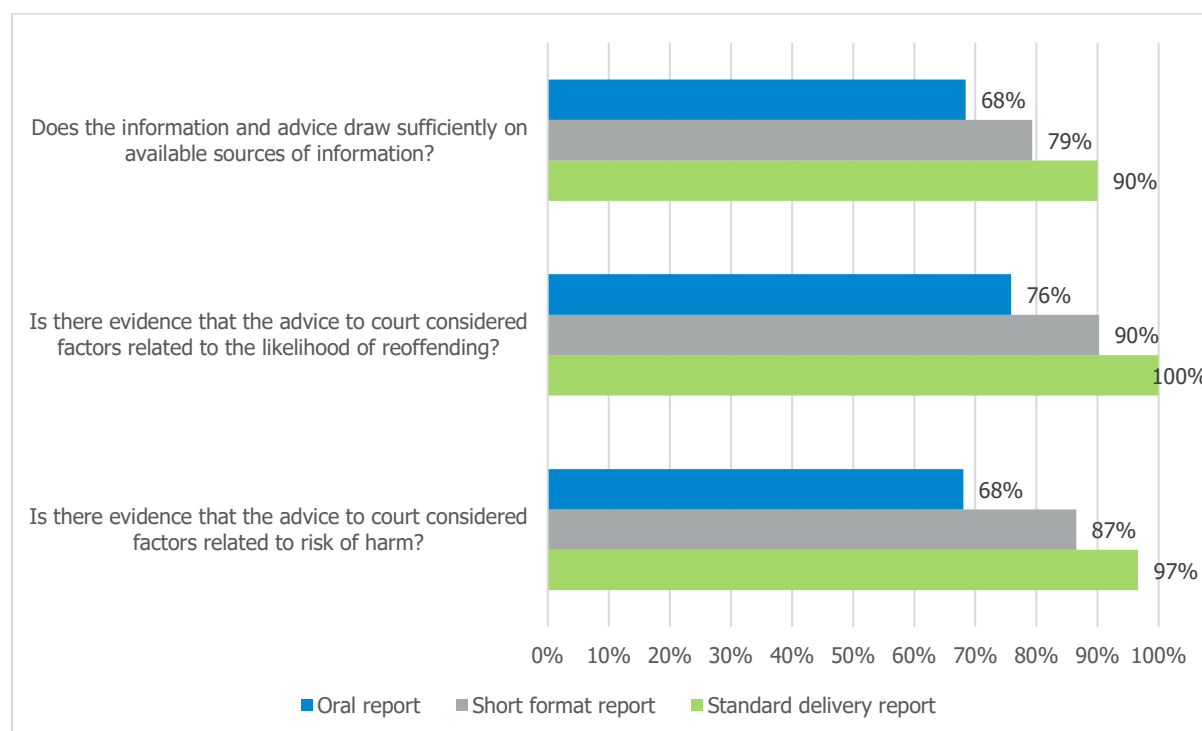


2.2.1 Information and consideration

As shown by Figure 4, the pre-sentence advice was more likely to be judged sufficient when it had: (i) drawn appropriately upon available sources of information; (ii) considered factors related to risk of harm; and (iii) considered factors related to the likelihood of reoffending. This helps to explain the difference, highlighted in the previous section, in the sufficiency of the pre-sentence advice between the three types of court report. Across all three information/consideration prompts, a positive response was least likely for oral reports – see Figure 5.⁷ Our inspectors found that information from other agencies could not always be shared in the time necessary to be included in the reports, and there was less time for report authors to consider and reflect upon the information which was available. The drive towards speedier reports had thus had an impact upon quality.

⁷ See Table B4 for a full breakdown of the prompt responses.

Figure 5: Responses to prompt questions (information and consideration) by type of report



Good practice examples: Information and consideration

The report writer had considered a full psychiatric report, information from children's services and full police domestic violence history. In his proposal, he acknowledged the risks posed by the service user and the impact to the victim of an entrenched sustained pattern of domestic abuse, which had continued despite previous convictions. He recognised the potential benefits but also the unsuitability of accredited programme work, due to the mental health conditions presented by the service user.

Information was sought and promptly received from the multi-agency safeguarding hub (MASH) team, incorporating both children's services and the police. The information received indicated an emerging pattern of abusive behaviour towards the service user's ex-partner, which was considered within the report to the court.

