



Ministry  
of Justice

# Justice Data Lab Statistics February 2014

13<sup>th</sup> February 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 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2014. 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.

### **Update on the Justice Data Lab service**

The Justice Data Lab team have now bought the 2011 re-offending data into the service. It is now possible for an organisation to submit information on the individuals it was working with during 2011, in addition to during the years 2002 to 2010.

## Key Findings

### To date:

This publication reports on the Justice Data Lab requests received in the nine months between the launch of the Justice Data Lab on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2013, and 31<sup>st</sup> January 2014. During this period there were 76 requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab. Of these requests;

- 46 reports have been published previously. A further 9 are now complete and ready for publication, bringing the total of completed reports to 55. 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](http://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:

- 9 requests have been fully answered.

## 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,

including sampling to select individuals whose intervention falls within a specific time period after release from custody or start of a non-custodial sentence. The Justice Data Lab is a service providing a new analysis of administrative data, and we know that matching between an organisation's individual level data, and the administrative data held by the Ministry of Justice will not be perfect. Reasons for the attrition are given below:

- The single largest reason for individuals being lost from analysis is that individuals have been selected where the intervention or service falls within a specific time period after release from custody or start of a non-custodial sentence. This selection criteria is imposed to make the analysis of the impact of that intervention more robust; including by supporting us in finding a matched control group of individuals with similar sentences within an equivalent time frame.
- 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 received the intervention or service in custody may have still been in custody after 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010;
- The individuals cannot be matched to offenders with similar characteristics.

Where possible, in each organisation's report we will detail how many individuals have been lost in the stages listed above, and any additional reasons which are relevant.

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 January 2014. 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
1 Adelaide House	<p>Adelaide House Approved Premise is an independently managed Female Approved Premises based in Liverpool that accommodates statutory referrals of female offenders across the risk of harm continuum. Referrals to Adelaide House are statutory and are taken from Probation, Prison and Courts for those with a variety of needs, particularly multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) cases. This includes cases where the offenders are considered to fall in the very high and high risk of harm and medium risk/complex needs categories. Whilst residing at Adelaide House the offender is accommodated and monitored, and will receive support in various ways, with work being targeted to the individual and addressing the 9 recognised pathways out of offending.</p> <p>For this analysis the offenders that were residing with Adelaide House were placed on community orders or released from prison on licence between 2006 and 2010 with mandatory residence to Adelaide House.</p>	<p>78/49</p> <p>Some of the unmatched group did not have a referral date to Adelaide House that fell within 6 months of starting a community sentence or leaving custody; or the referral did not appear to be through a community order or release from a custodial sentence; or their index offence appeared to be of a sexual nature; or they committed a re-offence before residing at Adelaide House; or the sentence could not be found.</p>	<p>This analysis shows that women residing at Adelaide House Approved Premises experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending of between 1 and 30 percentage points.</b></p>	<p>February 2014</p>

2	Everyday Skills	<p>The programme run by Everyday Skills in the community, aims to provide an enhanced level of information, advice, guidance, and access to learning for offenders in the Northumbria Probation Trust area with the aim of improving skills and supporting offenders to prepare for secure employment. Through the programme, offenders can access a range of non accredited learning opportunities based around improving their likelihood of securing employment, such as helping to create CVs and covering letters of application, interview techniques and support on how to disclose offences. For those with complex barriers, signposting support is given to access further services.</p> <p>Eligibility for the programme was persons under the supervision of Northumbria Probation Trust that were either serving a community order or released from custody on licence, currently unemployed and over the age of 18.</p>	<p>401/214</p> <p>Some of the unmatched group did not have a community or prison sentence as their most recent proven offence; or those that had a community or prison sentence did not receive the service provided by Everyday Skills until 6 months after the start of their community sentences or after release from custody; or their index offence appeared to be of a sexual nature; or the sentence could not be found.</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of the programme run by Everyday Skills on re-offending.</p>	<p>February 2014</p>
<p>Relevant for all Home Group requests (3-8)</p>		<p>Home Group is a charity and social enterprise that is one of the UK's largest providers of quality housing and supported housing services and products. Stonham (which is part of Home Group) provides housing and support services for vulnerable people with a wide range of support needs, including people with a history of offending behaviour. Individuals are referred to the services run by Home Group (Stonham) from courts, other housing associations, community mental health teams, health services, social services, voluntary agencies, youth offending teams, police services, probation offices, and prisons across England and Wales. Direct applications/self-referrals can also be made to the services provided by Home Group. Referrals are rejected if the individuals present an unacceptable level of risk to staff, other clients, or the community. Home Group (Stonham) sent data to the Justice Data Lab for three services they provided to offenders: Residential and support, Support Only and Short Term Accommodation (STA).</p> <p>Six distinct groups of individuals were identified for separate analyses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individuals who received the Residential and support service whilst on community sentences;</li> <li>2. Individuals who received the Residential and support service after prison sentences;</li> <li>3. Individuals who received the Short Term Accommodation (STA) service (also known as Bail Accommodation and</li> </ol>			

