



January 2018

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 19,759 people who took part in the CFO employability programme in the community after receiving a custodial, youth or community sentence. Analyses were also undertaken for 4,257 people who took part in prison and 8,395 people who took part “through the gate” (TTG, both within and on release from prison). The headline results show that those who received support in the community had a lower frequency of reoffending and took longer to reoffend than those who did not receive support from CFO. More people would need to be available for analysis to establish the impact of prison and TTG support on reoffending behaviours.

The CFO supports projects aimed at improving employability for offenders and ex-offenders with the intention to reduce reoffending. This analysis of the CFO employability programme measured proven reoffences in a one year period for 'treatment groups' who took part in the programme at some time between 2012 and 2015, and for much larger 'comparison groups' of similar offenders who did not take part. These measurements were used to estimate the impact that the programme would be expected to have on the reoffending behaviour of any people who are similar to those in the analysis.

The 32,411 people who were eligible to be included in the three national analyses were from a group of 57,490 records submitted to the Justice Data Lab. The programme may have had a different impact on the people who were not analysed.

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups: Community

For any 100 typical people in the **community treatment** 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 26.7%), similar to the comparison group

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

⚖️ 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




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

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

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 offences**. **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 decreases 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 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 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 47.7%), **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 day 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 48.6%)

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

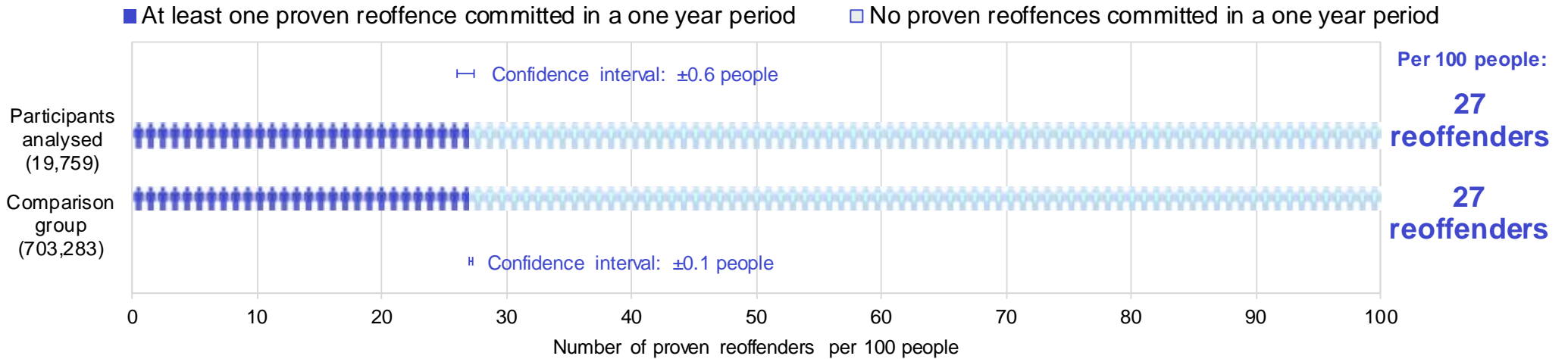
**112** days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence

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

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## One year proven reoffending rate after receiving support from the CFO employability programme in the community



**Non-significant difference between groups**

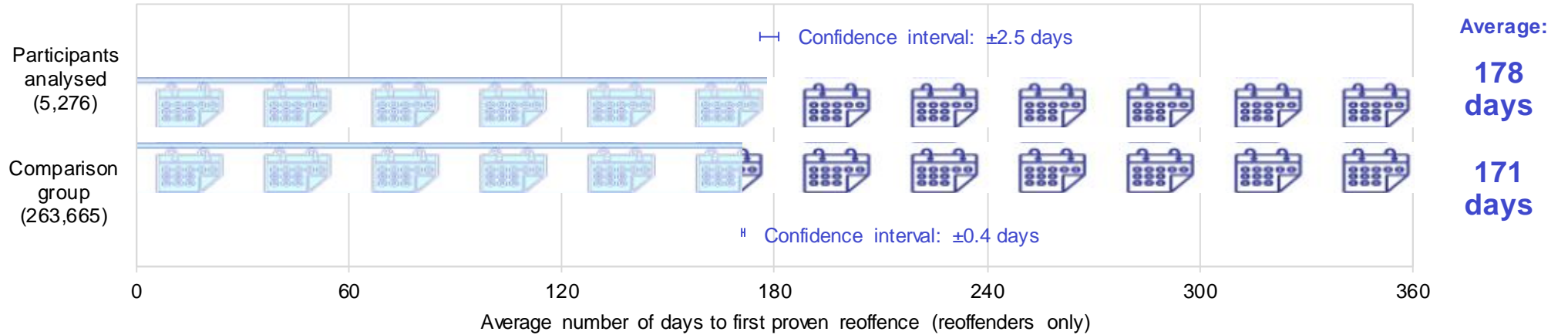
## One year proven reoffending frequency after receiving support from the CFO employability programme in the community



