



## Justice Data Lab statistics quarterly, England and Wales, July 2019

### Main Points

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

#### The Clink

The Clink programme provides vocational training in catering, front of house, and cleaning. This gives prisoners skills and qualifications that help them secure employment on release.

**15%** of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**22%**).

An average of **0.5** proven reoffences were committed by each of the people in the treatment group.



This is **not significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**0.6**).

The average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence was **189** days.



This is **not significantly later** than the comparison group (**154** days).

#### Elizabeth Fry

The Elizabeth Fry Charity operates an Approved Premises for women with complex needs who pose a medium to high risk of serious harm to others. The purpose of the Approved Premises is to provide accommodation, support and monitoring to its residents.

**24%** of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **not significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**26%**).

An average of **0.6** proven reoffences were committed by each of the women in the treatment group.



This is **not significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**1.0**).

The average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence was **161** days.



This is **not significantly later** than the comparison group (**160** days).

#### HMPPS CFO

HMPPS CFO intervention is based on one-to-one case management with the aim to increase the employability of participants. The programme operates in custody and the community.

**35%** of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**41%**).

An average of **1.4** proven reoffences were committed by each of the people in the treatment group.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**1.7**).

The average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence was **132** days.



This is **not significantly later** than the comparison group (**130** days).

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## The Open University

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The Open University Programme of Higher Education enabled people who were in prison for six months or more to work towards a degree by distance learning. Offenders began the course of study in prison, but could continue it after release.

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**14%** of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**18%**).

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An average of **0.3** proven reoffences were committed by each of the people in the treatment group.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**0.5**).

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The average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence was **174** days.



This is **not significantly later** than the comparison group (**165** days).

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  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 30 June 2019. 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-july-2019>

For feedback related to the format or content of this publication, please let us know at [justice.datalab@justice.gov.uk](mailto: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.

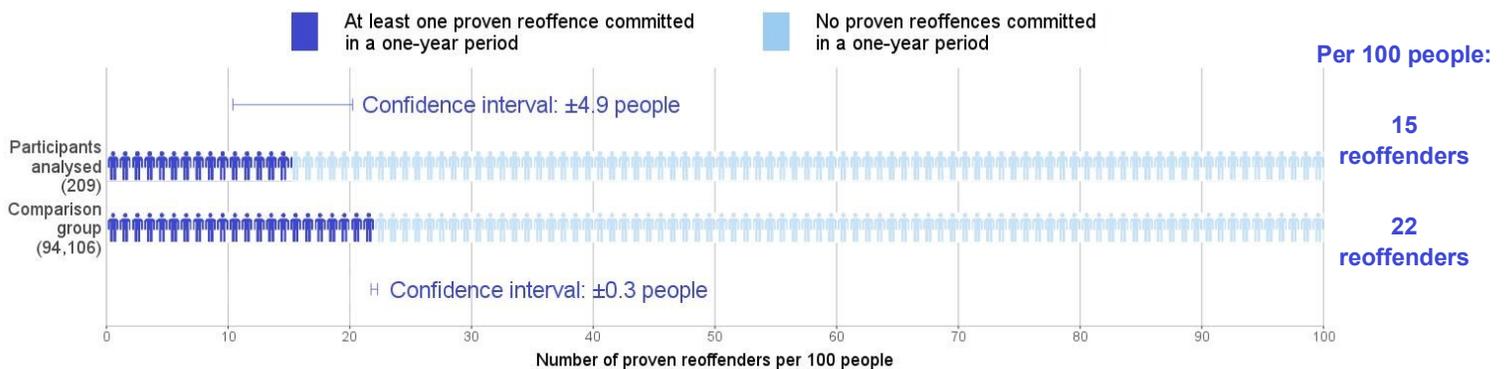
The people who were eligible to be included in each analysis are from a set of records submitted to the Justice Data Lab by each organisation. Not all participants were eligible for inclusion in the 'treatment group', therefore the programmes may have had a different impact on these people.

