



Ministry
of Justice

Justice Data Lab Statistics

September 2016

8 September 2016



Ministry of Justice

Contents

Introduction	3
Key findings	4
Annex: Links to the Justice Data Lab individual reports published to date	7
Contact details	11

Introduction

This report presents the latest findings from the Justice Data Lab, and summarises the requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab for the period 2 April 2013 to 31 August 2016.

This report has been produced and published in line with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. This report will be updated and published on the second Thursday of each month for the duration of the Justice Data Lab pilot.

We welcome any feedback on this report or any other Justice Data Lab products. Please use the contact details at the end of this report to let us know your feedback.

What is the Justice Data Lab initiative and how does it work?

The Justice Data Lab is a small team from Analytical Services within the Ministry of Justice (the Justice Data Lab team) that supports organisations that provide offender services by allowing them easy access to aggregate re-offending data, specific to the group of people they have worked with. This service is intended to support organisations in understanding their effectiveness at reducing re-offending.

Participating organisations supply the Justice Data Lab with details of the offenders who they have worked with, and information about the services they have provided. The Justice Data Lab team matches these individuals to the re-offending datasets held within the Ministry of Justice and uses statistical modelling techniques to generate a matched control group of individuals with very similar characteristics. As a standard output, the Justice Data Lab supplies aggregate one year proven re-offending rates for the group of offenders the organisation has worked with, and those of the matched control group of similar offenders.

The re-offending rates for the organisation's group and the matched control group are also compared using statistical testing to assess the impact of the organisation's work on reducing re-offending. The results are then returned to the organisation with explanations of the key metrics, and any caveats and limitations necessary for interpretation of the results.

Finally, the tailored reports produced for each organisation are published on the Ministry of Justice website to promote transparency and ensure that findings produced through this service can be used by others to improve the rehabilitation of offenders.

Update on the Justice Data Lab service

The Justice Data Lab team have now updated the re-offending data in the service. It is now possible for an organisation to submit information on the individuals it was working with up to September 2014, in addition to during the years 2002 to 2013.

Key Findings

The following activity has taken place this month:

- One request has been fully answered and is being published this month:

The request is for Norfolk and Suffolk's 180° scheme, which identifies those at high risk of re-offending and, along with partner agencies, aims to help each offender address the issues underlying their offending. The scheme is run by Norfolk and Suffolk Constabulary and Probation services and their partners. The overall results show that those who took part in the scheme were more likely to re-offend and had a higher frequency of re-offences than those who did not. However, more people would need to become eligible for analysis in order to determine the direction in which the intervention affects the time to re-offence among participants, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it

To date:

Between the launch of the Justice Data Lab service on 2 April 2013 and 31 August 2016, there were 179 requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab. Of these requests;

- 136 reports have been published previously. 1 report is being published this month.
- 21 requests could not be answered as the minimum criteria for a Justice Data Lab analysis had not been met.
- 3 requests were withdrawn by the submitting organisation previously.
- The remaining 18 requests will be processed in due course.

Next publication:

There will be no reports in October, with the next publication from the Justice Data Lab on 10th November 2016.

Definitions used in Justice Data Lab reports:

One-year proven re-offending rate

The one-year proven re-offending rate is defined as the proportion of offenders in a cohort who commit an offence in a one-year follow-up period which was proven through receipt of a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning during the one year follow-up or in a further six month waiting period. The one-year follow-up period begins when offenders leave custody, start their court sentence, or from receipt of their caution.

Frequency of one-year proven re-offending

The frequency of one-year proven re-offending is defined as the number of re-offences committed in a one-year follow-up period which were proven through receipt of a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning during the one year follow-up or in a further six month waiting period. The one-year follow-up period begins when offenders leave custody, start their court sentence, or from receipt of their caution.

Time to first re-offence within a year

Time to re-offending is defined as the average number of days between the index date (release date from custody or start of probation date) and the offence date of the first re-offence within the one-year follow-up period described in the definitions above. This measure is only calculated for individuals who re-offended in the one-year follow-up period.

Effect on the severity of re-offending¹

The Ministry of Justice and the Home Office have developed a severity classification system to identify three tiers of offences, with tier 1 offences being the most serious and tier 3 offences being the least serious. These measures look at the severity of re-offences committed during the one-year re-offending period and compare whether the first re-offence was more or less severe than the original offence. The latest classification for tier 1 and 2 offences can be found in Annex A of the 'Measurements and definitions' document, which accompanies proven re-offending quarterly statistics – please see the following link: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/368435/proven-reoffending-definitions-measurement-oct13.pdf

Measures of re-offending resulting in custody¹

These measures refer to re-offences committed during the one-year re-offending period that resulted in the individual receiving a custodial sentence. They look at the proportion of offenders who received a custodial sentence for their first re-offence and the number of re-offences per individual resulting in a custodial sentence

¹ These measures will only be included if the categories contain sufficient numbers of individuals.

