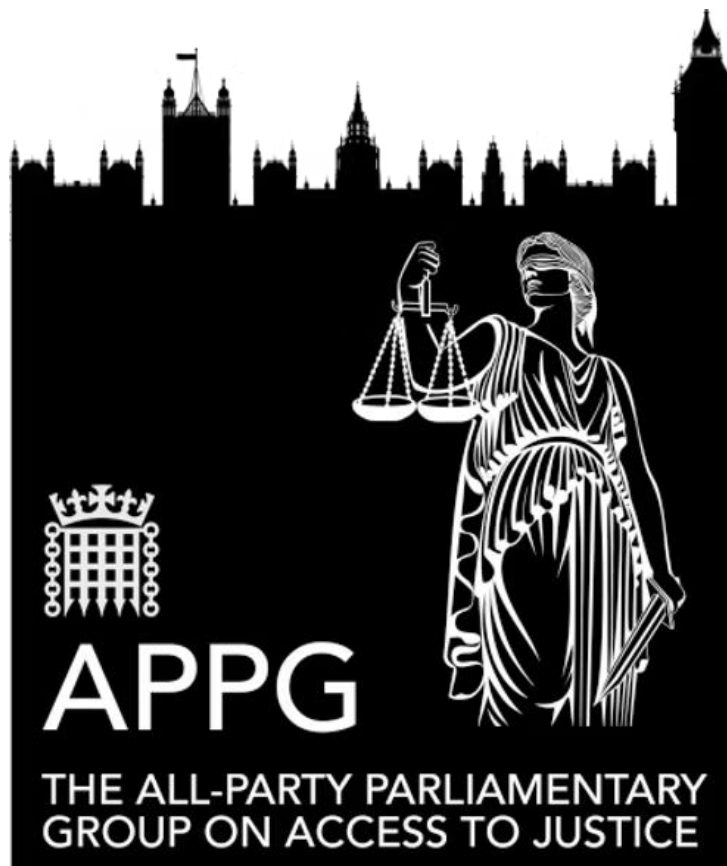




APPG on Access to Justice

Briefing Note

Doing Data Justice

10 June 2026
Committee Room 5
House of Commons
17:00-18:30

Contents

<i>Agenda.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Speakers.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Introduction.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Background</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>About the APPG on Access to Justice</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>About LAPG.....</i>	<i>17</i>

Agenda

17:00	Welcome and Introductory remarks by APPG Co-Chair Sarah Russell MP
17:05	Keynote from Lord Timpson, Minister for Prisons Probation and Reducing Reoffending
17:20	Dr Nisha De Silva - MoJ DataFirst programme and the BOLD Partnership
17:35	Katy Savage, Revolving Doors
17:50	Questions from the floor
18:30	Close

Note

This briefing paper has been prepared to provide parliamentarians and other attendees with a broad overview of some of the key issues to consider in relation to the theme of this meeting. This paper does not represent the views or opinions of any of the Members of the APPG on Access to Justice or of LAPG, which provides secretariat services to the APPG.

Speakers

Lord Timpson, Minister of State for Prisons, Probation and Reducing Reoffending

Lord James Timpson is the Minister for Prisons, Parole and Reducing Reoffending. As part of his role, the Minister has responsibility for Cross-cutting Artificial Intelligence, Digital, Data and transformation. Before entering government, he served as Chief Executive of Timpson Group, where he championed employment of people with criminal records through the company's Upside Down Management model. He is a longstanding advocate for rehabilitation and a justice system that addresses the root causes of offending. He also founded the Employment Advisory Board Network, which creates connection between prisons and employers to improve employment opportunities for ex-offenders.

Dr Nisha de Silva, Programme Director, Data First & BOLD (Better Outcomes through Linked Data)

Nisha has a PhD in Operational Research from Lancaster University (UK) and has worked across a number of sectors including the public sector, private sector, academia, and international organisations, prior to joining the UK Civil Service. She was part of the founding team of the Global Disaster Information Network established under a United Nations resolution, a global network of specialist resource that is mobilised when disasters occur around the world. She currently leads the Cross Government Division of Justice Digital and Data at the Ministry of Justice. She is also a Trustee of Amnesty International UK (Charitable Trust).

Nisha has an interest in the use of technology in social policy and has focused her recent efforts in central government to improve public services for the most vulnerable in society. Prior to taking responsibility for Data First and the BOLD programme, she led a variety of units at the Home Office and Cabinet Office.

Nisha will be discussing the following themes:

- Joining the dots: bringing together data to better understand people's experiences and journeys across services.
- Filling the gaps: using data to identify unmet need and improve access to support before crisis point.
- From research to action: ensuring evidence informs policy, funding and frontline practice.
- Data with integrity: balancing innovation with privacy, transparency and public trust.

- And centring lived experience: designing services around a clear understanding of the needs of the people they support.

Katy Savage, Deputy Chief Executive, Revolving Doors

Katy is Deputy Chief Exec at Revolving Doors. She led Preventing the Revolving Door, a groundbreaking report delivered in partnership with Newton, putting numbers and costs to the revolving door cohort for the first time. While at Nacro she managed the Offender Health Collaborative, a consortium of third sector and academic partners, supporting NHS England in the early roll out of liaison and diversion services. She began her career in international development.

Katy will be:

- Speaking from the perspective of changing the system for a specific cohort
- Exploring how this specific cohort is currently being failed
- Outlining Revolving Doors' use of data in research and developing a policy recommendations for a whole system response
- And giving insight into the pitfalls of data and the importance of involving real people and lived experience in data governance.

Introduction

The UK's justice system is a complex matrix of government departments, agencies and independent bodies. These include the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Home Office, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS), His Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS), the Legal Aid Agency, the Youth Justice Board and the judiciary. Each have different data standards, collection methods and priorities for using their data – yet share broadly similar populations.¹

Between the MoJ, HMCTS and the judiciary, courts have exclusive jurisdiction over the day-to-day administration of justice. This means the MoJ is a “non-party” in many data relationships and therefore cannot decide how the data is shared.²

This impacts on policy-makers' ability to understand the justice landscape in the UK. As a result, the capacity to uncover inequalities, identify best practice, and develop effective evidence-based policy solutions is significantly restricted.