## 1. The Clink

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 209 adults who participated in The Clink Restaurant training programme. This is an extension of a previous analysis conducted (April 2018), and additionally includes their 2016 cohort. The overall results show that those who took part in the programme were less likely to reoffend than those who did not. More people would need to be available in order to determine the effect on the frequency of reoffending, and time to reoffend. However, this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect them.

The Clink programme provides vocational training in catering, front of house, and cleaning. This gives prisoners skills and qualifications that help them secure employment on release.

Figure 1: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from The Clink



Significant difference between groups

### Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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



**15** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence during a one-year period (a rate of 15%), **7 people fewer** than in the comparison group.



**46** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.5 offences per person), **16 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



**189** days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **35 days later** than the comparison group.



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

**22** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 22%).

**63** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.6 offences per person).

**154** 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 support, compared with any **100** similar people who do not receive support:



The number of people who commit a proven reoffence within one year after release could be **lower by between 2 and 12 people. This is a statistically significant result.**



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 38 offences, or higher by as many as 6 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 6 days, or longer by as many as 75 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 support from The Clink may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period.”

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

“This analysis shows that support from The Clink increases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis would need more participants in order to show whether support from The Clink increases or decreases the number of proven reoffences committed by offenders during a one-year period.”

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

“This analysis shows that support from The Clink 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 would need more participants in order to show whether support from The Clink shortens or lengthens the average time to first proven reoffence.”

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

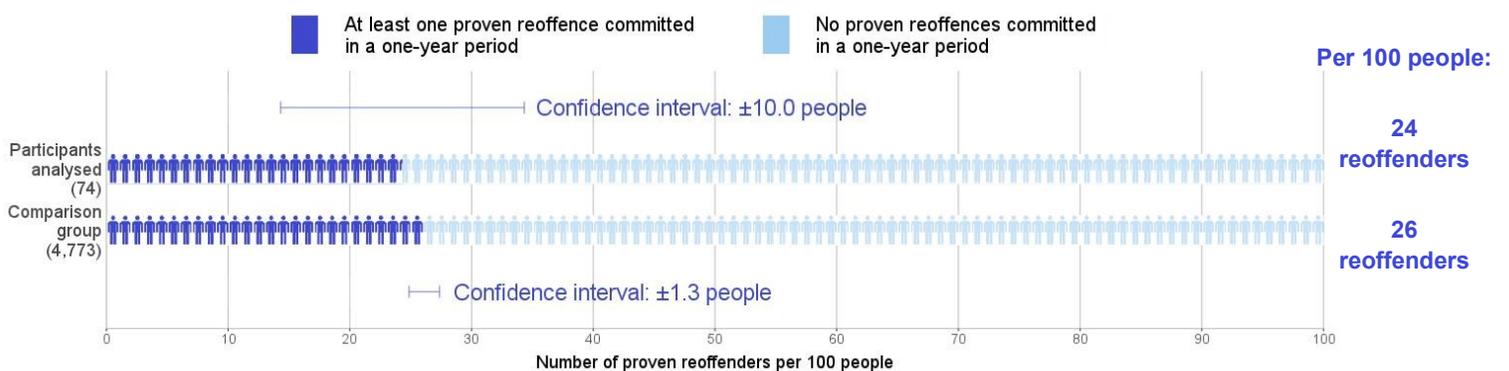
“This analysis shows that support from The Clink shortens/lengthens/has no effect on the average time to first reoffence for its participants.”

## 2. Elizabeth Fry

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 112 females treated by the Elizabeth Fry Charity. In 2014, the Charity was restructured to improve service delivery. The headline analysis examines the latest cohort (2014-2016) where 74 women participated in the programme. Overall results suggest more participants would be needed to show the impact of Elizabeth Fry on reoffending.

