



Justice Data Lab statistics quarterly, England and Wales, January 2019

Main Points

Justice Data Lab (JDL) analyses for three organisations are being published this quarter:

Clean Break

Clean Break provides a theatre-based education and training programme to female offenders over the duration of two to three years. The intervention delivers a range of 27 courses to female offenders, that help participants to develop personal, social, professional, and creative skills.

28% of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **not significantly more** than the comparison group (27%).

City & Guilds

City & Guilds provides courses to offenders in over 120 prisons across England and Wales, aiming to provide them with the knowledge and skills they need to secure employment and realise their potential.

Construction

28% of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (34%).

Maths and English

36% of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (40%).

Hospitality

34% of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (36%).

Business

26% of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **not significantly fewer** than the comparison group (30%).

Hair and Beauty

30% of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **not significantly fewer** than the comparison group (33%).

Employability

38% of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **not significantly fewer** than the comparison group (39%).

Forward Trust

The Forward Trust Alcohol Dependence Treatment Programme (ADPT) is an intensive 6-week programme, which aims to reduce reoffending and improve outcomes for participants. This analysis includes participants from programmes between March 2007 and October 2015.

HMP Bullingdon

39% of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **not significantly more** than the comparison group (37%).

HMP Highpoint

38% of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **not significantly fewer** than the comparison group (39%).

HMP Humber

43% of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **not significantly more** than the comparison group (35%).

  Significant results  Non-significant result

 Rate of reoffending

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 2018. 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-quarterly-statistics-january-2019>

For feedback related to the format or 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.

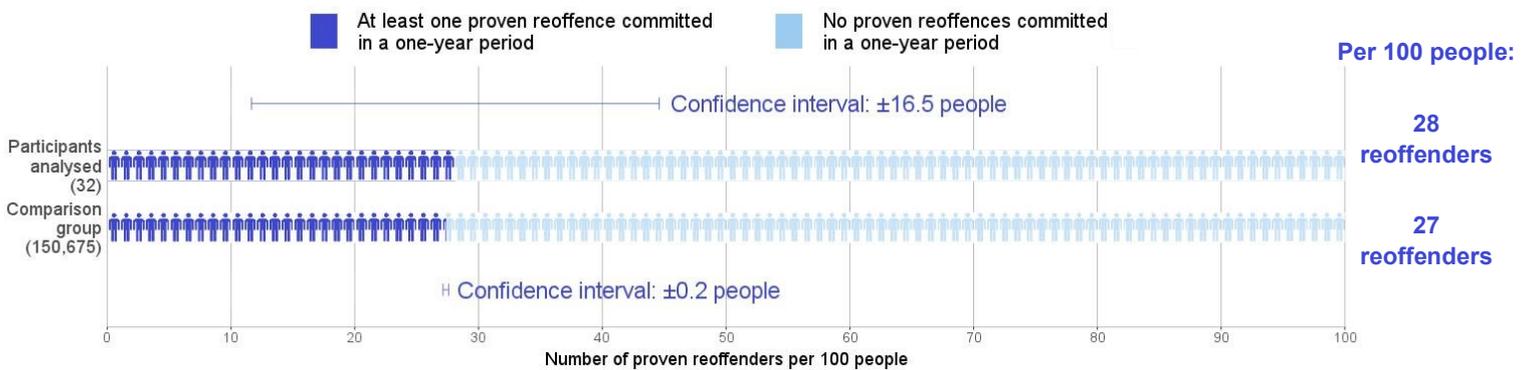
The people who were eligible to be included in each analysis are from a set of records submitted to the Justice Data Lab by each organisation. As not all records were analysed as part of the 'treatment group', the programmes may have a different impact on the people who were not analysed.

1. Clean Break

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 32 individuals who undertook a Clean Break course. 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.

Clean Break provides a theatre-based education and training programme to female offenders over the duration of two to three years. The intervention delivers a range of 27 courses to female offenders, that help participants to develop personal, social, professional, and creative skills.

Figure 1: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from Clean Break



Non-significant difference between groups

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical women in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:



28 of the 100 women committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 28%), **1 woman more** than in the comparison group



66 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 women during the year (a frequency of 0.7 offences per person), **29 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



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

For any **100** typical women in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

27 women committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 27%)

95 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 women during the year (a frequency of 0.9 offences per person)

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

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



The number of women who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by as many as 16 women, or higher by as many as 17 women**. More women would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 76 offences, or higher by as many as 17 offences**. More women would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



Time to first reoffence has not been included as a headline result, as the low number of reoffenders used to calculate the measure could provide misleading results

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Clean Break may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by up to 16 people, or may increase it by up to 17 people.”