Poor practice examples: Information and consideration

There was no evidence of a police call-out check prior to the report being completed despite previous domestic violence incidents being listed in the CPS evidence. Clarification of details on these domestic violence incidents was not sought from the CPS, despite such information being pertinent to risk of reoffending and risk of harm assessments. There was no evidence to confirm that the children's services agency was aware of the index offences, the surrounding circumstances, and the potential risk to the service user's young child. Although there was a record of a safeguarding check, there were no details recorded on Delius at the time of the PSR so this information was not available to inform the report. The service user had a previous custodial sentence for common assault against his niece but there was no detail on whether this was against a child or adult and no further exploration of this offence. The risk of reoffending was based entirely on the OGRS score⁸ and no analysis or

⁸ OGRS is calculated using static risk factors only, e.g. age, number of previous offences.

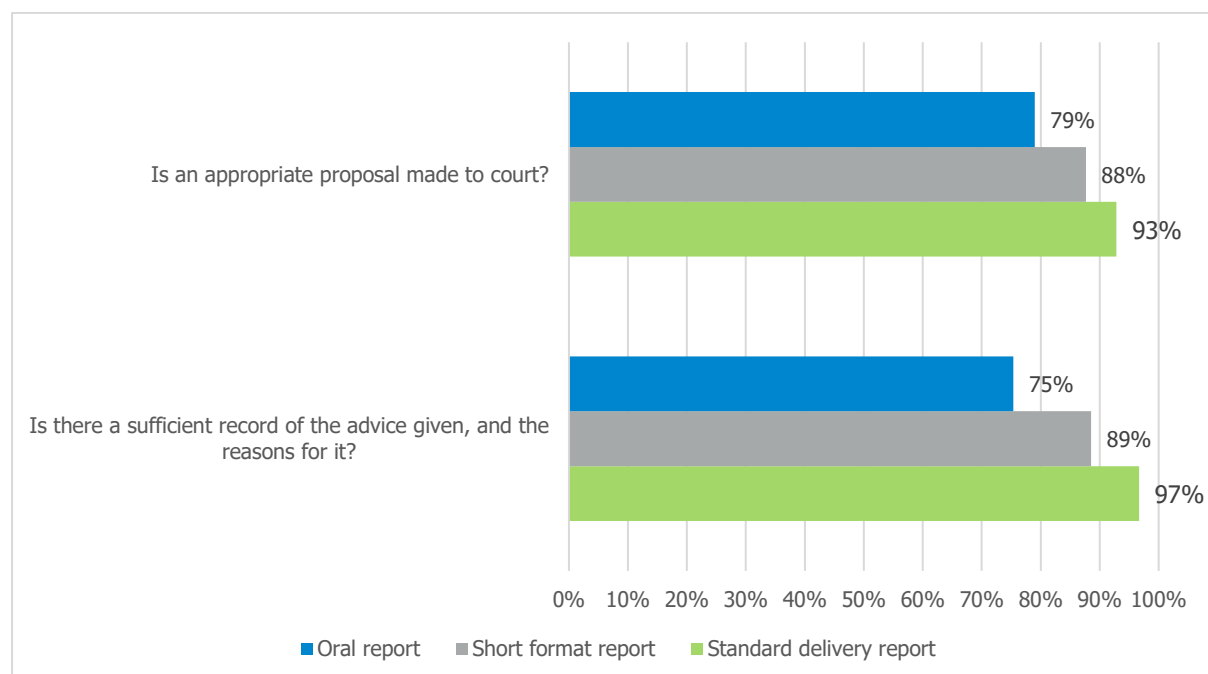
professional judgement was recorded. Although the service user disclosed that they were suffering from anxiety and depression, and had attempted suicide several times in the year before the offence, there was no further exploration of this, nor was it presented to the court. There was no analysis as to how his mental health might impact on his everyday life, his thinking and behaviour, or his ability to engage with a community order.

This was a domestic violence offence and the advice given to the court appeared to be based on the service user's perception of events. The victim stated that there had been previous assaults, including one where the service user's actions caused an injury serious enough that the victim required surgery. Although this was recorded in the CPS documents, the report author stated that there was no pattern of offending behaviour, and no police intelligence checks were conducted in relation to domestic abuse call outs. The proposal for a Rehabilitation Activity Requirement, rather than an accredited programme, was based on the view that the assault was a 'one off'.

