



Ministry
of Justice

Justice Data Lab Statistics

February 2017

9 February 2017



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Introduction

This report presents the latest findings from the Justice Data Lab, and summarises the requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab for the period 2 April 2013 to 31 January 2017. 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

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 comparison group of individuals with very similar characteristics. As a standard output, the Justice Data Lab supplies aggregate one year proven re-offending rates, frequency of reoffending and number of days to the first re-offence for the group of offenders the organisation has worked with, and those of the matched comparison group of similar offenders.

The re-offending outcomes for the organisation's group and the matched comparison 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 gov.uk to promote transparency and ensure that findings produced through this service can be used by others to improve the rehabilitation of offenders.

Key Findings

The following activity has taken place this month:

- Two requests have been fully answered and are being published this month. The requests are for:
 - The **Making Connections** mentoring programme, which is offered to all women approaching release into the community from HMP Send. Its aim is to improve prisoners' confidence and capability to access support, to adapt to life outside the prison, and to reduce reoffending. The results show that those who took part in the intervention were less likely to re-offend than those who did not, and that they committed fewer re-offences. For those on the programme who did re-offend, their first re-offence was committed more quickly than those who did not receive the intervention; and
 - The **City & Guilds** prison education programme, which works with over 120 prisons across England and Wales to provide offenders with the knowledge and skills they need to secure employment and realise their potential. The overall results show that those who took part in the intervention were less likely to re-offend than those who did not, and that they committed fewer re-offences. For those on the programme who did re-offend, their first re-offence was committed after a longer period of time than those who did not receive the intervention.

To date:

Between the launch of the Justice Data Lab service on 2 April 2013 and 31 January 2017, there were 184 requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab. Of these requests:

- 2 requests are being published this month.
- 140 requests have been published previously.
- 21 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 18 requests will be processed in due course.

Next publication:

The next publication from the Justice Data Lab will be on 9th March 2017.

Definitions used in Justice Data Lab reports:

One-year proven re-offending rate

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

Frequency of one-year proven re-offending

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

Time to first re-offence within a year

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

Effect on the severity of re-offending¹

The Ministry of Justice and the Home Office have developed a severity classification system to identify three tiers of offences, with tier 1 offences being the most serious and tier 3 offences being the least serious. These measures look at the severity of re-offences committed during the one-year re-offending period and compare whether the first re-offence was more or less severe than the original offence. The latest classification for tier 1 and 2 offences can be found in Annex A of the 'Measurements and definitions' document, which accompanies proven re-offending quarterly statistics – please see the following link: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/472535/proven-reoffending-definitions-measurement-Oct15.pdf

Measures of re-offending resulting in custody¹

These measures refer to re-offences committed during the one-year re-offending period that resulted in the individual receiving a custodial sentence. They look at the proportion of offenders who received a custodial sentence for their first re-offence and the number of re-offences per individual resulting in a custodial sentence

¹ These measures will only be included if the categories contain sufficient numbers of individuals.

Summary of the reports being published this month:

Organisation and programme	Summary of programme	Effect of the programme on...		
		One year proven re-offending rate	Frequency of one year proven re-offending and time to first re-offence	Severity of re-offending and re-offences resulting in custody
Making Connections – HMP Send	<p>The Making Connections mentoring programme is offered to all women approaching release into the community from HMP Send. Its aim is to improve prisoners' confidence and capability to access support, to adapt to life outside the prison, and to reduce reoffending.</p> <p>This is achieved by positive encouragement, developing problem solving capability, signposting and connection to internal and external support, and to help build confidence that will positively impact their life and their future. This service is provided for up to six months pre-release from HMP Send.</p>	<p>The one-year proven re-offending rate for 83 offenders who received the intervention was 16% compared with 28% for a matched comparison group of similar offenders from England and Wales. This difference is statistically significant.</p> <p>The impact on the one-year proven re-offending rate is a decrease of between 4 and 20 percentage points.</p>	<p>The frequency of one-year proven re-offending for 83 offenders who received the intervention was 0.3 offences per individual, compared with 1.1 offences per individual in the matched comparison group. This difference is statistically significant.</p> <p>The impact on the one-year proven re-offending frequency is a decrease of between 0.5 and 1 offence per person.</p> <p>-</p> <p>The average time to first re-offence for 13 offenders who received the intervention, and who re-offended within a one-year period, was 75 days, compared with 143 days for those who re-offended in the matched comparison group. This difference is statistically significant.</p> <p>The impact on the average time to first re-offence is a decrease of between 21 and 115 days.</p>	<p>There was not a sufficient number of re-offenders in this analysis to assess the impact of the Making Connections programme on the severity of re-offending or on re-offences resulting in custody.</p>

