



This analysis looked at the re-offending behaviour of 240 men from the resettlement programme at HMP Kirklevington Grange. 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.

HMP Kirklevington Grange is an adult male resettlement prison, situated in North East England. Offenders who transfer to the prison are approaching the end of long sentences. Kirklevington Grange's resettlement strategy utilises extensive use of Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL), with the aim that individuals to progress to ROTL-based employment, education or training.

This analysis of Kirklevington Grange's resettlement programme measured proven re-offences in a one year period for a 'treatment group' of 240 offenders who received support from the prison, and a much larger 'comparison group' of similar offenders from other open prisons in England and Wales. These measurements were used to estimate the impact that Kirklevington Grange's resettlement programme would be expected to have on the re-offending behaviour of any people who are similar to those in the analysis.

The 240 people who were eligible to be included in the main analysis were from a group of 313 records submitted to the Justice Data Lab. The effects of the programme on those who were not analysed may be different to the effects on those who were.

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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

↑ **8** of the 100 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 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 any **100** typical people in the
comparison group:


9 of the 100 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 took part in the Kirklevington Grange resettlement strategy, 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.

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, the Kirklevington Grange 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."

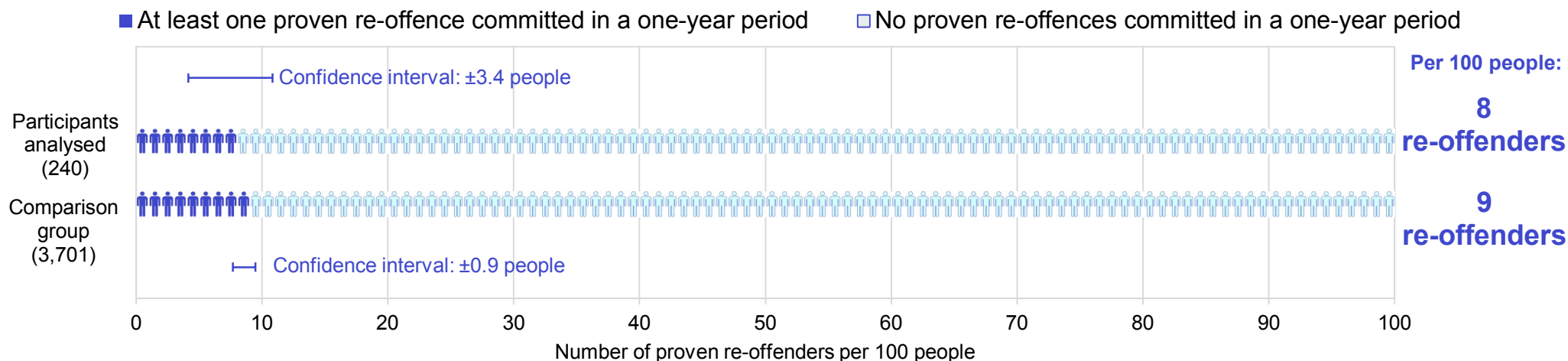
What you cannot say about the one-year re-offending frequency:

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

Contents

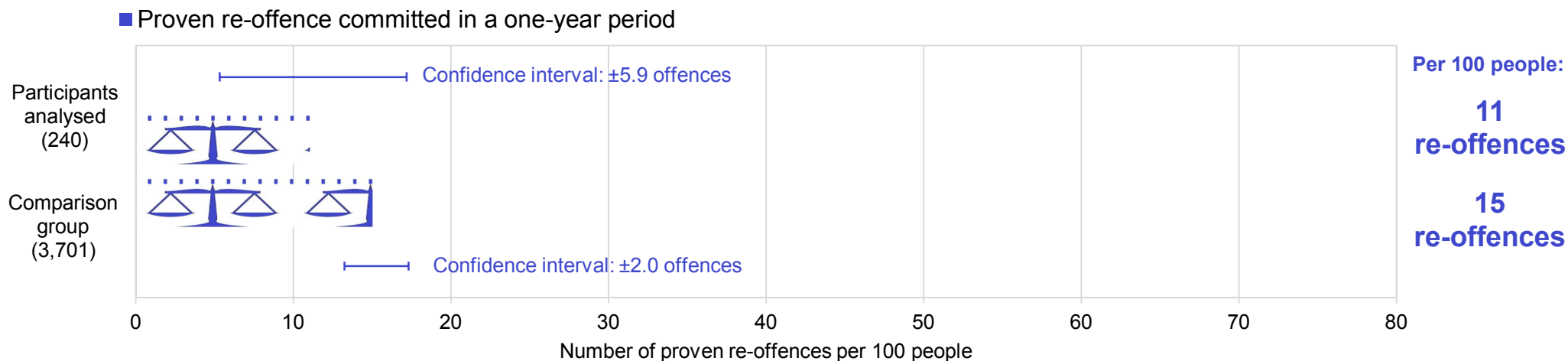
Key findings	1
Charts	4
Kirklevington Grange’s resettlement programme: in their own words	5
Kirklevington Grange’s response to the Justice Data Lab analysis	6
The results in detail	7
Profile of the treatment group	10
Matching the treatment and comparison groups	11
Numbers of people in the treatment and comparison groups	12
Contacts	13