2.2.2 Proposal and recording

Figure 4 further demonstrates that the pre-sentence advice was more likely to be judged sufficient when the final proposal was deemed appropriate and there was a sufficient record of the advice and the reasoning. This further explains the difference in quality between the three types of court report, with a positive response to these prompts least likely for oral reports – see Figure 6. In some cases, it was clear that insufficient attention had been given to the appropriateness of accredited programmes or other treatment requirements.

Figure 6: Responses to prompt questions (proposal and recording) by type of report



Good practice example: Proposal and recording

The report proposed a Rehabilitation Activity Requirement and went into some detail about the nature of available women's support provision, and alcohol treatment. An Alcohol Treatment Requirement was considered but dismissed due to the service user's lack of willingness to engage. The report author also considered the vulnerability, isolation and health conditions of the service user when considering a punitive element, dismissing unpaid work as beyond the service user's physical capabilities and recognising that a curfew could have a further isolating impact.

The report author recognised the pattern of continuing behaviour against the same victim and their wider family, noting that previous punitive orders had not achieved the required outcome. The officer identified the deficits around emotional management and relationships, and the proposal for the accredited programme, Building Better Relationships (BBR), to address these over a lengthy period of time, was appropriate. The report writer also recognised that while the service user presented as remorseful and willing to comply, they had presented similarly on previous court appearances and yet the pattern of behaviour had continued.

Poor practice example: Proposal and recording

The service user posed immediate risk of serious harm to his partner, had breached previous orders preventing contact, and had told the report author that he was going to resume the relationship. The order proposed did not manage the risks in the case and put the victim at risk. The impact on the victim was not analysed in the report, no domestic violence checks were carried out, and responses from safeguarding checks were not received prior to the report being prepared, undermining the risk assessment. There was also poor analysis of the reasons behind the individual's violence towards his partner and why he had a lengthy history of anti-social behaviour.

3. Conclusion

A key NPS responsibility is to provide advice and information to help judges and magistrates decide on the most appropriate sentence for individual service users. Recent years have seen a focus on speed and timeliness, with a shift from standard delivery reports to oral reports, and an NPS performance metric measuring the percentage of reports completed within the timescales set by the court. The findings in this bulletin clearly demonstrate that the focus upon speed and timeliness has had an impact upon quality. Notably, inspectors were less likely to judge that the pre-sentence information and advice was sufficiently analytical and personalised to the service user when an oral report was delivered.

Responses to the underpinning prompt questions reveal a number of issues with oral reports. They were less likely to have drawn sufficiently upon available sources of information, with information from other agencies not always shared in the time necessary to be included in the reports. They were less likely to have considered factors related to both risk of harm and the likelihood of reoffending, with less time for report authors to consider and reflect upon the information which was available. Unsurprisingly, the final proposal was then less likely to be deemed sufficient, and there was less likely to be a sufficient record of the advice and the reasoning. In some cases, it was clear that insufficient attention had been given to the appropriateness of accredited programmes or other treatment requirements.

The quality of pre-sentence information and advice not only impacts upon the court's decision-making but also has an impact post-sentence – with high quality PSRs assisting responsible officers in timely and sufficient assessment and sentence planning following allocation of the case. The obvious trade-off is one between speed at court and the need for more work post-sentence to acquire a comprehensive understanding of the service user's risks, needs, skills and strengths, enabling service delivery to be sufficiently focused and personalised.

The potential dangers from a pre-sentence focus upon speed and timeliness have been flagged previously by Robinson (2017), who stated as follows:

"In the new court culture of speed, timeliness... is an important quality for PSRs, but as a sole measure of quality it leaves a great deal to be desired. Courts certainly do want reports to be timely, but they are not factories; they exist to dispense justice. Thus, whilst speed has become a key value for courts, it is not the only value that matters to them: they continue to want reports that are well-informed, accurate and useful in enabling them to pass sentences that are proportionate, suitable for the individual and unlikely to put the public at risk."

In the 2019 'Proposed Future Model for Probation: A Draft Operating Blueprint', HMPPS have emphasised their commitment to improving the quality of our advice to courts and PSRs. The following changes are proposed:

"We will revise the ratio of different report types to promote improved risk assessment and pre-sentence advice.

We will reduce the percentage of oral reports on women, BAME offenders and those at risk of short-term imprisonment to improve the quality of assessments,

identification of offending related needs and the targeting to appropriate interventions

We will improve the targeting of offenders to sentence requirements specifically in relation to treatment requirements and rehabilitation requirements, and ensure appropriate engagement with liaison and diversion services."

