



Ministry
of Justice

Justice Data Lab Statistics January 2014

9th January 2014



Ministry of **JUSTICE**

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Introduction

This report presents a summary of the requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab for the period 2nd April 2013 to 31st December 2013. This report is published alongside the tailored reports which have been produced for individual organisations requesting information through the Justice Data Lab.

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.

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

The Justice Data Lab has been launched as a pilot for one year from April 2013. During this year, a small team from Analytical Services within the Ministry of Justice (the Justice Data Lab team) are supporting 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 modeling 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

To date:

This publication reports on the Justice Data Lab requests received in the eight months between the launch of the Justice Data Lab on the 2nd April 2013, and 31st December 2013. During this period there were 73 requests for re-offending information completed through the Justice Data Lab. Of these requests;

- 36 reports have been published previously, 6 of which were published last month. A further 10 are now complete and ready for publication, bringing the total of completed reports to 46. The headline finding of each request is presented in Table 1 on the following pages, and a tailored report is also available for each, giving further detail about the analysis. All of these reports can be found at the following link:
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/series/justice-data-lab-pilot-statistics
- 11 requests could not be answered as the minimum criteria for a Data Lab analysis had not been met.
- 1 request was withdrawn by the submitting organisation.
- The remaining requests will be processed in due course.

Of the above, this includes the following activity that has taken place this month:

- 10 requests have been fully answered.
- 1 request was withdrawn by the submitting organisation.

Caveats and Limitations

The statistical methods used in the Justice Data Lab analysis are based on data collected for administrative purposes. While these data include details of each offender's previous criminal, benefit and employment history alongside more basic offender characteristics such as age, gender and ethnicity, it is possible that other important contextual information that may help explain the results has not been accounted for. Where any additional limitations specific to an analysis are relevant, these limitations will be clearly explained in the organisation's report.

The tailored reports contain information about re-offending behaviour only. The services or interventions to which these figures relate may have had an impact on other outcomes that have not been captured in these reports.

When matching to administrative datasets, it is likely that not all individuals will be matched. This is called attrition, and may be due to a variety of reasons. The Justice Data Lab is a service providing a new use of administrative data, and it is clear that a reasonable level of attrition is occurring when matching between an organisation's individual level data, and the administrative data held by the Ministry of Justice. Reasons for the attrition are given below:

- The minimum criteria to match individuals has not been provided (name, date of birth, gender etc);
- The identifying information about the individual may not be the same as what is held on the administrative databases (name, date of birth, gender etc) meaning that we could not be confident about the match;
- There may be more than one individual with the same identifying information, and it is not possible to establish which identity is correct;
- Information about the sentence (including sentence type) does not match what is held on the administrative records to an extent where we cannot be confident that a re-offending follow up would be appropriate;
- Individuals who were targeted in custody may have still been in custody after 31st December 2010 – currently the last date in the Data Lab where re-offending data can be calculated from;
- The individuals cannot be matched to offenders with similar characteristics.

Information concerning the number of offenders provided by each organisation using the Data Lab, along with the number which it was possible to include in the re-offending analyses, is presented in Table 1 of this report.

Table 1: Requests through the Justice Data Lab for the period April 2013 to December 2013. Requests are ordered first by most recent publication, then alphabetically.

Organisation and Programme	Summary of Programme	How many participants shared / how many matched. Additionally, reasons for any attrition are given (see each report for a more detailed explanation)	Result of Analysis	Date of Publication	
<p>Relevant for all NOMS BASS requests (1-3)</p>	<p>National Offender Management Services (NOMS) Bail Accommodation and Support Services (BASS) provide support to persons who have been referred to them by the probation trusts, courts and prisons across England and Wales. These persons would normally be living in the community on bail, Home Detention Curfew (HDC) or Intensive Alternative to Custody (IAC), but do not have a suitable address or are in need of some extra support during their Order or Licence. BASS provide either a support only service or both accommodation and support, aiming to address the needs that are thought to drive offender behaviour such as housing and education, as well as helping offenders comply with their Order and Licence conditions. Three distinct groups of individuals were identified for separate analyses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individuals on bail and subsequently convicted of either a prison or probation sentence; 2. Individuals on bail and subsequently convicted of either a conditional discharge or fine; 3. Individuals on Home Detention Curfew following release from custody. <p>The results of these analyses are below (table numbers 1-3).</p>				
<p>1</p>	<p>NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services (BASS)</p> <p>Bail with a prison or probation sentence</p>	<p>This analysis relates to offenders who received support provided by BASS who were on bail and subsequently were convicted of either a prison or probation sentence.</p>	<p>942/152</p> <p>This reports looks at the effectiveness of NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services (BASS), for individuals who received the service from Stonham between June 2010 and December 2010. As this is</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of receiving support provided by BASS whilst on court bail, and subsequently being convicted of either a prison or probation sentence, on re-</p>	<p>January 2014</p>

