



Ministry
of Justice

Official Statistics

Peterborough Social Impact Bond HMP Doncaster

Payment by Results pilots

Final re-conviction results for cohorts 1

Ministry of Justice
STATISTICS BULLETIN

7 August 2014

Executive Summary

This statistics bulletin presents the final outcomes for cohorts 1 of the Payment by Results (PbR) pilots for both the Social Impact Bond (SIB) at HMP Peterborough and the PbR pilot at HMP Doncaster.

Peterborough Social Impact Bond: Result for cohort 1

The frequency of re-conviction events for the Peterborough SIB cohort 1 is **8.4% lower** compared to a matched national control group (142 re-conviction events per 100 offenders in Peterborough's cohort 1 compared to 155 re-conviction events per 100 offenders nationally). This means that the provider is on track to achieve the 7.5% reduction target for the final payment based on an aggregate of both cohorts, but that the pilot did not achieve the 10% reduction target for cohort 1.

Social Impact Bond at HMP Peterborough

In 2010 the world's first Social Impact Bond (SIB) was launched at Peterborough Prison, sponsored by the Ministry of Justice and the Big Lottery Fund. A SIB is a form of PbR where funding is raised from private, non-government investors and used to pay for interventions to improve social outcomes. If these interventions are effective, this could result in savings to Government and wider benefits to society. As part of a SIB the Government agrees to pay a proportion of these savings back to the investors as a return on their investment. If the outcomes do not improve, investors lose their investment.

The Peterborough PbR pilot uses a SIB to fund interventions to reduce re-offending among male offenders released from HMP Peterborough having served short prison sentences. The pilot is coordinated by Social Finance, a not-for-profit financial intermediary, who obtained investment funding from private individuals, trusts and foundations to finance the pilot. The SIB at HMP Peterborough pilot targeted, for cohort 1, adult male offenders released from HMP Peterborough between 9th September 2010 and 30th June 2012 having served sentences of less than 12 months. The re-offending measure used was the frequency of re-conviction events.

There are two targets for reducing re-conviction events in the Peterborough SIB which, if achieved, would result in an outcome payment to investors:

1. A reduction of 10% in the frequency of re-conviction events in each cohort of around 1,000 prisoners (from the baseline generated by a matched comparison group); and
2. If a 10% reduction in re-conviction events is not detected for either of the two PbR cohorts¹ at the end of the entire SIB period, both cohorts will be evaluated together. If a reduction in conviction events of 7.5% or more is detected across

¹ Originally there were to be three PbR cohorts for the Peterborough SIB. However maintaining the PbR element of the scheme at Peterborough until 2017 for the third and final cohort is not possible, as the majority of prisoners within that group will already be receiving 12 months supervision and rehabilitation as a result of the wider reforms to probation.

all 2,000 offenders², when measured against a matched comparison group, investors will be paid an agreed fixed sum per reduced re-conviction event.

HMP Doncaster PbR pilot: Result for cohort 1

The cohort 1 re-conviction rate for offenders released from HMP Doncaster was **5.7 percentage points lower** than the 2009 baseline year (from 58.0% in the 2009 baseline year to 52.2% in cohort 1³). This is a successful outcome for the provider, Serco, because the 5.0 percentage point threshold has been achieved, and they therefore retain the full core contract value for this pilot year.

Payment by Results (PbR) pilot at HMP Doncaster

In October 2011 a Payment by Results (PbR) pilot scheme was launched at Doncaster Prison to test the impact of using a PbR model to reduce re-convictions. The pilot is being delivered by Serco (who manage the prison under a core contract) and was originally intended to run for four years⁴, with each cohort year running from October to September. The pilot involves the provision of 'through the gate' support to offenders released from Doncaster Prison. Through the gate support is the provision of support to offenders following their release into the community. The HMP Doncaster pilot targeted, for cohort 1, adult male offenders that were released between 1st October 2011 and 30th September 2012. The re-offending measure used was the proportion of re-convicted offenders.

This measure will be tested against a historic re-conviction rate, and a threshold of success has been set which will trigger payment. January to December 2009 was chosen as the baseline year as it was the most recent complete dataset available at the time of the pilot's launch. If the re-conviction rate in each pilot year is not at least five percentage points lower than the baseline of 58.0% for January to December 2009, the MoJ will reclaim 10% of the core contract value from Serco. If the re-conviction rate is reduced by five percentage points Serco will retain the full core contract value. If re-conviction rates are reduced six percentage points or more against the baseline, Serco will be entitled to additional outcome payments (up to an agreed level and up to a maximum of a ten percentage point reduction). The five percentage point reduction target was agreed after analysis of historic re-conviction rates and establishing that this would illustrate a demonstrable difference which could be attributed to the new system and not just natural variation.