**Significant difference between groups**

## Average time to first proven reoffence after receiving support from the CFO employability programme in the community

□ Time before first proven reoffence committed in a one year period    ■ Time after first proven reoffence committed in a one year period



**Significant difference between groups**

*Graphs for other CFO analyses are available on request.*

## **HMPPS CFO employability programme: in their own words**

“CFO service providers worked with offenders in prison and the community, to help offenders access mainstream services, with the aim of gaining skills and employment and the intention to reduce reoffending. The provision took place in both prison and the community, with a number receiving support ‘through the gate’.

The CFO programme targeted offenders with multiple needs. The programme was voluntary and participants could self-refer or be targeted by the providers, with the only conditions being that participants must be unemployed or economically inactive, within the last three years of their sentence (for those individuals in custody), and eligible to work in the UK. Referrals were usually made by the prison offender management unit or probation trust staff/case managers.

The aim of the programme was to make offenders without employment more employable. This was delivered through soft outcomes to prepare the participant, then brokering employment, education or training for the participant. On entering employment, education or training, the participant’s case was generally closed and no further intervention was given.”

## HMPPS CFO's response to the Justice Data Lab analysis

“HMPPS CFO would like to thank the Ministry of Justice’s Data Lab for conducting a thorough analysis of the final years of the CFO 2 programme. CFO have worked with over 100,000 offenders since first offering provision which utilised European Social Fund money. With such large programmes, it is often difficult to identify successes beyond absolute numbers of offenders helped into employment. The Justice Data Lab gives an invaluable measure of how well the programme is succeeding and where the best results are being achieved. The results are encouraging, showing a decrease in the reoffending measures; the one year reoffending frequency as well as increasing the average time to the first proven reoffence for offenders in the community.

The results for the custody and TTG cohorts show areas where the CFO can look to improve the model. Since the period forming this analysis, the next iteration of the CFO programme has begun. The latest programme has increased both the percentage of prison starts and the range of support available generally to the entire cohort as well as introducing a new pay mechanism which supports early intervention and provision across the full breadth of the resettlement pathways rather than the incentivising of employment for participants. It is believed that both these changes to project design provide an opportunity to build upon the success with the community cohort as described within this report.”



## The results in detail

36 analyses were conducted in total. Analyses controlled for offender demographics, criminal history, accommodation status, education, employment and benefit history, financial management skills, relationships, drug and alcohol use, mental health and motivation to address offending behaviour.

### Community analyses

The treatment groups in the community analyses contain those who received support in the community following a custodial, community or youth sentence.

**National community analysis:** treatment group of all those who received support in the community matched to offenders across England and Wales.

**Community contract analyses:** individual analyses were conducted for the 12 regional contracts that form the national group. Each regional contract-level analysis was matched to a comparison group of offenders from the corresponding region.

### Prison analyses

The treatment groups in the prison analyses contain people who received all or most of their support while serving a custodial sentence.

**National prison analysis:** treatment group of all those who received all or most of their support in prison matched to offenders across England and Wales.

**Prison contract analyses:** individual analyses were conducted for 10 of the 11 regional contracts that form the national analysis. Each contract level analysis was matched to a comparison group from the corresponding region. Contract level analysis was not completed for South Yorkshire as there were not enough people to complete a robust analysis.

### Through the gate analyses

The treatment groups in the through the gate (TTG) analyses contain people who began receiving support while in prison, but received most the intervention on leaving prison and in the community ('through the gate').