One-year proven re-offending rate after release from Kirklevington Grange



Non-significant difference between groups

One-year proven re-offending frequency after release from Kirklevington Grange



Non-significant difference between groups

Kirklevington Grange's resettlement programme: in their own words

“ HMP Kirklevington Grange is a specialist adult male resettlement prison, situated in the north east of England. All offenders at Kirklevington Grange are approaching the end of a relatively long sentence and transfer in from other custodial establishments to undertake the resettlement programme.

The resettlement strategy revolves around extensive use of Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL). All offenders are expected to progress to ROTL-based employment or training prior to release, with the only exceptions being due to age-related retirement, health or disability issues. The success of the regime in preparing offenders for meaningful work while ensuring public protection is heavily dependent upon effective partnership working. Key partners include employers, voluntary organisations and colleges in the community.

A typical offender's journey will commence with close working with offender supervisors from arrival at Kirklevington Grange, National Careers Service support, Maths and English tuition from the Offenders' Learning and Skills Service (OLASS) provider, prison-based work, then progress to ROTL-based community work and finally ROTL-based paid employment, education or training. Robust risk assessment is integral throughout.

During 2016 the prison became an "early adopter" site, meaning greater governor empowerment under prison reform. Analysing the performance of the prison prior to early adopter site is therefore of even greater interest than it was before. ”

Kirklevington Grange's response to the Justice Data Lab analysis

“ The Governor of HMP & YOI Kirklevington Grange welcomes receipt of this report, as part of her wider strategy to utilise feedback from a range of appreciative enquiry methods. She and her team will use the findings to plan further improvements to the regime and associated specialist support, with a continuing strong focus on maximising the benefits of Release on Temporary License (ROTL) while ensuring robust risk assessment on a “case by case” basis. A key priority will be to identify a greater range of progression route opportunities for prisoners through the recently established Tees and Wear reform prison group ”

The results in detail

Two analyses were conducted in total. Each analysis controlled for offender demographics and criminal history and the following risks and needs: accommodation, employment history, education, relationships, drug and alcohol use, mental health, thinking and behaviour, and attitudes towards offending.

Analyses	
1. Open prisons analysis:	treatment group matched to offenders in other open prisons across England and Wales using demographics, criminal history and individual risks and needs.
2. National analysis:	treatment group matched to offenders across England and Wales using demographics, criminal history and individual risks and needs.

The headline results in this report refer to the open prisons analysis

The size of treatment and comparison groups for re-offending rate and frequency analyses provided below (the 'time to first re-offence' analyses focus on those who re-offend only):

Analysis	Controlled for prison type	Treatment Group Size	Comparison Group Size	Re-offenders in treatment group	Re-offenders in comparison group
Open prisons	X	240	3,701	18	348
National		241	32,511	18	9,575

In each analysis, the **three headline measures** of one-year re-offending were analysed (see results in Tables 1-3):

1. Rate of re-offending
2. Frequency of re-offending
3. Time to first re-offence

Further measures regarding the severity of re-offending and of re-offences resulting in custody have not been included in this report. This is because the numbers within each category were too small to make reliable estimates for these measures.

Significant results

Two measures show a significant result in the national analysis.

- The national analysis provides significant evidence that **fewer participants than non-participants commit a re-offence within a one-year period** (Table 1). This result is not significant in the open prisons analysis.
- The national analysis provides significant evidence that **participants commit fewer re-offences within a one-year period than non-participants** (Table 2). This result is not significant in the open prisons analysis.

Tables 1-3 show the overall measures of re-offending. Rates are expressed as percentages and frequencies are expressed per person. The average time to first re-offence includes reoffenders only.