	<p>4. Individuals who received the Support Only service whilst on community sentences;</p> <p>5. Individuals who received the Support Only service after prison sentences;</p> <p>6. Individuals who received the Support Only service whilst on community sentences or after prison sentences (i.e. aiming to develop a more precise estimate for reports 4 and 5 combined).</p> <p>The results of these analyses are below (table numbers 3-8).</p>				
<p>3</p>	<p>Home Group Residential and support service</p> <p>Delivered whilst on community sentences</p>	<p>The Residential and support service run by Home Group (Stonham) primarily provides secure accommodation to referrals, but also includes support to retain and maintain existing housing or to obtain suitable and settled accommodation elsewhere. The service houses offenders in shared accommodation where they have a tenancy to their own room within a shared block or house with on-site staff presence. In addition to this, offenders will typically receive support around a range of other support need areas, predominantly ensuring the offenders are enabled to achieve improvements across some or all of the reducing re-offending pathways. This will include working with other specialist agencies to achieve a positive outcome around the offender's particular needs such as accommodation, finances, meaningful use of time, physical health, mental health, family and friends. The intensity of the service varies widely; this is due to what the commissioners in each Local Authority will have asked Home Group to deliver in the contract for each service. The work conducted varies with each offender over a period of up to two years in small residential services, with the aim of helping the individual progress to independent living within two years.</p> <p>This analysis relates to offenders who received the Residential and support service provided by Home</p>	<p>5,233/393</p> <p>The same individuals were submitted for analyses numbers 3 and 4 in this table as it was unclear what sentence types the offenders were serving before they received the Residential and support service from Home Group.</p> <p>Analysis on the unmatched offenders revealed that most individuals did not have a community sentence or prison sentence as their most recent proven offence before receiving the service; or those that had a community sentence or prison sentence did not receive the service until 6 months after the start of their community sentences or after release from custody; or they may not have received a conviction at court; or their index</p>	<p>The one year proven re-offending rate for people who were on community sentences and received the Residential and support service provided by Home Group was 52%; <b>this rate is higher than the matched control group by between 3 and 14 percentage points.</b> 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.</p>	<p>February 2014</p>



		Group whilst on community sentences.	offence appeared to be of a sexual nature; or the sentence could not be found.		
4	Home Group Residential and support service  Delivered after prison sentences	See explanation in number 3 above. This analysis relates to offenders who received the Residential and support service provided by Home Group after release from custody.	5,233/1,025  Please see explanation given above - number 3 in table.	The one year proven re-offending rate for people who received the Residential and support service provided by Home Group after release from custody was 49%; <b>this rate is higher than the matched control group by between 4 and 10 percentage points.</b> 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.	February 2014

