



Justice Data Lab statistics quarterly, England and Wales, January 2018

Main points

JDL analyses for two organisations are being published this quarter:

For any 100 typical people who received the intervention:

HMPPS Co-Financing Organisation (CFO) Employability Programme

In the community:

27 people committed 69 proven reoffences. On average it took 178 days to reoffend.



The overall results show that those who received the intervention in **the community** had a lower frequency of reoffences than those who did not, and that participants who reoffended, did so later than non-participants. More people would need to have completed the programme and be available for analysis in order to determine the way in which the programme affects the rate of reoffending.

In prison:

41 people committed 164 proven reoffences. On average it took 124 days to reoffend.



The overall results show that more people would need to have completed the programme and be available for analysis in order to establish the impact **of prison** on reoffending behaviours.

Through the gate:

48 people committed 222 proven reoffences. On average it took 113 days to reoffend.



The overall results show that more people would need to have completed the programme and be available for analysis in order to establish the impact **of TTG support** on reoffending behaviours.

Life Cycle UK's Bike Back Programme

41 people committed 188 proven reoffences.



The overall results show that more people would need to have completed the programme and be available for analysis in order to determine the way in which the programme affects a person's reoffending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

Significant results Non-significant result

Rate of reoffending Frequency of reoffending Time to first reoffence

This release presents the latest findings from the Justice Data Lab, and summarises the requests for reoffending information through the Justice Data Lab for the period 2 April 2013 to 31 December 2017. For full and detailed commentary, please refer to the individual reports and the accompanying general annex to the Justice Data Lab statistics available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/justice-data-lab-statistics-january-2018>

We are changing how our quarterly bulletins look, and would welcome any feedback to commentary.champions@justice.gsi.gov.uk

For other feedback related to the content of this publication, please let us know at justice.datalab@justice.gov.uk

Things you need to know

These analyses measure proven reoffences in a one year follow-up period for a 'treatment group' who took part in each programme and for a much larger 'comparison group' of similar offenders who did not take part. These measurements were used to estimate the impact that the programmes would be expected to have on the reoffending behaviour of any people who are similar to those in the analysis.

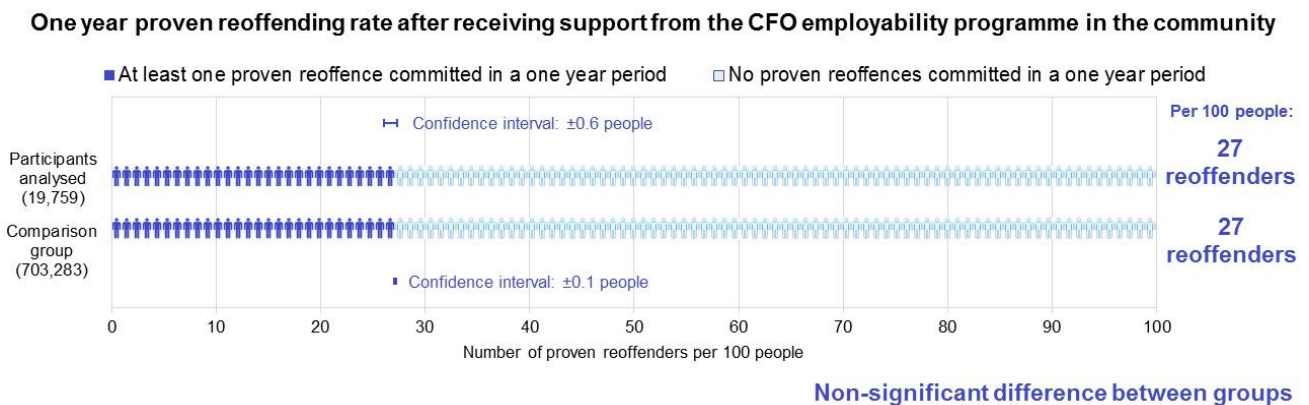
The people who were eligible to be included in each analysis are from a set of records submitted to the Justice Data Lab by each organisation. As not all records were analysed as part of the 'treatment group', the programmes may have a different impact on the people who were not analysed.