¹ Doing Data Justice. IFG. 2023. Available at: <https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/sites/default/files/2023-09/Doing-data-justice.pdf>. Accessed on: 2/6/26

² Ibid

Background

People's lives do not map neatly onto government departments. Someone interacting with the justice system is also, typically, engaging with public services such as mental health services, housing support, welfare, and children's social care. Each of those systems holds data about that person. Almost none of this data is shared in real time, and very little of it is used to prompt earlier or more effective intervention.

The consequences of that fragmentation are well understood by practitioners. They are now increasingly visible in evidence (see Research below for further detail). In 2023, the Institute for Government (IfG) published *Doing Data Justice*³ (Pope, Freeguard, and Metcalfe), funded by the Nuffield Foundation, which examined how data is collected, managed, and used across criminal, family, and civil justice. The report found that while there are promising initiatives (some of which are set out below), the justice sector continues to be characterised by fragmented data ownership, inconsistent standards, and insufficient capacity to use data across organisational boundaries. It called for a cross-system data strategy, owned collectively by key organisations across justice, to agree priorities and a coordinated approach to data sharing.

That finding echoed earlier work by Dr Natalie Byrom, whose 2019 report *Digital Justice*⁴, set out a 29-point blueprint for ensuring that data collection and sharing kept pace with the government's court reform programme. Byrom also argued that data infrastructure had to be built into reform from the outset, not retrofitted after the fact. Her work led to the creation of a new Senior Data Governance Panel⁵ and, notably, to the first state-funded repository of court judgments in England and Wales⁶. However, the IfG report found that progress on the broader recommendations remained disappointing, describing civil justice as a "data desert" and pointing to a persistent gap between analytical ambition and operational reality.

³ *Doing Data Justice*. IFG. 2023. Available at: <https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/sites/default/files/2023-09/Doing-data-justice.pdf>. Accessed on: 2/6/26

⁴ Byrom, N (2019) 'Digital Justice: HMCTS data strategy and delivering access to justice' <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/hmcts-publishes-response-to-report-on-use-of-data>. Accessed on 8/6/26

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/data-governance-panel-formed-to-improve-use-of-court-and-tribunals-data> Accessed on 8/6/26

⁶ <https://caselaw.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> Accessed on 5/6/26

A governance problem, not a technology problem

The siloes that prevent data from being shared reflect organisational incentives, legal uncertainty, and a historical tendency to build systems that serve the needs of the department rather than the person. The Government Digital Service (GDS)) made early progress on common standards and interoperability during its founding period including an early attempt to map the criminal justice system ⁷ but this work is yet to be fully embedded into how departments commission and build systems. The result is a public sector rich in data at the point where users interact with the system and poor in insight around how this impacts the rest of their life.

Researchers working on digital government have identified a persistent failure in public sector data initiatives: the tendency to invest in data collection and analytical infrastructure without the underlying policy and institutional architecture needed to act on what the data shows. Public sectors and departments tend to treat data exchange systems as static, siloed IT investments rather than shared, society-wide infrastructures that requires ongoing governance and public trust⁸. The risk is that analytical infrastructure becomes a reporting or compliance mechanism rather than a useful tool for policy. The technology is rarely the limiting factor. More often the organisation around it is. Departments need both the appetite and the ability to act on what the data shows.⁹

Also crucial to this conversation is the need to think about privacy and the mitigation of risk in sharing data in this way. Without good governance, there are risks of security, of individual's privacy, data bias, and data misuse. Critics argue that data collection can lead to increased surveillance of citizens, which in turn undermines public trust and engagement with public services.¹⁰

Why this matters for justice

Within the justice system, this failure has compounding consequences. A person with unmet mental health needs who comes into contact with the police, then the courts, then probation, generates data at each point. But without linked records, the probation

⁷ <https://gds.blog.gov.uk/2015/08/18/mapping-new-ideas-for-the-digital-justice-system-2/>

⁸ Eaves, D., Coyle, D., Vasconcellos, B. and Deshmukh, S. (2025) *The Economics of Shared Digital Infrastructures: A framework for assessing societal value*. Working Paper/Report. London and Cambridge: UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose and Bennett Institute for Public Policy. Available at: ucl.ac.uk Accessed: 8/6/26.

⁹ Kattel, R. and Mazzucato, M. (2026) *Market-Shaping States: A new theory of public sector capacities and capabilities*. IIPP Working Paper Series (IIPP WP 2026-03). London: UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose. Available at: ucl.ac.uk. Accessed: 8/6/26.

¹⁰ Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology. (2022). *Sharing Public Data*. Available from: <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/POST-PN-0664/POST-PN-0664.pdf> Accessed: 9/8/26

officer cannot easily see the mental health history; the housing officer cannot see the criminal justice record; and no single body has a complete picture of what that person needs to break the cycle. The justice system ends up funding repeated crisis responses rather than the earlier interventions or holistic approaches that could have prevented them.

Each of the following programmes, Data First, BOLD, the Nuffield Family Justice Observatory, and the Revolving Doors and Newton research, is attempting, in different ways, to solve that problem.

Initiatives

Data First

The MoJ's Data First programme has created a linked administrative dataset drawing together records across the courts, legal aid, prisons, and probation. For the first time, researchers and analysts can trace individuals' journeys through multiple parts of the justice system using linked data rather than siloed snapshots.

Data First has produced research on reoffending patterns, legal aid take-up, and court outcomes that would not have been possible from unlinked records. It operates within a secure accredited research environment and has established governance frameworks for data access, ethics, and privacy designed to be both robust and proportionate.