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

“This analysis shows that Clean Break increases/decreases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Clean Break may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 76 offences, or may increase it by up to 17 offences.”

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

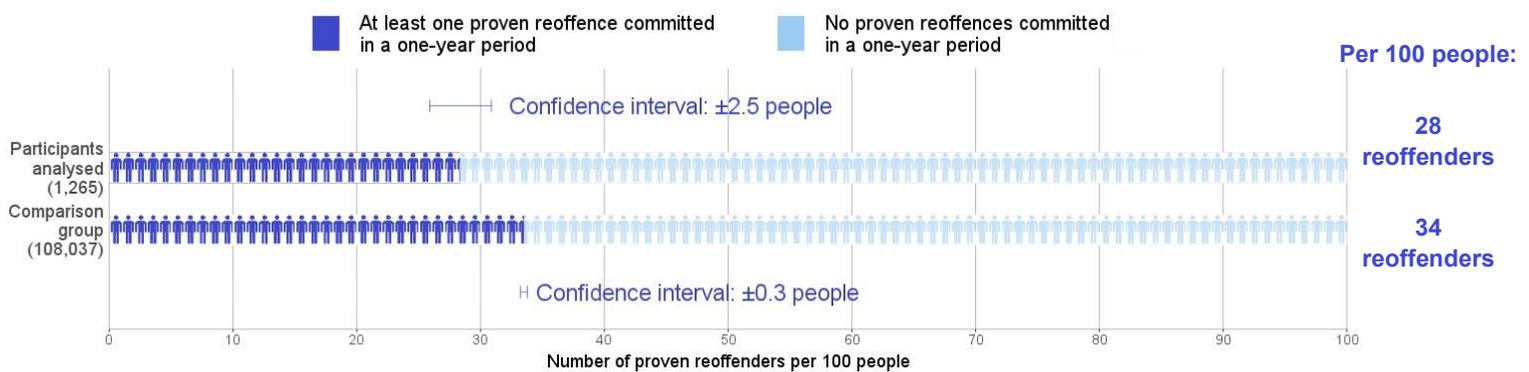
“This analysis shows that Clean Break increases/decreases/has no effect on the number of reoffences committed by its participants.”

2. City & Guilds - Construction

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 1,265 individuals who registered for the City & Guilds Construction course while in prison. The overall results show that those who registered for the Construction course were less likely to reoffend, had a lower frequency of reoffences and took longer to reoffend than those who did not.

City & Guilds provides Construction courses to offenders in over 120 prisons across England and Wales, aiming to provide them with the knowledge and skills they need to secure employment and realise their potential.

Figure 2: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from City & Guilds - Construction



Significant difference between groups

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical people in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:



28 of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 28%), **5 people fewer** than in the comparison group



94 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.9 offences per person), **27 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



151 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **13 days later** than the comparison group.



For any **100** typical people in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

34 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 34%)

121 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.2 offences per person)

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

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 between 3 and 8 people**. This is a statistically significant result.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by between 13 and 40 offences**. This is a statistically significant result.



On average, the time before an offender committed their first proven reoffence could be **longer by between 2 and 23 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 participants, City & Guilds - Construction decreases the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by between 3 and 8 people.”

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

“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Construction increases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, City & Guilds - Construction decreases the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by between 13 and 40 offences.”

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

“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Construction increases/has no effect on the number of reoffences committed by its participants.”

✓ What you can say about the time to first reoffence:

“This analysis provides evidence that, for participants who reoffend during a one-year period, City & Guilds - Construction may lengthens the average time to first proven reoffence by between 2 and 23 days.”

✗ What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:

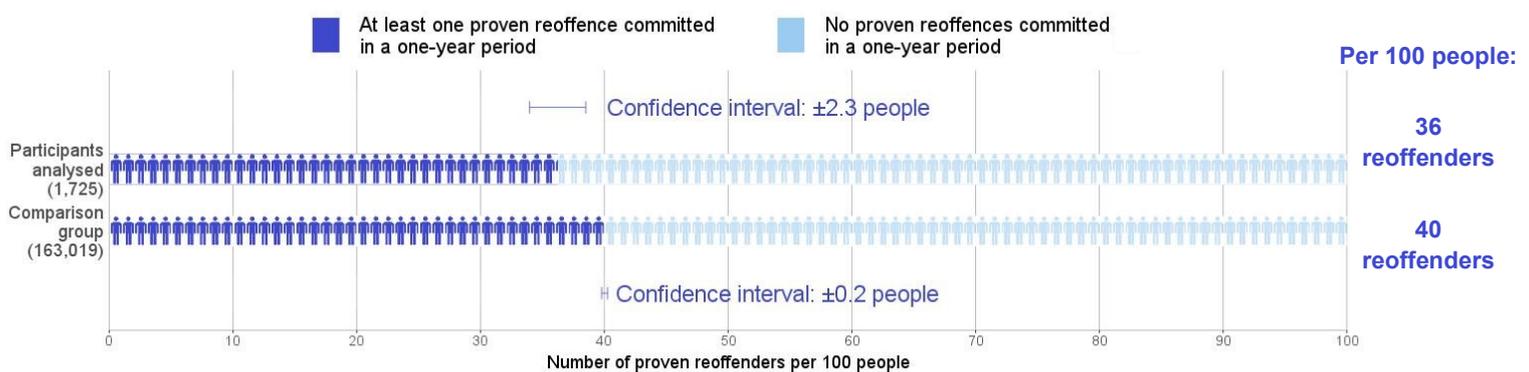
“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Construction decreases/has no effect on the average time to first reoffence for its participants.”

3. City & Guilds - Maths and English

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 1,725 individuals who registered for the City & Guilds Maths and English course while in prison. The overall results show that those who registered for the Maths and English course were less likely to reoffend and had a lower frequency of reoffences than those who did not.

City & Guilds provides Maths and English courses to offenders in over 120 prisons across England and Wales, aiming to provide them with the knowledge and skills they need to secure employment and realise their potential.

Figure 3: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from City & Guilds - Maths and English



Significant difference between groups

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical people in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:



36 of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 36%), **4 people fewer** than in the comparison group



155 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.6 offences per person), **17 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



126 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **3 days later** than the comparison group.



For any **100** typical people in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

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

172 proven reoffences were committed by these 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 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 between 2 and 6 people**. This is a statistically significant result.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by between 1 and 33 offences**. This is a statistically significant result.



On average, the time before an offender committed their first proven reoffence could be **shorter by as many as 5 days, or longer by as many as 11 days**. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, City & Guilds - Maths and English decreases the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by between 2 and 6 people.”

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

“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Maths and English increases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, City & Guilds - Maths and English decreases the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by between 1 and 33 offences.”

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

“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Maths and English increases/has no effect on the number of reoffences committed by its participants.”

✓ What you can say about the time to first reoffence:

“This analysis provides evidence that, for participants who reoffend during a one-year period, City & Guilds - Maths and English may shorten the average time to first proven reoffence by up to 5 days, or may lengthen it by up to 11 days.”

✗ What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:

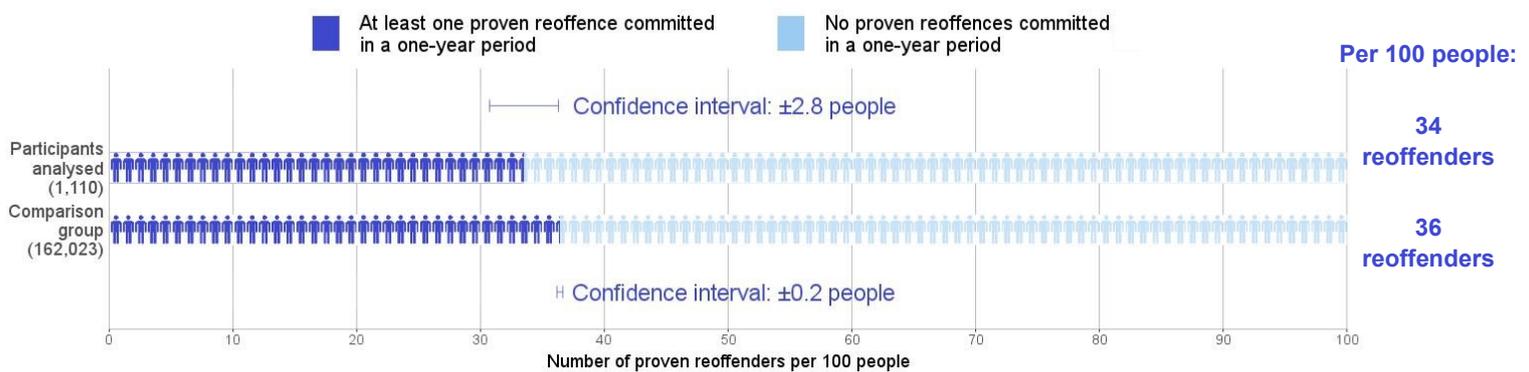
“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Maths and English increases/decreases/has no effect on the average time to first reoffence for its participants.”