² By undertaking 'power calculations' on past data MoJ and SF agreed that a 10% reduction in the frequency of re-conviction events would be sufficient under Propensity Score Matching, given a Peterborough cohort size of 1,000 and a comparison group of over 9,000. Measured across two cohorts a target of 7.5% has been deemed sufficient.

³ Due to a rounding effect $58.0\% = 5.7\% + 52.2\%$.

⁴ As a result of the wider reforms to probation it has been decided that no new participants would enter the payment by results (PbR) pilot scheme at Doncaster prison after the end of 2014.

Background

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) published “*Breaking the Cycle: Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation and Sentencing of Offenders*” in December 2010. This Green Paper included a commitment for the MoJ to commission a series of initial ‘payment by results’ (PbR) pilot projects to test the principle that PbR can result in service improvements by delivering better outcomes for the public at the same or less cost.

The MoJ currently has two prison based PbR pilots operating in HMP Peterborough and HMP Doncaster. The Peterborough pilot began on 9 September 2010 and the Doncaster pilot on 1 October 2011.

This bulletin includes the final outcome for cohorts 1 of both pilots. The result for Peterborough cohort 1 was calculated by an independent assessor and it has also been published in a separate document⁵ which includes the detailed methodology explaining how the result was calculated.

Cohort 2 interim figures for both pilots will continue to be published in a dedicated annex to each edition of the MoJ’s quarterly *Proven Re-offending Statistics* bulletin.

Methodology

The results for both pilots are based on a 12 month re-conviction measure that tracks offences committed in the 12 months following release from prison, and result in conviction at court either in those 12 months or in a further 6 month period (allowing time for cases to progress through the courts).

However, there are a number of differences in the design of the two pilots to enable different PbR approaches to be tested. These differences (as set out below in the methodology section and also in Table C1 of Annex C) mean that the results for the two pilots cannot be directly compared.

Offenders enter the PbR pilots after their first eligible release from the prison within the cohort period. For Peterborough, cohort 1 closed at the end of the month in which the 1,000th offender entered the cohort and it comprised all eligible offenders released between 9 September 2010 and 1 July 2012. For Doncaster, cohort 1 included all eligible offenders released from prison between 1 October 2011 and 30 September 2012.

Both PbR prison pilots use a 12 month re-conviction measure which differs from the National Statistics Proven Re-offending measure. The key difference is that re-convictions only count offences for which the offender was convicted at court, whereas the National Statistics Proven Re-offending measure also includes out of court disposals (police cautions). However, the time periods used for all measures are the same – offences committed within 12 months of release from prison and convicted at court (or cautioned for the Proven Re-offending measure) either in those 12 months, or in a further 6 month period (allowing time for cases to progress through the courts).

The Peterborough pilot includes offenders released from custodial sentences of less than 12 months, whereas the Doncaster pilot includes all offenders released from

⁵ www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/341444/peterborough-social-impact-bond-report.pdf

custody regardless of sentence length. Although both pilots will be assessed using a 12 month re-conviction measure as described above, the exact measures used are different in the two pilots (see the next section, *Re-conviction measures for the prison pilots*, for more details).

Additionally, there are a number of other differences between the pilots and the National Statistics Proven Re-offending measure in terms of which offenders are counted within the cohort. These differences are outlined in Table C1 in Annex C.

Re-conviction measures for the prison pilots

For **Peterborough** prison the outcome measure is the frequency of re-conviction events⁶, based on offences committed within 12 months of release from prison and convicted at court within those 12 months or a further 6 month period. This is often referred to as a frequency measure. Success of each Peterborough cohort is determined by comparison with a matched control group (of comparable offenders from across the country).

For **Doncaster** prison the outcome measure is the proportion of offenders who commit one or more offences in the 12 months following release from prison and are convicted at court in those 12 months or in a further 6 months. This is often referred to as a binary measure. Success is determined by comparison with the re-conviction rate at Doncaster prison in the baseline year of 2009.