1. HMPPS Co-Financing Organisation (CFO) Employability Programme:

The overall results show that those who received the intervention in the community had a lower frequency of reoffences than those who did not, and that participants who reoffended, did so later than non-participants. More people would need to have completed the programme and be available for analysis in order to determine the way in which the programme affects the average rate of reoffending.

CFO service providers work with offenders in prison and the community, to help them access mainstream services, with the aim of gaining skills and employment and the intention to reduce reoffending.

Figure 1: One year proven reoffending rate after support from CFO in the community



Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups: Community

For any **100** typical people in the **community treatment** group:

↑ **27** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence in a one year period (a rate of 26.7%), **similar to** the comparison group

⚖️ ↓ **69** proven reoffences were committed by the 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.7 offences per person), **6 offences fewer** than in the comparison group

📅 ↑ **178** days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **7 days later** than in the comparison group

For any **100** typical people in the **community comparison** group:




↑ **27** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence in a one year period (a rate of 27.1%)

⚖️ ↓ **75** proven reoffences were committed by the 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.8 offences per person)

📅 ↑ **171** days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention: Community

For any **100** typical people who receive the intervention in the community, compared with any **100** similar people who do not receive it:

-  The number of people who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by as much as 1 person, or the same**. It is estimated that 246,815 offenders would need to be available for analysis to determine the direction of this difference.
-  The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by between 4 and 9 reoffences**. **This is a statistically significant result.**
-  On average, the time before a reoffender commits their first proven reoffence could be **longer by between 5 and 10 days**. **This is a statistically significant result.**

What you can say about the one year reoffending rate:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 people, support from the CFO employability programme in the community may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one year period by up to 1 person or show no change."

What you cannot say about the one year reoffending rate:

- ✗ "This analysis shows support from the CFO employability programme in the community has no effect on the one year proven reoffending rate."

What you can say about the one year reoffending frequency:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 people, support from the CFO employability programme in the community decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one year period by between 4 and 9 offences."

What you cannot say about the one year reoffending frequency:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that support from the CFO employability programme delivered in the community reduces the number of reoffences committed in one year by 9 offences."

What you can say about the time to first reoffence:


- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for people who reoffend during a one year period, support from the CFO employability programme in the community may increase the average time to first proven reoffence by between 5 and 10 days."


What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:


- ✗ "This analysis shows that support from the CFO employability programme in the community increases the average time to first reoffence of its by 10 days."

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups: Prison

For any **100** typical people in the **prison treatment** group*:

 **41** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence in a one year period (a rate of 40.9%), **similar to** the comparison group

 **164** proven reoffences were committed by the 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.6 offences per person), **4 offences fewer** than in the comparison group

 **124** days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **2 days later** than in the comparison group

For any **100** typical people in the **prison comparison** group:


41 of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence in a one year period (a rate of 40.6%)


168 proven reoffences were committed by the 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.7 offences per person)


122 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups: TTG

For any **100** typical people in the **TTG treatment** group:

 **48** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence in a one year period (a rate of 48%), **1 person fewer** than in the comparison group

 **222** proven reoffences were committed by the 100 people during the year (a frequency of 2.2 offences per person), **3 offences fewer*** than in the comparison group

 **113** days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **1 days later** than in the comparison group

For any **100** typical people in the **TTG comparison** group:

49 of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence in a one year period (a rate of 49%)

224 proven reoffences were committed by the 100 people during the year (a frequency of 2.2 offences per person)