4. City & Guilds - Hospitality

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 1,110 individuals who registered for the City & Guilds Hospitality course while in prison. The overall results show that those who registered for the Hospitality course were less likely to reoffend and had a lower frequency of reoffences than those who did not.

City & Guilds provides Hospitality courses to offenders in over 120 prisons across England and Wales, aiming to provide them with the knowledge and skills they need to secure employment and realise their potential.

Figure 4: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from City & Guilds - Hospitality



Significant difference between groups

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical people in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:



34 of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 34%), **3 people fewer** than in the comparison group



126 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.3 offences per person), **18 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



139 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **10 days later** than the comparison group.



For any **100** typical people in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

36 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 36%)

144 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.4 offences per person)

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

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 between 0 and 6 people**. This is a statistically significant result.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by between 1 and 35 offences**. This is a statistically significant result.



On average, the time before an offender committed their first proven reoffence could be **shorter by as many as 1 day, or longer by as many as 21 days**. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, City & Guilds - Hospitality decreases the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by between 0 and 6 people.”

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

“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Hospitality increases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, City & Guilds - Hospitality decreases the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by between 1 and 35 offences.”

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

“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Hospitality increases/has no effect on the number of reoffences committed by its participants.”

✓ What you can say about the time to first reoffence:

“This analysis provides evidence that, for participants who reoffend during a one-year period, City & Guilds - Hospitality may shorten the average time to first proven reoffence by up to 1 day, or may lengthen it by up to 21 days.”

✗ What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:

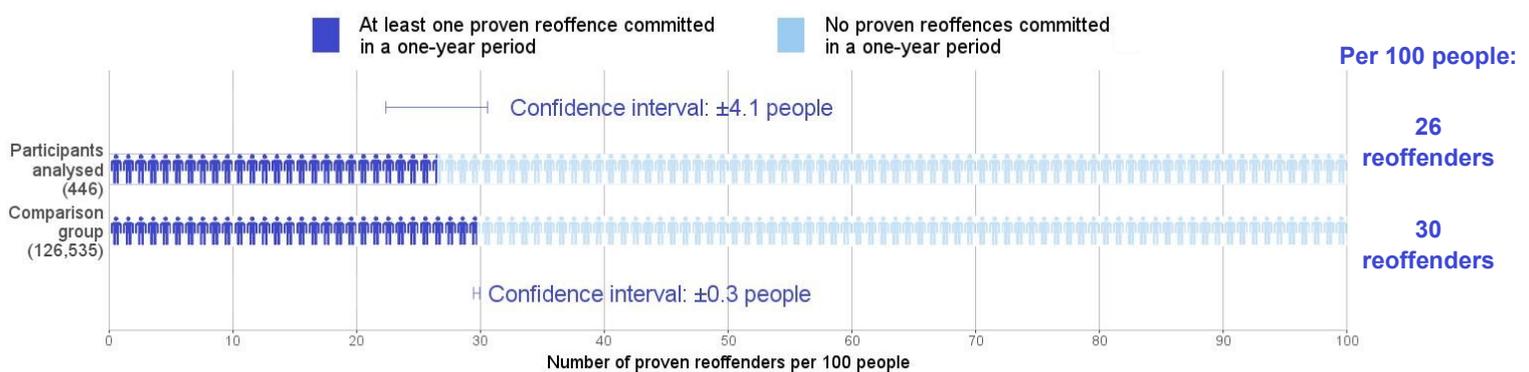
“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Hospitality increases/decreases/has no effect on the average time to first reoffence for its participants.”

5. City & Guilds - Business

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 446 individuals who registered for the City & Guilds Business course while in prison. 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.

City & Guilds provides Business courses to offenders in over 120 prisons across England and Wales, aiming to provide them with the knowledge and skills they need to secure employment and realise their potential.

Figure 5: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from City & Guilds - Business



Non-significant difference between groups

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical people in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:



26 of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 26%), **3 people fewer** than in the comparison group



122 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.2 offences per person), **1 offence more** than in the comparison group.



124 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **3 days earlier** than the comparison group.



For any **100** typical people in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

30 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 30%)

122 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.2 offences per person)

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

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 7 people, or higher by as many as 1 person**. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 31 offences, or higher by as many as 32 offences**. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



On average, the time before an offender committed their first proven reoffence could be **shorter by as many as 22 days, or longer by as many as 16 days**. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, City & Guilds - Business may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by up to 7 people, or may increase it by up to 1 person.”

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

“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Business increases/decreases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, City & Guilds - Business may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 31 offences, or may increase it by up to 32 offences.”

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

“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Business increases/decreases/has no effect on the number of reoffences committed by its participants.”