⁶ If an offender is re-convicted of multiple offences on one sentencing occasion, this counts as one re-conviction event.

Annex A – Detailed Final Results

Peterborough Social Impact Bond (SIB) – Cohort 1 further analysis

The final outcome for the Peterborough SIB cohort 1 is that there were 142 re-conviction events per 100 eligible offenders released from HMP Peterborough between 9th September 2010 and 30th June 2012, compared with 155 re-conviction events per 100 offenders for the national control group over the same period. This represents a reduction of **8.4%** in the frequency of re-conviction events for the Peterborough cohort (Table 1).

This outcome is a statistically significant reduction at a 90% significance level, but not at a 95% significance level, compared to the national control.

This reduction is below the 10.0% reduction needed for payment for cohort 1, but is on track to achieve the 7.5% reduction target for the final payment, based on an aggregate of both cohorts.

Table 1: Re-conviction events for HMP Peterborough SIB cohort 1 and national comparison group, 9 September 2010 and 30 June 2012

	Cohort 1 offenders	Re-conviction events	Re-conviction events per 100 offenders
Peterborough	936	1,330	142
Control Group	9,360	14,523	155

The final outcome for Peterborough's cohort 1 was calculated by an independent assessor. The detailed methodology and outcome have been published at

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/341444/peterborough-social-impact-bond-report.pdf

Further analysis of the result from the Peterborough SIB cohort 1

The result for the SIB at Peterborough is based on the frequency of re-conviction events. This measure counts the number of court appearances at which offenders are convicted of an offence or offences. The measure is different to the re-offending measure used in Ministry of Justice's quarterly Proven Re-offending Statistics Bulletin, and to the measure that will be used in the reforms outlined in the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 that will utilise Payment by Results. To put the result from the Peterborough SIB cohort 1 into context, Ministry of Justice statisticians have undertaken the following analysis.

Proven Re-offending Rate

Table 2 shows the Proven Re-offending rate for the Peterborough cohort was 53.4%, compared to 55.7% for the matched control (4.0% lower, or 2.3 percentage points lower). These compare to the most recently published Proven Re-offending rate for

offenders released from under 12 month custodial sentences⁷, which was 57.5% (though note that the Proven Re-offending rate includes offenders released from all prisons, not just local prisons).

Table 2 also shows the Proven Frequency of Re-offending for the Peterborough cohort was 2.48 offences per offender, compared to 2.53 for the matched control (2.1% lower). These compare to the most recently published Proven Re-offending rate for offenders released from under 12 month custodial sentences, which was 2.84 (though note that the Proven Re-offending rate includes offenders released from all prisons, not just local prisons).

Table 2: Proven Re-offending rate and Proven Frequency of Re-offending for HMP Peterborough SIB cohort 1 and national comparison group, 9 September 2010 and 30 June 2012

	Proven Re-offending rate	Proven Frequency of Re-offending
Peterborough	53.4%	2.48
Control Group	55.7%	2.53

⁷ Proven re-offending statistics bulletin: October 2011 to September 2012:
www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/338759/proven-reoffending-oct-2011-to-sept-2012.pdf

HMP Doncaster PbR pilot – Cohort 1 further analysis

The final result for the PbR pilot at HMP Doncaster is based on 12 month re-conviction figures for offenders released from Doncaster in the entire 12 months of the cohort 1 period. For comparison, we have provided below the 2009 baseline figure as well as equivalent figures for the five years prior to the pilot and equivalent national figures for the same periods. The national result is based on other local⁸ prisons, which exclude Peterborough and Doncaster.

Table 3 shows a 12 month re-conviction rate of **52.2%** for offenders released from Doncaster during the cohort 1 period (between October 2011 and June 2012). This compares to 58.0% for offenders released in the baseline year (calendar year 2009). The target of a 5.0 percentage point reduction has been met because the re-conviction rate for cohort 1 is 5.7⁹ percentage points lower than in the 2009 baseline.

Table 3: HMP Doncaster (and national equivalent) 12-month re-conviction rate for offenders released in the cohort 1 period

Release Period	Doncaster		National ^(*)	
	Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Offenders	Re-conviction rate
Oct06-Sep07	1,353	58.2%	23,497	54.8%
Oct07-Sep08	1,178	61.3%	26,224	56.0%
Oct08-Sep09	1,254	57.8%	26,805	54.0%
Jan09-Dec09	1,282	58.0%	26,987	53.3%
Oct09-Sep10	1,245	55.8%	25,804	53.8%
Oct10-Sep11	1,275	53.4%	25,873	53.7%
Oct11-Sep12	1,281	52.2%	25,894	52.8%

(*) Local prisons only

Nationally the equivalent figures show a re-conviction rate of 52.8% for offenders released between October 2011 and September 2012. This represents a fall of 0.4 percentage points compared with offenders released in the baseline period between January 2009 and December 2009 (53.3%).

