



Justice Data Lab statistics quarterly, England and Wales, July 2017

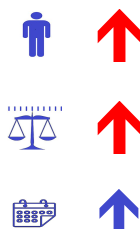
Main points

JDL analyses for four organisations are being published this quarter:

For any 100 typical people who received each intervention:

The Bail Accommodation and Support Service's housing support:

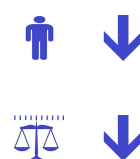
**52 people
committed 213
proven re-offences.
On average it took
115 days to
reoffend.**



The overall results show that those who received the accommodation support were more likely to re-offend and had a higher frequency of re-offences than those who did not. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which the programme affects the average time to first re-offence for people who re-offend during a one-year period.

HMP Kirklevington Grange's resettlement programme:

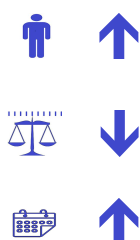
**8 people committed
11 proven re-
offences.**



The overall results show that more people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which the programme affects a person's re-offending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

The Leeds Integrated Offender Management programme:

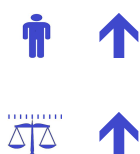
**60 people
committed 197
proven re-offences.
On average it took
142 days to
reoffend.**



The overall results show that more people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which the programme affects a person's re-offending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

London Probation Trust's peer mentoring programme:

**44 people
committed 95
proven re-offences.**



The overall results show that more people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which the programme affects a person's re-offending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

● ● Significant results ● Non-significant result

Rate of re-offending Frequency of re-offending Time to first re-offence

This release 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 2017. For full and detailed commentary, please refer to the individual reports and the accompanying general annex to the Justice Data Lab statistics available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/justice-data-lab-quarterly-statistics-july-2017>

We are changing how our quarterly bulletins look, and would welcome any feedback to commentary.champions@justice.gsi.gov.uk

For other feedback related to the content of this publication, please let us know at justice.datalab@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Things you need to know

These analyses measure proven re-offences in a one year follow-up period for a 'treatment group' who took part in each programme and for a much larger 'comparison group' of similar offenders who did not take part. These measurements were used to estimate the impact that the programmes would be expected to have on the re-offending behaviour of any people who are similar to those in the analysis.

The people who were eligible to be included in each analysis are from a set of records submitted to the Justice Data Lab by each organisation. As not all records were analysed as part of the 'treatment group', the programmes may have a different impact on the people who were not analysed.

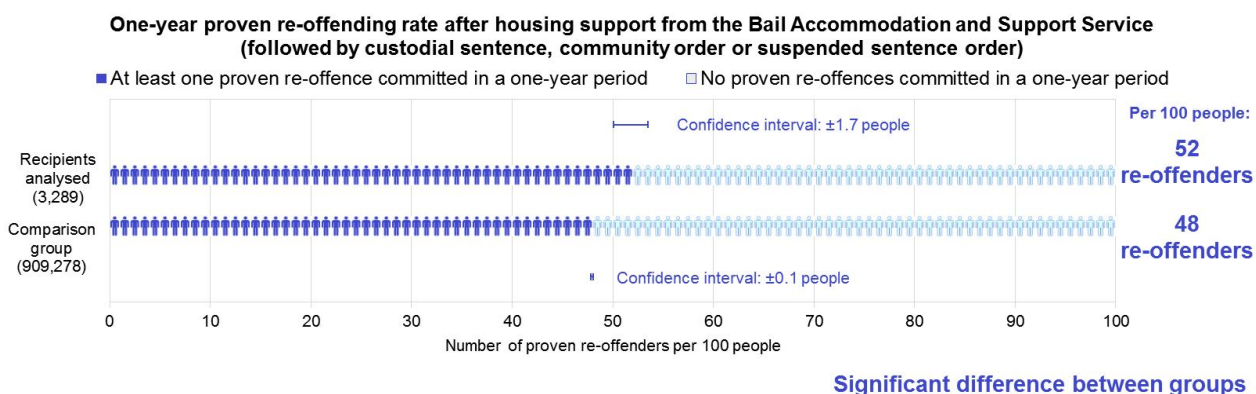
1. The Bail Accommodation and Support Service's housing support

The overall results show that those who received accommodation support from the Bail Accommodation and Support Service (BASS) were more likely to reoffend *after* their sentence than those who did not, and that they committed more re-offences. The results also show that people who received housing support while on HDC re-offended more quickly than people who did not.