			<p>very close to the end of 2010, the latest period for which we currently have re-offending data for, we will struggle to find subsequent convictions for the majority of individuals.</p> <p>Analysis on the unmatched offenders revealed that most individuals did not have a proven offence subsequent to the support from BASS by the end of 2010; or their most recent proven offence was more than five months before or after the end of the support provided by BASS; or they were convicted after 2010, a period of which re-offending data is not currently available.</p> <p>The same individuals were submitted for analyses numbers 1 and 2 in this table as the requestors had no knowledge of what convictions occurred for each individual subsequent to the support from BASS.</p>	offending.	
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2	<p>NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services (BASS)</p> <p>Bail with a conditional discharge or fine</p>	<p>This analysis relates to offenders who received support provided by BASS since Stonham took over the contract in June 2010, were on court bail and subsequently received a conditional discharge or fine.</p>	<p>942/37</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS BASS prison/probation sentences (number 1 in table).</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of receiving support provided by BASS whilst on court bail, and subsequently receiving a conditional discharge or fine, on re-offending.</p>	<p>January 2014</p>
3	<p>NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services (BASS)</p> <p>Home Detention Curfew Order following custody</p>	<p>This analysis relates to offenders who received support provided by BASS whilst on a Home Detention Curfew Order following a release from custody.</p>	<p>553/70</p> <p>Analysis on the unmatched offenders revealed that most individuals did not have an identifiable custodial sentence as the most recent proven offence related to the start of the support from BASS; or their most recent proven offence was more than three months before or after the start date of the support provided by BASS; or that their release from custody was more than three months prior to the start date of the support from BASS; or they had a previous sexual offence.</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of receiving support provided by BASS whilst not on Home Detention Curfew after release from custody on re-offending.</p>	<p>January 2014</p>

<p>Relevant for all Prisoners Education Trust requests (4-8)</p>	<p>Prisoners Education Trust (PET) provides grants to offenders in prison throughout England for a distance learning course or to purchase materials for arts and hobbies. Learning is supported through a combination of PET's charitable funds and grant funding to PET from the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) and the Welsh Assembly Government for courses falling into specified criteria. Information on the availability of distance learning grants is available in prisons via distance learning co-ordinators generally in education departments. Prisoners complete applications (which need prison endorsement) for the grants including personal letters. They are then awarded by a panel of Prisoners Education Trust trustees on the basis of the strength of the application including such issues as suitability of the course sought, evidence of ability and commitment to complete it successfully, and rationale for wanting to undertake the study.</p> <p>One analysis (number 4 in this table) looks at all individuals who received a grant, approximately half of whom are known to have undertaken one of four specified course types. Four further analyses looked at these course types separately which were grants for: Open University courses (number 5); accredited courses funded through a BIS grant (number 6); non-accredited courses funded through a BIS grant (number 7); and art and hobby materials (number 8).</p>				
<p>4</p>	<p>Prisoners Education Trust Overall</p>	<p>This is a re-offending analysis of offenders who received a grant for various types of study between 2002 and 2010; these included grants for Open University courses; courses currently accredited and unaccredited, which are funded by PET through grants from the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills; and art and hobby materials grants.</p> <p>Please note that the total number of individuals in each of the further analyses for these course types do not equal the total number individuals in the overall analysis, as course type was specified for only approximately half of the individuals submitted.</p>	<p>8,282/3,085</p> <p>A high proportion of offenders were on longer prison sentences (4 years to more than 10 years), and so may not have been released prior to 2011, for which re-offending information is not yet available; grants were received, and the relevant courses took place from 2002, and so many of those on longer sentences may have been in custody since before 2000, when there were known issues with the administrative datasets we use; many grants were received a number of years prior to release from</p>	<p>This analysis shows that receiving a grant through the Prisoners Education Trust led to a reduction in re-offending of between 5 and 8 percentage points.</p>	<p>January 2014</p>

