



Ministry
of Justice

Justice Data Lab Statistics

May 2016

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Ministry of Justice

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Introduction

This report presents the latest findings from the Justice Data Lab, and summarises the requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab for the period 2 April 2013 to 30 April 2016.

This report has been produced and published in line with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. This report will be updated and published on the second Thursday of each month for the duration of the Justice Data Lab pilot.

We welcome any feedback on this report or any other Justice Data Lab products. Please use the contact details at the end of this report to let us know your feedback.

What is the Justice Data Lab initiative and how does it work?

The Justice Data Lab is a small team from Analytical Services within the Ministry of Justice (the Justice Data Lab team) that supports organisations that provide offender services by allowing them easy access to aggregate re-offending data, specific to the group of people they have worked with. This service is intended to support organisations in understanding their effectiveness at reducing re-offending.

Participating organisations supply the Justice Data Lab with details of the offenders who they have worked with, and information about the services they have provided. The Justice Data Lab team matches these individuals to the re-offending datasets held within the Ministry of Justice and uses statistical modelling techniques to generate a matched control group of individuals with very similar characteristics. As a standard output, the Justice Data Lab supplies aggregate one year proven re-offending rates for the group of offenders the organisation has worked with, and those of the matched control group of similar offenders.

The re-offending rates for the organisation's group and the matched control group are also compared using statistical testing to assess the impact of the organisation's work on reducing re-offending. The results are then returned to the organisation with explanations of the key metrics, and any caveats and limitations necessary for interpretation of the results.

Finally, the tailored reports produced for each organisation are published on the Ministry of Justice website to promote transparency and ensure that findings produced through this service can be used by others to improve the rehabilitation of offenders.

Key Findings

The following activity has taken place this month:

- One request is being published this month.
- The request is for a substance misuse programme run by Developing Initiatives for Support in the Community (DISC). It is a multi-agency, co-ordinated approach that aims to minimise the risk of re-offending within the community by the most criminally active offender cohorts. It supports individuals who have been identified by the West Yorkshire police and probation services as having a high risk of re-offending, and is responsible for the co-ordination of multi-disciplinary support plans covering offender needs such as drug treatment, housing, employment, family relationships and mental health.
- This analysis indicates that the difference in the one-year re-offending rate between those who participated in the programme and a matched control group is not statistically significant. However, the one-year frequency of proven re-offending in tier 2 is significantly lower in the treatment group, with a reduction of between 0.01 and 0.20 offences per person when compared to the matched control group.

To date:

Between the launch of the Justice Data Lab service on 2 April 2013 and 30 April 2016, there were 174 requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab. Of these requests;

- 132 reports have been published previously. 1 report is being published this month.
- 21 requests could not be answered as the minimum criteria for a Justice Data Lab analysis had not been met.
- 3 requests were withdrawn by the submitting organisation previously.
- The remaining 17 requests will be processed in due course.

Next publication:

The next publication from the Justice Data Lab will be on 9 June 2016.

Definitions used in Justice Data Lab reports:

One-year proven re-offending rate

The one-year proven re-offending rate is defined as the proportion of offenders in a cohort who commit an offence in a one-year follow-up period which was proven through receipt of a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning during the one year follow-up or in a further six month waiting period. The one-year follow-up period begins when offenders leave custody, start their court sentence, or from receipt of their caution.

Frequency of one-year proven re-offending

The frequency of one-year proven re-offending is defined as the number of re-offences committed in a one-year follow-up period which were proven through receipt of a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning during the one year follow-up or in a further six month waiting period. The one-year follow-up period begins when offenders leave custody, start their court sentence, or from receipt of their caution.

Time to first re-offence within a year

Time to re-offending is defined as the average number of days between the index date (release date from custody or start of probation date) and the offence date of the first re-offence within the one-year follow-up period described in the definitions above. This measure is only calculated for individuals who re-offended in the one-year follow-up period.

Effect on the severity of re-offending¹

The Ministry of Justice and the Home Office have developed a severity classification system to identify three tiers of offences, with tier 1 offences being the most serious and tier 3 offences being the least serious. These measures look at the severity of re-offences committed during the one-year re-offending period and compare whether the first re-offence was more or less severe than the original offence. The latest classification for tier 1 and 2 offences can be found in Annex A of the 'Measurements and definitions' document, which accompanies proven re-offending quarterly statistics – please see the following link: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/368435/proven-reoffending-definitions-measurement-oct13.pdf

Measures of re-offending resulting in custody¹

These measures refer to re-offences committed during the one-year re-offending period that resulted in the individual receiving a custodial sentence. They look at the proportion of offenders who received a custodial sentence for their first re-offence and the number of re-offences per individual resulting in a custodial sentence

¹ These measures will only be included if the categories contain sufficient numbers of individuals.