BOLD (Better Outcomes through Linked Data)

BOLD extends this logic across departmental boundaries. By linking MoJ data with records from health, welfare, and housing bodies, BOLD enables analysis of how people's experiences across multiple public services interact with their justice system outcomes.

The IfG's 'Doing Data Justice' report highlighted BOLD as a model in this regard, noting that its multidisciplinary teams (combining analysts, policymakers, operational staff, and project delivery staff) represented an approach that other programmes were beginning to learn from.

The Justice Data Lab

The Justice Data Lab (JDL) is a free, expert-led service from the UK's MOJ that allows organisations to securely evaluate how effectively their programs reduce reoffending. It is primarily designed to help charities, social enterprises, and public/private bodies access and interpret central criminal data¹¹.

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/justice-data-lab> Accessed 8/6/26.

Nuffield Family Justice Observatory

The Nuffield Family Justice Observatory¹², was established in 2019 to put data and evidence at the heart of the family justice system, and has built a linked data platform through its Family Justice Data Partnership. This brings together Cafcass data with health, education, and other administrative records held in the SAIL Databank¹³. Its Data Tracker¹⁴ provides regularly updated national intelligence on the characteristics and outcomes of children and families in the family courts. This work has generated findings that would not have been possible from siloed records, including the Born into Care programme, which examined the circumstances of the youngest children entering public law proceedings.

¹² <https://www.nuffieldfjo.org.uk/our-work> Accessed on 8/6/26

¹³ <https://saildatabank.com/> Accessed on 8/6/26

¹⁴ <https://www.nuffieldfjo.org.uk/data-tracker> Accessed on 8/6/26

Research

Doing Data Justice: Institute for Government 2023)

In September 2023, the Institute for Government published 'Doing Data Justice: Improving how data is collected, managed and used in the justice system', funded by the Nuffield Foundation.

Methodology

The report examined how data is used across criminal, civil and family justice, drawing on a literature review, semi-structured interviews with officials and external experts, and two Data Bites events convened for the project.

Key findings

The report's central finding is that, despite genuine pockets of progress, there is no coherent vision for how data should be used across the justice system. Data gaps in justice are larger than in other public services; where data does exist, it is often of poor quality; and even where good analysis exists, it frequently fails to drive policy change. The largest structural problem is fragmentation. The police, CPS, HMCTS, the judiciary, MoJ, and HMPPS each hold their own data, record similar events differently, and have different priorities for what data is for. The result, as the report puts it, is that justice data adds up to less than the sum of its parts.

The report builds on Dr Natalie Byrom's 2019 government-commissioned assessment of digital justice in HMCTS, noting that many of the problems she identified remain unresolved.

Recommendations

The report calls for a single, system-wide justice data strategy agreed across key organisations; individual departmental strategies nested beneath it; better integration of policy and analysis functions within departments; and steps to grow the external research community. Notably, it recommends the MoJ establish a justice data advisory group drawing on diverse stakeholders, including frontline staff, researchers, journalists, and legal professionals, to feed into data policy decisions.

[Improving Lives: the Power of Better Data in the Family Justice System \(Nuffield Family Justice Observatory 2024\)](#)

In October 2024, the Nuffield Family Justice Observatory published 'Improving Lives: the Power of Better Data in the Family Justice System', a briefing paper by Aliya Saied-Tessier examining the current state of data in the family justice system and the steps needed to improve it.

Key findings

The paper's starting point is a stark one: the family justice system has been described as operating in the dark. Judges make consequential decisions about children's lives, yet the system collects almost no data on what happens to those children afterwards. There is no routine measurement of long-term outcomes. Judges receive no feedback on the decisions they have made. As one researcher quoted in the paper puts it, deciding a child's future without that data is like throwing a dart at a board, with no way of knowing whether you have hit it.

The structural problem is fragmentation. Administrative data is held across HMCTS, Cafcass, the MoJ, the DfE, and local authorities, each recording information to serve their own operational objectives rather than to build a coherent picture of families' lives. The result is a system that measures efficiency rather than people: case volumes, timescales, and throughput, rather than the characteristics, vulnerabilities, or outcomes of the children at its centre. Domestic abuse, for instance, is not systematically recorded in family court data, despite its prevalence across proceedings.

The paper draws on the IfG's 2023 Doing Data Justice report, positioning its diagnosis as a family justice-specific elaboration of a system-wide problem.

Recommendations

The paper calls for the MoJ to oversee a data improvement plan coordinating across all data owners; stronger data governance; a culture of transparency with more published aggregated data; and, notably, meaningful public engagement around data collection, linking, and sharing. The last recommendation reflects a view lived experience is fundamental to this: decisions about what is collected and how it is used should not be made by the system alone. The NFJO argues that the MOJ is best placed to oversee a data improvement plan and coordinate the rest of the system, building on the data mapping exercise undertaken by the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen).

Preventing the Revolving Door: Data and Voices for Change (Revolving Doors and Newton 2025)

In October 2025, Revolving Doors and Newton published ‘Preventing the Revolving Door: Data and Voices for Change¹⁵’, the most detailed data-driven account yet of the revolving door cohort in England and Wales.

Methodology

The research combined deep qualitative interviews with 20 people who have experienced repeat contact with the criminal justice system, and rigorous quantitative analysis conducted by Newton and Xantura. The quantitative work aggregated data across multiple public services to create a holistic, anonymised view of individuals and households. This included both structured data from offence records and unstructured case notes, analysed using advanced text analytics to identify risks and vulnerabilities often missed in traditional datasets.

Key findings

The research identified a cohort of between 30,000 and 50,000 people trapped in cycles of reoffending because of unmet health and social needs, including mental ill health, addiction, homelessness, and histories of trauma. This group is responsible for at least 130,000 crimes a year.

The costs are substantial: an estimated £242 million annually to the criminal justice system alone, up to £5.2 billion across public services, and lifetime costs of over £1.4 million per person.

Critically, this cohort is not adequately captured by existing systems. The revolving door group falls outside the scope of Integrated Offender Management¹⁶, which was designed for a different population. These are people in crisis, not the persistent serious offenders that existing frameworks were built to manage.

