







Justice Data Lab statistics quarterly, England and Wales, April 2017

Main points







JDL analyses for two organisations are being published this quarter: Brighton Women’s Centre’s Inspire Programme and St Giles Trust Cymru’s Resettlement Service.

For any 100 typical people who received each intervention:




Brighton Women’s Centre’s Inspire Programme:

25 people committed 39 proven re-offences.			Analysis shows that those who participated in the Inspire programme had a lower frequency of re-offending than those who did not take part. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which the programme affects the one-year re-offending rate.
			

St Giles Trust Cymru’s Resettlement Service

69 people committed 313 proven re-offences. On average it took 110 days to reoffend.			The overall results show that more people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which the programme affects a person’s re-offending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.
			
			

  Significant results  Non-significant result

 Rate of re-offending  Frequency of re-offending  Time to first re-offence

This release 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 31 March 2017. 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-statistics-april-2017>

We are changing how our quarterly bulletins look, and would welcome any feedback to commentary.champions@justice.gsi.gov.uk

For other feedback related to the content of this publication, please let us know at justice.datalab@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Things you need to know

These analyses measure proven re-offences in a one year follow-up period for a 'treatment group' who took part in the 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 programme would be expected to have on the re-offending 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 effects of the programme on those who were not analysed may be different to the effects on those who were.

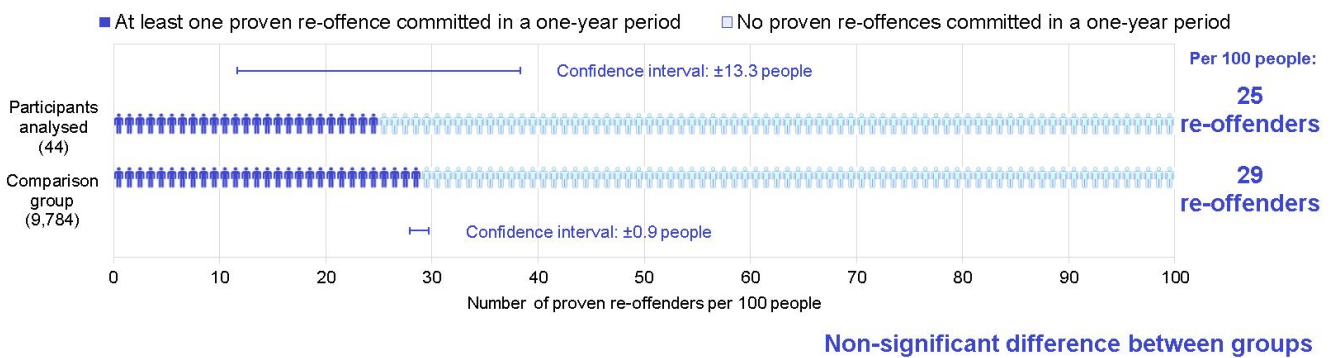
1. Brighton Women’s Centre’s Inspire programme

The analysis shows that those who took part in Brighton Women’s Centre’s Inspire Programme committed fewer re-offences than a matched comparison group who did not receive the intervention. More people would need to become eligible for analysis in order to determine the direction in which the intervention affects the one-year re-offending rate, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

Brighton Women's Centre aims to empower women and reduce inequality by promoting independence in safe, women-only spaces across Sussex. Their Inspire programme supports women with multiple vulnerabilities at all stages of involvement in the criminal justice system. Women who come to Inspire receive trauma informed, bespoke, integrated case work support from a multi-agency team.

The analysis of the inspire programme measured proven re-offences in a one year period for a 'treatment group' of 44 offenders from a group of 60 records submitted to the Justice Data Lab.

Figure 1: One year proven re-offending rate after participation in the Inspire programme



Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For **100** typical people in the **treatment** group:

- 👤 **25** people committed a proven re-offence
- ⬇️ within a one-year period (a rate of 25%), **4 people less** than in the control group

- ⚖️ They committed **39** proven re-offences during
- ⬇️ the year (a frequency of 0.4 offences per person), **53 offences fewer** than in the control group

📅 Time to first re-offence has not been included as a headline result due to low numbers of re-offenders, which could potentially provide misleading results.



For **100** typical people in the **comparison** group:

- 👤 **29** people committed a proven re-offence
- ⬇️ within a one-year period (a rate of 29%)

- 👤 **91** proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.9 offences per person)

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 re-offence during one year after release could be **lower by as many as 17 people, or higher by as many as 10 people.**
-  The number of proven re-offences committed during the year could be **lower by between 27 and 79 offences. This is a statistically significant result.**

More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of the difference in the number of people who commit a proven re-offence during one year after release. It is estimated that a treatment group of 2,056 people would be needed.