5	<p>Home Group Short Term Accommodation (STA) service</p> <p>Home Detention Curfew Order following release from custody</p>	<p>Home Group (Stonham) took over the Bail Accommodation and Support Service (BASS) contract across England and Wales in June 2010, this is also known as the STA service. The Bail Accommodation and Support Services run by Home Group (Stonham) provide support to those persons who have been referred to them by the prisons across England and Wales. These persons would normally be living in the community on 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 this period.</p> <p>The STA service is statutory for all individuals that are referred from prisons across England and Wales to the service. Individuals receiving this service are intensively monitored, with tightly defined requirements and the service helps the offenders comply with the conditions of their release. The service includes support to retain and maintain existing housing or to obtain suitable and settled accommodation. In addition to this, offenders will typically receive support around a range of other support need areas, predominantly ensuring the offenders are enabled to achieve improvements across some or all of the reducing re-offending pathways. This will include working with other specialist agencies to achieve a positive outcome around particular needs such as accommodation, finances, meaningful use of time, physical health, mental health, or relationships.</p> <p>This analysis supersedes the analysis "NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services, individuals on Home Detention Curfew" published in January 2014.</p>	<p>654/388</p> <p>Some of the unmatched group did not have a prison sentence as their most recent proven offence; or those that had a prison sentence did not receive the service until 3 months after release from custody; or their index offence appeared to be of a sexual nature; or the sentence could not be found.</p>	<p>This analysis indicates that individuals who received the STA service run by Home Group whilst on HDC after release from custody, experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending between 3 and 13 percentage points.</b></p>	<p>February 2014</p>
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6	<p>Home Group Support Only service</p> <p>Delivered whilst on community sentences</p>	<p>The Support Only service run by Home Group (Stonham) provides support to people in the community in their own homes. The service includes support to retain and maintain existing housing or to obtain suitable and settled accommodation. In addition to this, offenders will typically receive support around a range of other need areas, predominantly ensuring the offenders are enabled to achieve improvements across some or all of the reducing re-offending pathways. This will include working with other specialist agencies to achieve a positive outcome around the offender's particular needs such as accommodation, finances, meaningful use of time, physical health, mental health, family and friends. The offenders are visited at their homes on a weekly or fortnightly basis by a staff member for approximately one hour, for a support session which includes dealing with any current issues they may have and to follow the support plan that has been agreed with the offender. The work conducted varies with each offender over a period of up to two years.</p> <p>This analysis relates to offenders who received the Support Only service provided by Home Group whilst on community sentences.</p>	<p>1,638/349</p> <p>The same individuals were submitted for analyses numbers 6, 7, and 8 in this table as it was unclear what sentence types the offenders were serving before they received the Support Only service from Home Group.</p> <p>Analysis on the unmatched offenders revealed that most individuals did not have a community sentence or prison sentence as the most recent proven offence before receiving the Support Only service; or those that had a community sentence or prison sentence did not receive the Support Only service until 6 months after the start of their community sentences or after release from custody or they may not have received a conviction at court; or their index offence appeared to be of a sexual nature; or the sentence could not be found.</p>	<p>There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of individuals who received the Support Only service run by Home Group and were on community sentences on re-offending.</p>	<p>February 2014</p>
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7	Home Group Support Only service  Delivered after prison sentences	See explanation in number 6 above.  This analysis relates to offenders who received the Support Only service provided by Home Group after release from custody.	1,638/106  Please see explanation given above - number 6 in table.	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of individuals who received the Support Only service run by Home Group after release from custody on re-offending.	February 2014
8	Home Group Support Only service  Overall - delivered whilst on community sentences or after prison sentences	See explanation in number 6 above.  This analysis relates to offenders who received the Support Only service provided by Home Group whilst on community sentences or after release from custody.	1,638/455  Please see explanation given above - number 6 in table.	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of individuals who received the support service run by Home Group on re-offending.	February 2014
9	Warwickshire Youth Justice Service	Warwickshire Youth Justice Service provides statutory interventions to young offenders in the community in the Warwickshire area, with a small number of interventions started in custody but completed in the community, as well as forming part of voluntary diversion programmes. It is a multi-agency service comprising social, probation, education, police, substance misuse and health service representation, all of which can be accessed directly. For the particular group in this analysis, all participants had an index offence of violence against the person and had an intervention programme that addressed issues of violence, anger management and victims.	124/83  Analysis on the unmatched group revealed that most of the individuals were under 14 years of age; or they were part of a Final Warning Programme which was not included in this analysis	This analysis shows that individuals participating in an intervention provided by Warwickshire Youth Justice Service experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending of between 2 and 24 percentage points.</b>	February 2014