Summary of the report being published this month

Organisation and Programme	Summary of Programme	Effect on the one year proven re-offending rate	Effect on the frequency of re-offending and the time to first re-offence	Effect on the severity of re-offending and custody for re-offending
<p>1</p> <p>DISC - Leeds Drug Intervention Programme/ Integrated Offender Management programme (Leeds DIP/IOM project)</p> <p>May 2016</p> <p>Substance Misuse</p>	<p>The DISC Leeds DIP/IOM project is a multi-agency, co-ordinated approach that aims to minimise the risk of re-offending within the community by the most criminally active offender cohorts. It supports individuals who have been identified by the West Yorkshire police and probation services as having a high risk of re-offending, and is responsible for the co-ordination of multi-disciplinary support plans covering offender needs such as drug treatment, housing, employment, family relationships and mental health. The project engages its participants through two strategies:</p> <p>1) Group workshops covering the following areas: motivation; pro-social community functioning; access to welfare and benefits; budget management; recovery from drug use; developing employability; victim awareness.</p> <p>2) Engagement with hard-to-reach individuals on an outreach basis by arranging for collection at the prison gate on the day of release and implementing customised, jointly agreed actions plans to target specific areas and undermine the drivers that lead to committing crime.</p>	<p>The one-year proven re-offending rate for 252 offenders who took part in the project was 63%, compared with 62% for a matched control group of similar offenders from England and Wales.</p> <p>For 47 of these offenders who participated in the programme for fewer than 12 weeks, the re-offending rate was 62%, compared with 61% for a matched control group. These differences are not statistically significant.</p>	<p>The frequency of re-offending for 252 offenders who took part in the project was 2.60 offences per person, compared with 2.70 for the matched control group. For those who participated in the programme for fewer than 12 weeks, the difference was similar. Neither of these differences is statistically significant.</p> <p>The average time to first re-offence for the 159 offenders who took part in the programme, and who re-offended within a year, was 115 days, compared with 114 for the matched control group. For those who participated in the programme for fewer than 12 weeks, the average time to first re-offence was 107 days, compared with 120 for the control group. Neither of these differences is statistically significant.</p>	<p>There was one statistically significant result regarding the severity of re-offending: the frequency of re-offending in severity tier 2 for 157 offenders who took part in the project, and who re-offended within a year, was 0.29 offences per person, compared with 0.39 for the matched control group. All other results were non-significant.</p> <p>The rate of custodial sentencing for first re-offence for 157 offenders who took part in the project, and who re-offended within a year, was 44%, compared with 49% for the matched control group. The frequency of custodial sentencing for these individuals was 2.14 sentences per person, compared with 2.22 in the matched control group. Neither of these differences is statistically significant.</p> <p>For those who participated in the programme for fewer than 12 weeks, there were too few people to make reliable estimates of these measures.</p>

Annex: Links to the Justice Data Lab individual reports published to date. Requests are organised by intervention type, then by most recent publication.

Youth Interventions

[GOALS UK](#)

[Roundabout](#)

[Warwickshire Youth Justice Service](#)

Restorative Justice

[Prison Fellowship - Sycamore Tree programme](#)

Relationship Building

[Safe Ground – Family Man Programme – fifth request](#)

[Leap](#)

[Safe Ground - Family Man programme - fourth request](#)

[Time for Families - second request](#)

[Safe Ground - Family Man programme - third request](#)

[Time for Families - first request](#)

[Pre-school Learning Alliance 'Being Dad' programme and Family Days activities](#)

[Safe Ground - Family Man programme - second request](#)

[Safe Ground - Family Man programme - first request](#)

Problem Solving

[Community Justice Court \(CJC\) at Plymouth Magistrates' Court](#)

Mentoring

[Women's Centres throughout England](#)

[Inside Out \(Wormwood Scrubs Community Chaplaincy\)](#)

[Lancashire Women's Centres](#)

[The Footprints Project](#)