Table 1: Proportion of people who committed a proven re-offence in a one year period after release from HMP Kirklevington Grange, compared with matched comparison groups

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven re-offending rate				
			Treatment group rate (%)	Comparison group rate (%)	Estimated difference (% points)	Significant difference?	p-value
Open Prisons	240	3,701	7.5	8.6	-5 to +2	No	0.54
National	241	32,511	7.5	13.9	-10 to -3	Yes	0.00

Table 2: Number of proven re-offences committed in a one year period by people released from HMP Kirklevington Grange, compared with matched comparison groups

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven re-offending frequency (offences per person)				
			Treatment group frequency	Comparison group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
Open Prisons	240	3,701	0.1	0.2	-0.1 to +0.0	No	0.21
National	241	32,511	0.1	0.3	-0.3 to -0.1	Yes	0.00

The time to first re-offence between participants and the comparison group is based on a group of only 18 participants. A larger group of re-offenders (usually a minimum of 30) would be required to calculate a meaningful estimate of the time to first re-offence, and to more confidently determine any effect of the programme on this measure.

Table 3: Average time to first proven re-offence in a one year period for people released from HMP Kirklevington Grange and who committed a proven re-offence, compared with matched comparison groups

Area	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	Average time to first proven re-offence within a one-year period, for re-offenders only (days)				
			Treatment group time	Comparison group time	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
Open Prisons	18	348	172.4	172.7	-49 to +48	No	0.99
National	18	9,575	172.4	162.0	-37 to +58	No	0.65

Profile of the treatment group

HMP Kirklevington Grange's work is carried out in prison (and during release on temporary license, ROTL) so all those included in the analysis had received custodial sentences. Information on those who were included in the treatment group for the analysis is below, compared with the characteristics of those who could not be included in the analysis.

Participants included in analysis (241 offenders – national analysis)

- 100% male
- 84% white, 11% Asian, 3% Black, 2% other/ unknown
- 89% UK nationals, 11% unknown

- Aged 21 to 69 at the time of index offence (mean age 37years)
- 55% released in 2013, 45% released in 2014.
- Prison sentence length:
 - Less than 1 year <1%
 - 1 - 4 years 31%
 - 4 - 10 years 57%
 - More than 10 years <1%
 - Indeterminate/ life sentences 11%

Participants not included in analysis (53 offenders)

- 100% male
- 87% white, 6% Asian, 8% Black
- 87% UK nationals, 13% unknown

Information on index offences is not available for this group, as they could not be linked to a suitable sentence.

For the **19 people** without any records in the re-offending database, no personal information is available.

Information on individual risks and needs was available for 213 people in the open prison treatment group (89%) recorded near to the time of their original conviction. Among these people, it is estimated that:

- 69% had previously misused drugs (in custody or community)
- 52% were unemployed, or would be unemployed on release
- 15% had some or significant issues with attitude to employment
- 8% had no fixed abode.

Matching the treatment and comparison groups

Each of the two analyses matched a comparison group to the treatment group. A summary of the matching quality is as follows:

- In the **open prisons** analysis, most variables were well matched. The groups were reasonably well matched for some previous offence types and some individual risks and needs.
- In the **national** analysis, most variables were well matched. The groups were reasonably well matched on some individual risks and needs.

The groups were not well matched on IPP custodial sentences (Imprisonment for Public Protection) and some individual risks and needs. **As such, the open prisons analysis results should be referred to.**

Further details of group characteristics and matching quality, including risks and needs recorded by the Offender Assessment System (OASys), can be found in the Excel annex accompanying this report.

This report is also supplemented by a general annex, which answers frequently asked questions about Justice Data Lab analyses and explains the caveats associated with them.

Numbers of people in the treatment and comparison groups

313 records were submitted for analysis by Kirklevington Grange.

313

4 people (1%) were excluded because they could not be identified on the Police National Computer (PNC)

309

66 people (21%) were excluded because they did not have a record in the re-offending database that corresponded to their time period of participation at Kirklevington Grange. 15 of these people had no record at all, and 51 had records for different offences. This may be because less than one year had elapsed since their release from prison at the time the latest re-offending information was recorded.

243

2 people (<1%) were excluded because they had committed a current or previous sexual offence.

241

1 person (<1%) was excluded from the open prisons analysis because they could not be matched to any suitable individuals in the comparison group. The treatment groups contained 77% of the individuals originally submitted.

240

**Open prisons
treatment group**
(Comparison group:
3,701 records)

241

**National
treatment group**
(Comparison group:
32,511 records)

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

© Crown copyright 2017

Produced by the Ministry of Justice

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/> or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk

Where we have identified any third party copyright material you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.