



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. An analysis of the earlier cohort is presented further down in the “Results in detail” section.

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. The headline analysis measured proven reoffences in a one-year period for a ‘treatment group’ of 74 offenders who received support some time between 2014 and 2016, and for a larger ‘comparison group’ of 4,773 similar offenders who did not receive it. There may have been a different impact on the participants whose details were submitted but did not meet the criteria for analysis.

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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

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



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

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



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.

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



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

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

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



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.

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

✓ **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 in 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 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 during a one-year period.”

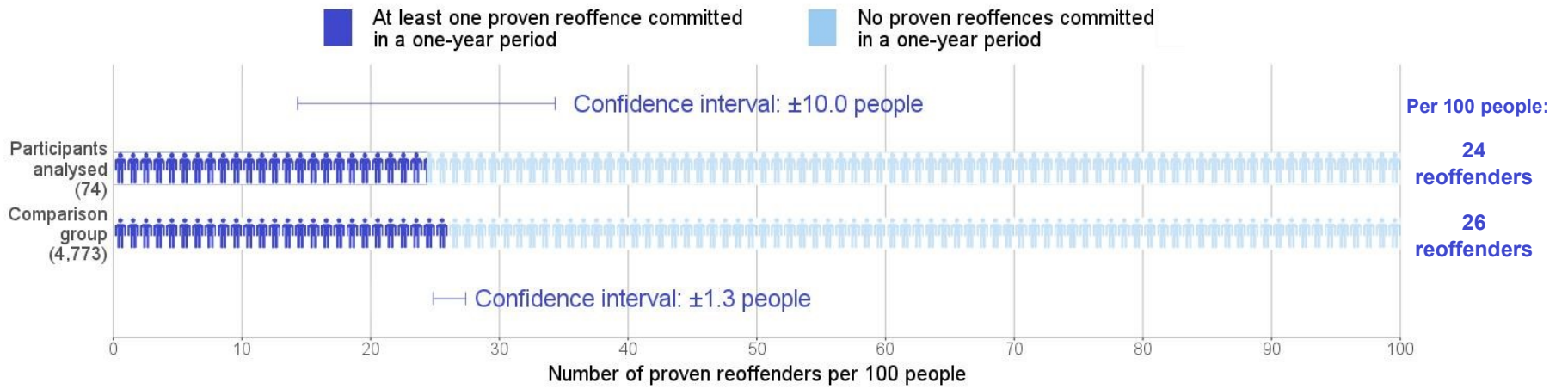
✗ **What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending frequency:**

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

Table of Contents

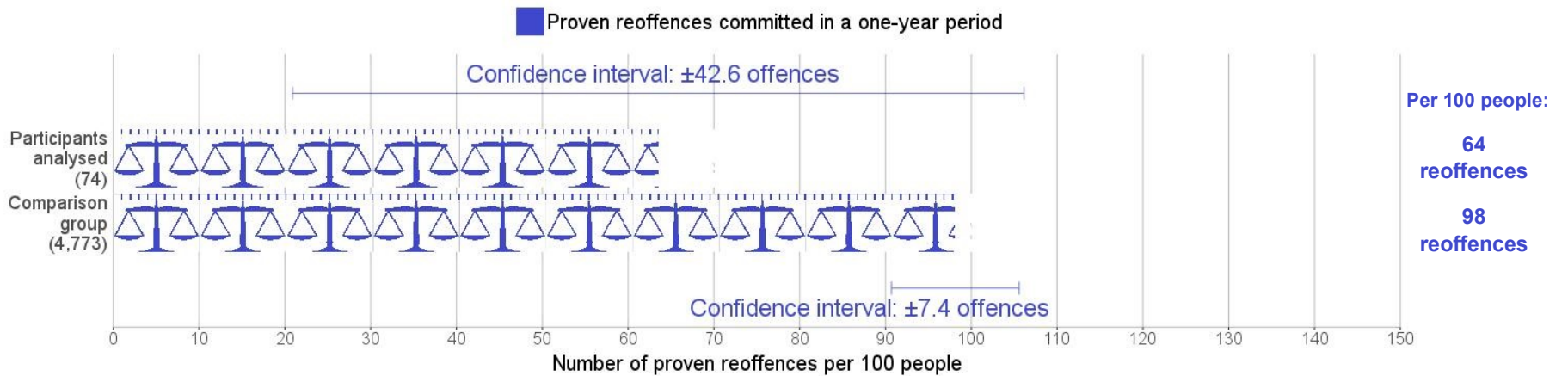
Key findings	1
Charts	4
Elizabeth Fry: in their own words	5
Elizabeth Fry's response to the Justice Data Lab analysis	6
The results in detail	7
Profile of the treatment group	9
Matching the treatment and comparison groups	10
Numbers of people in the treatment and comparison groups	11
Contact points	12

One-year proven reoffending rate after support from Elizabeth Fry



Non-significant difference between groups

One-year proven reoffending frequency after support from Elizabeth Fry



Non-significant difference between groups

Elizabeth Fry in their own words

“ The Elizabeth Fry Charity provides support to women, mostly on licence from prison, who have a range of complex needs. Through our work, we help women to begin to address the issues they face, to improve their lives and reduce the likelihood of further offending. The Charity runs Elizabeth Fry House, a 24-bed Approved Premises for women who have been assessed as posing a medium to very high risk of causing serious harm to others. Like all Approved Premises we provide support to residents in the form of group and one to one sessions with a designated Offender Supervisor. In addition, women have access to a range of additional support delivered on site at Elizabeth Fry House. These include: a Substance Misuse Worker, a Housing and Link Worker, Counselling and Life Coaching sessions, a Chaplaincy Team, Cookery and Nutrition support, Art Therapy, Weekly Yoga and an Outreach Worker to support women who have moved on locally.