Organisation and programme	Summary of programme	Effect of the programme on...		
		One year proven re-offending rate	Frequency of one year proven re-offending and time to first re-offence	Severity of re-offending and re-offences resulting in custody
City & Guilds	<p>City & Guilds work with over 120 prisons across England and Wales and supports around 50,000 learners a year to provide the knowledge and skills they need to secure employment and realise their potential. Their qualifications span 26 industries including: Construction, Automotive, Creative, Cleaning, ICT, Hospitality, Maths & English and Retail.</p> <p>Intervention primarily takes place within the prison environment and to a lesser extent in the community. This analysis focused on interventions delivered in prison only.</p>	<p>The one-year proven re-offending rate for 8,513 offenders who registered for a City & Guilds course was 40% compared with 42% for a matched comparison group of similar offenders from England and Wales. This difference is statistically significant.</p> <p>The impact on the one-year proven re-offending rate is a decrease of between 2 and 4 percentage points.</p>	<p>The frequency of one-year proven re-offending for 8,513 offenders who registered for a City & Guilds course was 1.6 offences per individual, compared with 1.7 offences per individual in the matched comparison group. This difference is statistically significant.</p> <p>The impact on the one-year proven re-offending frequency is a decrease of between 0.1 and 0.2 offences per person.</p> <p>-</p> <p>The average time to first re-offence for 3,366 offenders who registered for a City & Guilds course, and who re-offended within a one-year period, was 129 days, compared with 122 days for those who re-offended in the matched comparison group. This difference is statistically significant.</p> <p>The impact on the average time to first re-offence is an increase of between 4 and 11 days.</p>	<p>For the 3,347 offenders who registered for a City & Guilds course, and who re-offended within a one-year period (and had available re-offence severity information) 12% committed Tier 2 first re-offences, compared with 11% of the comparison group, and 87% of the treatment group committed Tier 3 first re-offences, compared with 88% of the comparison group.</p> <p>There were 0.02 Tier 1 re-offences committed per person in the treatment group compared with 0.03 in the comparison group. All these differences are statistically significant.</p> <p>All other differences in the severity of re-offences between the treatment and comparison group were not statistically significant.</p> <p>There were no statistically significant differences between the treatment and comparison groups in the rate or frequency of custodial sentencing for people who re-offended within a one-year period.</p>

Annex: Links to the Justice Data Lab individual reports published to date.

Requests are organised by intervention type, then by most recent publication.

Multi-purpose Interventions

[Switchback rehabilitation programme](#)

[Norfolk and Suffolk's 180° scheme](#)

[Nottingham Women's Centre](#)

Youth Interventions

[GOALS UK](#)

[Roundabout](#)

[Warwickshire Youth Justice Service](#)

Restorative Justice

[Prison Fellowship - Sycamore Tree programme](#)

Relationship Building

[Safe Ground – Fathers Inside Programme](#)

[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

[Making Connections](#)

[Caritas Care](#)

[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](#)

Substance Misuse

[Brighton Oasis Project – Drug Rehabilitation Requirement programme](#)

[DISC - Leeds Drug Intervention Programme/Integrated Offender Management programme \(Leeds DIP/IOM project\)](#)

[Phoenix Futures](#)

Employment

[The Clink Restaurant Training Programme](#)

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme - Delivery between March 2011 and December 2012 \(National Analysis\) - combines JDL and bespoke analyses](#)

[Working Chance – second request](#)

[HMP Kirklevington Grange](#)

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

[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 during community sentences](#)

[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

City & Guilds

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 - second request (conditional discharges and fines)

Langley House Trust - first request

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](#)

Female-only interventions (all included in categories above)

[Brighton Oasis Project – Drug Rehabilitation Requirement programme](#)

[Working Chance – second request](#)

[Nottingham Women's Centre](#)

[Women's Centres throughout England](#)

[Lancashire Women's Centres](#)

[Working Chance](#)

[Adelaide House Approved Premise](#)

[HMP Downview D Wing Resettlement Unit](#)

Bespoke Comparisons

[NOMS CFO Employment Programme \(3rd request\)](#)

[Prisoners Education Trust \(2nd request\)](#)

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.

Methodology Papers

[Justice Data Lab Methodology Paper](#) shows the methodology agreed for the Data Lab when it was launched in 2013.

[Incorporating Offender Assessment data to the Justice Data Lab process – Methodology](#) explains the method for incorporating Offender Assessment System (OASys) data, to control for specific issues an offender needs help with (e.g. accommodation, relationships, drug/alcohol misuse, mental health).

[Methodology review response](#) – a response to a peer review consultation on Justice Data Lab methodology

Contact Points

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Tel: 020 3334 3555

Other enquiries about the analysis should be directed to:

Sarah French
Justice Data Lab Team

Justice Statistical Analytical Services
Ministry of Justice
7th Floor
102 Petty France
London
SW1H 9AJ
Tel: 07967 592428
E-mail: justice.datalab@justice.gsi.gov.uk

General enquiries about the statistical work of the Ministry of Justice can be e-mailed to: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk
General information about the official statistics system of the United Kingdom is available from www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/about-the-authority/uk-statistical-system

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