**National through the gate analysis:** treatment group of all those who received support through the gate matched to offenders across England and Wales.

**Through the gate contract analyses:** individual analyses were conducted for the 11 regional contracts that form the national group. Each contract-level analysis was matched to a comparison group from the corresponding region.

**The headline results in this report refer to the [national community analysis](#)**

The sizes of the treatment and comparison groups for the reoffending rate, frequency and time to first reoffence measures are provided below:

Analysis	Treatment group size	Reoffenders in treatment group	Comparison group size	Reoffenders in comparison group
National community	19,759	5,276	703,283	263,665
National prison	4,257	1,743	115,776	58,084
National TTG	8,395	4,003	115,859	58,237

In each analysis, the **three headline measures** of one year reoffending were analysed, as well as five additional measures (see results in Tables 1-3 in this report, with all tables available in the 'Additional results annex'):

1. **Reoffending rate**
2. **Reoffending frequency**
3. **Average time to first reoffence**
4. Rate of first reoffence by court outcome
5. Frequency of reoffences by court outcome
6. Rate of custodial sentencing for first reoffence
7. Frequency of custodial sentencing

Measures 3-7 include reoffenders only. Measures 4 and 5 are new and aim to provide greater detail to users on reoffending outcomes, and the Justice Data Lab welcomes feedback on them to ensure that they are as useful as possible. These measures group reoffences according to their court outcome: indictable-only offences are the most serious and must be tried at a Crown Court, triable-either-way offences ('Either way') may be tried at a Crown Court or a magistrates' court, and summary offences are usually tried at a magistrates' court.

## Significant results

**Six measures show a statistically significant result across the national analyses.**

These provide significant evidence that:

- **Community participants commit fewer reoffences** compared with non-participants (Table 2).
- **Community participants who reoffend within a one year period commit their first proven reoffence later, on average,** when compared with non-participants (Table 3).
- **Both prison and TTG participants who reoffend within a one year period commit fewer indictable-only offences** compared with non-participants (Table 5 in Additional results annex).
- **Community participants who reoffend within a one year period commit fewer triable-either-way and summary offences** compared with non-participants (Table 5 in Additional results annex).
- **Both community and TTG participants who reoffend within a one year period are less likely to receive a custodial sentence for their first reoffence** during the year when compared with non-participants (Table 6 in Additional results annex).
- **Community participants who reoffend within a one year period receive fewer custodial sentences** during the year when compared with non-participants (Table 7 in Additional results annex).

Table 1: Proportion of people who committed a proven reoffence in a one year period after support by the CFO employability programme, compared with matched comparison groups