BASS provides short-term housing support to people who are eligible for bail or HDC but who do not have suitable accommodation. The 6,776 people who could be included in the bail and HDC analyses were from a group of 10,220 people submitted for analysis.

All the people in the main analysis received a custodial sentence, community order or suspended sentence order. Additional analyses were also conducted for people who received a conditional discharge or fine after bail, and for people who were released from prison on Home Detention Curfew Orders. The effects of this accommodation support may be different for people who were acquitted.

Figure 1: Proven one-year re-offending rate after support from the Bail Accommodation and Support Service (BASS)



Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical people in the **treatment** group:

👤 **52** people committed a proven re-offence
↑ within a one-year period (a rate of 52%), **4** people more than in the comparison group.

⚖️ **213** proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 2.1 offences per person), **21** fewer than the comparison group.

📅 **115** days was the average time before a Re-offender committed their first proven re-offence, **2 days later** than in the comparison group.

For any **100** typical people in the **comparison** group:




48 people committed a proven re-offence within a one-year period (a rate of 48%).

193 proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.9 offences per person).

113 days was the average time before a re-offender committed their first proven re-offence.

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

For any **100** typical people who receive the intervention, compared with any **100** similar people who do not receive it:

-  The number of people who commit a proven re-offence during one year after release could be **higher by between 2 and 6 people**. This is a **statistically significant result**.
-  The number of proven re-offences committed during the year could be **higher by between 8 and 33 offences**. This is a **statistically significant result**.
-  On average, the time before a re-offender committed their first proven re-offence could be **shorter by as many as 3 days, or longer by as many as 7 days**. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

Please note totals may not appear to equal the sum of the component parts due to rounding.

What you can say about the one-year re-offending rate:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that before the commencement of the Offender Rehabilitation Act (2014), for every 100 recipients, BASS housing support prior to a custodial or probationary sentence may increase the number of proven re-offenders during a one-year period by between 2 and 6 people."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending rate:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that receiving BASS housing support prior to a custodial or probationary sentence increases the number of re-offenders by 8%."

What you can say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 recipients, BASS housing support prior to a custodial or probationary sentence may increase the number of proven re-offences during a one-year period by between 8 and 33 offences."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that receiving BASS housing support prior to a custodial or probationary sentence increases the frequency of re-offending by 10%."

What you can say about the time to first re-offence:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for recipients who re-offend during a one-year period, BASS housing support prior to a custodial or probationary sentence may shorten the average time to first proven re-offence by up to 3 days, or lengthen it by up to 7 days."

What you cannot say about the time to first re-offence:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that receiving BASS housing support prior to a custodial or probationary sentence increases/decreases/has no effect on the average time to first re-offence among its recipients."

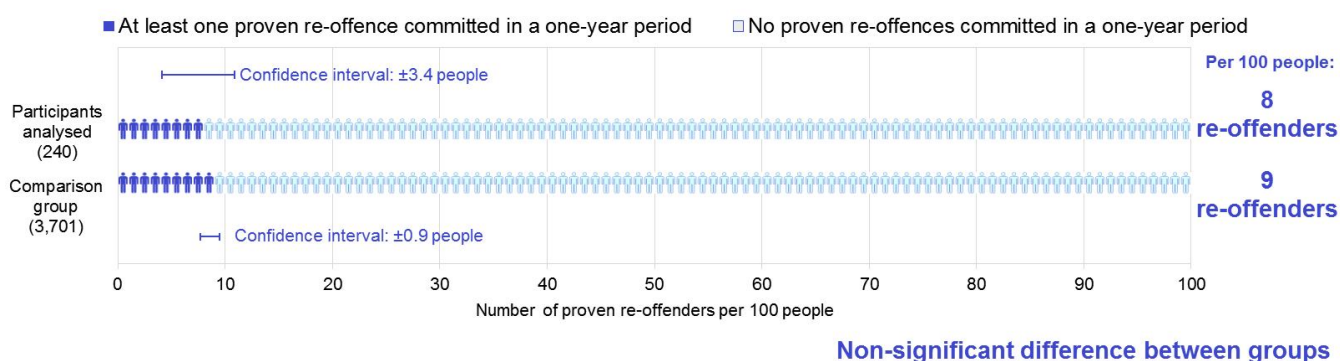
2. HMP Kirklevington Grange's resettlement programme

