

Justice Data Lab Statistics July 2016

14 July 2016



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Introduction

This report presents the latest findings from the Justice Data Lab, and summarises the requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab for the period 2 April 2013 to 30 June 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key Findings

The following activity has taken place this month:

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

The request is for the organisation Langley House Trust, a Housing Association and charity who provide an accommodation and floating support service to offenders in the community in 20 Local Authority areas across England and Wales. This analysis follows on from a previous analysis of data provided by Langley House first published in December 2014¹ and focuses on those who received the service after getting a fine or conditional discharge. The results indicate an inconclusive impact on the main one year proven re-offending rate.

To date:

Between the launch of the Justice Data Lab service on 2 April 2013 and 30 June 2016, there were 176 requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab. Of these requests;

- 134 reports have been published previously. 1 report is being published this month.
- 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 17 requests will be processed in due course.

Next publication:

The next publication from the Justice Data Lab will be on 11 August 2016.

¹ Justice data lab pilot statistics: December 2014 - Publications - GOV.UK

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-offending²

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 custody²

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

² These measures will only be included if the categories contain sufficient numbers of individuals.

Summary of the report being published this month

	Organisation and Programme (Publication date)	Summary of Programme	Effect on the one year proven re-offending rate	Effect on the frequency of one year proven re-offending	Effect on the time to re- offending
1	Langley House Trust – second request (conditional discharges and fines) (July 2016)	Langley House Trust is a charity and Housing Association who provide an accommodation and floating support service to offenders in the community in 20 Local Authority Areas across England and Wales. The service provided depends on the individual needs of the offender but, besides accommodation, includes support with training and education, substance misuse issues, mild/moderate learning disabilities, mental health and personality disorders, health and wellbeing, building positive relationships and one to one key working to enable independence (such as tenancy maintenance and budgeting). This analysis focuses on those who received the service after getting a fine or conditional discharge, following on from previous analysis of data provided by Langley House published in December 2014 ³ .	The one year proven re- offending rate for 31 offenders who received the service after getting a conditional discharge or fine was 35%, compared with 46% for a matched control group of similar offenders from England and Wales. This difference is not statistically significant.	The frequency of one year proven re-offending for 31 offenders who received the support service provided by Langley House after getting a conditional discharge or fine was 1.32 offences per individual compared to 1.57 offences per individual in the matched control group. This difference is not statistically significant.	The average time to the first re- offence for 11 offenders who received the support service provided by Langley House after getting a conditional discharge or fine and re-offended within a year was 182 days compared to 155 days for the 68,165 who re- offended from the matched control group. Statistical significance testing has shown that this difference is not significant.

Measures regarding the severity of re-offending and of re-offences resulting in custody have not been included due to low numbers.

³ This previous publication can be found at Justice data lab pilot statistics: December 2014 - Publications - GOV.UK

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

Youth Interventions

GOALS UK

Roundabout

Warwickshire Youth Justice Service

Restorative Justice

Prison Fellowship - Sycamore Tree programme

Relationship Building

Safe Ground – Family Man Programme – fifth request

Leap

Safe Ground - Family Man programme - fourth request

Time for Families - second request

Safe Ground - Family Man programme - third request

Time for Families - first request

Pre-school Learning Alliance 'Being Dad' programme and Family Days activities

Safe Ground - Family Man programme - second request

Safe Ground - Family Man programme - first request

Problem Solving

Community Justice Court (CJC) at Plymouth Magistrates' Court

Mentoring

Women's Centres throughout England

Inside Out (Wormwood Scrubs Community Chaplaincy)

Lancashire Women's Centres

The Footprints Project

West Yorkshire Community Chaplaincy Project

Foundation

The Prince's Trust "Through-the-Gate" Mentoring Pilot

St. Helens Integrated Offender Management

HMP Swansea Community Chaplaincy Project

Health and Wellbeing

The Prison Phoenix Trust

Substance Misuse

Brighton Oasis Project – Drug Rehabilitation Requirement programme

<u>DISC - Leeds Drug Intervention Programme/Integrated Offender Management programme</u> (Leeds DIP/IOM project)

Phoenix Futures

Employment

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

<u>Prisoners Education Trust - second request - combines JDL comparisons and bespoke comparisons</u>

Prisoners Education Trust - Analysis of all grant types - first request

Prisoners Education Trust - Grants for Open University courses - first request

<u>Prisoners Education Trust (PET) - Grants for accredited courses funded by PET through</u> 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

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

<u>Home Group Short Term Accommodation (STA) service - Home Detention Curfew Order</u> following release from custody

Home Group Support Only service - Delivered whilst on community sentences

Home Group Support Only service - Delivered after prison sentences

<u>Home Group Support Only service - Overall - Delivered whilst on community sentences or</u> 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

<u>"Justice Data Lab: The pilot year"</u> shares learning from our experience of running the pilot in its first year, published in March 2014.

<u>"Justice Data Lab: Pilot summary"</u> presents aggregated results from all reports analysed during the two-year pilot period

<u>"Justice Data Lab: Feedback report"</u> shows opinions on the Justice Data Lab gathered from organisations that used the service during the pilot.

Methodology Papers

<u>Justice Data Lab Methodology Paper</u> shows the methodology agreed for the Data Lab when it was launched in 2013.

<u>Incorporating Offender Assessment data to the Justice Data Lab process – Methodology</u> 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).

<u>Methodology review response</u> – a response to a peer review consultation on Justice Data Lab methodology

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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