The findings in this bulletin are clearly supportive of these reforms. In relation to the highlighting of specific sub-groups, the bulletin indicates that reports were less likely to be judged sufficiently analytical and personalised for those with a high likelihood of reoffending. These service users tend to have multiple and complex needs, requiring careful consideration to be given to the most appropriate interventions and how they can be integrated into a coherent and holistic programme of work.

In the more recent draft Target Operating Model (HMPPS, 2020), it is further stated that 'Probation Practitioners in Court will carry out their duties with victims and potential victims in mind'. This bulletin also demonstrates that improvements are required here – we found that the impact of the offence(s) on known/identifiable victims had not been considered in one in three cases. Attention needs to be given to the format of all types of report so that there is a sufficient focus on victim impact, and to ensuring that victim statements and CPS documents are available to report writers.

Within the Inspectorate, we will continue to pay careful attention to the quality of PSRs, with our inspection standards specifying what is expected in terms of the support provided to courts. We are very clear that any focus on speed and timeliness should not be at the cost of overall quality. Operating alongside our inspection ratings, we will seek to demonstrate to the NPS where they need to focus, helping to drive improvement where it is required.

Finally, this bulletin has compared oral reports, short format reports and standard delivery reports, and it is important to recognise that, alongside the decline of cases coming to court, there has also been some shift to dispensing with any form of report. The 2015 Levenson Review called for more discretion to dispense with reports, as well as the greater use of oral reports or previous reports, which was followed by the *Better Case Management* programme advising that Crown Court cases no longer required a PSR when there was no realistic alternative to custody. The impact of dispensing with any form of PSR is clearly deserving of further attention.

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Annex A: Methodology

Probation inspections

A full round of probation inspections was completed between June 2018 and June 2019 (first fieldwork weeks), with the reports being published between September 2018 and September 2019. These inspections covered all NPS divisions and all CRCs. Publication dates for the NPS divisions are set out in Table A1 below.

Table A1: NPS inspections, June 2018 – June 2019

Division	Month of report publication
South West and South Central	November 2018
Midlands	December 2018
North West	February 2019
Wales	April 2019
London	May 2019
North East	June 2019
South East and Eastern	September 2019

Case sample

We inspected cases in which the court report had been completed nine weeks previously, and in which the individual had been sentenced to a community order, suspended sentence order, or immediate custody.

The overall sample size in each inspection was set to achieve a confidence level of 80 per cent (with a margin of error of five percentage points), and we ensured that the ratios in relation to report type and CRC/NPS allocation matched those in the eligible population.

All sampled cases were allocated to individual inspectors who examined the PSR and the service users' records. To support the reliability and validity of their judgements against our standards framework, all cases were reviewed using standard case assessment forms, underpinned by rules and guidance.⁹

Analysis

In this bulletin, logistic regression has been used to analyse the pre-sentence information and advice, examining which differences were significant when accounting for the relationships between the variables. The independent variables were entered using a forward stepwise approach, incorporating the most significant variables in turn (statistical significance <.05) and then removing them at a later stage if necessary (significance >0.1).

⁹ The reliability and validity of judgements was further supported through training and quality assurance activities.

This approach was considered appropriate as the analysis was exploratory in nature and there was no clear evidence as to the relative importance of the various independent variables. Associations which were found to be statistically significant are highlighted in the bulletin, i.e. those unlikely to have occurred randomly or by chance.

Annex B: Analysis outputs

Table B1: Quality of pre-sentence information and advice

		Pre-sentence information and advice sufficiently analytical and personalised to the service user?	
		n	% yes
All Cases		802	71.3%
Age group	18-24	145	80.0%
	25-29	183	66.1%
	30-39	235	68.9%
	40-59	211	70.6%
	60+	25	84.0%
Gender	Male	667	70.5%
	Female	132	75.0%
Ethnicity	White	650	71.7%
	Ethnic Minority	112	70.5%
Likelihood of reoffending	Low	449	75.1%
	Medium	183	72.7%
	High/very high	119	62.2%
Risk of serious harm	Low	320	70.0%
	Medium	410	73.7%
	High/Very High	38	78.9%
Type of PSR	Standard delivery report	30	96.7%
	Short format reports	237	81.9%
	Oral report	535	65.2%
Report prepared on the same day	Yes	565	70.8%
	No	214	74.8%