The overall results show that more people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which Kirklevington Grange's resettlement programme affects a person's re-offending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

HMP Kirklevington Grange is an adult male resettlement prison for offenders who are approaching the end of long sentences. The prison's resettlement strategy helps individuals to progress to employment, education or training during a period of Release On Temporary Licence (ROTL).

The analysis of the resettlement programme measured proven re-offences in a one year period for a 'treatment group' of 240 offenders from a group of 313 records submitted to the Justice Data Lab. The 'comparison group' consisted of similar offenders from other open prisons in England and Wales.

Figure 2: One year proven re-offending rate after participation in HMP Kirklevington Grange's resettlement programme



Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For **100** typical people in the **treatment** group:

8 people committed a proven re-offence within a one-year period (a rate of 8%), **1 person fewer** than in the comparison group

11 proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.1 offences per person), **4 offences fewer** than in the comparison group

Time to first re-offence has not been included as a headline result due to low numbers of re-offenders, which could potentially provide misleading results.



For **100** typical people in the **comparison** group:

9 people committed a proven re-offence within a one-year period (a rate of 9%)

15 proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.2 offences per person)

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

For any **100** typical people who receive the intervention, compared with any **100** similar people who do not receive it:

-  The number of people who commit a proven re-offence during one year after release could be **lower by as many as 5 people, or higher by as many as 2 people.**
-  The number of proven re-offences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 10 offences, or higher by as many as 2 offences.**

More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the directions of these differences.

Please note: totals may not appear to equal the sum of the component parts, due to rounding.

What you can say about the one-year re-offending rate:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 offenders, Kirklevington Grange's resettlement programme may decrease the number of proven re-offenders during a one-year period by as many as 5 people, or may increase it by as many as 2 people."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending rate:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that Kirklevington Grange's resettlement strategy increases/decreases/has no effect on the one-year proven re-offending rate of its participants."

What you can say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 offenders, Kirklevington Grange's resettlement strategy may decrease the number of proven re-offences during a one-year period by as many as 10 offences, or may increase it by as many as 2 offences."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that Kirklevington Grange's resettlement strategy increases/decreases/has no effect on the frequency of re-offending."

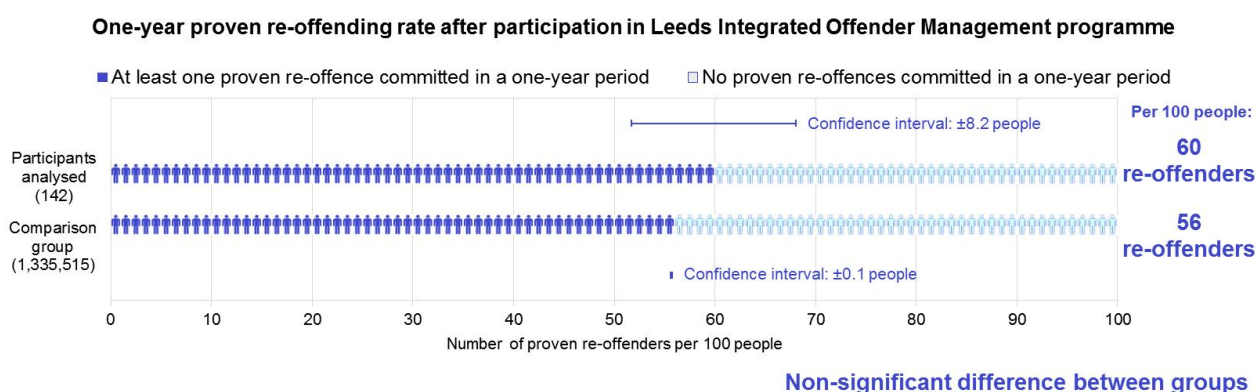
3. The Leeds Integrated Offender Management programme