			custody, meaning that many offenders who started their courses, particularly from 2008 onwards, may not yet have been released from custody.		
5	Prisoners Education Trust Grant for Open University courses	This analysis includes a sub-group of offenders who received a grant from the Prisoners Education Trust to undertake an Open University course between 2002 and 2010.	2,454/805 Please see explanation given for Prisoners Education Trust Overall (number 4 in table)	This analysis shows that receiving a grant from the Prisoners Education Trust to undertake an Open University course in custody led to a reduction in re-offending of between 2 and 8 percentage points.	January 2014
6	Prisoners Education Trust Grants for accredited courses funded by PET through BIS grants.	This analysis includes a sub-group of offenders who undertook a course categorised as currently accredited which was funded by the Prisoners Education Trust through its grant from the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS), between 2002 and 2010.	462/152 Please see explanation given for Prisoners Education Trust Overall (number 4 in table)	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of receiving a grant from the Prisoners Education Trust while in custody to undertake a course categorised as currently accredited, on re-offending.	January 2014
7	Prisoners Education Trust Grants for unaccredited	This analysis includes a sub-group of offenders who undertook a course categorised as currently unaccredited which was funded by the Prisoners Education Trust through its grant from Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS), between	187/76 Please see explanation given for Prisoners Education Trust Overall	This analysis shows that receiving a grant from the Prisoners Education	January 2014

	courses funded by PET through BIS grants.	2002 and 2010.	(number 4 in table)	Trust to undertake a course categorised as currently unaccredited while in custody, led to a reduction in re-offending of between 1.4 and 21 percentage points.	
8	Prisoners Education Trust Grant for art and hobby materials	This analysis includes a sub-group of offenders who received a grant from Prisoners Education Trust for art and hobby materials between 2002 and 2010.	735/173 Please see explanation given for Prisoners Education Trust Overall (number 4 in table)	This analysis shows that receiving a grant for Arts and Hobby Materials provided by Prisoners Education Trust while in custody, led to a reduction in re-offending of between 0.3 and 14 percentage points.	January 2014
9	Time for Families Prison Work	Time for Families is a charity that specialises in providing relationship education. One of Time for Families' main areas of focus is prisons. Within the prison work that Time for Families carries out, the charity run a six-day relationship education course for self-selected prisoners and their partners, focusing on strengthening their relationships and addressing their key issues. The aim of the course is to build a firm foundation for the future of the relationship, with the intention that strong relationships will hopefully lead to reduced re-offending.	699/101 Analysis on the unmatched offenders revealed that they have either since been released from prison (2011 or after where re-offending data is not yet available); or have not yet been released (i.e. a number were serving long custodial sentences); or the relevant sentence could not be found on the administrative datasets used.	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of a relationship course provided by Time for Families on re-offending.	January 2014

10	West Yorkshire Community Chaplaincy Project	The West Yorkshire Community Chaplaincy Project is an independent resettlement organisation, based at HMP Leeds, which provides “through-the-gate” support for prisoners, both in prison and post-release in the community. The support works as a mentoring scheme for offenders, providing role models, advice, and intensive support where necessary with the hope that the offenders will resettle back into community and re-offending will be reduced. Often work is carried out with individuals who are known to have particularly complex needs, and who are at very high risk of re-offending.	64/30 Analysis on the unmatched offenders revealed that they have either since been released from prison in 2011 or after where re-offending data is not yet available; or the relevant sentence could not be found on the administrative datasets used.	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of support provided by the West Yorkshire Community Chaplaincy Project on re-offending.	January 2014
11	A4e First Steps Programme	A4e targeted offenders who were furthest away from the labour market, skills, activity and learning with referrals from local Probation Trusts. First Steps supported offenders through training, provision of qualifications, confidence building and job searching.	804/168 Many of the unmatched group had an intervention start date in 2011; or did not have a Community Order, Suspended Sentence Order or custodial sentence as their most recent proven offence; or did not receive the service until 12 months after the start of their community sentences or release from custody.	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of receiving the mentoring service provided by A4e on re-offending.	December 2013
12	HMP Downview D Wing Resettlement Unit	HMP Downview D Wing Resettlement Unit is designed to enable women offenders suitable for open conditions to work or learn in the community. The unit works with employers from the voluntary sector as well as national employers to secure employment for women offenders whilst they are still	109/33 The information supplied about the names and dates of birth of the women	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of residing in the D Wing Resettlement Unit at HMP Downview	December 2013