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One year proven reoffending rate				
			Treatment group rate (%)	Comparison group rate (%)	Estimated difference (% points)	Significant difference	p-value
<b>Community</b>							
National	19,759	703,283	26.7	27.1	-1 to +0.2	No	0.22
North East	1,252	32,219	30.8	29.2	-1 to +4	No	0.23
North West (exc Merseyside)	2,124	95,120	24.3	26.3	-4 to -0.1	Yes	0.04
Merseyside	403	73,674	18.6	21.3	-7 to +1	No	0.16
Yorkshire and the Humber (exc South Yorkshire)	989	60,400	28.6	29.6	-4 to +2	No	0.49
South Yorkshire	255	46,395	26.3	28.1	-7 to +4	No	0.52
East Midlands	2,248	53,661	27.1	28.7	-3 to +0.4	No	0.11
West Midlands	1,666	65,435	21.9	23.9	-4 to -0.0	Yes	0.05
East of England	2,160	56,664	28.1	27.3	-1 to +3	No	0.40
London	5,440	91,476	28.4	26.9	+0.3 to +3	Yes	0.02
South East	1,575	67,814	26.1	26.9	-3 to +1	No	0.49
South West (exc Cornwall)	1,469	41,484	25.0	27.4	-5 to -0.1	Yes	0.04
Cornwall	173	22,365	22.5	23.8	-8 to +5	No	0.70
<b>Prison</b>							
National	4,257	115,776	40.9	40.6	-1 to +2	No	0.61
North East	285	3,808	38.6	40.7	-8 to +4	No	0.48
North West (exc Merseyside)	398	18,653	34.9	35.7	-6 to +4	No	0.76
Merseyside	91	7,431	45.1	39.2	-5 to +16	No	0.27
Yorkshire and the Humber (exc South Yorkshire)	137	9,840	56.9	49.0	-1 to +16	No	0.07
East Midlands	405	8,176	37.5	37.3	-5 to +5	No	0.92
West Midlands	206	11,416	46.1	39.0	+0.2 to +14	Yes	0.04
East of England	388	8,202	43.6	41.0	-2 to +8	No	0.31
London	1,509	17,048	42.9	42.2	-2 to +3	No	0.58
South East	578	10,566	32.7	38.0	-9 to -1	Yes	< 0.01
South West (exc Cornwall)	217	5,530	47.5	40.3	+0.4 to +14	Yes	0.04
<b>TTG</b>							
National	8,395	115,859	47.7	48.6	-2 to +0.2	No	0.11
North East	1,244	4,603	55.6	56.5	-4 to +2	No	0.59
North West (exc Merseyside)	924	19,710	40.4	43.8	-7 to -0.2	Yes	0.04
Merseyside	107	11,721	32.7	32.1	-8 to +10	No	0.90
Yorkshire and the Humber (exc South Yorkshire)	531	12,882	54.2	58.0	-8 to +1	No	0.09
South Yorkshire	102	7,784	56.9	51.0	-4 to +16	No	0.24
East Midlands	580	8,267	40.9	42.5	-6 to +3	No	0.44
West Midlands	776	11,429	43.8	46.2	-6 to +1	No	0.19
East of England	854	7,924	50.7	48.6	-1 to +6	No	0.24
London	1,496	16,994	48.2	47.2	-2 to +4	No	0.47
South East	1,053	10,806	43.2	45.1	-5 to +1	No	0.24
South West (exc Cornwall)	719	6,467	50.9	49.9	-3 to +5	No	0.60

Table 2: Number of proven reoffences committed in a one year period by those supported by the CFO employability programme, compared with matched comparison groups

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One year proven reoffending frequency (offences per person)				
			Treatment group frequency	Comparison group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference	p-value
<b>Community</b>							
National	19,759	703,283	0.7	0.8	-0.1 to -0.04	Yes	< 0.01
North East	1,252	32,219	0.8	0.9	-0.1 to +0.1	No	0.46
North West (exc Merseyside)	2124	95,120	0.6	0.7	-0.2 to -0.04	Yes	< 0.01
Merseyside	403	73,674	0.4	0.5	-0.3 to -0.05	Yes	< 0.01
Yorkshire and the Humber (exc South Yorkshire)	989	60,400	0.8	0.8	-0.2 to +0.1	No	0.43
South Yorkshire	255	46,395	0.8	0.8	-0.3 to +0.2	No	0.87
East Midlands	2,248	53,661	0.7	0.8	-0.2 to -0.03	Yes	< 0.01
West Midlands	1,666	65,435	0.6	0.6	-0.1 to +0.01	No	0.08
East of England	2,160	56,664	0.8	0.8	-0.1 to +0.05	No	0.40
London	5,440	91,476	0.7	0.7	-0.04 to +0.1	No	0.61
South East	1,575	67,814	0.7	0.8	-0.2 to -0.05	Yes	< 0.01
South West (exc Cornwall)	1,469	41,484	0.6	0.8	-0.2 to -0.04	Yes	< 0.01
Cornwall	173	22,365	0.6	0.6	-0.3 to +0.2	No	0.66
<b>Prison</b>							
National	4,257	115,776	1.6	1.7	-0.1 to +0.1	No	0.40
North East	285	3,808	1.5	1.7	-0.6 to +0.2	No	0.42
North West (exc Merseyside)	398	18,653	1.4	1.3	-0.2 to +0.4	No	0.51
Merseyside	91	7,431	1.8	1.5	-0.4 to +1.0	No	0.44
Yorkshire and the Humber (exc South Yorkshire)	137	9,840	2.8	2.1	+0.05 to +1.5	Yes	0.04
East Midlands	405	8,176	1.5	1.4	-0.2 to +0.5	No	0.38
West Midlands	206	11,416	1.6	1.4	-0.2 to +0.5	No	0.35
East of England	388	8,202	1.9	1.8	-0.2 to +0.6	No	0.37
London	1,509	17,048	1.6	1.7	-0.2 to +0.1	No	0.42
South East	578	10,566	1.4	1.9	-0.8 to -0.2	Yes	< 0.01
South West (exc Cornwall)	217	5,530	1.9	1.8	-0.4 to +0.5	No	0.83
<b>TTG</b>							
National	8,395	115,859	2.2	2.2	-0.1 to +0.1	No	0.57
North East	1,244	4,603	3.1	3.0	-0.3 to +0.4	No	0.86
North West (exc Merseyside)	924	19,710	1.7	1.8	-0.3 to +0.1	No	0.39
Merseyside	107	11,721	1.1	1.2	-0.6 to +0.3	No	0.58
Yorkshire and the Humber (exc South Yorkshire)	531	12,882	2.8	2.8	-0.4 to +0.3	No	0.84
South Yorkshire	102	7,784	2.4	2.2	-0.6 to +0.9	No	0.70
East Midlands	580	8,267	1.6	1.8	-0.5 to +0.1	No	0.17
West Midlands	776	11,429	1.9	1.9	-0.3 to +0.3	No	0.999
East of England	854	7,924	2.2	2.3	-0.4 to +0.2	No	0.42
London	1,496	16,994	1.9	2.0	-0.2 to +0.1	No	0.47
South East	1,053	10,806	2.2	2.4	-0.5 to +0.1	No	0.12
South West (exc Cornwall)	719	6,467	2.7	2.5	-0.2 to +0.5	No	0.32