[West Yorkshire Community Chaplaincy Project](#)

[Foundation](#)

[The Prince's Trust "Through-the-Gate" Mentoring Pilot](#)

[St. Helens Integrated Offender Management](#)

[HMP Swansea Community Chaplaincy Project](#)

Health and Wellbeing

[The Prison Phoenix Trust](#)

Substance Misuse

DISC - Leeds Drug Intervention Programme/Integrated Offender Management programme
(Leeds DIP/IOM project)

[Phoenix Futures](#)

Employment

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme - Delivery between March 2011 and December 2012
\(National Analysis\) - combines JDL and bespoke analyses](#)

[Working Chance – second request](#)

[HMP Kirklevington Grange](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme Round 1 - Delivery during 2011: Support starting in
custody](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme Round 1 - Delivery during 2011: Support starting
following release from custody](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme Round 1 - Delivery during 2011: Support starting
during community sentences](#)

[Working Chance](#)

[Everyday Skills](#)

[A4e First Steps Programme](#)

[HMP Downview D Wing Resettlement Unit](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(National Analysis\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(National
Analysis\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(East Midlands\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(East Midlands\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(East of England\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(East of England\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(London\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(London\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(Merseyside\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(North East\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(North East\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(North West including Merseyside\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(North West excluding Merseyside\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(South East\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(South East\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(South West\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(South West\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(West Midlands\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(West Midlands\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in custody in 2010 \(Yorkshire and the Humber\)](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme delivered in the community in 2010 \(Yorkshire and the Humber\)](#)

[Blue Sky](#)

Education

[Prisoners Education Trust - second request - combines JDL comparisons and bespoke comparisons](#)

[Prisoners Education Trust - Analysis of all grant types - first request](#)

[Prisoners Education Trust - Grants for Open University courses - first request](#)

[Prisoners Education Trust \(PET\) - Grants for accredited courses funded by PET through the Department for Business Innovation & Skills \(BIS\) grants - first request](#)

[Prisoners Education Trust \(PET\) - Grants for unaccredited courses funded by PET through the Department for Business Innovation & Skills \(BIS\) grants - first request](#)

[Prisoners Education Trust - Grants for art and hobby materials - first request](#)

Arts

[Only Connect](#)

[The Koestler Trust - Koestler Trust awards](#)

Accommodation

[Langley House Trust](#)

[Adelaide House Approved Premise](#)

[Home Group Residential and support service - Delivered whilst on community sentences](#)

[Home Group Residential and support service - Delivered after prison sentences](#)

[Home Group Short Term Accommodation \(STA\) service - Home Detention Curfew Order following release from custody](#)

[Home Group Support Only service - Delivered whilst on community sentences](#)

[Home Group Support Only service - Delivered after prison sentences](#)

[Home Group Support Only service - Overall - Delivered whilst on community sentences or after prison sentences](#)

[NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services \(BASS\) - Bail with a prison or probation sentence](#)

[NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services \(BASS\) - Bail with a conditional discharge or fine](#)

[NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services \(BASS\) - Home Detention Curfew Order following release from custody](#)

[Riverside ECHG Wigan Offender Accommodation Resettlement Service](#)

[Brighton & Hove City Council - Preventing Offender Accommodation Loss \(POAL\) Project](#)

[Shelter Housing advice / assessment sessions in HMP Leeds](#)

Reviews of the Justice Data Lab service

[“Justice Data Lab: The pilot year”](#) shares learning from our experience of running the pilot in its first year, published in March 2014.

[“Justice Data Lab: Pilot summary”](#) presents aggregated results from all reports analysed during the two-year pilot period

[“Justice Data Lab: Feedback report”](#) shows opinions on the Justice Data Lab gathered from organisations that used the service during the pilot.

Methodology Papers

[Justice Data Lab Methodology Paper](#) shows the methodology agreed for the Data Lab when it was launched in 2013.

[Incorporating Offender Assessment data to the Justice Data Lab process – Methodology](#) explains the method for incorporating Offender Assessment System (OASys) data, to control for specific issues an offender needs help with (e.g. accommodation, relationships, drug/alcohol misuse, mental health).

[Methodology review response](#) – a response to a peer review consultation on Justice Data Lab methodology

Contact Points

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General information about the official statistics system of the United Kingdom is available from statisticsauthority.gov.uk/about-the-authority/uk-statistical-system

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