		in custody, as well as housing support.	residing in the HMP Downview, alongside the date information provided by HMP Downview made it difficult for the Justice Data Lab to match successfully to administrative datasets and determine the relevant sentence on many occasions. It is also possible that many of the individuals have not yet been discharged and may still be residing at HMP Downview. Additionally, some of the unmatched group had an index offence that appeared to be of a sexual nature, so were excluded from the analysis.	on re-offending.	
13	Foundation	Foundation is a charity that provides a support service for offenders, adults with drug and alcohol problems, women suffering from domestic violence, the young and the vulnerable, the homeless and people at risk of homelessness. Foundation supports offenders in the five "Every Child Matters" outcomes and provides a holistic service that includes current circumstances that facilitate criminality. This includes addressing issues such as unemployment and other areas around social exclusion. It also includes support needs around substance abuse. Typically the work done in this sort of area is to refer the offender to a local specialist service, building on the work that the specialist services provides, and make sure that the offender maintains their accommodation	1,246/257 Some of the unmatched group did not have a community sentence as their most recent proven offence or those that had a community sentence did not receive the service until 6 months after the start of their sentence; or their index offence appeared to be of a sexual nature; or a relevant sentence could not be found	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of the service run by Foundation on re-offending.	December 2013

		to provide a stable base to engage with treatment.	on the administrative datasets.		
14	Prince's Trust	<p>The Prince's Trust is a charity which aims to help disadvantaged young people. One pilot service they provided was "through-the-gate" support for young adults nearing the end of their prison sentence. Each offender willing to participate was matched with a mentor who had previous experience of being in prison and who would mentor the offender around 3 - 6 months before release, and continue doing so for 3 - 6 months post release. The aim of the service was to help the offenders break the cycle of crime and progress into positive outcomes, for example education, training and employment. This analysis relates to offenders who received mentoring between 2007 and 2010 in South West (Guys Marsh, Portland) and South East (Reading, Winchester, Lewes), UK.</p> <p>As this scheme was a pilot, which was significantly further developed between 2011 and 2012, it would be recommended to repeat this exercise when further years of re-offending data are available through this service. This would mean a more accurate and recent reflection of the impact of mentoring through The Prince's Trust would be available.</p>	<p>98/35</p> <p>Some individuals had an intervention start date after June 2010, where the mentoring carried on into 2011 and therefore it is likely these persons will not have been released from custody before the end of December 2010; or the relevant sentences could not be found.</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of receiving the mentoring service provided by The Prince's Trust on re-offending.</p>	December 2013
Relevant for all NOMS CFO requests (15-35)		<p>NOMS CFO service providers work with offenders in prison and the community, to help them access mainstream services – such as those provided by Skills Funding Agency and Department for Work and Pensions - with the aim of gaining skills and employment. This initiative is funded in partnership with the European Social Fund (ESF). The interventions are targeted at offenders considered to be 'hard to help', and who are typically unskilled, unqualified or de-motivated, and can often have</p>			

drugs/alcohol, behavioural, debt or accommodation problems. This analysis relates to offenders who were involved in Phase 1 of the programme in 2010, starting the intervention either in custody or during a probation sentence. The programme uses a case management model which involves assessment, support in light of offenders' identified barriers to employment e.g. training; education; housing; finance; health; alcohol; drugs; relationships; attitude/life skills, and access to further learning or employment.

Region	Provider
East Midlands	Leicestershire & Rutland Probation Trust
East of England	Serco
London	London Probation Trust
North East	Pertemps People Development Group
North West (including Merseyside)	Merseyside Probation Trust
South East	Serco
South West (including Cornwall)	A4E
West Midlands	The Manchester College
Yorkshire and the Humber (including South Yorkshire)	SOVA

A single report was received from the organisation NOMS CFO to assess the impact on re-offending of this programme. The request included all individuals who had participated in the programme during 2010 in the nine regions in England. The programme in each region is delivered by a supplier who receives a contract from NOMS CFO, with the funding provided in partnership with ESF. The regions and providers are shown in the table above.