For the final result of Doncaster's cohort 1 we have included in this bulletin an additional breakdown below, which shows the re-conviction outcome by sentence length (i.e. broken down by under 12 month and 12 month or more custodial sentences). This is of public interest here because one of the key aspects of the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 is giving statutory supervision and rehabilitation in the community to every offender released from custody, including around 50,000 of the most prolific group of offenders (those sentenced to less than 12 months in custody).

Table 4 shows that the re-conviction rate for offenders released from Doncaster after being sentenced to less than 12 months fell by 8.4 percentage points (from 64.1% to 55.7%) when comparing those released between October 2011 and September 2012 with those released during the baseline period of January 2009 and December 2009.

⁸ Since HMP Doncaster is a local prison, the underlying characteristics of the prison and its offenders will be more similar to those of local prisons.

⁹ Due to a rounding effect 58.0% = 5.7% + 52.2%.

Nationally, over the same period, the equivalent rate remained relatively flat (rising from 58.7% to 58.8%).

Table 5 shows the re-conviction rate for offenders released from Doncaster with sentences of 12 months or more increased by 1.8 percentage points over the same period (from 40.6% to 42.4%). Note that care needs to be taken when looking at the latter as the sample size is significantly smaller. Nationally, over the same period, the equivalent rate increased by 0.8 percentage points (from 40.7% to 41.5%).

Table 4: HMP Doncaster (and national equivalent) 12-month re-conviction rate for offenders with a sentence of less than 12 month that were released in the cohort 1 period

Release Period	Doncaster		National ^(*)	
	Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Offenders	Re-conviction rate
Oct06-Sep07	1,075	61.6%	16,826	60.9%
Oct07-Sep08	951	65.8%	19,103	61.5%
Oct08-Sep09	949	63.6%	18,977	59.3%
Jan09-Dec09	947	64.1%	18,865	58.7%
Oct09-Sep10	898	60.7%	17,498	59.0%
Oct10-Sep11	906	57.3%	16,899	60.1%
Oct11-Sep12	944	55.7%	16,994	58.8%

^(*) Local prisons only

Table 5: HMP Doncaster (and national equivalent) 12-month re-conviction rate for offenders with a 12 month or more sentence that were released in the cohort 1 period

Release Period	Doncaster		National ^(*)	
	Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Offenders	Re-conviction rate
Oct06-Sep07	278	45.0%	6,671	39.4%
Oct07-Sep08	227	42.3%	7,121	41.3%
Oct08-Sep09	305	39.7%	7,828	41.0%
Jan09-Dec09	335	40.6%	8,122	40.7%
Oct09-Sep10	347	43.2%	8,671	42.8%
Oct10-Sep11	369	43.9%	8,974	41.8%
Oct11-Sep12	337	42.4%	8,900	41.5%

^(*) Local prisons only

Proven Re-offending Rate

Table 6 shows the Proven Re-offending rate for the Doncaster cohort was 53.1%, compared to 59.1% in the baseline period¹⁰ (10.2% lower, or 6.0 percentage points

¹⁰ January to December 2009

lower). For local prisons nationally, the Proven Re-offending rate was 53.7 for the cohort period, compared to 54.3% in the baseline period (1.0% lower, or 0.6 percentage points lower).

Table 6 also shows the Proven Frequency of Re-offending for the Doncaster cohort was 2.39, compared to 2.33 in the baseline period (up 2.4%). These compare to the national equivalent of 2.51 during the cohort period, up from 2.42 in the baseline period (up 3.6%, local prisons only).