The Elizabeth Fry Charity operates an Approved Premises for women with complex needs who pose a medium to high risk of serious harm to others. The purpose of the Approved Premises is to provide accommodation, support and monitoring to its residents.

Figure 2: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from Elizabeth Fry



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:



**24** of the 100 women committed a proven reoffence during a one-year period (a rate of 24%), **2 women fewer** than in the comparison group.



**64** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 women during the year (a frequency of 0.6 offences per person), **35 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:

**26** of the 100 women committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 26%).

**98** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 women during the year (a frequency of 1.0 offences per person).

## Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

For any **100** typical women who receive support, compared with any **100** similar women who do not receive support:



The number of women who commit a proven reoffence within one year after release could be **lower by as many as 12 women, or higher by as many as 8 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 78 offences, or higher by as many as 9 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 would need more participants in order to show whether support from Elizabeth Fry increases or decreases the number of participants who commit a proven reoffence during a one-year period.”

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

“This analysis shows that support from Elizabeth Fry increases/decreases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis would need more participants in order to show whether support from Elizabeth Fry increases or decreases the number of proven reoffences committed by offenders during a one-year period.”

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

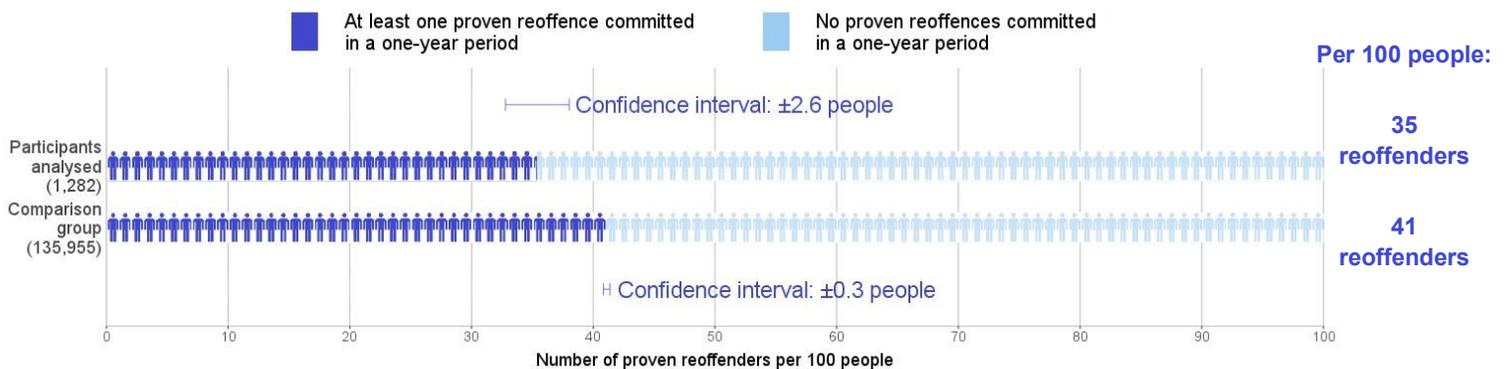
“This analysis shows that support from Elizabeth Fry increases/decreases/has no effect on the number of reoffences committed by its participants.”

### 3. HMPPS CFO

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 1,282 adults who participated in Her Majesty’s Prison and Probation Service’s (HMPPS) Co-Financing Organisation (CFO) programme. The overall results show that those who took part in the programme were less likely to reoffend than those who did not, and had a lower frequency of reoffending. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the effect on the time to first reoffence. However, this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

HMPPS CFO intervention is based on one-to-one case management, with the aim to increase the employability of participants. The programme operates in custody and the community.

**Figure 3: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from HMPPS CFO**



**Significant difference between groups**

#### Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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



**35** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence during a one-year period (a rate of 35%), **6 people fewer** than in the comparison group.