✓ What you can say about the time to first reoffence:

“This analysis provides evidence that, for participants who reoffend during a one-year period, City & Guilds - Business may shorten the average time to first proven reoffence by up to 22 days, or may lengthen it by up to 16 days.”

✗ What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:

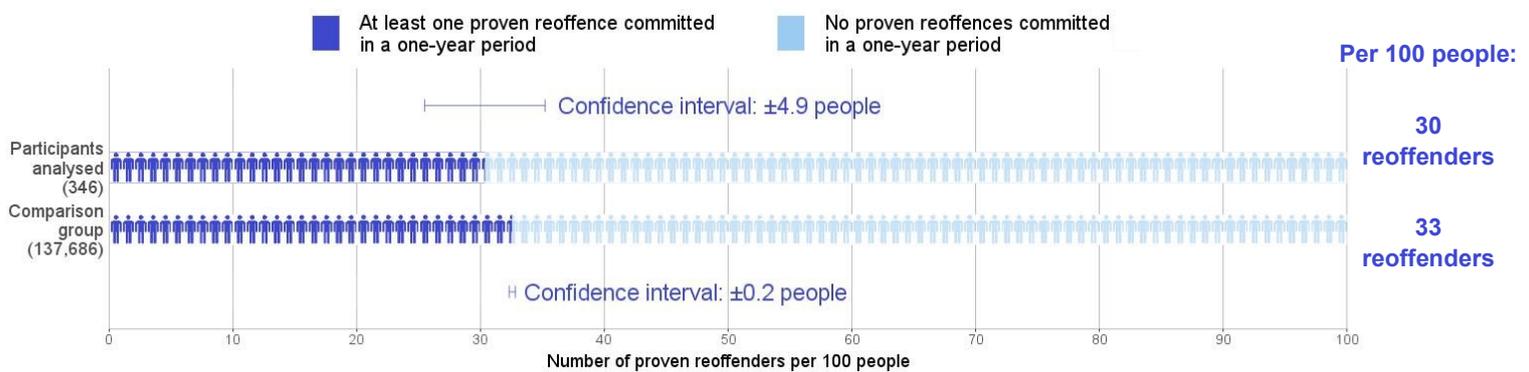
“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Business increases/decreases/has no effect on the average time to first reoffence for its participants.”

6. City & Guilds - Hair and Beauty

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 346 individuals who registered for the City & Guilds Hair and Beauty course while in prison. 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.

City & Guilds provides Hair and Beauty courses to offenders in over 120 prisons across England and Wales, aiming to provide them with the knowledge and skills they need to secure employment and realise their potential.

Figure 6: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from City & Guilds - Hair and Beauty



Non-significant difference between groups

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical people in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:



30 of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 30%), **2 people fewer** than in the comparison group



116 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.2 offences per person), **14 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



148 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **18 days later** than the comparison group.



For any **100** typical people in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

33 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 33%)

130 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.3 offences per person)

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

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 7 people, or higher by as many as 3 people**. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 42 offences, or higher by as many as 13 offences**. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



On average, the time before an offender committed their first proven reoffence could be **shorter by as many as 3 days, or longer by as many as 39 days**. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, City & Guilds - Hair and Beauty may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by up to 7 people, or may increase it by up to 3 people.”

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

“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Hair and Beauty increases/decreases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, City & Guilds - Hair and Beauty may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 42 offences, or may increase it by up to 13 offences.”

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

“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Hair and Beauty increases/decreases/has no effect on the number of reoffences committed by its participants.”

✓ **What you can say about the time to first reoffence:**

“This analysis provides evidence that, for participants who reoffend during a one-year period, City & Guilds - Hair and Beauty may shorten the average time to first proven reoffence by up to 3 days, or may lengthen it by up to 39 days.”