Summary of the report being published this month

Organisation and programme	Summary of programme	Effect on the one year proven re-offending rate	Effects on the frequency of one year proven re-offending and on the time to first re-offence	Effects on the severity of re-offending and on re-offences resulting in custody
<p>Norfolk and Suffolk's 180° scheme</p> <p>September 2016</p> <p>Multi-purpose intervention</p>	<p>Norfolk and Suffolk Constabulary and Probation services with their partners have a focus on reducing the re-offending behaviour of their most prolific offenders through their 180° programme. This aims to tackle the social exclusion of persistent offenders with the objective of reducing their offending behaviour. It addresses overlaps between existing programmes and identifies and fills gaps between arrangements that are already in place for offenders.</p> <p>A full pathways assessment takes place, which triggers as to why each individual reoffends and enables a bespoke offender management plan to be put in place. Work with the offender continues until the individual is deselected from the programme</p>	<p>The one-year proven re-offending rate for 64 offenders who received the intervention was 81%, compared with 69% for a matched control group of similar offenders from England and Wales. This difference is statistically significant.</p> <p>The estimated impact on the re-offending rate was similar when using a control group from the East of England only.</p>	<p>The frequency of one-year proven re-offending for 64 offenders who received the intervention was 4.56 offences per individual, compared with 3.25 offences per individual in the matched control group. This difference is statistically significant.</p> <p>The estimated impact on the re-offending frequency was similar when using a control group that accounted for standard offender characteristics only. Also when using a regional control group from the East of England.</p> <p>The average time to first re-offence for 52 offenders who received the intervention, and who re-offended within a one-year period, was 97 days, compared with 105 days for those who re-offended from the matched control group. This difference is not statistically significant.</p> <p>Likewise, the difference is not significant when using control groups that accounted for standard offender characteristics only, and when using a control group the East of England.</p>	<p>There were no statistically significant differences between the treatment and control groups in the severity of re-offending nor the rate or frequency of custodial sentencing, except when looking at the frequency of re-offences at the tier 2 level of severity (0.8 for the treatment group, 0.5 for the national control group that controls for complex issues - This difference is statistically significant).</p> <p>When controlling for both complex and standard offender characteristics, there were no statistically significant differences between the treatment and control groups in the rate or frequency of custodial sentencing for people who re-offended within a one-year period. This remained consistent when using a control group from the East of England only.</p>

Measures regarding the rate and frequency of re-offending in severity tier 1 and 2 have not been included due to low numbers.

Annex: Links to the Justice Data Lab individual reports published to date. Requests are organised by intervention type, then by most recent publication.

Multi-purpose Interventions

Norfolk and Suffolk's 180° scheme

[Nottingham Women's Centre](#)

Youth Interventions

[GOALS UK](#)

[Roundabout](#)

[Warwickshire Youth Justice Service](#)

Restorative Justice

[Prison Fellowship - Sycamore Tree programme](#)

Relationship Building

[Safe Ground – Family Man Programme – fifth request](#)

[Leap](#)

[Safe Ground - Family Man programme - fourth request](#)

[Time for Families - second request](#)

[Safe Ground - Family Man programme - third request](#)

[Time for Families - first request](#)

[Pre-school Learning Alliance 'Being Dad' programme and Family Days activities](#)

[Safe Ground - Family Man programme - second request](#)

[Safe Ground - Family Man programme - first request](#)

Problem Solving

[Community Justice Court \(CJC\) at Plymouth Magistrates' Court](#)

Mentoring

[Caritas Care](#)

[Women's Centres throughout England](#)

[Inside Out \(Wormwood Scrubs Community Chaplaincy\)](#)

[Lancashire Women's Centres](#)

[The Footprints Project](#)

[West Yorkshire Community Chaplaincy Project](#)

[Foundation](#)

[The Prince's Trust "Through-the-Gate" Mentoring Pilot](#)

[St. Helens Integrated Offender Management](#)

[HMP Swansea Community Chaplaincy Project](#)

Health and Wellbeing

[The Prison Phoenix Trust](#)

Substance Misuse

[Brighton Oasis Project – Drug Rehabilitation Requirement programme](#)