Table 6: Proven Re-offending rate and Proven Frequency of Re-offending for HMP Doncaster cohort 1 and local prisons, 9 September 2010 and 30 June 2012

Release Period	Doncaster		National ^(*)	
	Proven Re-offending rate	Proven Frequency of Re-offending	Proven Re-offending rate	Proven Frequency of Re-offending
Oct06-Sep07	59.9%	2.73	56.1%	2.63
Oct07-Sep08	62.6%	2.96	57.2%	2.69
Oct08-Sep09	58.9%	2.43	55.1%	2.46
Jan09-Dec09	59.1%	2.33	54.3%	2.42
Oct09-Sep10	56.5%	2.26	54.8%	2.44
Oct10-Sep11	54.7%	2.22	54.5%	2.50
Oct11-Sep12	53.1%	2.39	53.7%	2.51

(*) Local prisons only

Table 7 shows the Proven Re-offending measures for the Doncaster cohort split by sentence length (by under 12 month and 12 month or more custodial sentences). This shows that the increase in the Proven Frequency of Re-offending at Doncaster between the baseline period and cohort 1 is wholly due to the sub-cohort of prisoners sentenced to 12 months and over.

Table 7: Proven Re-offending rate and Proven Frequency of Re-offending for HMP Doncaster cohort 1, by sentence length

Release Period	Under 12 month cohort		12 month and over cohort	
	Proven Re-offending rate	Proven Frequency of Re-offending	Proven Re-offending rate	Proven Frequency of Re-offending
Jan09-Dec09	65.3%	2.74	41.8%	1.19
Oct11-Sep12	56.3%	2.73	44.2%	1.43

Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) Score data

Re-offending is related to the characteristics of offenders, for example offenders with a large number of previous convictions are more likely to re-offend than those with fewer previous convictions, and changes in re-conviction rates over time can be related to changes in the mix of offenders being worked with rather than a real change in the level of their re-offending.

The Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS)¹¹ is a predictor of re-offending based on age, gender and criminal history, which are risk factors known to be associated with the likelihood of re-offending. OGRS scores range from 0 to 1, with a lower score representing a lower likelihood of re-offending. The scores can be used to compare the relative likelihood of re-offending either over time or between different groups of offenders, with a higher/lower rate meaning a group of offenders who are more/less likely to re-offend. For example if Offender Group A have an average OGRS score of 0.44, and Offender Group B have an average OGRS score of 0.58, this means that Offender Group A are less likely to re-offend.

Table 8: HMP Doncaster 12-month re-conviction rate and OGRS score for prisoners that were released in the cohort 1 period

Discharge Period	Doncaster			
	Offenders	Re-convictions	Re-conviction rate	OGRS
Oct06-Sep07	1,353	787	58.2%	0.56
Oct07-Sep08	1,178	722	61.3%	0.58
Oct08-Sep09	1,254	725	57.8%	0.57
Jan09-Dec09	1,282	743	58.0%	0.56
Oct09-Sep10	1,245	695	55.8%	0.55
Oct10-Sep11	1,275	681	53.4%	0.55
Oct11-Sep12	1,281	669	52.2%	0.53

Table 8 shows that while the 12-month re-conviction rate for offenders released from Doncaster decreased by 5.7 percentage points between January to December 2009 and October 2011 to September 2012, the associated OGRS score for offenders released between the same period also fell (from 0.56 to 0.53).

¹¹ For more details on OGRS see Ministry of Justice Research Summary 7/09 OGRS 3: the revised Offender Group Reconviction Scale at: [webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110201125714/http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/offender-assessment-system.htm](http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/offender-assessment-system.htm)

Annex B

Relationship between final results and published interim figures

Given the high level of public interest in relation to the reforms set out in the MoJ publication “Transforming Rehabilitation – a strategy for reform”, the MoJ began publishing interim re-conviction figures for cohorts 1 of both of these pilots from June 2013. These interim figures were published within MoJ’s quarterly Proven Re-offending Statistics Bulletin, and the last interim figures for cohorts 1 of these pilots were published in April 2014¹².

Peterborough SIB

The last interim figures were 12 month re-conviction figures for offenders released from Peterborough in the entire cohort 1 period of 22 months. These were the full measurement periods but they did not constitute the final result on which the outcome for cohort 1 was assessed, as no matched control group was used when interpreting the interim figures.

The last interim figures showed that for offenders released from Peterborough between 9th September 2010 and 30th June 2012 (the entire cohort 1 period), there was an average of 141 re-conviction events per 100 offenders¹³. This compares to an average of 159 re-conviction events per 100 offenders released from Peterborough between September 2008 and June 2010; a fall of 11%. Nationally, the equivalent figures showed a rise of 10% from 143 to 156 re-conviction events per 100 offenders.