In agreement with NOMS CFO, the Justice Data Lab will be issuing two reports for each region / provider; one report which covers individuals who participated in the programme whilst in custody; and a further report which covers individuals who

		<p>participated in the programme after leaving custody or during a community sentence. In December 2013 we are also publishing two national reports for where the programmes started in custody or in the community, these show the impact of the programme nationally. There are two reports in the North West, which covers the North West region (excluding Merseyside), and Merseyside separately. In this instance, there were enough individuals in this area to do a separate re-offending analysis. In each region, the provider will aim to deliver similar interventions, but each provider will have different targets based on populations they deliver to.</p> <p>More information on this and on wider aspects of the NOMS CFO project can be found here:</p> <p>http://co-financing.org/about_main.php</p>			
15	<p>NOMS CFO</p> <p>Delivered in custody</p> <p>National Analysis</p>	<p>This is a national analysis of all the NOMS CFO participants in England who started their intervention in custody; regional results are below.</p>	<p>5,250/2,045</p> <p>This intervention began in custody in 2010; a large number of the offenders lost at this stage would not have been released from custody by the end of 2010, after which re-offending information is not currently available.</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in a NOMS CFO programme where it started in custody, on re-offending.</p>	<p>December 2013</p>
16	<p>NOMS CFO</p> <p>Delivered in the community</p> <p>National Analysis</p>	<p>This is a national analysis of all the NOMS CFO participants in England who started their intervention in the community; regional results are below.</p>	<p>14,599/3,345</p> <p>There are several reasons for the attrition seen: that the employment programme was started over a year after the community sentence started; or that the individual appeared to receive a disposal which differed from community</p>	<p>This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme delivered by providers while on community sentences experienced a reduction in re-offending of between 4 and 8 percentage points.</p>	<p>December 2013</p>

			order, suspended sentence order, or probation supervision after release from custody. Some of the unmatched group committed a reoffence before the intervention started. A number of individuals were also excluded as their index offence or previous offences were of a sexual nature (where patterns of re-offending behaviour are known to be very different).		
17	NOMS CFO East Midlands Provided by Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust	This programme was started in custody	451 / 220 The intervention began for this group in 2010; it is possible that many of the offenders lost at this stage had not yet been released from custody by the end of 2010, where re-offending information is not yet available.	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in the NOMS CFO programme run by Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust and started in custody in the Midlands, on re-offending.	November 2013
18	NOMS CFO East Midlands Provided by Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust	This programme was delivered during community sentences	982 / 371 There are several reasons for the attrition seen: that the employment programme was started over a year after the community sentence started; or that the	This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust while in the community in the East Midlands,	November 2013

			individual appeared to receive a disposal which differed from community order, suspended sentence order, or probation supervision after release from custody. Some of the unmatched group committed a reoffence before the intervention started. A number of individuals were also excluded as their index offence or previous offences were of a sexual nature (where patterns of re-offending behaviour are known to be very different).	experienced a reduction in re-offending between 1 and 11 percentage points.	
19	NOMS CFO East England Provided by Serco	This programme was started in custody	291 / 212 Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in custody (number 17 in table).	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in the NOMS CFO programme run by Serco and started in custody in the East of England, on re-offending.	November 2013
20	NOMS CFO East England Provided by	This programme was delivered during community sentences	1,383 / 310 Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the	This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by Serco while in the	November 2013

	Serco		programme was delivered in the community (number 18 in table).	community in the East of England, experienced a reduction in re-offending between 0 ¹ and 11 percentage points.	
21	NOMS CFO London Provided by London Probation Trust	This programme was started in custody	294 / 95 Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in custody (number 17 in table).	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in the NOMS CFO programme run by London Probation Trust and started in custody in the London region, on re-offending.	November 2013
22	NOMS CFO London Provided by London Probation Trust	This programme was delivered during community sentences	3,287 / 475 Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 18 in table).	This analysis indicates that individuals, who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by London Probation Trust while in the community in the London region, experienced a reduction in re-offending between 1 and 10 percentage points.	November 2013

¹ This number lies just above 0, but due to rounding we have displayed 0 in the text

23	<p>NOMS CFO North East</p> <p>Provided by Pertemps People Development Group</p>	<p>This programme was started in custody</p>	<p>484 / 235</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in custody (number 17 in table).</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in the NOMS CFO programme run by Pertemps People Development Group and started in custody in the North East region, on re- offending.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>
24	<p>NOMS CFO North East</p> <p>Provided by Pertemps People Development Group</p>	<p>This programme was delivered during community sentences</p>	<p>1,091 / 298</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 18 in table).</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in the NOMS CFO programme run by Pertemps People Development Group while in the community in the North East on re- offending.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>
25	<p>NOMS CFO North West incl. Merseyside</p> <p>Provided by Merseyside Probation Trust</p>	<p>This programme was started in custody</p>	<p>805 / 351</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in custody (number 17 in table).</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in the NOMS CFO programme run by Merseyside Probation Trust and started in custody in the North West, on re- offending.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>