The linked data analysis made visible what no single system could see: the layering of unmet needs, the repeated missed opportunities at each service contact, and the escalating cost of doing nothing meaningful at each touchpoint. The qualitative evidence reinforced this picture; people interviewed described navigating a complicated and

¹⁵ Revolving Doors and Newton. (2025) *Preventing the revolving door: data and voices for change*. London: Revolving Doors. Available at: <https://revolving-doors.org.uk/publications/preventing-the-revolving-door-groundbreaking-report-offers-data-and-voices-for-change/> Accessed 8/6/26.

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/integrated-offender-management-iom> Accessed 8/6/26

siloed system, with multiple touchpoints that served only to escalate towards the justice system rather than address the underlying need.

Revolving Doors is calling for a joint-departmental government response across health, justice and housing; a focus on interventions known to work to address root causes of offending; and a joined-up approach combining shared data, lived experience, and coordinated commissioning. Critically, that lived experience is not incidental: Revolving Doors argues that people with direct experience of the system should be active participants in designing the response, not simply subjects of it.

The Policy Gap

The IfG's 'Doing Data Justice' (2023) provides the broadest and most systematic diagnosis of the data problem. While it's central recommendation, namely that government develop a cross-system data strategy with collective ownership across criminal, family, and civil justice remains outstanding, the MOJ and the Department for Education (DfE) have committed to developing "a cross-system family justice strategy"¹⁷. This is designed to set a clear vision for improving child and family outcomes after the National Audit Office (NAO)¹⁸ and Public Accounts Committee (PAC)¹⁹ published damning assessments of the system's fragmentation and marks a welcome commitment. The absence of anything equivalent in criminal justice, where the fragmentation is equally well documented or across the justice system as a whole, remains a significant barrier to system-wide data integration and coordinated policymaking.

¹⁷ [HM Treasury Minutes CP 1469 Accessible HTML](#) Accessed 8/6/26

¹⁸ National Audit Office, 2025. ¹⁷ HC 420, Session 2024-26. London: National Audit Office. Available at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/reports/improving-family-court-services-for-children/>

¹⁹ House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts. (2025). *Improving family court services for children: Forty-fifth report of session 2024–26* (House of Commons Paper HC 883). parliament.uk Accessed 8/6/2026.

About the APPG on Access to Justice

The All-Party Parliamentary Group on Access to Justice is the result of a merger between the APPG on Legal Aid and the APPG on Pro Bono and Public Legal Education. You can find out more information about both the APPG on Legal Aid and APPG on Pro Bono and Public Legal Education by contacting Rohini.Jana@lapg.co.uk.



The APPG on Access to Justice provides bespoke training to MPs and their caseworkers on a range of subjects through Member Services. Studies and research have shown that as a consequence of the LASPO cuts there has been a huge increase in the number and complexity of legal problems that MPs are encountering in their surgeries. Our training is designed specifically with caseworkers in mind and provided by industry experts.

To date, we have provided training in the following areas:

- Legal Aid,
- Immigration,
- Housing Law,
- Disability and Discrimination Law,
- Employment Law,
- Anti-Social Behaviour Orders and
- Special Education Needs.

Sessions are run both online and in-person. Do get in touch with APPGA2J@lapg.co.uk or Member Services for more details.

Each month, we publish a bulletin with up the most recent Access to Justice news, insights from Westminster, and updates from key stakeholders within the Legal Aid and Pro Bono world. You can view previous bulletins via: appg-access-to-justice.co.uk/bulletins.

If you would like to be added to our mailing list, from which you will receive our monthly bulletins, exclusive updates and invitations to future events, please contact APPGA2J@lapg.co.uk. For more information, visit our website at appg-access-to-justice.co.uk.

To keep up to date with the work being done by the APPG on a weekly basis, follow our LinkedIn account: [linkedin.com/company/appg-access-to-justice](https://www.linkedin.com/company/appg-access-to-justice).

About LAPG

Legal Aid Practitioners Group (LAPG) is a membership body for firms and organisations with a contract to conduct legal aid work in England and Wales.



Our members are private practice firms, not for profit organisations, barristers, and costs lawyers. Our members conduct all areas of civil and criminal legal aid work and cover the entire range of business models from smaller, niche and/or sole principal firms to many of the largest providers of legal aid services.

We have over 40 years' experience of supporting practitioners and advocating for a sustainable, effective and accessible legal aid scheme. We are one of three bodies that consults with the Legal Aid Agency and Ministry of Justice on all legal aid contracting issues.

We engage formally with a wide range of organisations and public bodies on broader access to justice issues, such as through our representation on the Civil Justice Council, advice sector panel of the Administrative Justice Council, MOJ Legal Support Policy Delivery Group, HMCTS JPEGs, Law Society Access to Justice Committee, and the boards of AdviceNow and Advice Services Alliance. We also provide secretariat services to the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Access to Justice, which provides a platform in parliament to discuss legal aid, pro bono, public legal education and access to justice.

For more information, access the LAPG website via lapg.co.uk.

Nisha De Silva presentation

Slide 1

OFFICIAL



Ministry
of Justice

Doing Data Justice Harnessing the power of linked data

Dr Nisha de Silva
Deputy Director, Lead Cross Government Division (Justice Data)



Better Outcomes through Linked Data
Gwell canlyniadau drwy ddata cysyllt



DATA FIRST
Harnessing the potential of linked
administrative data for the justice system



ADR UK

Justice Digital, Data and Science
Connecting People, Data and Services to Strengthen Justice for All



OFFICIAL

Slide 2

OFFICIAL

Why link data?