✗ **What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:**

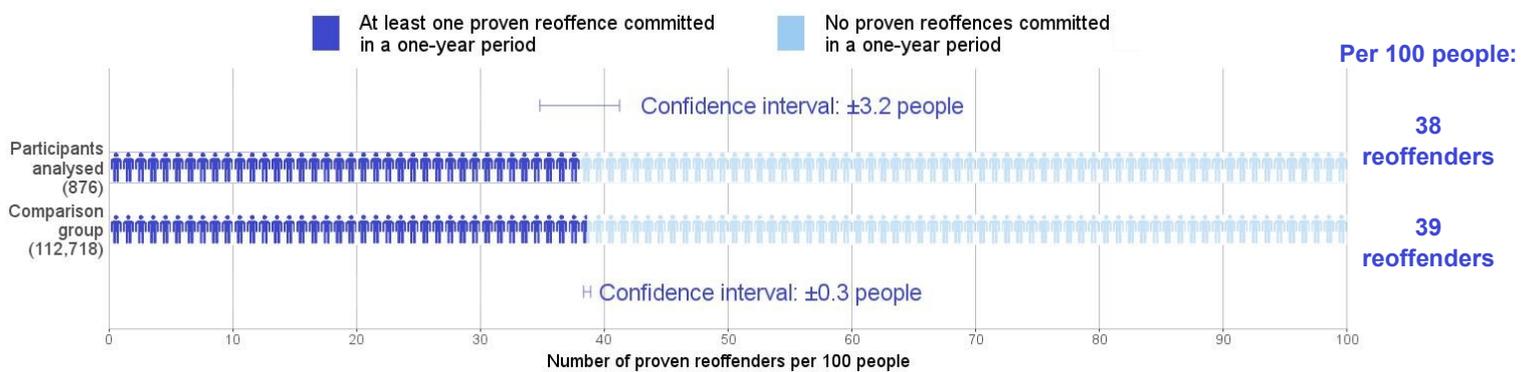
“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Hair and Beauty increases/decreases/has no effect on the average time to first reoffence for its participants.”

7. City & Guilds - Employability

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 876 individuals who registered for the City & Guilds Employability course while in prison. 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.

City & Guilds provides Employability courses to offenders in over 120 prisons across England and Wales, aiming to provide them with the knowledge and skills they need to secure employment and realise their potential.

Figure 7: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from City & Guilds - Employability



Non-significant difference between groups

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical people in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:



38 of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 38%), **1 person fewer** than in the comparison group



146 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.5 offences per person), **11 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



134 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **8 days later** than the comparison group.



For any **100** typical people in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

39 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 39%)

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

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

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 4 people, or higher by as many as 3 people**. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 32 offences, or higher by as many as 9 offences**. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



On average, the time before an offender committed their first proven reoffence could be **shorter by as many as 2 days, or longer by as many as 19 days**. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, City & Guilds - Employability may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by up to 4 people, or may increase it by up to 3 people.”

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

“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Employability increases/decreases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, City & Guilds - Employability may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 32 offences, or may increase it by up to 9 offences.”

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

“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Employability increases/decreases/has no effect on the number of reoffences committed by its participants.”

✓ What you can say about the time to first reoffence:

“This analysis provides evidence that, for participants who reoffend during a one-year period, City & Guilds - Employability may shorten the average time to first proven reoffence by up to 2 days, or may lengthen it by up to 19 days.”

✗ What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:

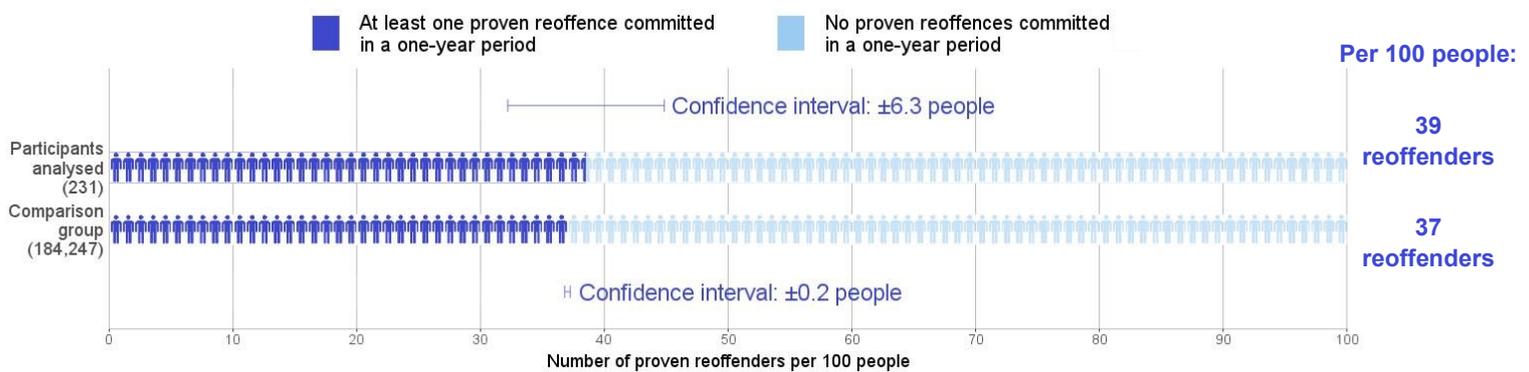
“This analysis shows that City & Guilds - Employability increases/decreases/has no effect on the average time to first reoffence for its participants.”

