



Ministry
of Justice

Justice Data Lab Statistics

January 2016

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Ministry 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 2 April 2013 to 31 December 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.

Key Findings

The following activity has taken place this month:

- This month we are publishing a methodology report based on an original analysis published in December 2014 for the Langley House Trust, to investigate the incorporation of Offender Assessment data (OASys) into the JDL process as a test case and the potential impact on results.
- Following agreement with Langley House Trust we have re-run a previous analysis, incorporating OASys data. Langley House provide accommodation support for offenders and there has been a good deal of interest in those identified as having accommodation needs as part of their OASys assessment.
- The one year re-offending rates are broadly similar and consistent with the original result, with minor differences most likely due to small changes in the matched treatment groups. The original shows a statistically significant reduction in the one-year proven re-offending rate of between 2 and 14 percentage points. The OASys based models; **Basic** (additional controls for accommodation needs only), **Intermediate** (additional controls for accommodation and substance misuse needs) and **Complex** (additional controls for accommodation, substance misuse and mental health needs) also give statistically significant reductions in the one-year proven re-offending rate.

To date:

Between the launch of the Justice Data Lab service on 2 April 2013 and 31 December 2015, there were 170 requests for re-offending information through the Justice Data Lab. Of these requests;

- 129 reports have been published previously.
- 20 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 11 February 2016.

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/368435/proven-reoffending-definitions-measurement-oct13.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.

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 one-year proven re-offending	Effect on the time to first re-offence within a year
<p>1</p> <p>Langley House Trust (January 2016), experimental statistics incorporating OASys data</p>	<p>Langley House Trust is a national charity that provides accommodation based and floating support to male and female offenders, as well as a Housing Association. Langley House Trust works with offenders in the community (including those who are subject to statutory intervention and those who are not) and work in close partnership with local agencies to deliver end to end and holistic support covering the NOMS seven pathways to reducing re-offending.</p> <p>Following agreement with Langley House Trust we have re-run a previous analysis, incorporating OASys data. This analysis relates to offenders who received the support service run by Langley House Trust following release from custody or whilst on community sentences between 2002 and 2011.</p> <p>This analysis had three models with OASys variables, Basic, Intermediate and Complex, which build upon each other with additional OASys variables. The original request and the Basic model were also split between those with prison sentences and those on probation.</p>	<p>The original analysis published in December 2014 shows that individuals who received the support service provided by Langley House Trust experienced a reduction in re-offending between 2 and 14 percentage points.</p> <p>When the analysis was repeated with similar individuals for the OASys models the Basic and Complex models show a similar reduction in re-offending between 2 and 14 percentage points.</p> <p>The Intermediate model shows a reduction in re-offending between 3 and 14 percentage points.</p> <p>The prison models also indicate a statistically significant reduction in re-offending.</p> <p>For the Probation models the analysis is inconclusive.</p>	<p>In the original analysis the frequency of one-year proven re-offending for the individuals who received the support service provided by Langley House Trust was 0.95 offences per individual, compared with 1.15 per individual in the matched control group from England and Wales. Testing showed that this difference in the frequency of re-offending was not statistically significant.</p> <p>When the analysis was repeated for the 3 OASys models the frequency of re-offending shows similar results in all models compared to the original model, with only minor differences in results. The results are not statistically significant</p> <p>In the prison models statistical significance testing has shown that the difference in the frequency of re-offending is statistically significant.</p> <p>For the Probation models the results are not statistically significant</p>	<p>In the original analysis the average time to first re-offence for 61 individuals who received the support service provided by Langley House Trust, and who re-offended during the one-year follow-up period, was 175 days for the treatment group, compared with 174 days for the control group from England and Wales. Testing showed that this difference in the time to first re-offence was not statistically significant.</p> <p>When the analysis was repeated for the 3 OASys models the average time to first re-offence for 61 individuals who re-offended during the one-year follow-up period, was 175 days for the each treatment group compared with 176 and 177 days for the different control groups. Testing has shown that this difference is not statistically significant, which is consistent with the original results.</p> <p>For the prison and probation models although the number of individuals and days were different to the numbers mentioned above, the overall results are not statistically 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

[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](#)

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.

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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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