- ✗ Frustrations from those who use services
- ✗ Significant admin time spent on servicing citizens
- ✗ Not able to have a system wide overview of public services and impact
- ✗ No single, authoritative source of data on people's identity
- ✗ No unique identifier



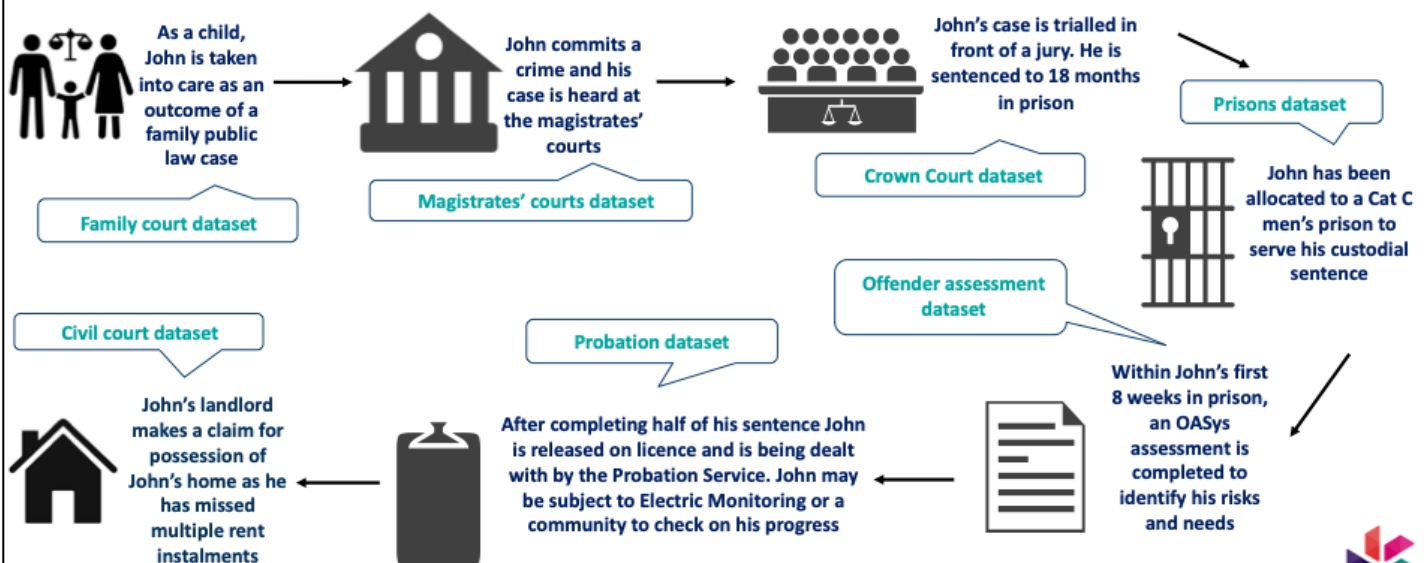
OFFICIAL