		All participants in this analysis had an intervention programme that started between 2008 and 2010 and was closed in 2010. These individuals had received a statutory court order following conviction and sentencing for offending behaviours.			
	Relevant for all NOMS BASS requests (10-12)	<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. These requests look at the effectiveness of BASS from June 2010 which is when Stonham took over the service.</p> <p>Three distinct groups of individuals were identified for separate analyses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individuals on bail and subsequently convicted of either a prison or probation sentence;</li> <li>2. Individuals on bail and subsequently convicted of either a conditional discharge or fine;</li> <li>3. Individuals on Home Detention Curfew following release from custody.</li> </ol> <p>The results of these analyses are below (table numbers 10-12).</p>			
10	<p>NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services (BASS)</p> <p>Bail with a prison or probation sentence</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>942/152</p> <p>The same individuals were submitted for analyses numbers 10 and 11 in this table as the requestors had no knowledge of what convictions occurred for each individual subsequent to the support from BASS.</p> <p>This reports looks at the effectiveness of NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services (BASS), for individuals who received</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-offending.</p>	January 2014

			the service from Stonham between June 2010 and December 2010. As this is 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.		
11	NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services (BASS)  Bail with a conditional discharge or fine	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.	942/37  Please see explanation given for NOMS BASS prison/probation sentences (number 10 in table).	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.	January 2014
12	NOMS Bail Accommodation and Support Services (BASS)  Home Detention Curfew Order following custody	This analysis relates to offenders who received support provided by BASS whilst on Home Detention Curfew following a release from custody. This analysis has been superseded by the analysis of Home Group (Stonham) Short Term Accommodation service (also known as BASS) which is number 5 in this table.	553/70  Analysis on the unmatched offenders revealed that some 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	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.	January 2014

			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.		
	Relevant for all Prisoners Education Trust requests (13-17)	<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 13 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 14); accredited courses funded through a BIS grant (number 15); non-accredited courses funded through a BIS grant (number 16); and art and hobby materials (number 17).</p>			
13	Prisoners Education Trust Overall	<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</p>	<p>This analysis shows that individuals receiving a grant through the Prisoners Education Trust experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending of between 5 and 8 percentage points.</b></p>	<p>January 2014</p>

			administrative datasets we use; many grants were received a number of years prior to release from custody, meaning that many offenders who started their courses, particularly from 2008 onwards, may not yet have been released from custody.		
14	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 13 in table)	This analysis shows that individuals receiving a grant from the Prisoners Education Trust to undertake an Open University course in custody experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending of between 2 and 8 percentage points.</b>	January 2014
15	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 13 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
16	Prisoners Education Trust	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	187/76  Please see explanation given for Prisoners Education Trust Overall	This analysis shows that individuals receiving a grant from the Prisoners Education Trust to	January 2014



	Grants for unaccredited courses funded by PET through BIS grants.	for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS), between 2002 and 2010.	(number 13 in table)	undertake a course categorised as currently unaccredited while in custody, experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending of between 1.4 and 21 percentage points.</b>	
17	Prisoners Education Trust  Grants 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 13 in table)	This analysis shows that individuals receiving a grant for Arts and Hobby Materials provided by Prisoners Education Trust while in custody, experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending of between 0.3 and 14 percentage points.</b>	January 2014
18	Time for Families  Relationship course in prisons	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

19	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
20	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 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
21	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 in custody, as well as housing support.	109/33 The information supplied about the names and dates of birth of the women 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	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 on re-offending.	December 2013

			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.		
22	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 to provide a stable base to engage with treatment.	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 on the administrative datasets.	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
23	Prince's Trust	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	98/35 Some individuals had an intervention start date after June 2010, where the mentoring carried on into	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of receiving the mentoring service	December 2013

