



Ministry
of Justice

Justice Data Lab Statistics

October 2015

8 October 2015



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of Justice**

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Introduction

This report presents the latest findings from the Justice Data Lab, and summarises the requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab for the period 2nd April 2013 to 30th September 2015.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Update on the Justice Data Lab service

The Justice Data Lab team have now updated the re-offending data in the service. It is now possible for an organisation to submit information on the individuals it was working with up to September 2013, in addition to during the years 2002 to 2012.

Key Findings

The following activity has taken place this month:

- One request has been fully answered and is being published this month:

The request is for the charity Safe Ground, assessing the impact of the Family Man programme, which focuses on building family relationships for male prisoners. This is the fifth analysis of the programme, and includes individuals from the four previous Safe Ground requests that were published in October 2013, November 2013, March 2014 and December 2014. This analysis indicates an inconclusive result in the main one year proven re-offending rate.

New measures assessing both the severity of any re-offences as well as whether those re-offences resulted in a custodial sentence have been incorporated for the first time in this analysis. This report shows that the difference in the proportion of those who re-offend within the one year follow up period and committing a less severe re-offence is statistically significant: of those who re-offended from the treatment group, 23% committed a less severe first re-offence compared to 38% from the control group.

To date:

Between the launch of the Justice Data Lab service on the 2nd April 2013, and 30th September 2015 there were 164 requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab. Of these requests;

- 127 reports have been published previously. 1 report is being published this month.
- 19 requests could not be answered as the minimum criteria for a Justice Data Lab analysis had not been met.
- 3 requests were withdrawn by the submitting organisation previously.
- The remaining 15 requests will be processed in due course.

Next publication:

Please note there will be no reports in November and the next publication from the Justice Data Lab will be on 10th December 2015.

Definitions used in Justice Data Lab reports:

One year proven re-offending rate

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

Frequency of one year proven re-offending

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

Time to re-offending

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

Effect on the severity of re-offending

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

Measures of re-offending resulting in custody

These measures refer to re-offences committed during the one-year re-offending period that resulted in the individual receiving a custodial sentence. They look at the proportion of

offenders who received a custodial sentence for their first re-offence and the number of re-offences per individual resulting in a custodial sentence.

Table 1 – Summary of reports being published this month

Organisation and Programme	Summary of Programme	Effect on the one year proven re-offending rate	Effect on the frequency of re-offending and the time to first re-offence	Effect on the severity of re-offending and custody for re-offending
<p>1</p> <p>Safe Ground (October 2015), relationship-building intervention</p>	<p>Safe Ground is a charity that works 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. Family Man is a programme about family relationships, using drama and group work to develop offenders' relationship skills and to challenge attitudes, thinking and behaviour, focusing on trying to improve the relationships that these individuals have with their families. In enhancing participants' ability to think and communicate critically, the programme aspires to increase participation in education, training and employment, whilst contributing to the process of desistance from crime. This analysis relates to male prisoners who completed the Family Man programme between 2005 and 2013 in HMP Belmarsh, HMP Birmingham, HMP Bristol, HMP Highpoint, HMP Isis, HMP Kingston, HMP Leeds, HMP Parc and HMP Wandsworth, including individuals from the four previous Safe Ground requests published in October 2013, November 2013, March 2014 and December 2014.</p>	<p>This analysis looked at the impact of attending the Family Man programme on re-offending. The results are currently inconclusive, with the difference in the one year proven re-offending rate lying between a 12 percentage point reduction and a 1 percentage point increase for the treatment group compared to a matched control group.</p>	<p>The frequency of one year proven re-offending for 184 offenders attending the Family Man programme was 0.93 offences per individual, compared with 1.15 per individual in the matched control group. Statistical significance testing has shown that this difference in the frequency of re-offending is not statistically significant.</p> <p>The average time to first re-offence for 57 individuals who attended the programme, and who re-offended during the year following their release from custody, was 137 days for the treatment group, compared with 144 days for the control group.</p>	<p>For those offenders who attended the Family Man Programme and went on to re-offend within the one-year follow-up period, 12% committed a more serious first re-offence. This compares to 6% of individuals in the matched control group who re-offended. Testing has shown that this difference is not statistically significant. However, the difference in the proportion of re-offenders committing a less severe re-offence (23% in the treatment group compared to 38% in the control group) was significant.</p> <p>The differences in both the rates of re-offending for those individuals who committed their first re-offence in each tier and the frequencies of re-offences at each tier of severity were not significant.</p> <p>For those offenders who attended the Family Man Programme and went on to re-offend within the one-year follow-up period, 58% received a custodial sentence for their first re-offence. This compares to 48% of individuals in the matched control group who re-offended. Testing has shown that this difference is not significant.</p> <p>The difference in the frequency of re-offences receiving a custodial sentence was also not significant.</p>

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

Youth Interventions

[Roundabout](#)

[Warwickshire Youth Justice Service](#)

Restorative Justice

[Prison Fellowship - Sycamore Tree programme](#)

Relationship Building

Safe Ground – Family Man Programme – fifth request

[Leap](#)

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

[Time for Families - second request](#)

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

[Time for Families - first request](#)

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

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

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

Problem Solving

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

Mentoring

[Women's Centres throughout England](#)

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

[Lancashire Women's Centres](#)

[The Footprints Project](#)

[West Yorkshire Community Chaplaincy Project](#)

[Foundation](#)

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

[St. Helens Integrated Offender Management](#)

[HMP Swansea Community Chaplaincy Project](#)

Health and Wellbeing

[The Prison Phoenix Trust](#)

Employment

[HMP Kirklevington Grange](#)

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

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

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

[Working Chance](#)

[Everyday Skills](#)

[A4e First Steps Programme](#)

[HMP Downview D Wing Resettlement Unit](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Blue Sky](#)

Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arts

[Only Connect](#)

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

Accommodation

[Langley House Trust](#)

[Adelaide House Approved Premise](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reviews of the Justice Data Lab service

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

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

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

Contact Points

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

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