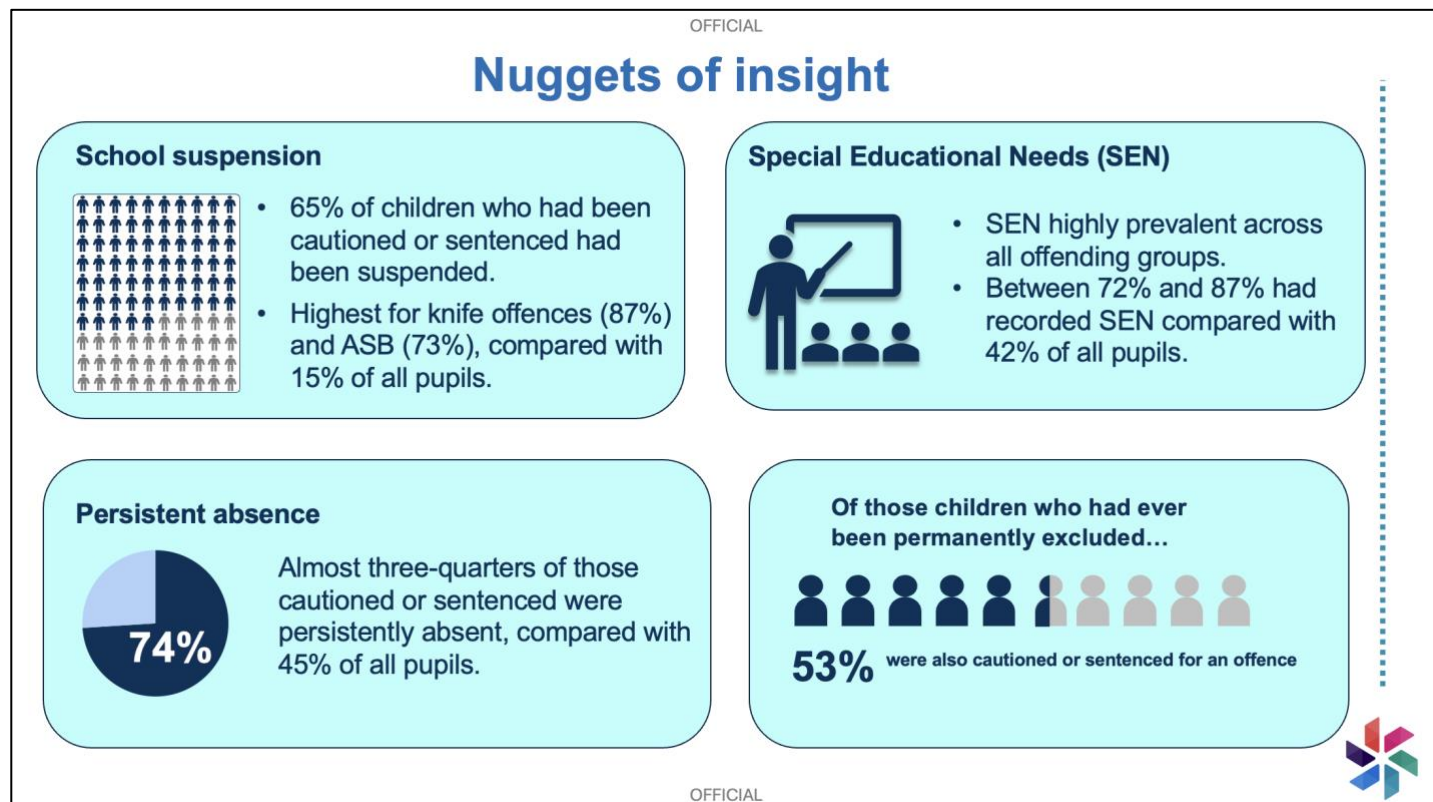
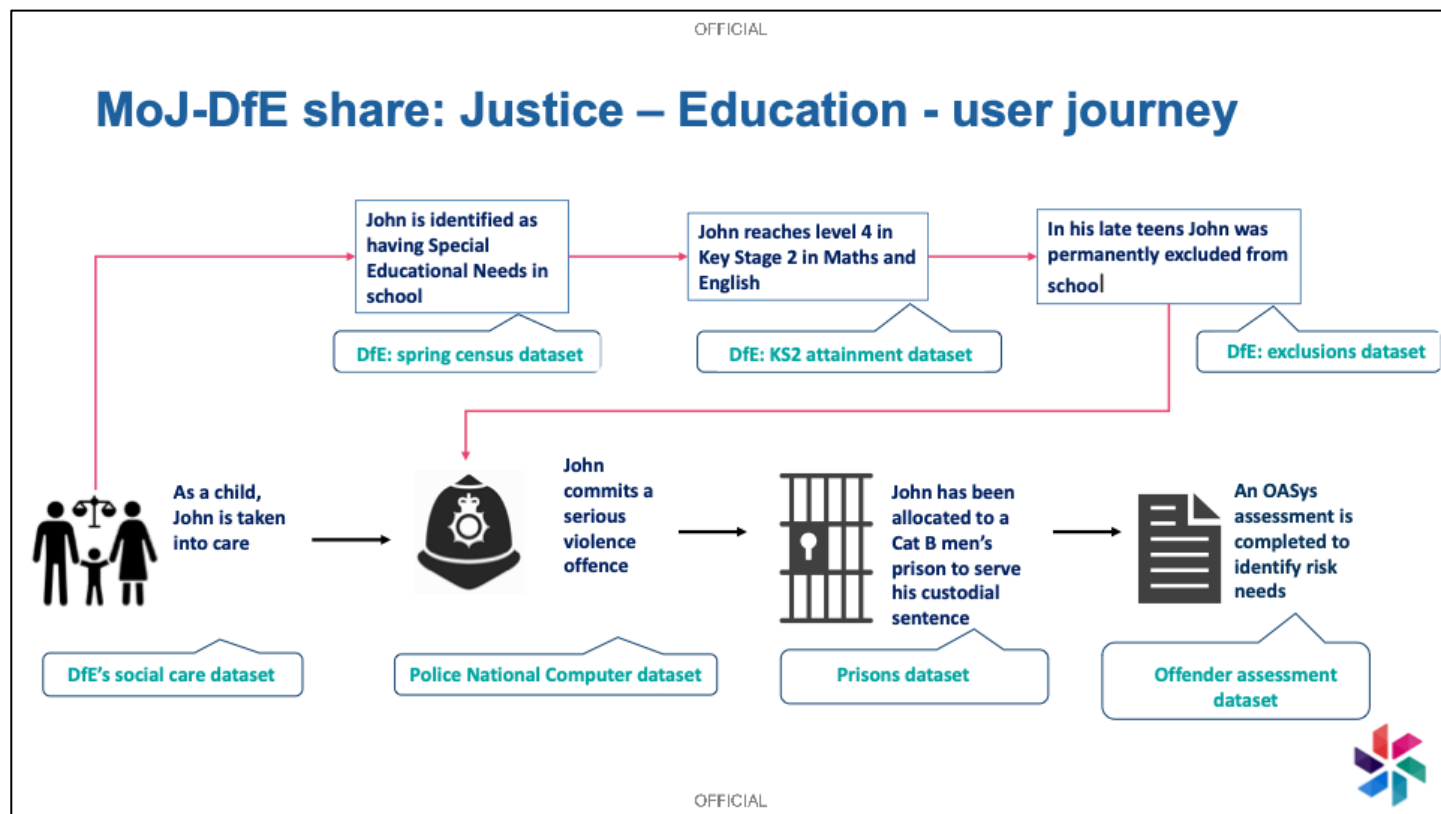
Data First

- Partnership with ADR UK
- Links data across MoJ, DfE, DWP and HMRC
- Researchers access datasets via secure platforms
- Works in partnership with academic researchers
- Ground-breaking data-linking technology, Splink, developed