[DISC - Leeds Drug Intervention Programme/Integrated Offender Management programme \(Leeds DIP/IOM project\)](#)

[Phoenix Futures](#)

Employment

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme - Delivery between March 2011 and December 2012 \(National Analysis\) - combines JDL and bespoke analyses](#)

[Working Chance – second request](#)

[HMP Kirklevington Grange](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme Round 1 - Delivery during 2011: Support starting in custody](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme Round 1 - Delivery during 2011: Support starting following release from custody](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme Round 1 - Delivery during 2011: Support starting during community sentences](#)

[Working Chance](#)

[Everyday Skills](#)

[A4e First Steps Programme](#)

[HMP Downview D Wing Resettlement Unit](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(National Analysis\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(National Analysis\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(East Midlands\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(East Midlands\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(East of England\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(East of England\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(London\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(London\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(Merseyside\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(North East\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(North East\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(North West including Merseyside\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(North West excluding Merseyside\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(South East\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(South East\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(South West\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(South West\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(West Midlands\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(West Midlands\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(Yorkshire and the Humber\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(Yorkshire and the Humber\)](#)

[Blue Sky](#)

Education

[Prisoners Education Trust - second request - combines JDL comparisons and bespoke comparisons](#)

[Prisoners Education Trust - Analysis of all grant types - first request](#)

[Prisoners Education Trust - Grants for Open University courses - first request](#)

[Prisoners Education Trust \(PET\) - Grants for accredited courses funded by PET through the Department for Business Innovation & Skills \(BIS\) grants - first request](#)

[Prisoners Education Trust \(PET\) - Grants for unaccredited courses funded by PET through the Department for Business Innovation & Skills \(BIS\) grants - first request](#)

[Prisoners Education Trust - Grants for art and hobby materials - first request](#)

Arts

[Only Connect](#)

[The Koestler Trust - Koestler Trust awards](#)

Accommodation

[Langley House Trust - second request \(conditional discharges and fines\)](#)

[Langley House Trust - first request](#)

[Adelaide House Approved Premise](#)

[Home Group Residential and support service - Delivered whilst on community sentences](#)

[Home Group Residential and support service - Delivered after prison sentences](#)

[Home Group Short Term Accommodation \(STA\) service - Home Detention Curfew Order following release from custody](#)

[Home Group Support Only service - Delivered whilst on community sentences](#)

[Home Group Support Only service - Delivered after prison sentences](#)

[Home Group Support Only service - Overall - Delivered whilst on community sentences or after prison sentences](#)

[NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services \(BASS\) - Bail with a prison or probation sentence](#)

[NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services \(BASS\) - Bail with a conditional discharge or fine](#)

[NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services \(BASS\) - Home Detention Curfew Order following release from custody](#)

[Riverside ECHG Wigan Offender Accommodation Resettlement Service](#)

[Brighton & Hove City Council - Preventing Offender Accommodation Loss \(POAL\) Project](#)

[Shelter Housing advice / assessment sessions in HMP Leeds](#)

Female-only interventions (all included in categories above)

[Brighton Oasis Project – Drug Rehabilitation Requirement programme](#)

[Working Chance – second request](#)

[Nottingham Women's Centre](#)

[Women's Centres throughout England](#)

[Lancashire Women's Centres](#)

[Working Chance](#)

[Adelaide House Approved Premise](#)

[HMP Downview D Wing Resettlement Unit](#)

Bespoke Comparisons

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme \(3rd request\)](#)

[Prisoners Education Trust \(2nd request\)](#)

Reviews of the Justice Data Lab service

["Justice Data Lab: The pilot year"](#) shares learning from our experience of running the pilot in its first year, published in March 2014.

["Justice Data Lab: Pilot summary"](#) presents aggregated results from all reports analysed during the two-year pilot period

["Justice Data Lab: Feedback report"](#) shows opinions on the Justice Data Lab gathered from organisations that used the service during the pilot.

Methodology Papers

[Justice Data Lab Methodology Paper](#) shows the methodology agreed for the Data Lab when it was launched in 2013.

[Incorporating Offender Assessment data to the Justice Data Lab process – Methodology](#) explains the method for incorporating Offender Assessment System (OASys) data, to control for specific issues an offender needs help with (e.g. accommodation, relationships, drug/alcohol misuse, mental health).

[Methodology review response](#) – a response to a peer review consultation on Justice Data Lab methodology

Contact Points

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General information about the official statistics system of the United Kingdom is available from www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/about-the-authority/uk-statistical-system

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