Table 3: Average time to first proven reoffence for those supported by the CFO employability programme, compared with matched comparison groups (reoffenders only)

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	Average time to first proven reoffence within a one year period, for reoffenders only (days)				
			Treatment group time	Comparison group time	Estimated difference	Significant difference	p-value
<b>Community</b>							
National	5,276	263,665	178.4	171.1	+5 to +10	Yes	< 0.01
North East	385	14,163	177.1	176.3	-8 to +10	No	0.85
North West (exc Merseyside)	517	34,826	185.8	173.4	+4 to +21	Yes	< 0.01
Merseyside	75	23,454	202.8	178.7	+3 to +45	Yes	0.03
Yorkshire and the Humber (exc South Yorkshire)	283	22,496	177.5	172.2	-5 to +16	No	0.34
South Yorkshire	67	14,500	181.0	180.3	-22 to +22	No	0.93
East Midlands	610	18,041	177.2	167.6	+2 to +17	Yes	0.02
West Midlands	365	21,025	185.9	180.5	-4 to +15	No	0.27
East of England	607	18,722	179.4	170.1	+2 to +17	Yes	0.02
London	1,547	31,727	173.3	169.7	-1 to +9	No	0.14
South East	411	24,123	175.3	166.8	-1 to +17	No	0.06
South West (exc Cornwall)	367	13,844	184.4	173.3	+2 to +21	Yes	0.02
Cornwall	39	6,498	152.9	176.4	-51 to +4	No	0.09
<b>Prison</b>							
National	1,743	58,084	124.0	122.4	-3 to +6	No	0.52
North East	110	2,143	118.8	132.9	-33 to +5	No	0.15
North West (exc Merseyside)	139	9,008	119.4	128.6	-26 to +8	No	0.29
Merseyside	41	3,194	130.6	125.7	-29 to +39	No	0.77
Yorkshire and the Humber (exc South Yorkshire)	78	4,940	112.7	119.9	-30 to +15	No	0.52
East Midlands	152	4,077	131.1	127.9	-14 to +21	No	0.71
West Midlands	95	5,454	118.1	138.5	-41 to +1	No	0.06
East of England	169	4,062	116.1	117.8	-17 to +14	No	0.83
London	648	7,395	130.1	125.1	-3 to +13	No	0.23
South East	189	5,125	118.9	109.6	-5 to +24	No	0.20
South West (exc Cornwall)	103	2,698	129.2	120.1	-13 to +31	No	0.41
<b>TTG</b>							
National	4,003	58,237	113.2	112.0	-2 to +4	No	0.44
North East	692	2,728	103.3	105.8	-11 to +6	No	0.55
North West (exc Merseyside)	373	9,595	125.5	117.8	-3 to +18	No	0.16
Merseyside	35	5,132	113.7	125.4	-45 to +22	No	0.48
Yorkshire and the Humber (exc South Yorkshire)	288	6,867	109.0	104.8	-8 to +16	No	0.50
South Yorkshire	58	4,045	113.4	109.1	-23 to +32	No	0.75
East Midlands	237	4,131	129.7	121.3	-5 to +21	No	0.20
West Midlands	340	5,600	120.9	126.7	-17 to +5	No	0.29
East of England	433	3,853	110.4	112.5	-12 to +8	No	0.67
London	721	7,338	120.0	115.7	-3 to +12	No	0.26
South East	455	5,293	105.3	105.7	-9 to +9	No	0.92
South West (exc Cornwall)	366	3,298	105.4	106.9	-11 to +8	No	0.77