8. Forward Trust - Bullingdon

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 231 men who took part in the Forward Trust Alcohol Dependence Treatment 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.

The Forward Trust Alcohol Dependence Treatment Programme (ADPT) is an intensive 6-week programme, which aims to reduce reoffending and improve outcomes for participants. This analysis includes participants from programmes at HMP Bullingdon between March 2007 and October 2015.

Figure 8: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from Forward Trust - Bullingdon



Non-significant difference between groups

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical men in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:



39 of the 100 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 39%), **2 men more** than in the comparison group



119 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 1.2 offences per person), **7 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



141 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **3 days earlier** than the comparison group.



For any **100** typical men in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

37 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 37%)

126 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 1.3 offences per person)

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

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

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



The number of men who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by as many as 5 men, or higher by as many as 8 men**. More men would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 37 offences, or higher by as many as 23 offences**. More men would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



On average, the time before an offender committed their first proven reoffence could be **shorter by as many as 25 days, or longer by as many as 19 days**. More men would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Forward Trust - Bullingdon may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by up to 5 people, or may increase it by up to 8 people.”

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

“This analysis shows that Forward Trust - Bullingdon increases/decreases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Forward Trust - Bullingdon may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 37 offences, or may increase it by up to 23 offences.”

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

“This analysis shows that Forward Trust - Bullingdon increases/decreases/has no effect on the number of reoffences committed by its participants.”

✓ What you can say about the time to first reoffence:

“This analysis provides evidence that, for participants who reoffend during a one-year period, Forward Trust - Bullingdon may shorten the average time to first proven reoffence by up to 25 days, or may lengthen it by up to 19 days.”

✗ What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:

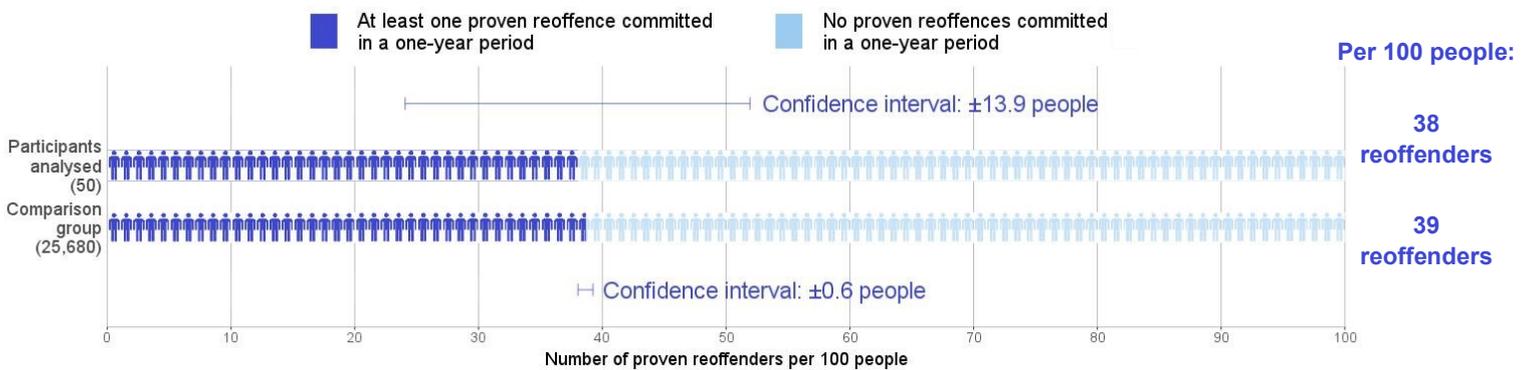
“This analysis shows that Forward Trust - Bullingdon increases/decreases/has no effect on the average time to first reoffence for its participants.”

9. Forward Trust - Highpoint

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 50 men who took part in the Forward Trust Alcohol Dependence Treatment 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.

The Forward Trust Alcohol Dependence Treatment Programme (ADPT) is an intensive 6-week programme, which aims to reduce reoffending and improve outcomes for participants. This analysis includes participants from programmes HMP Highpoint between March 2007 and October 2015.

Figure 9: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from Forward Trust - Highpoint



Non-significant difference between groups

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical men in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:



38 of the 100 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 38%), **1 man fewer** than in the comparison group



174 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 1.7 offences per person), **54 offences more** than in the comparison group.



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

For any **100** typical men in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

39 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 39%)

120 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 1.2 offences per person)

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

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



The number of men who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by as many as 15 men, or higher by as many as 13 men**. More men would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 96 offences, or higher by as many as 205 offences**. More men would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



Time to first reoffence has not been included as a headline result, as the low number of reoffenders used to calculate the measure could provide misleading results

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Forward Trust - Highpoint may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by up to 15 people, or may increase it by up to 13 people.”