We also work with a range of partner agencies to ensure that a placement at Elizabeth Fry House enables women to access support in relation to the nine identified pathways to re-offending:

- Accommodation
- Employment, Training and Education
- Health
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Finance, Benefit and Debt
- Children and Families
- Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour
- Support for women who have been abused, sexually assaulted or experienced domestic abuse.
- Support for women who have been involved in prostitution.

We provide an environment where residents' behaviour and any additional restrictions included as part of their licence or bail conditions can be monitored. This is achieved through 24-hour staffing, CCTV monitoring, room searches, random drug and alcohol testing, curfews and monitoring of additional licence conditions.

Staff from Elizabeth Fry Charity work closely with the National Probation Service (NPS) and Thames Valley Police and make a significant contribution to the assessment and management of risk and the MAPPA process. ”

Response from Elizabeth Fry to the Justice Data Lab analysis

“ We wish to thank the Justice Data Lab team for producing the re-offending analysis relating to the two cohorts of women who were resident in the service between 2011 and 2013 and from 2014 to 2016.

We appreciate that it is difficult to obtain statistically significant data with such a small data set and whilst the sample size precludes certainty, the messages about the impact of Elizabeth Fry Charity and the changes made to the service in 2014/15 are broadly positive.

The women being supported at Elizabeth Fry House have a range of complex needs. Progress, whilst often significant for the individual, is not always easy to measure quantitatively. As an organisation we will continue to reflect, review and challenge ourselves to ensure we are providing the best quality service to the women we support. ”

Results in detail

Two analyses were conducted in total, controlling for offender demographics and criminal history and the following risks and needs: accommodation, employment, drug use, alcohol use, mental health, relationships and interpersonal skills.

Analyses
1. 2014-16 analysis: treatment group matched to offenders across England and Wales using demographics, criminal history and individual risks and needs.
2. 2011-13 analysis: treatment group matched to offenders across England and Wales using demographics, criminal history and individual risks and needs.

The headline results in this report refer to the 2014-16 analysis.

The sizes of the treatment and comparison groups for reoffending rate and frequency analyses are provided below.

Analyses	Controlled for Region	Treatment Group Size	Comparison Group Size	Reoffenders in treatment group	Reoffenders in comparison group
2014-16		74	4,773	18	1,930
2011-13		38	4,523	9	1,975

In each analysis, **two headline measures** of one-year reoffending were analysed (see results in Tables 1-2):

1. Rate of reoffending
2. Frequency of reoffending

Tables 1-2 show the overall measures of reoffending. Rates are expressed as percentages and frequencies expressed per person.

Table 1: Proportion of women who committed a proven reoffence in a one-year period after support from Elizabeth Fry, compared with matched comparison groups

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven reoffending rate				p-value
			Treatment group rate (%)	Comparison group rate (%)	Estimated difference (% points)	Significant difference?	
2014-16	74	4,773	24	26	-12 to 8	No	0.72
2011-13	38	4,523	24	27	-18 to 11	No	0.62

Table 2: Number of proven reoffences committed in a one-year period by women who received support from Elizabeth Fry, compared with matched comparison groups

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven reoffending frequency (offences per person)				p-value
			Treatment group frequency	Comparison group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	
2014-16	74	4,773	0.64	0.98	-0.78 to 0.09	No	0.12
2011-13	38	4,523	0.89	0.97	-0.71 to 0.57	No	0.82

Profile of the treatment group

Elizabeth Fry provides placement for women who are assessed as posing a medium to high risk of harm to others. Most of the residents arrive on licence having spent time in custody, but a small number are subject to bail or a community sentence. Women engage with the service at the point in their sentence where they are released from custody under probation supervision.

Participants included in analysis (74 offenders in 2014-16 analysis)

- Female 100%
- White 78%, Black 19%, Asian 3%
- UK nationality 96%, Foreign nationality 3%, Unknown nationality 1%
- Aged 20 to 66 years at the beginning of their one-year period (average age 33)
- Sentence type:
 - Prison 96%
 - Community Order 1%
 - Suspended Sentence Order 1%
 - Fine 1%

Participants not included in analysis (41 offenders with available data)

- Female 100%
- White 88%, Black 10%, Unknown ethnicity 2%
- UK nationality 95%, Unknown nationality 5%

Information on index offences is not available for this group, as they could not be linked to a suitable sentence.

For **3 people** without any records in the reoffending database, no personal information is available.

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

Information on individual risks and needs was available for 47 people in the overall treatment group (64%), recorded near to the time of their original conviction.

- 32% had significant problems finding suitable accommodation
- 27% have some psychological problems
- 30% had significant problems relating to their employment history

Matching the treatment and comparison groups

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

- All variables in the 2014-16 analysis were well matched
- All variables in the 2011-13 analysis were well 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

215 women were submitted for analysis by Elizabeth Fry



215

89 women (41%) were excluded because they did not match to appropriate records



126

6 women (3%) reoffended before the start of the intervention



120

8 women (4%) were excluded because they did not match during the PSM stage



112

112 women (52%) were included in the final cohorts



74

2014-16 treatment group: 52% of the participants submitted
(Comparison group: 4,773 records)



38

**2011-13 treatment
group**

(Comparison group:
4,523 records)

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