## Profile of the treatment group

The CFO employability programme is delivered in prison, through the gate and in the community. The programme is voluntary and participants can self-refer or be targeted by the providers. Information on those who were included in the treatment group for the analysis is below, compared with the characteristics of those who could not be included in the analysis.

### Participants who started receiving support in the community and included in national community analysis (19,759 offenders)

- 87% male, 13% female
- 75% white, 17% black, 6% Asian, 1% other ethnicity, 1% unknown ethnicity
- 91% UK nationals, 6% non-UK nationals, 3% unknown nationality
- Aged 15 to 74 at the time of release from prison or when receiving a non-custodial sentence (mean age 30 years)
- Year of release from custody or of receiving a non-custodial sentence:
  - 2012 - 2013 61%
  - 2014 - 2015 39%
- Sentence type:
  - Custodial 37%
  - Community order or suspended sentence order 61%
  - Youth sentence 2%

### Participants who started receiving support in the community but not included in analyses (12,573 offenders with available data)

- 90% male, 10% female
- 76% white, 17% black, 5% Asian, 1% other ethnicity, 1% unknown ethnicity
- 91% UK nationals, 6% non-UK nationals, 3% unknown nationality

Information on sentences is not available for this group, as the majority could not be linked to a suitable sentence.

For **1,119 people** without any records in the reoffending database, no personal information is available.

Information on individual risks and needs was available for 17,144 people in the national community treatment group (87%), recorded near to the time of their original conviction. Among these people, it is estimated that:

- 61% were unemployed at the time of conviction or were expected to be unemployed upon release (where employment includes full-time, part-time, temporary and casual employment)
- 45% had some or substantial problems with work skills
- 32% had some or substantial psychological problems
- 30% had some or substantial problems with current alcohol use
- 24% used drugs at least weekly

## Matching the treatment and comparison groups

Each of the 36 analyses matched a comparison group to the relevant treatment group. A summary of the matching quality is as follows:

- In the national community, prison and TTG analyses, all variables were well matched.
- For the majority of the contract-level analyses, all variables were well matched.
- In the North East and South West prison analyses and the South Yorkshire TTG analysis, a small number of matching variables were reasonably matched. In the Merseyside TTG analysis, two variables looking at previous offence types were poorly matched.

Further details of group characteristics and matching quality, including risks and needs recorded by the Offender Assessment System (OASys), can be found in the Excel annex accompanying this report.

This report is also supplemented by a general annex, which answers frequently asked questions about Justice Data Lab analyses and explains the caveats associated with them.



## Numbers of people in the treatment and comparison groups

57,490 records were submitted for analysis by HMPPS.

**57,490**

1,849 people (3%) were excluded because they could not be identified on the Police National Computer (PNC) and 783 duplicate records (1%) were removed.

**54,858**

18,796 people (33%) were excluded because they did not have a record in the reoffending database that corresponded to their period of participation in the programme.

**36,062**

2,554 (4%) were excluded because they had committed at least one proven sexual offence before starting the programme, so their reoffending patterns are expected to be different to others.

**33,508**

1,096 people (2%) were excluded because they reoffended before starting the programme.

**32,412**

56% of the participants originally submitted were included in the analyses. These were divided between the community, prison and TTG groups based on where the majority of the intervention took place. 1 person in the TTG group could not be matched to a suitable comparison group member.

**19,759**

**4,257**

**8,395**

### Community treatment group

(national comparison group:  
703,283 records)

### Prison treatment group

(national comparison group:  
115,776 records)

### TTG treatment group

(national comparison group:  
115,859 records)

## Contact points

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