26	<p>NOMS CFO North West excl. Merseyside</p> <p>Provided by Merseyside Probation Trust</p>	<p>This programme was delivered during community sentences</p>	<p>1,970 / 413</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 18 in table).</p>	<p>This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by Merseyside Probation Trust while in the community, experienced a reduction in re-offending between 0² and 10 percentage points.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>
27	<p>NOMS CFO Merseyside</p> <p>Provided by Merseyside Probation Trust</p>	<p>This programme was delivered during community sentences</p>	<p>1,091 / 298</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 18 in table).</p>	<p>This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by Merseyside Probation Trust while in the community, experienced a reduction in re-offending between 3 and 14 percentage points.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>
28	<p>NOMS CFO South East</p> <p>Provided by Serco</p>	<p>This programme was started in custody</p>	<p>230 / 95</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in custody (number 17 in table).</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in the NOMS CFO programme run by Serco and started in custody in the South East, on re-offending.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>

² This number lies just above 0, but due to rounding we have displayed 0 in the text

29	<p>NOMS CFO South East</p> <p>Provided by Serco</p>	<p>This programme was delivered during community sentences</p>	<p>1,186 / 234</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 18 in table).</p>	<p>This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by Serco while in the community, experienced a reduction in re-offending between 4 and 16 percentage points.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>
30	<p>NOMS CFO South West (incl. Cornwall and Isles of Scilly)</p> <p>Provided by A4E</p>	<p>This programme was started in custody</p>	<p>1,060 / 355</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in custody (number 17 in table).</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in the NOMS CFO programme run by A4E and started in custody in the South West, on re-offending.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>
31	<p>NOMS CFO South West (incl. Cornwall and Isles of Scilly)</p> <p>Provided by A4E</p>	<p>This programme was delivered during community sentences</p>	<p>700 / 228</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 18 in table).</p>	<p>This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by A4E while in the community, experienced a reduction in re-offending between 7 and 19 percentage points.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>
32	<p>NOMS CFO West Midlands</p> <p>Provided by The Manchester</p>	<p>This programme was started in custody</p>	<p>721 / 164</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in the NOMS CFO programme</p>	<p>November 2013</p>

	College		custody (number 17 in table).	run by The Manchester College and started in custody in the West Midlands, on re-offending.	
33	NOMS CFO West Midlands Provided by The Manchester College	This programme was delivered during community sentences	1,541 / 319 Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 18 in table).	This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by The Manchester College while in the community in the West Midlands, experienced a reduction in re-offending between 7 and 17 percentage points.	November 2013
34	NOMS CFO Yorkshire and the Humber (including South Yorkshire) Provided by SOVA	This programme was started in custody	915 / 401 Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in custody (number 17 in table).	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in the NOMS CFO programme run by SOVA and started in custody in Yorkshire and the Humber, on re-offending.	November 2013

35	<p>NOMS CFO Yorkshire and the Humber (including South Yorkshire)</p> <p>Provided by SOVA</p>	<p>This programme was delivered during community sentences</p>	<p>1,312 / 700</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 18 in table).</p>	<p>This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by Sova while in the community, experienced a reduction in re-offending between 0³ and 8 percentage points.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>
36	<p>Pre School Learning Alliance (YOI Stoke Heath)</p> <p>'Being Dad' and 'Family Days'</p>	<p>The Pre-school Learning Alliance endeavours to fulfil many requirements of Care Pathway 6; Children and Families. The Pre-school Learning Alliance provides play activities for children visiting their parents in custody, facilitates parenting courses through the 'Being Dad' programme and offers Family Day activities. The aim is to give offenders opportunities to strengthen and maintain family bonds by offering visits, family days and making the visits hall a more pleasant environment. The parenting courses aim to give Fathers a better grounding in positive parenting practice, and how they can be good parents from prison. These programmes are delivered at YOI Stoke Heath.</p>	<p>66 / 30</p> <p>Some of the unmatched group had a release date from custody in 2011 for which re-offence data is not available, or the relevant sentence could not be found.</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in the 'Being Dad' programme and Family Days activities at HMP YOI Stoke Heath on re-offending.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>

³ This number lies just above 0, but due to rounding we have displayed 0 in the text