		<p>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>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>provided by The Prince's Trust on re-offending.</p>							
<p>Relevant for all NOMS CFO requests (24-44)</p>	<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 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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="645 1155 1966 1356"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="645 1155 1397 1219">Region</th> <th data-bbox="1397 1155 1966 1219">Provider</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="645 1219 1397 1299">East Midlands</td> <td data-bbox="1397 1219 1966 1299">Leicestershire &amp; Rutland Probation Trust</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="645 1299 1397 1356">East of England</td> <td data-bbox="1397 1299 1966 1356">Serco</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Region	Provider	East Midlands	Leicestershire & Rutland Probation Trust	East of England	Serco
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 has issued 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 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.

More information on this and on wider aspects of the NOMS CFO project can be found here:

[http://co-financing.org/about\\_main.php](http://co-financing.org/about_main.php)

24	NOMS CFO	This is a national analysis of all the NOMS CFO participants in England who started their intervention in custody; regional results are below.	5,250/2,045 This intervention began in custody in 2010; a large number of the offenders lost	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of	December 2013
	Delivered in custody				

	National Analysis		at this stage would not have been released from custody by the end of 2010, after which re-offending information is not currently available.	participating in a NOMS CFO programme where it started in custody, on re-offending.	
25	NOMS CFO Delivered in the community National Analysis	This is a national analysis of all the NOMS CFO participants in England who started their intervention in the community; regional results are below.	14,599/3,345 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 a community sentence, 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).	This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme delivered by providers while on community sentences experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending of between 4 and 8 percentage points.</b>	December 2013

26	<p>NOMS CFO East Midlands</p> <p>Provided by Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust</p>	<p>This programme was started in custody</p>	<p>451 / 220</p> <p>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.</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 Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust and started in custody in the Midlands, on re-offending.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>
27	<p>NOMS CFO East Midlands</p> <p>Provided by Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust</p>	<p>This programme was delivered during community sentences or after release from custody</p>	<p>982 / 371</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 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</p>	<p>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, experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending between 1 and 11 percentage points.</b></p>	<p>November 2013</p>

			(where patterns of re-offending behaviour are known to be very different).		
28	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 26 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
29	NOMS CFO East England Provided by Serco	This programme was delivered during community sentences or after release from custody	1,383 / 310 Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 27 in table).	This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by Serco while in the community in the East of England, experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending between 0<sup>1</sup> and 11 percentage points.</b>	November 2013

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



30	<p>NOMS CFO London</p> <p>Provided by London Probation Trust</p>	<p>This programme was started in custody</p>	<p>294 / 95</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in custody (number 26 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 London Probation Trust and started in custody in the London region, on re-offending.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>
31	<p>NOMS CFO London</p> <p>Provided by London Probation Trust</p>	<p>This programme was delivered during community sentences or after release from custody</p>	<p>3,287 / 475</p> <p>Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 27 in table).</p>	<p>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 <b>reduction in re-offending between 1 and 10 percentage points.</b></p>	<p>November 2013</p>
32	<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 26 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>

33	<p>NOMS CFO North East</p> <p>Provided by Pertemps People Development Group</p>	<p>This programme was delivered during community sentences or after release from custody</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 27 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>
34	<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 26 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>
35	<p>NOMS CFO North West excl. Merseyside</p> <p>Provided by Merseyside Probation Trust</p>	<p>This programme was delivered during community sentences or after release from custody</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 27 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 <b>a reduction in re-offending between 0<sup>2</sup> and 10 percentage</b></p>	<p>November 2013</p>

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

				<b>points.</b>	
<b>36</b>	NOMS CFO Merseyside Provided by Merseyside Probation Trust	This programme was delivered during community sentences or after release from custody	1,091 / 298 Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 27 in table).	This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by Merseyside Probation Trust while in the community, experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending between 3 and 14 percentage points.</b>	November 2013
<b>37</b>	NOMS CFO South East Provided by Serco	This programme was started in custody	230 / 95 Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in custody (number 26 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 South East, on re-offending.	November 2013
<b>38</b>	NOMS CFO South East Provided by Serco	This programme was delivered during community sentences or after release from custody	1,186 / 234 Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 27 in table).	This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by Serco while in the community, experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending between 4 and 16 percentage points.</b>	November 2013