Cross-justice system data share - user journey



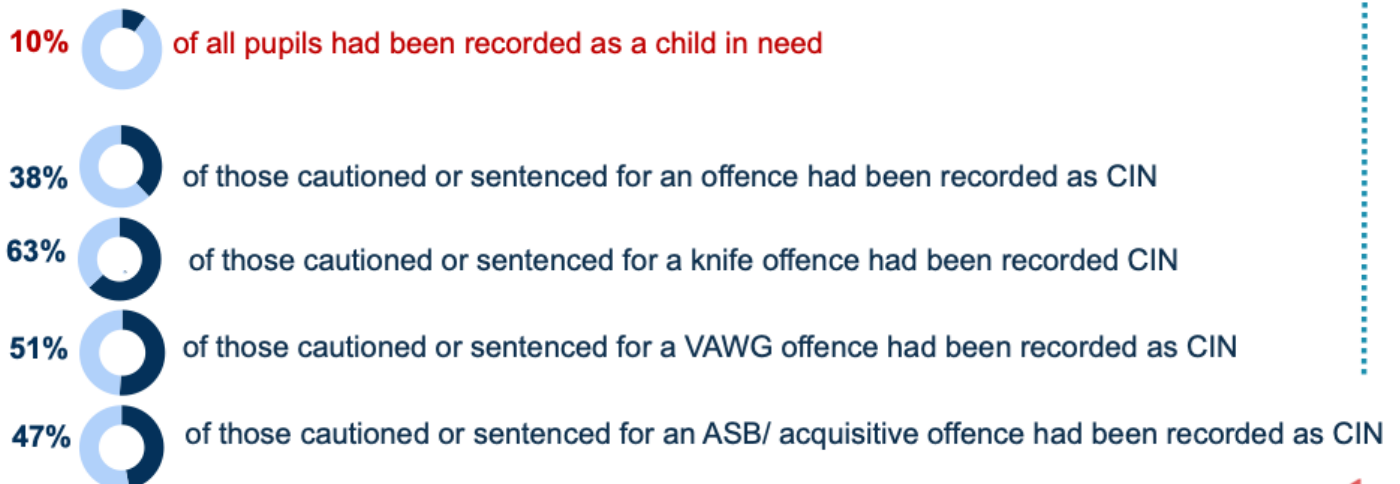


OFFICIAL

Nuggets of insight

Children in Need (CIN)

Refers to children who are designated under a number of different social care classifications: children on a child in need plan; children on a child protection plan (CPP); and children who are looked after.



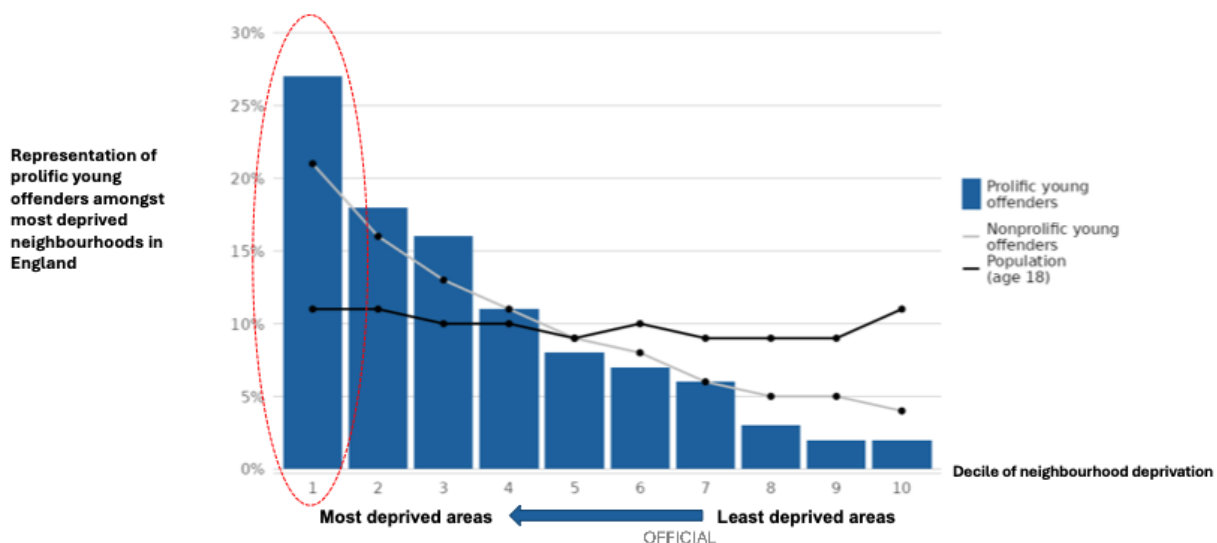
OFFICIAL



OFFICIAL

Nuggets of insight

- Most prolific young offenders (70%) were first convicted for offences committed between ages 14 and 16
- 22% were convicted for an offence committed before age 14
- Prolific young offenders are substantially overrepresented in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods



Better Outcomes through Linked Data (BOLD)

Making data linking a fundamental driver for system transformation

- Funded by the Shared Outcomes Fund
- Focus on **operational decision making**
- Multidisciplinary
- c.40 use cases driving system change
- 31 Data Linking projects across 16 organisations establishing 22 linked data assets
- Over 20 publications on new insights on gov.uk
- BOLD Partnership evolution

Workstreams

Youth Justice (YJB/MoJ)

Mental Health (DHSC/HMPPS)

Prevention (MHCLG/MoJ/ LAs)

Substance Misuse (DHSC & Welsh Gov)

Reducing Reoffending (MoJ/OGDs)

Victim Pathways (MoJ/Charities)

Homelessness (MHCLG/MoJ)



North Essex Probation Delivery Unit Case Information Dashboard



Excellence in
Delivery
Award Winner

BOLD Case Information Dashboard Sign out

OFFICIAL - SENSITIVE This is a prototype developed for North Essex PDU

Search: Joe Bloggs

Joe Bloggs

Forenames	Joe Ian	Last data refresh	
Surname	Bloggs	Database	Date
Date of birth	1979-01-05	delius	12/11/2024
CRN	1123456	essex	12/11/2024
PRC no.	2021/23456789	essex	12/11/2024
Address	72 Guild Street Chelmsford CM1 4JH	essex police	11/11/2025

Risks and needs: **Police** Custody Offences Linked On

Criminogenic needs summary			Delius registrations		
Need	Score	Present	Type	Risk	
The most recent assessment was on 20/01/2023					
Accommodation	0	No	Alerts	None recorded	
Employability	5	Yes	Selfguarding	None recorded	
Relationships	1	No	Information	None recorded	
Lifestyle	0	No	Public Protection	AMBER	
Drugs	5	Yes	Unrecorded		
Alcohol	1	No			
Behaviour	0	No			
Attitudes	0	No			

NOMIS alerts (last 3 months)

