Ministry of Justice

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

Main points

JDL analyses for one organisation is being published this quarter:

For any <u>100 typical people</u> who received the intervention:

St Giles Trust Peer Advisor Programme:

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19 people committed 50 proven re-offences. On average it took 187 days to reoffend.

The overall results show that participants of the programme who reoffended, did so later than non-participants. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which the programme affects the average rate and frequency of reoffending

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🟢 🔴 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 September 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-statistics-october-2017--2

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

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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.
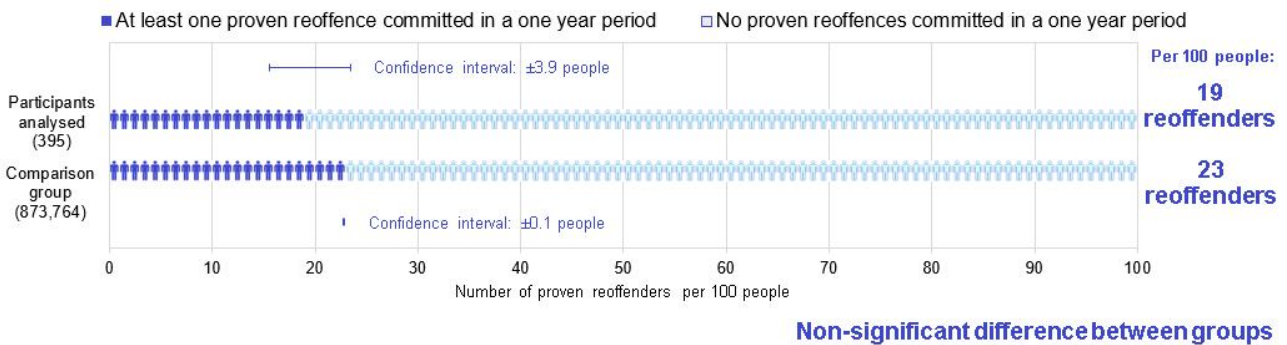
1. St Giles Trust Peer Advisor Programme:

The results show that participants in the St Giles Trust Peer Advisor Programme who reoffended did so later than non-participants. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which the programme affects the average rate and frequency of reoffending

The St Giles Trust Peer Advisor Programme is a mentoring intervention that trains offenders and non-offenders as advisors, teaching them to assist their peers in accessing support services that will help those peers to address their own needs. The 395 people who were eligible to be included in the main analysis were from a group of 1,948 records submitted to the Justice Data Lab.

Figure 1: One year proven reoffending rate after support from St Giles Trust

One year proven reoffending rate after participation as an advisor in the St Giles Trust Peer Advisor Programme

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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

⚥ ↓ **19** of the 100 people committed a proven re-offence in a one year period (a rate of 19.5%), **3 people fewer** than in the comparison group

⚖ ↓ **50** proven reoffences were committed by the 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.5 offences per person), **14 offences fewer** than in the comparison group

📅 ↑ **187** days was the average time before a re- offender committed their first proven reoffence, **30 days later** than in the comparison group

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

23 of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence in a one year period (a rate of 22.8%)

64 proven reoffences were committed by the 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.6 offences per person)

157 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence

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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 reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by as much as 7 people, or higher by as much as 1 person**. It is estimated that 1,883 offenders would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.

⚖ The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as much as 29 offences, or higher by as much as 1 offence**. More offenders would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.

📅 On average, the time before a reoffender commits their first proven reoffence could be **longer by between 7 and 52 days**. **This is a statistically significant result.**

* 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 reoffending rate:

✔ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 advisors, the St Giles Trust Peer Advisor Programme may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one year period by up to 7 people, or may increase it by up to 1 person."

What you cannot say about the one year reoffending rate:

✘ "This analysis shows that the St Giles Trust Peer Advisor Programme increases/ decreases/has no effect on the one year proven reoffending rate of its advisors."

What you can say about the one year reoffending frequency:

✔ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 advisors, the St Giles Trust Peer Advisor Programme may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one year period by up to 29 offences, or may increase it by up to 1 offence."

What you cannot say about the one year reoffending frequency:

✘ "This analysis shows that the St Giles Trust Peer Advisor Programme increases/ decreases/has no effect on the one year proven reoffending frequency of its advisors."

What you can say about the time to first reoffence:

✔ "This analysis provides evidence that, for advisors who reoffend during a one year period, the St Giles Trust Peer Advisor Programme may increase the average time to first proven reoffence by between 7 and 52 days."

What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:

✘ "This analysis shows that the St Giles Trust Peer Advisor Programme increases the average time to first reoffence of its advisors by 52 days."

Further information

Accompanying files

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

- A PDF report for the analysis, covering in more detail the process and results.

- An Excel annex for the 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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Next update: 11 January 2018

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