39	<p>NOMS CFO South West (incl. Cornwall and Isles of Scilly) Provided by A4E</p>	<p>This programme was started in custody</p>	<p>1,060 / 355  Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in custody (number 26 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>
40	<p>NOMS CFO South West (incl. Cornwall and Isles of Scilly) Provided by A4E</p>	<p>This programme was delivered during community sentences or after release from custody</p>	<p>700 / 228  Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 27 in table).</p>	<p>This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by A4E while in the community, experienced <b>a reduction in re- offending between 7 and 19 percentage points.</b></p>	<p>November 2013</p>
41	<p>NOMS CFO West Midlands Provided by The Manchester College</p>	<p>This programme was started in custody</p>	<p>721 / 164  Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in custody (number 26 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 The Manchester College and started in custody in the West Midlands, on re- offending.</p>	<p>November 2013</p>

42	NOMS CFO West Midlands Provided by The Manchester College	This programme was delivered during community sentences or after release from custody	1,541 / 319 Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 27 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 <b>reduction in re-offending between 7 and 17 percentage points.</b>	November 2013
43	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 26 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
44	NOMS CFO Yorkshire and the Humber (including South Yorkshire) Provided by SOVA	This programme was delivered during community sentences or after release from custody	1,312 / 700 Please see explanation given for NOMS CFO East Midlands, where the programme was delivered in the community (number 27 in table).	This analysis indicates that individuals who participated in the NOMS CFO programme run by Sova while in the community, experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending between 0<sup>3</sup> and 8 percentage points.</b>	November 2013

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

45	Pre-School Learning Alliance (YOI Stoke Heath) 'Being Dad' and 'Family Days'	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.	66 / 30 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.	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.	November 2013
46	Riverside ECHG	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.	61 / 30 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.	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.	November 2013

47	Safe Ground Family Man programme (second 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 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.	333 / 83  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.	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.	November 2013
48	St Helens Integrated Offender Management (IOM)	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.	80 / 54  For unmatched cases, the relevant sentences were not found in our databases.	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.	November 2013

49	Blue Sky Short term, full-time employment contracts	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> .	321 / 72  Unmatched cases had dates of birth missing or the relevant sentence could not be found.	This analysis indicates that individuals who received short-term, full time employment with Blue Sky within 6 months of leaving custody experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending between 1 and 23 percentage points.</b>	October 2013
50	Brighton & Hove City Council Preventing Offender Accommodation Loss (POAL) Project	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 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.	88 / 30  This project targets offenders on remand, and it is likely many of those unmatched spent their entire custody on remand, or were on remand with no subsequent conviction. These persons cannot be easily identified in our underlying data.	This analysis indicates that individuals targeted by the POAL Project, who had been convicted and served a custodial sentence, experienced a <b>reduction in re-offending between 1 and 38 percentage points.</b>	October 2013



51	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
52	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 offenders who undertook the Sycamore Tree programme between 2005 and 2008 in five prisons.	411 / 192  Those unmatched were missing date of birth, had previously been convicted of sex offences or had not yet completed their sentence.	There is insufficient evidence at this stage to draw a conclusion about the impact of completing the Sycamore Tree programme run by the Prison Fellowship on re-offending.	October 2013
53	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

54	Shelter Housing advice / assessment sessions in HMP Leeds	<p>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.</p> <p>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; 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>	<p>197 / 99</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>The one year proven re-offending rate for people whom Shelter worked with at HMP Leeds was 79%; <b>this rate is higher than the matched control group by between 0.4 and 18 percentage points.</b> 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.</p>	<p>October 2013</p>
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55	HMP Swansea Community Chaplaincy Project	<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>
<p>Notes: Where the term community sentences has been used, it refers to analysis of individuals serving both Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders</p>					

## **Contact points for further information**

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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](http://www.justice.gov.uk/justice-data-lab)

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