37	Riverside ECHG	<p>Riverside ECHG is a charitable Industrial and Provident Society that provide social housing. Wigan Offender Accommodation Resettlement Service (Wigan OARS) is delivered by Riverside ECHG in prisons across the North West of England. The Wigan OARS works with offenders that have housing issues prior to release from custody and will be returning to the Wigan area. The service aims to help find accommodation for offenders to avoid homelessness on release from custody, but can continue to work with offenders in the community after release, whether they are accommodated immediately or not. If the client still requires further support 3 months after their release from custody, they are transferred to the "Floating Support Service" provided by Riverside ECHG. This analysis relates to offenders who received Wigan OARS provided by Riverside ECHG between 2009 and 2010 in 15 prisons.</p>	<p>61 / 30</p> <p>Some of the unmatched group had a release date from custody in 2011 for which re-offence data is not available, or the relevant sentence could not be found.</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of receiving the Wigan OARS run by Riverside ECHG on re-offending.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>
38	<p>Safe Ground Family Man programme (second request)</p>	<p>Safe Ground is a charity working with offenders on a range of projects both in prison and in the community with the aim of reducing re-offending by developing relationship skills. This analysis relates to offenders who completed the Family Man programme between 2005 and 2011 in HMP Belmarsh, HMP Birmingham, HMP Bristol, HMP Highpoint, HMP Leeds and HMP Wandsworth. Family Man is a programme about family relationships, which uses drama and group work to develop offenders' relationship skills and challenge attitudes, thinking and behaviour. All programme participants were male.</p>	<p>333 / 83</p> <p>Many of the unmatched group were missing dates of birth or forenames, had a release date from custody in 2011 for which re-offending data is not yet available, or the relevant sentence could not be found.</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of attending the Family Man programme run by Safe Ground on re-offending.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>

39	St Helens Integrated Offender Management (IOM)	<p>The St. Helens Integrated Offender Management (IOM) programme identifies and targets offenders in the community and in custody who commit the highest volume of crime and disorder in the St. Helens area, using a range of multi-agency partners to offer support to address the seven offending 'pathways' on a case-by-case basis; these include issues around accommodation, employment, mental/physical health, drugs/alcohol, finance, family and attitudes and behaviours. Interventions aim to enhance participants' involvement in Prolific and other Priority Offender (PPO) schemes, Drug Interventions Programmes (DIP), Deter Young Offenders (DYO) schemes, Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) and Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). The St. Helens programme aims to coordinate available programmes with a targeted focus on high priority/highly damaging offenders.</p>	<p>80 / 54</p> <p>For unmatched cases, the relevant sentences were not found in our databases.</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of participating in the St. Helens IOM programme, on re-offending.</p>	November 2013
40	Blue Sky Short term, full-time employment contracts	<p>Blue Sky offers ex-offenders up to six months, full-time employment contracts and aims to move them into onward full-time employment elsewhere. This analysis relates to offenders who undertook an employment spell with Blue Sky between 2005 and 2010, and relates to those individuals who were employed by Blue Sky <u>after leaving custody only</u>.</p>	<p>321 / 72</p> <p>Unmatched cases had dates of birth missing or the relevant sentence could not be found.</p>	<p>This analysis indicates that individuals who received short-term, full time employment with Blue Sky within 6 months of leaving custody experienced a reduction in re-offending between 1 and 23 percentage points.</p>	October 2013
41	Brighton & Hove City Council Preventing	<p>The POAL Project is a service delivered by Brighton & Hove City Council, in HMP Lewes. The Project specifically targets short term offenders (remand, and those sentenced to less than 12 months custody), although other cases are dealt with on a case-by-case basis beyond this remit. The POAL Project is</p>	<p>88 / 30</p> <p>This project targets offenders on remand, and it is likely many of those unmatched spent their</p>	<p>This analysis indicates that individuals targeted by the POAL Project, who had been convicted and served a custodial sentence, experienced a</p>	October 2013

	Offender Accommodation Loss (POAL) Project	funded to provide a homelessness intervention specifically for offenders in custody. For offenders who are homeless, this can take the form of assessing statutory duties under the Housing Act (1996, 2002), referrals to supported housing, rehabilitation, private sector Landlord and floating support providers; for offenders with accommodation, this can involve liaising with landlords and colleagues in housing benefit in order to sustain, or terminate, a tenancy; whichever is the more suitable. The POAL Project works in conjunction with established multi-agency frameworks such as Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). This analysis relates to offenders who were targeted by the POAL Project during 2009 and 2010 in HMP Lewes.	entire custody on remand, or were on remand with no subsequent conviction. These persons cannot be easily identified in our underlying data.	reduction in re-offending between 1 and 38 percentage points.	
42	The Koestler Trust Koestler Trust awards	The Koestler Trust has run arts Awards for over 50 years, with the aim of helping offenders lead more positive lives, by motivating them to participate and achieve in the arts. Entries to the Koestler Awards are accepted for original work in 60 artforms by offenders in a wide range of settings across the country. Every entrant receives a certificate, most receive written feedback, and around a third win Awards, some with cash prizes. Information on participants who entered the Awards in 2009 was shared with the Justice Data Lab to examine the impact of entering the Awards on proven re-offending.	1,987 / 290 This data was missing dates of birth which are necessary for matching; those matched were identified using prison number.	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of entering a Koestler Award on re-offending.	October 2013
43	Prison Fellowship Sycamore Tree	Sycamore Tree is a victim awareness programme that teaches the principles of restorative justice. Prisoners on the programme explore the effects of crime on victims, offenders, and the community, and discuss what it would mean to take responsibility for their personal actions. This analysis relates to	411 / 192 Those unmatched were missing date of birth, had previously been convicted of sex offences or had not yet	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of completing the Sycamore Tree programme run by the	October 2013