The overall results show that more people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which the Leeds Integrated Offender Management (IOM) programme affects a person's re-offending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

The Leeds IOM programme is a multi-agency intervention that targets prolific and priority offenders. It aims to monitor and restrict behaviour linked to offending, and to provide support to address the issues that lead to this behaviour. It takes place both in prison and in the community.

The analysis of the IOM programme measured proven re-offences in a one year period for a 'treatment group' of 142 offenders from a group of 203 records submitted to the Justice Data Lab.

Figure 3: Proven one-year re-offending rate after participation in the Leeds Integrated Offender Management programme



Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical people in the **treatment** group:

👤 **60** people committed a proven re-offence
↑ within a one-year period (a rate of 60%), **4** people more than in the comparison group.

⚖️ **197** proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of slightly under 2.0 offences per person), **8 fewer than** the comparison group.

📅 **142** days was the average time before a Re-offender committed their first proven re-offence, **12 days later** than in the comparison group.

For any **100** typical people in the **comparison** group:




56 people committed a proven re-offence within a one-year period (a rate of 56%).

205 proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of slightly over 2.0 offences per person).

130 days was the average time before a re-offender committed their first proven re-offence.

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

For any **100** typical people who receive the intervention, compared with any **100** similar people who do not receive it:

-  The number of people who commit a proven re-offence during one year after release could be **lower by as many as 4 people, or higher by as many as 12 people**. It is estimated that a treatment group of 1,797 people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.
-  The number of proven re-offences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 55 offences, or higher by as many as 40 offences**. Similarly, more people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.
-  On average, the time before a re-offender committed their first proven re-offence could be **shorter by as many as 9 days, or longer by as many as 32 days**. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

Please note totals may not appear to equal the sum of the component parts due to rounding.

What you can say about the one-year re-offending rate:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, the Leeds IOM programme may decrease the number of proven re-offenders during a one-year period by up to 4 people, or may increase it by up to 12 people."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending rate:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the Leeds IOM programme increases/decreases/has no effect on the one-year proven re-offending rate of its participants."

What you can say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, the Leeds IOM programme may decrease the number of proven re-offences during a one-year period by up to 55 offences, or may increase it by up to 40 offences."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the Leeds IOM programme increases/decreases/has no effect on the one-year proven re-offending frequency of its participants."

What you can say about the time to first re-offence:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for participants who re-offend during a one-year period, the Leeds IOM programme may decrease the average time to first proven re-offence by up to 9 days, or may increase it by up to 32 days."

What you cannot say about the time to first re-offence:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the Leeds IOM programme increases/decreases/has no effect on the average time to first re-offence among its participants."