These interim figures showed a greater reduction in the frequency of re-conviction events for the Peterborough cohort compared to an historic baseline than when measured against a matched control group as for the final result. However, the final result, measured against a matched control group, is a more accurate assessment of how the Peterborough pilot performed.

The interim figures were based on a historical baseline, not taking into account potential wider changes to re-offending behaviour nationally, nor the specific offender mix in Peterborough prison.

The Propensity Score Matching (PSM) methodology used for the final result enables the creation of a comparison group that is taken during the same time period and that reflects the mix of offenders at Peterborough prison. It does not account for any potential effect caused by being released from that specific prison. We will be seeking an independent evaluation of the methodology to see if it should be refined to include measuring for any prison fixed effects prior to evaluating cohort 2.

¹² www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/305897/annex-a-payment-by-results-apr14.pdf

¹³ The final interim figure for Peterborough (141 re-conviction events per 100 offenders) differs from the final results (142 re-conviction events per 100 offenders) due to data issues, including the need for the Independent Assessor to remove some offenders from the final analysis because they had no recorded Index Offence, which is required for Propensity Score Matching.

Doncaster PbR pilot

The last interim figures for Doncaster's cohort 1 were 12 month re-conviction figures for offenders released from Doncaster in the first 9 months of the cohort 1 period (the full cohort on which the final result was measured comprised 12 months). For comparison, we provided equivalent figures for the five years prior to the pilot and equivalent national figures for the same periods. The national figures were based on other local prisons which excluded Peterborough and Doncaster.

The last interim figures showed a 12 month re-conviction rate of 52.6% for offenders released from Doncaster between October 2011 and June 2012 (the first 9 months of cohort 1). This compared to 59.4% for offenders released between October 2008 and June 2009 (a fall of 6.9 percentage points), and to 57.0% for those released between October 2009 and June 2010 (a fall of 4.4 percentage points). We compared to these figures as they are the closest comparable periods to the baseline period of calendar year 2009.

Nationally the equivalent figures showed a re-conviction rate of 53.7% for offenders released between October 2011 and June 2012. This represents a fall of 1.3 percentage points compared with offenders released between October 2008 and June 2009 (55.0%) and a fall of 0.7 percentage points compared with those released from October 2009 to June 2010 (54.4%).

These interim figures showed that, on average against the closest two historic baseline periods, a similar reduction in the re-conviction rate for the Doncaster cohort was achieved compared to the final result. However, the final result is a more accurate assessment of how the Doncaster pilot performed, as it reflects the full 12-month cohort and is measured against a single baseline period.

Annex C

Table C1: Comparison of PbR re-conviction and National Statistics Proven Re-offending measures

	National Statistics measure of Proven Re-offending (for any prison)	PbR prison pilot re-conviction measures	
		Peterborough	Doncaster
The cohort	All offenders who were discharged from custody, over a 12 month period, regardless of sentence length. Excludes those in prison for breach	Male offenders aged 18 or over discharged from Peterborough prison between 9 September 2010 and 1 July 2012 (cohort 1) after serving sentences of less than 12 months. Differences from National Statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excludes those who serve the whole of their custodial sentence on remand Excludes foreign national offenders recorded as having been deported on release from prison Includes those in prison for breach 	Male offenders aged 18 or over discharged from Doncaster prison between 1 October 2011 and 30 September 2012 (cohort 1). Differences from National Statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excludes those who serve the whole of their custodial sentence on remand Excludes foreign national offenders recorded as having been deported on release from prison
The period to measure re-convictions/re-offending	12 months for offences to occur and a further 6 months for offences to be proven (through conviction at court or a caution)	12 months for offences to occur and a further 6 months for offences to be re-convicted Note: excludes cautions	12 months for offences to occur and a further 6 months for offences to be re-convicted Note: excludes cautions
The headline measure	Proportion of offenders who commit one or more proven re-offences	Frequency of re-conviction events	Proportion of offenders re-convicted of one or more offences
What counts	Offences committed in the 12 months following release from prison, and proven by conviction at court or a caution either in those 12 months or in a further 6 months	Any re-conviction event (sentencing occasion) relating to offences committed in the 12 months following release from prison, and resulting in conviction at court either in those 12 months or in a further 6 months Note: excludes cautions	Offences committed in the 12 months following release from prison, and resulting in conviction at court either in those 12 months or in a further 6 months Note: excludes cautions

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