**137** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.4 offences per person), **35 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



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



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

**41** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 41%).

**172** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.7 offences per person).

**130** 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 support, compared with any **100** similar people who do not receive support:



The number of people who commit a proven reoffence within 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 19 and 50 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 7 days, or longer by as many as 12 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 support from HMPPS CFO may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period.”

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

“This analysis shows that support from HMPPS CFO 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 support from HMPPS CFO may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period.”

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

“This analysis shows that support from HMPPS CFO 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 would need more participants in order to show whether support from HMPPS CFO shortens or lengthens the average time to first proven reoffence.”

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

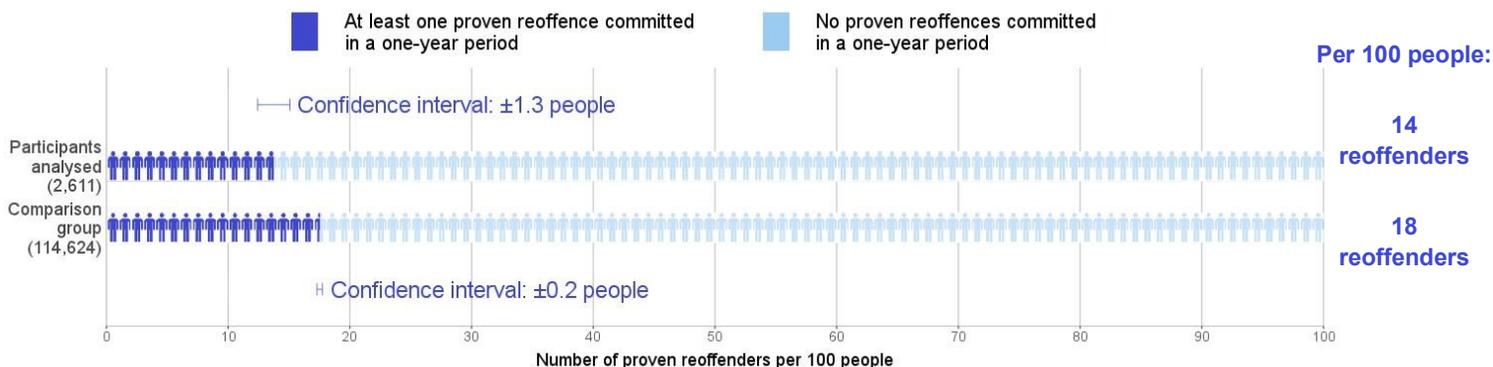
“This analysis shows that support from HMPPS CFO shortens/lengthens/has no effect on the average time to first reoffence for its participants.”

## 4. The Open University

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 2,611 adults who participated in The Open University Programme of Higher Education in prisons. The overall results show that those who took part in the programme in England and Wales were less likely to reoffend and reoffended less frequently than those who did not. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the effect on the time to first reoffence, however this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

The Open University Programme of Higher Education enabled people who were in prison for six months or more to work towards a degree by distance learning. Offenders began the course of study in prison, but could continue it after release.

Figure 4: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from The Open University



Significant difference between groups

### Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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



**14** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence during a one-year period (a rate of 14%), **4 people fewer** than in the comparison group.



**33** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.3 offences per person), **14 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



**174** days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **9 days later** than the comparison group.



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

**18** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 18%).

**47** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.5 offences per person).

**165** 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 support, compared with any **100** similar people who do not receive support:



The number of people who commit a proven reoffence within one year after release could be **lower by between 2 and 5 people**. This is a statistically significant result.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by between 10 and 19 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 20 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 support from The Open University may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period.”

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

“This analysis shows that support from The Open University 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 support from The Open University may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period.”

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

“This analysis shows that support from The Open University 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 would need more participants in order to show whether support from The Open University shortens or lengthens the average time to first proven reoffence.”

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

“This analysis shows that support from The Open University shortens/lengthens/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

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

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**Next update: 10<sup>th</sup> October 2019**

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

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