Table B2: Regression model for quality of pre-sentence information and advice – case variables

Variable	B (SE)	Odds ratio
Report type - standard		***
- short	-1.71 (1.04)	0.18
- oral	-2.47 (1.02)	0.08 *
Likelihood of reoffending - low		
- medium	-0.25 (0.21)	0.78
- high/very high	-0.57 (0.24)	0.57 *
<i>Constant</i>	<i>0.95 (0.13)</i>	

Key: * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

Table B3: Regression model for quality of pre-sentence information and advice – supporting prompt questions

Variable	B (SE)	Odds ratio
Does the information and advice draw sufficiently on available sources of information?	1.85 (0.38)	6.35***
Is the service user meaningfully involved in the preparation of the report and are their views considered?	1.29 (0.62)	3.64*
Is there evidence that the advice to court considered factors related to the likelihood of reoffending?	2.11 (0.55)	8.27***
Is there evidence that the advice to court considered factors related to risk of harm?	2.34 (0.39)	10.35***
Is an appropriate proposal made to court?	3.37 (0.45)	28.83***
Is there a sufficient record of the advice given, and the reasons for it?	1.30 (0.45)	3.68**
<i>Constant</i>	<i>-8.26 (0.92)</i>	

Key: * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

Table B4: Responses to prompt questions (% cases with positive response)

		Max n	Sources of information	Service user meaningfully involved	Consideration of likelihood of reoffending	Consideration of risk of harm	Consideration of motivation	Consideration of diversity	Consideration of victim impact	Appropriate proposal	Sufficient record
All Cases		802	72.5%	86.8%	81.0%	74.8%	74.3%	82.9%	65.7%	82.1%	80.1%
Age group	18-24	145	78.5%	89.5%	81.4%	80.4%	77.9%	84.0%	70.5%	88.8%	85.5%
	25-29	183	71.6%	86.9%	78.0%	72.7%	69.4%	83.0%	68.3%	81.7%	77.6%
	30-39	235	69.7%	85.9%	83.3%	72.5%	77.4%	82.8%	63.5%	81.5%	79.4%
	40-59	211	69.5%	84.3%	80.1%	72.4%	72.0%	81.0%	61.2%	78.0%	78.0%
	60+	25	92.0%	100.0%	84.0%	95.7%	80.0%	96.0%	76.5%	84.0%	88.0%
Gender	Male	667	72.3%	86.9%	81.1%	74.5%	73.5%	83.0%	66.3%	81.5%	80.7%
	Female	132	73.3%	86.3%	80.2%	75.8%	78.6%	82.3%	61.5%	84.7%	76.3%
Ethnicity	White	650	72.4%	86.7%	80.6%	75.4%	75.7%	83.4%	67.0%	82.3%	79.4%
	Ethnic Minority	112	73.0%	87.4%	83.9%	74.0%	69.6%	83.0%	63.4%	83.2%	82.9%
Likelihood of reoffending	Low	449	73.7%	89.5%	81.5%	76.4%	75.4%	84.8%	68.5%	82.2%	81.6%
	Medium	183	70.2%	88.5%	85.2%	78.8%	76.8%	87.3%	66.4%	84.4%	82.4%
	High/very high	119	73.9%	82.4%	77.3%	68.8%	70.3%	73.7%	61.0%	82.8%	75.6%
Risk of serious harm	Low	320	75.2%	84.6%	78.7%	70.3%	71.3%	82.1%	61.0%	81.6%	77.7%
	Medium	410	72.9%	90.2%	84.6%	80.2%	77.1%	84.7%	70.6%	84.2%	82.6%
	High/Very High	38	71.1%	89.5%	97.4%	81.6%	89.5%	92.1%	77.1%	81.6%	86.8%
Type of PSR	Standard delivery report	30	90.0%	93.3%	100.0%	96.7%	96.7%	93.3%	92.9%	92.9%	96.7%
	Short format reports	237	79.3%	93.6%	90.3%	86.5%	84.3%	89.4%	74.6%	87.7%	88.6%
	Oral report	535	68.4%	83.5%	75.8%	68.0%	68.5%	79.5%	59.2%	79.0%	75.4%
Report prepared on the same day	Yes	565	72.2%	86.7%	78.9%	73.3%	72.5%	81.5%	64.8%	83.4%	79.3%
	No	214	73.8%	88.7%	90.2%	80.5%	80.4%	88.3%	69.1%	81.4%	84.1%