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 re-offending rate:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Brighton Women's Centre's Inspire programme may decrease the number of proven re-offenders during a one-year period by up to 17 people, or may increase it by up to 10 people."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending rate:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the Brighton Women's centre's Inspire programme increases/decreases/has no effect on the one-year proven re-offending rate of its participants."

What you can say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, the Brighton Women's centre's Inspire programme may decrease the number of proven re-offences during a one-year period by between 27 and 79 re-offences."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the Brighton Women's centre's Inspire programme reduces the frequency of re-offending by 58%."

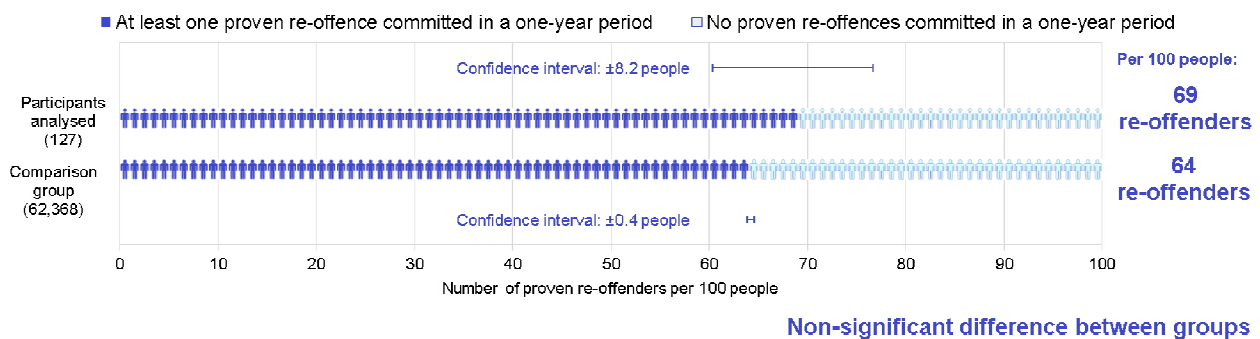
2. St Giles Trust Cymru's Resettlement Service

The overall results show that more people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which the programme affects a person's re-offending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it

St Giles Trust Cymru worked in conjunction with HMP Cardiff to help serving prisoners and ex-offenders returning to Cardiff or the surrounding area resettle via the Through the Gates Resettlement Service.

The analysis of the Through the Gates Resettlement Service measured proven re-offences in a one year period for a 'treatment group' of 127 offenders from a group of 190 records submitted to the Justice Data Lab.

Figure 3: Proven one-year re-offending rate after support from St. Giles Trust Cymru's Resettlement service



Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical people in the **treatment** group:

- ↑ **69** people committed a proven re-offence
- ↑ within a one-year period (a rate of 69%), **4 people more** than in the comparison group.

⚖️ **313** proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 3.1 offences per person), **48 fewer than** the comparison group.

📅 **110** days was the average time before a Re-offender committed their first proven re-offence, **8 days later** than in the comparison group.

For any **100** typical people in the **comparison** group:




- 64** people committed a proven re-offence within a one-year period (a rate of 64%).

361 proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 3.6 offences per person).

102 days was the average time before a re-offender committed their first proven re-offence.

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 re-offence during one year after release could be **lower by as many as 4 people, or higher by as many as 12 people**. It is estimated that a treatment group of 1,564 people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.
-  The number of proven re-offences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 119 offences, or higher by as many as 24 offences**. Similarly, more people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.
-  On average, the time before a re-offender committed their first proven re-offence could be **shorter by as many as 12 days, or longer by as many as 29 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 re-offending rate:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, the St Giles Trust Cymru resettlement programme may decrease the number of proven re-offenders during a one-year period by up to 4 people, or may increase it by up to 12 people."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending rate:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the St Giles Trust Cymru resettlement programme increases/decreases/has no impact on the one-year proven re-offending rate of participants."

What you can say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, the St Giles Trust Cymru resettlement programme may decrease the number of proven re-offences during a one-year period by up to 119 offences, or may increase it by up to 24 offences."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the St Giles Trust Cymru resettlement programme increases/decreases/has no impact on the one-year proven re-offending frequency of participants."

What you can say about the time to first re-offence:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for participants who re-offend during a one-year period, the St Giles Trust Cymru resettlement programme course may shorten the average time to first proven re-offence by up to 12 days, or lengthen it by up to 29 days."

What you cannot say about the time to first re-offence:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that, for participants who re-offend during a one-year period, the St Giles Trust Cymru resettlement programme decreases/increases/has no impact on the average time to first proven re-offence."

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 re-offending.
- An Excel summary that details all Justice Data Lab analyses to date.

Contact

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Next update: 13 July 2017

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

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