



Ministry
of Justice

Justice Data Lab Statistics

December 2015

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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 November 2015.

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 has been fully answered and is being published this month:

The request is the first of a two-part study for the Community Interest Company GOALS UK, assessing the impact on young people of initial contact or light-touch support. The second part will analyse a larger group, the majority of whom will have completed a GOALS course, unlike this initial cohort. The first analysis indicates an inconclusive result in the one-year proven re-offending rate.

To date:

Between the launch of the Justice Data Lab service on 2 April 2013 and 30 November 2015, there were 168 requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab. Of these requests;

- 128 reports have been published previously. 1 report is being published this month.
- 19 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 14 January 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.

Table 1 – Summary of reports being published this month

| Organisation and Programme | Summary of Programme | Effect on the one year proven re-offending rate | Effect on the frequency of one-year proven re-offending | Effect on the time to first re-offence within a year |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <p>1</p> <p>GOALS UK (December 2015), youth intervention</p> | <p>GOALS UK is a Community Interest Company and social enterprise aiming to help individuals and organisations to achieve successful outcomes, faster, through innovative and highly motivational engagement training programmes. GOALS UK tackles the issues of dependency, learned helplessness and low self-esteem.</p> <p>Selection criteria for accessing support from GOALS UK included being London-based, between 13 and 19 years old, and not in education, employment or training, or at risk of entering that category. As long as they met the eligibility requirements, individuals had the option to self-refer, or to be referred by friends or by groups such as youth offending teams, youth services and local authorities.</p> <p>This analysis is the first of a two-part study, looking at the impact on young people of registering with, or receiving short-term support from, GOALS UK. The second will assess the impact of longer-term participation in, and completion of, the 'GOALS for Young People' programme.</p> | <p>This analysis looked at the impact of initial contact with, or light-touch support from, GOALS UK. The results are currently inconclusive, with the difference in the one-year proven re-offending rate lying between an 8 percentage point reduction and a 14 percentage point increase for the treatment group compared to a matched control group from England and Wales.</p> <p>When this analysis was repeated with a control group of similar individuals from the London area only, the result of the analysis was similarly inconclusive, with the difference in the one-year proven re-offending rate lying between a 9 percentage point reduction and an 11 percentage point increase.</p> | <p>The frequency of one-year proven re-offending for 82 offenders who registered with, or received short-term support from, GOALS UK was 0.90 offences per individual, compared with 0.81 per individual in the matched control group from England and Wales. Testing has shown that this difference in the frequency of re-offending is not statistically significant.</p> <p>When the analysis was repeated for individuals in the London area only, the frequency of one-year proven re-offending for 81 offenders receiving light-touch support or contact was 0.88 offences per individual, compared with 0.83 per individual in the matched control group. As with the national analysis, testing has shown that this difference is not statistically significant.</p> | <p>The average time to first re-offence for 30 individuals who registered with, or received short-term support from, GOALS UK, and who re-offended during the one-year follow-up period, was 186 days for the treatment group, compared with 191 days for the control group from England and Wales. Testing has shown that this difference in the time to first re-offence is not statistically significant.</p> <p>A regional analysis for individuals in the London area showed that, for 29 offenders who received light-touch support or contact and who re-offended within the one-year follow-up period, the average time to first re-offence was 185 days, compared with 192 days for the control group. Testing has shown that this difference is not statistically significant, which is consistent with the results of the national analysis.</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](#)

Employment

[HMP Kirklevington Grange](#)

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

[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 in custody](#)

[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.

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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