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

“This analysis shows that Forward Trust - Highpoint increases/decreases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Forward Trust - Highpoint may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 96 offences, or may increase it by up to 205 offences.”

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

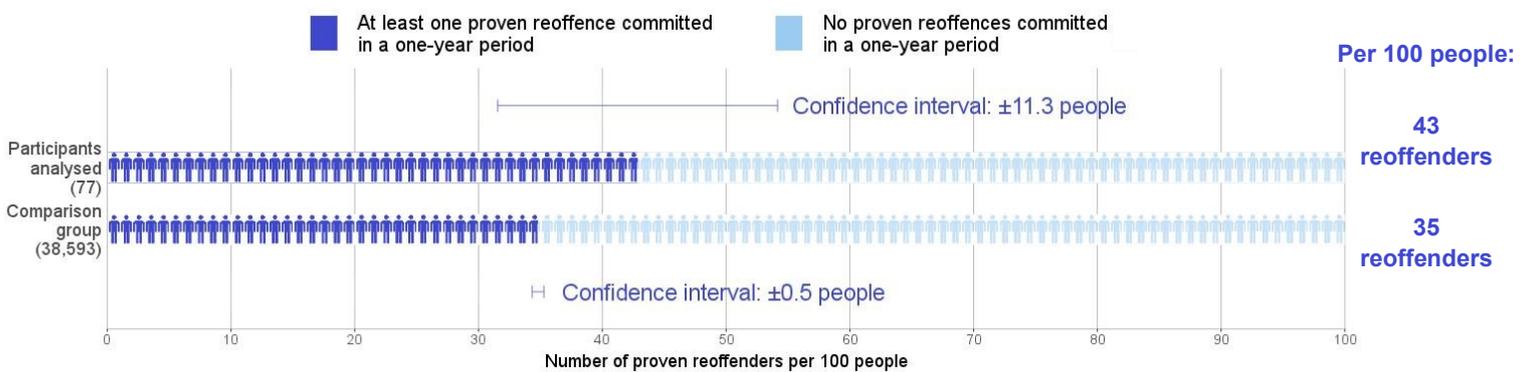
“This analysis shows that Forward Trust - Highpoint increases/decreases/has no effect on the number of reoffences committed by its participants.”

10. Forward Trust - Humber

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 77 men who took part in the Forward Trust Alcohol Dependence Treatment 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.

The Forward Trust Alcohol Dependence Treatment Programme (ADPT) is an intensive 6-week programme, which aims to reduce reoffending and improve outcomes for participants. This analysis includes participants from programmes at HMP Humber between March 2007 and October 2015.

Figure 10: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from Forward Trust - Humber



Non-significant difference between groups

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical men in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:

 **43** of the 100 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 43%), **8 men more** than in the comparison group

 **117** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 1.2 offences per person), **11 offences more** than in the comparison group.

 **147** days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **3 days later** than the comparison group.

For any **100** typical men in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

35 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 35%)

106 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 1.1 offences per person)

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

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

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



The number of men who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by as many as 3 men, or higher by as many as 19 men**. More men would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 37 offences, or higher by as many as 59 offences**. More men would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



On average, the time before an offender committed their first proven reoffence could be **shorter by as many as 39 days, or longer by as many as 44 days**. More men would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Forward Trust - Humber may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by up to 3 people, or may increase it by up to 19 people.”

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

“This analysis shows that Forward Trust - Humber increases/decreases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Forward Trust - Humber may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 37 offences, or may increase it by up to 59 offences.”

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

“This analysis shows that Forward Trust - Humber increases/decreases/has no effect on the number of reoffences committed by its participants.”

✓ What you can say about the time to first reoffence:

“This analysis provides evidence that, for participants who reoffend during a one-year period, Forward Trust - Humber may shorten the average time to first proven reoffence by up to 39 days, or may lengthen it by up to 44 days.”

✗ What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:

“This analysis shows that Forward Trust - Humber increases/decreases/has no effect on the average time to first reoffence for its participants.”

Further information

Accompanying files

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

- A PDF report for each analysis, covering in more detail the process and results.
- An Excel annex for each 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 Justice Data Lab (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

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Email: newsdesk@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to the Justice Statistics Analytical Services division of the Ministry of Justice:

Justice Data Lab,
Ministry of Justice, 7th Floor, 102 Petty France, London, SW1H 9AJ
Email: justice.datalab@justice.gov.uk

Next update: 11th April 2019

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

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