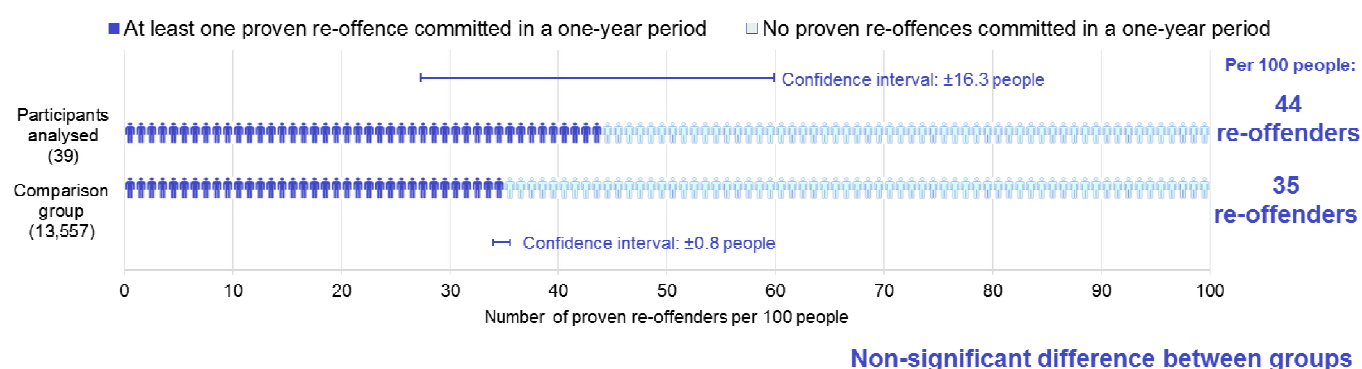
4. London Probation Trust's peer mentoring programme

The overall results show that more people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which London Probation Trust's peer mentoring affects a person's re-offending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

The London Probation Trust (LPT) provides peer mentoring to offenders in Hackney, Croydon, Lewisham and Greenwich, offering practical support to allow them to reintegrate with the community.

The analysis of the peer mentoring programme measured proven re-offences in a one year period for a 'treatment group' of 39 offenders from a group of 77 records submitted to the Justice Data Lab.

Figure 4: One year proven re-offending rate after participation in London Probation Trust's peer mentoring programme



Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical people in the **treatment** group: For any **100** typical people in the **comparison** group:

↑ **44** people committed a proven re-offence within a one-year period (a rate of 44%), **9 people more** than in the comparison group

↑ **35** people committed a proven re-offence within a one-year period (a rate of 35%)


⚖️ **95** proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.9 offences per person), **8 offences more** than in the comparison group


⚖️ **87** proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.9 offences per person)

📅 Time to first re-offence has not been included as a headline result due to low numbers of re-offenders, which could potentially provide misleading results.

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

For any **100** typical people who receive bail accommodation support prior to a custodial or probationary sentence, compared with any **100** similar people who do not receive support:

 The number of people who commit a proven re-offence during one year after release could be **lower by as many as 7 people, or higher by as many as 25 people.**

 The number of proven re-offences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 49 offences, or higher by as many as 64 offences.**

More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the directions of these differences. It is estimated that a treatment group of 428 people would be needed to determine the effect on the one year proven re-offending rate.

Please note totals may not appear to equal the sum of the component parts due to rounding.

What you can say about the one-year re-offending rate:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 offenders, the London Probation Trust peer mentoring programme may decrease the number of proven re-offenders during a one-year period by as many as 7 people, or may increase it by as many as 25 people."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending rate:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the London Probation Trust peer mentoring programme increases/decreases/has no effect on the one-year proven re-offending rate of its participants."

What you can say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 offenders, the London Probation Trust peer mentoring programme may decrease the number of proven re-offences during a one-year period by as many as 49 offences, or may increase it by as many as 64 offences."

What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the London Probation Trust peer mentoring programme increases/decreases/has no effect on the frequency of re-offending."

Further information

Accompanying files

As well as this bulletin, the following products are published as part of this release:

- A PDF report for each analysis, covering in more detail the process and results.
- An Excel annex for each analysis, looking at the characteristics of the treatment and comparisons groups, standardised differences demonstrating the quality of the match between both groups, and information on the criminogenic needs and issues of the treatment group, where available.
- A general annex providing further information on the purpose of the Justice Data Lab, how to interpret the analysis, descriptions of the measures analysed and background on proven re-offending.
- An Excel summary that details all JDL analyses to date.
- A JDL interactive map, enabling access to all analyses both nationally and by region in which the intervention was focused.

Contact

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URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/justice-data-lab-pilot-statistics>

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