112 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence

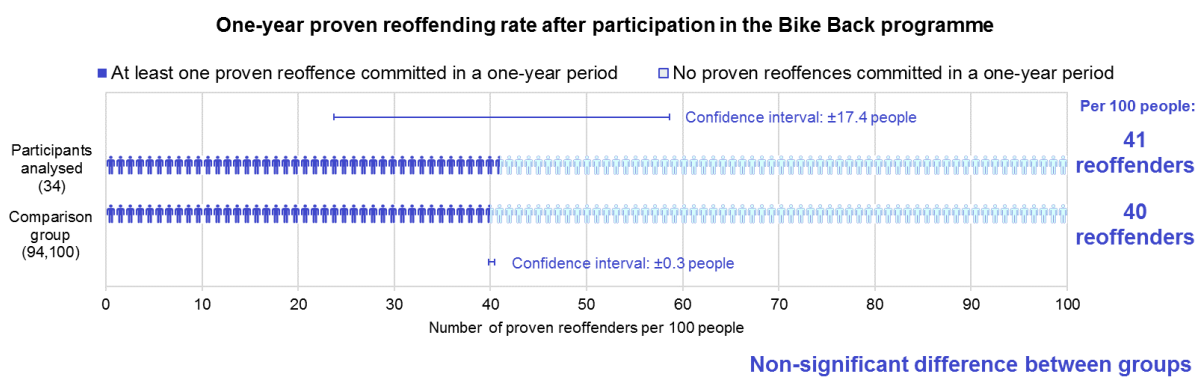
* Please note: totals may not appear to equal the sum of the component parts, due to rounding.

2. Life Cycle UK's Bike Back programme:

The overall results show that more people would need to have completed the programme and be available for analysis in order to determine the way in which the programme affects a person's reoffending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

Life Cycle UK's Bike Back project aims to improve offenders' workplace abilities and confidence by teaching them cycle mechanic skills through refurbishment of unwanted and broken bicycles.

Figure 2: One year proven reoffending rate after support from Life Cycle



Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical people in the **treatment** group:

- ♂ **41** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 41%), **1 person more** than in the comparison group

- ⚖️ **188** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.9 offences per person), **28 more offences than** the comparison group

- 🏠 Time to first reoffence has not been included as a headline result due to low numbers of reoffenders, which could potentially provide misleading results.


For any **100** typical people in the **comparison** group:


- ♂ **40** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 40%)

- ♂ **160** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.6 offences per person)

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

For any **100** typical people who receive the intervention, compared with any **100** similar people who do not receive it:

 The number of people who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by as many as 16 people, or higher by as many as 19 people.**

 The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by 104 or higher by 160 offences.**

More people would need to have completed the programme and be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of the difference in the number of people who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release. It is estimated that a treatment group of 38,645 people would be needed.

What you can say about the one-year reoffending rate:

✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Life Cycle UK's 'Bike Back' programme may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by up to 16 people, or may increase it by up to 19 people."

What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending rate:

✗ "This analysis shows that the Life Cycle UK's 'Bike Back' programme increases the one-year proven reoffending rate of its participants."

What you can say about the one-year reoffending frequency:

✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Life Cycle UK's 'Bike Back' programme may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 104 reoffences, or increase it by up to 160 reoffences."

What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending frequency:

✗ "This analysis shows that the Life Cycle UK's 'Bike Back' programme increases the frequency of reoffending."

Further information

Accompanying files

As well as this bulletin, the following products are published as part of this release:

- A PDF report for the analyses, covering in more detail the process and results.
- An Excel annex for the analysis, looking at the characteristics of the treatment and comparisons groups, standardised differences demonstrating the quality of the match between both groups, and information on the criminogenic needs and issues of the treatment group, where available.
- A general annex providing further information on the purpose of the Justice Data Lab, how to interpret the analysis, descriptions of the measures analysed and background on proven reoffending.
- An Excel summary that details all JDL analyses to date.
- A JDL interactive map, enabling access to all analyses both nationally and by region in which the intervention was focused.

Contact

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Next update: 12 April 2018

URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/justice-data-lab-pilot-statistics>

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