		offenders who undertook the Sycamore Tree programme between 2005 and 2008 in five prisons.	completed their sentence.	Prison Fellowship on re-offending.	
44	Safe Ground Family Man (first request)	Safe Ground is a charity working with offenders on a range of projects both in prison and in the community with the aim of reducing re-offending by developing relationship skills. This analysis relates to male offenders who completed the Family Man course between 2005 and 2008 in Wandsworth Prison. Family Man is a course about family relationships, which uses drama and group work to develop offenders' thinking.	207 / 35 Those unmatched were missing dates of birth or forenames, or had not yet completed their sentence.	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of attending the Family Man course run by Safe Ground on re-offending.	October 2013
45	Shelter Housing advice / assessment sessions in HMP Leeds	Shelter is an organisation working with offenders to keep previous accommodation or to procure new accommodation upon release. Shelter's Prison Housing Advice Service in Yorkshire and Humberside provides information, advice, advocacy and support on all aspects of housing and housing related debt, including finding accommodation and securing existing homes or tenancies. The service is funded to work with offenders in custody and up to the point of release. Offenders can access the service through self referral or referral by an in-prison service, but does not target specific offenders. A face to face assessment is conducted which covers all aspects of an offender's housing situation and needs. Following the initial assessment the adviser will discuss with the client what their housing rights are and what options are available to them. From this initial appointment the adviser will carry out casework according to the client's wishes to resolve their housing issues/ concerns whether this is finding the client somewhere to go on release; dealing with housing related debts; securing an existing tenancy;	197 / 99 Some of the unmatched group had a release date from custody in 2011 for which re-offence data is not available, or the relevant sentence could not be found.	The one year proven re-offending rate for people whom Shelter worked with at HMP Leeds was 79%; this rate is higher than the matched control group by between 0.4 and 18 percentage points. It is possible that this could be explained by characteristics (in particular factors associated with homelessness or accommodation issues) of this cohort which are not reflected in the MoJ underlying data.	October 2013

		<p>mediating; or supporting the client to make a homeless applications or application to other housing/ support provider. An advisor sees a client face-to-face for approximately 20-30 minutes. There may be further meetings depending on the case. The total amount of time spent with a client is approximately two hours, but this varies per case. There is no capacity to work with offender past the point of release but clients are referred on to other services as appropriate to their needs. This analysis relates to offenders who received advice from Shelter during 2010.</p>			
46	<p>HMP Swansea Community Chaplaincy Project</p>	<p>The Swansea Community Chaplaincy Project is a service delivered by the Chaplaincy Department at HMP Swansea. The project works with prisoners who volunteer to engage with the chaplaincy department, but working with individuals especially who are known to have particularly complex needs, and who are at very high risk of re-offending. The framework for engaging with prisoners is to work together for the six weeks prior to their release and for 12 weeks after their release (however there is some flexibility depending upon needs). The project does not specifically target prisoners' needs but aims to work alongside and enable the prisoner to engage with 'target set' agencies as required by the prisoner. The project will work with individuals with multiple interventions as is deemed necessary by the prisoner. The Project has been running since 2001, but this analysis is on interventions run in 2009 and 2010.</p>	<p>124 / 81</p> <p>Some of the unmatched group had a release date from custody in 2011 for which re-offence data is not available, or the relevant sentence could not be found.</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of the Swansea Community Chaplaincy Project on re-offending.</p>	<p>October 2013</p>

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For further guidance about the Justice Data Lab, and how to access the service, please refer to the guidance which can be found at the following link:

www.justice.gov.uk/justice-data-lab

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