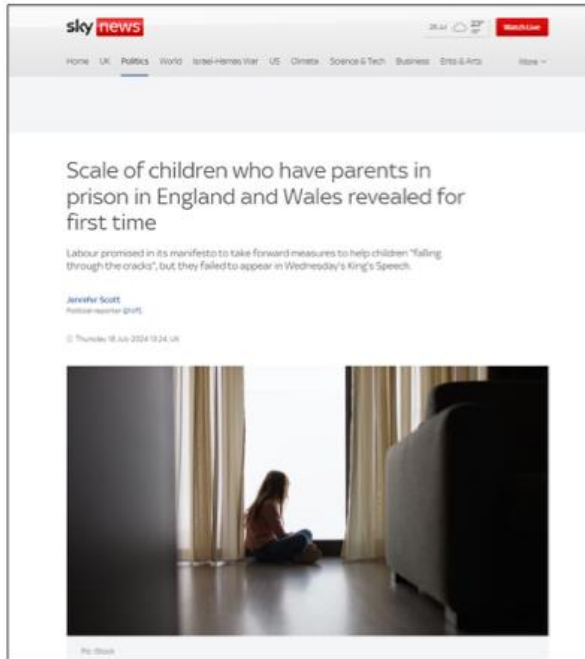
Type	Subtype	Status

- Live linked data across prisons, probation, police
- Daily alert system for arrests
- Saves 17 mins on average for a probation officer
- 70% of users said it made a positive impact on their way of working
- Proportion of probation officers saying they had confidence in having a good understanding of an individual's needs increased by 40%



OFFICIAL

Children affected by parental imprisonment



Having a parent in prison is a recognised 'Adverse Childhood Experience'

Key barriers:

- High reliance on self-disclosure
- Data relating to outcomes held outside the justice system
- c.193,000 children affected by parental imprisonment
- First time AI used to estimate statistics
- Estimates to help local government and local police provide support
- Delivering manifesto commitment

OFFICIAL



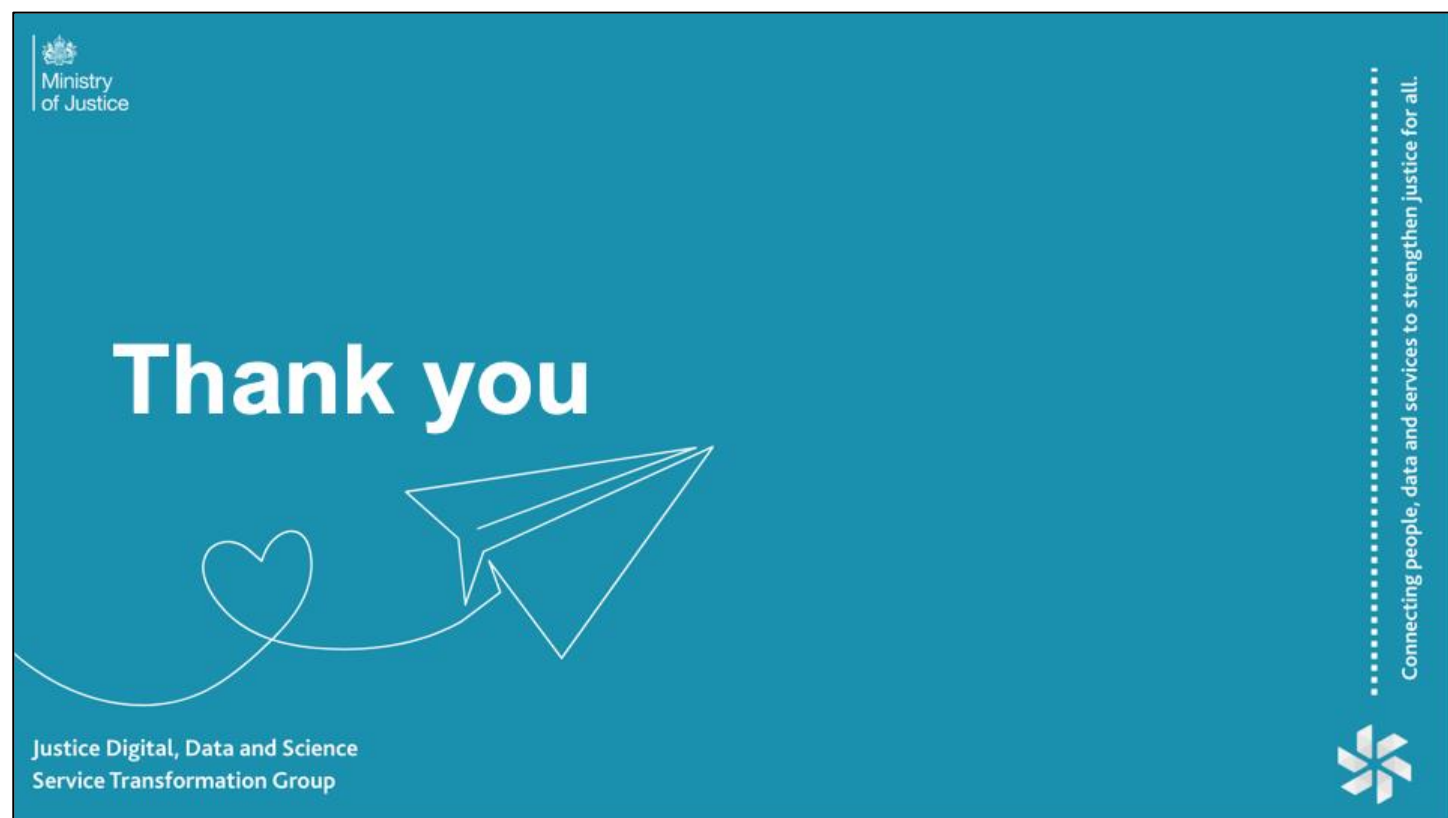
OFFICIAL

Focusing our collective effort for the future

- Government investment to **drive shared outcomes**
- **Clearer guidance on legislation** to reduce ambiguity
- **Interoperability** at the heart of technology reforms
- **Engaging the public** on better ways to use their data to serve them better
- **Transparency** to help wider system (e.g., charities, research) enhance services for the the citizen
- Use **linked data for early intervention** and prevention

OFFICIAL





QR Code:

