



This analysis looked at the re-offending behaviour of 127 men who participated in the St Giles Trust Cymru's Resettlement Service. 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.

St Giles Trust Cymru worked in conjunction with HMP Cardiff to help serving prisoners and ex-offenders returning to Cardiff or the surrounding area resettle via the Through the Gates Resettlement Service.

This analysis of the Through The Gates Resettlement Service measured proven re-offences in a one-year period for a 'treatment group' of 127 offenders who took part in the 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 programme would be expected to have on the re-offending behaviour of any people who are similar to those in the analysis.

The 127 people who were eligible to be included in the main analysis were from a group of 190 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:

↑ 69 people committed a proven re-offence within a one-year period (a rate of 69%), **4 people more** than in the comparison group.

⚖ 313 proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 3.1 offences per person), **48 fewer than** the comparison group.

📅 110 days was the average time before a re-offender committed their first proven re-offence, **8 days later** than in the comparison group.

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

64 people committed a proven re-offence within a one-year period (a rate of 64%).




361 proven re-offences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 3.6 offences per person).

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

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

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 1,564 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 119 offences, or higher by as many as 24 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 12 days, or longer by as many as 29 days**. More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

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

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, the St Giles Trust Cymru resettlement 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 St Giles Trust Cymru resettlement programme increases/decreases/has no impact on the one-year proven re-offending rate of participants."

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

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, the St Giles Trust Cymru resettlement programme may decrease the number of proven re-offences during a one-year period by up to 119 offences, or may increase it by up to 24 offences."

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

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the St Giles Trust Cymru resettlement programme increases/decreases/has no impact on the one-year proven re-offending frequency of 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 St Giles Trust Cymru resettlement programme course may shorten the average time to first proven re-offence by up to 12 days, or lengthen it by up to 29 days."

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

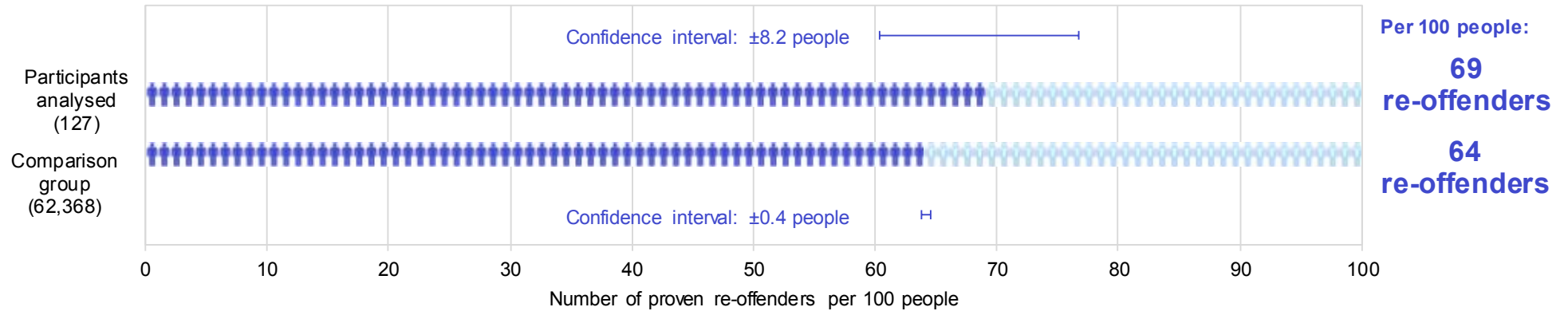
- ✗ "This analysis shows that, for participants who re-offend during a one-year period, the St Giles Trust Cymru resettlement programme decreases/increases/has no impact on the average time to first proven re-offence."

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One-year proven re-offending rate after participation with St Giles Trust Cymru

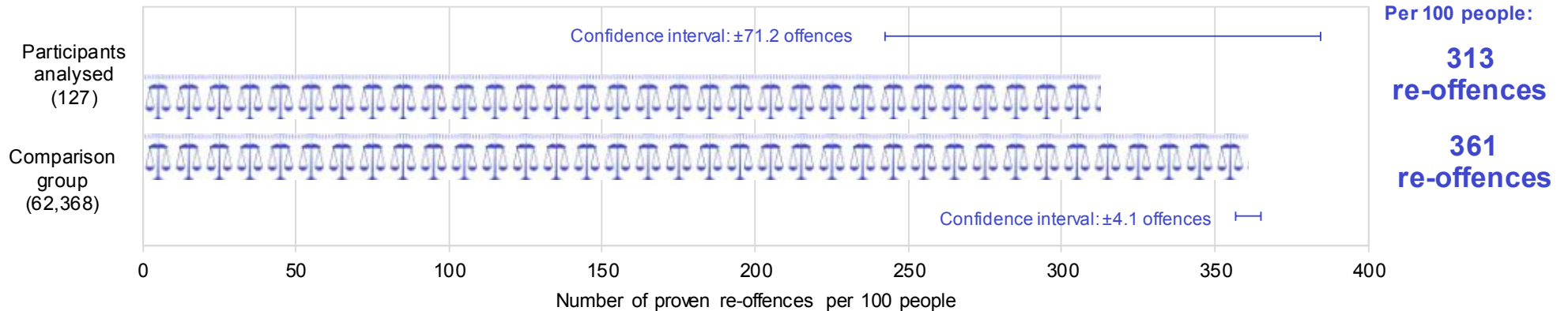
- At least one proven re-offence committed in a one-year period
- No proven re-offences committed in a one-year period



Non-significant difference between groups

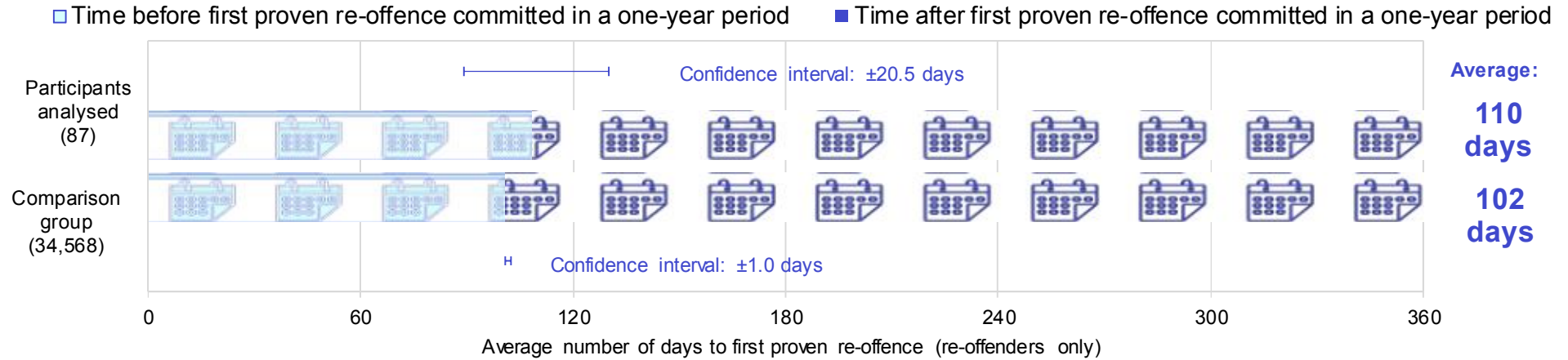
One-year proven re-offending frequency after participation with St Giles Trust Cymru

- Proven re-offence committed in a one-year period



Non-significant difference between groups

Average time to first proven re-offence after participation with St Giles Trust Cymru



Non-significant difference between groups

St Giles Trust Cymru's Resettlement Service: in their own words

“St Giles Trust Cymru worked in conjunction with HMP Cardiff to help serving prisoners and ex-offenders returning to Cardiff or the surrounding area resettle via the Through the Gates Resettlement Service. The resettlement service provided had two strands:

- (1) a peer advisor scheme in custody responsible for taking referrals, and
- (2) post-release service in the community whereby caseworkers, sometimes with the assistance of a volunteer or peer advisor, met ex-prisoners at the prison gates and offered practical help and signposting to other support services in the community for as long as required by the client.

Caseworkers also tried to meet with clients before their release. The length and intensity of support they provided to each client varied greatly from solely on the day of release to over a year, depending on the client's support needs. The nature of work undertaken depended on the client's needs. However, in practice, much of the service's work focussed on securing accommodation for their clients, but caseworkers also provided support and accompanied clients to appointments in relation to a range of aspects, including education, training and employment, trying to get funding for training, receiving benefits, doctor or dentist visits and counselling among others.

At the outset of the project, individuals were recruited at the prison workshops and at the discharge board by project staff. A referral card was completed once the prisoner had expressed an initial interest in becoming a client. By the end of the project, the majority of clients were recruited at the dedicated prisoner information desks (PIDS) on each of the six wings. St Giles peer advisors took over manning the information desks from the prison officers and clients were recruited here by completing a referral card. Upon the submission of a referral card, prisoners were brought to the resettlement to run through all the referral paperwork with the peer advisors and to determine their suitability. Prisoners had to be (1) returning to Cardiff, Newport and the Vale of Glamorgan and (2) MAPA offenders were excluded.”

The results in detail

Four analyses were conducted in total. Each analysis controlled for offender demographics, criminal history and controlled for the following risks and needs: accommodation status, employment and education history, relationship experience, drug and alcohol misuse, and attitudes towards offending. National and regional comparisons were then made for both the full overall group as well as those who St Giles Trust Cymru worked with both during custody as well as on release from prison.

Overall analyses

The overall analysis is for all people that St Giles Trust Cymru work with as part of their Through The Gates resettlement programme, at any time around the person's release date.

1. **National analysis:** treatment group matched to offenders across England and Wales, matched on offender demographics, criminal history and individual risks and needs.
2. **Regional analysis:** treatment group matched to offenders across Wales only, matched on offender demographics, criminal history and individual risks and needs.

Through-the-gate (TTG) only analyses

Separate analyses were conducted for only those who took part in the programme both before and after release.

3. **National analysis:** treatment group matched to offenders across England and Wales, matched on offender demographics, criminal history and individual risks and needs.
4. **Regional analysis:** treatment group matched to offenders across Wales only, matched on offender demographics, criminal history and individual risks and needs.

The headline results in this report refer to the national overall analysis

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):

Analyses		Controlled for region	Treatment Group Size	Comparison Group Size
Overall	National		127	62,368
	Regional	X	123	5,142
TTG only	National		71	33,669
	Regional	X	69	3,315

In each analysis, the **three headline measures** of one-year re-offending were analysed, as well as three additional measures (see results in Tables 1-6):

1. One-year re-offending rate
2. Frequency of re-offences
3. Time to first re-offence
4. Frequency of re-offences by tier of severity
5. Rate of re-offending resulting in custody
6. Frequency of re-offending resulting in custody

Further measures regarding the rate of first re-offences by tier of severity and the change in the severity of the first re-offence compared to the original offence 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

One measure shows a significant result in the national overall analysis:

- The national overall analysis provides significant evidence that **participants commit fewer tier 3 within a one year period than non-participants** (Table 4). The national through-the-gate analysis shows a decrease but this difference is not significant.
- **Please note figures in table 1-6 are rounded so small differences between treatment and comparison group rates may not always be visible.**

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

Table 1: Number of participants in St Giles Trust Cymru's resettlement programme who committed a proven re-offence in a one year period, compared with 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
Overall							
National	127	62,368	68.5	64.2	-3.9 to +12.5	No	0.30
Regional	123	5,142	69.1	64.8	-4.1 to +12.7	No	0.32
Through-the-gate only							
National	71	33,669	74.6	69.3	-5.1 to +15.7	No	0.31
Regional	69	3,315	73.9	68.6	-5.5 to +16.0	No	0.33

Table 2: Number of proven re-offences committed in a one year period by participants in St Giles Trust Cymru's resettlement programme, compared with 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
Overall							
National	127	62,368	3.1	3.6	-1.2 to +0.2	No	0.19
Regional	123	5,142	3.2	3.2	-0.7 to +0.8	No	0.84
Through-the-gate only							
National	71	33,669	3.7	4.1	-1.5 to +0.6	No	0.44
Regional	69	3,315	3.7	3.5	-0.9 to +1.3	No	0.75

Table 3: Average time to first proven re-offence in a one year period for participants in St Giles Trust Cymru's resettlement programme who committed a proven re-offence, compared with 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
Overall							
National	87	34,568	109.7	101.6	-12.5 to +28.6	No	0.44
Regional	85	3,097	108.3	104.8	-17.0 to +24.1	No	0.73
Through-the-gate only							
National	53	20,252	93.4	86.2	-16.9 to +31.2	No	0.55
Regional	51	2,136	94.5	96.0	-26.6 to +23.5	No	0.90

Table 4 shows measures of the severity of re-offending, for re-offenders only. Tier 1 offences are the most severe and tier 3 offences are the least severe.

Table 4: Number of proven re-offences committed in a one year period by participants in St Giles Trust Cymru's resettlement programme by severity of re-offence, compared with comparison groups (re-offenders only. Tier 1 is excluded as low numbers prevent a reliable estimate of difference)

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven re-offending frequency by severity tier, for re-offenders only (offences per person)					
			Severity tier	Treatment group frequency	Comparison group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
Overall								
National	86	34,374	2	0.2	0.3	-0.2 to +0.0	No	0.24
			3	4.4	5.3	-1.8 to -0.0	Yes	0.05
Regional	84	3,079	2	0.2	0.3	-0.2 to +0.1	No	0.27
			3	4.5	4.5	-1.0 to +0.9	No	0.92
Through-the-gate only								
National	53	20,130	2	0.2	0.2	-0.2 to +0.1	No	0.58
			3	4.7	5.6	-2.1 to +0.4	No	0.18
Regional	51	2,129	2	0.2	0.3	-0.2 to +0.1	No	0.21
			3	4.8	4.8	-1.3 to +1.3	No	1.00

Tables 5-6 show measures of rates and frequency of re-offences resulting in custodial sentencing.

Table 5: One year rate of custodial sentencing for first proven re-offence for participants in St Giles Trust Cymru's resettlement programme compared with comparison groups (re-offenders only)

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year rate of custodial sentencing for first proven re-offence, for re-offenders only				
			Treatment group rate (%)	Comparison group rate (%)	Estimated difference (% points)	Significant difference?	p-value
Overall							
National	86	34,374	57.0	51.1	-4.9 to +16.5	No	0.28
Regional	84	3,079	56.0	57.3	-12.3 to +9.6	No	0.81
Through-the-gate only							
National	53	20,130	62.3	53.4	-4.6 to +22.4	No	0.19
Regional	51	2,129	60.8	60.7	-13.9 to +14.1	No	0.99

Table 6: One year frequency of custodial sentencing for participants in St Giles Trust Cymru's resettlement programme compared with comparison groups (re-offenders only)

Area	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year frequency of custodial sentencing, for re-offenders only (sentences per person)				
			Treatment group frequency	Comparison group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
Overall							
National	86	34,374	2.9	3.2	-1.0 to +0.4	No	0.43
Regional	84	3,079	3.0	3.0	-0.8 to +0.7	No	0.95
Through-the-gate only							
National	53	20,130	3.2	3.5	-1.3 to +0.7	No	0.54
Regional	51	2,129	3.2	3.3	-1.2 to +1.0	No	0.84

Profile of the treatment group

St Giles Trust Cymru Through the Gates resettlement programme took place in Wales, in conjunction with HMP Cardiff. Offenders took part once interest in the programme was expressed, and the people in the overall treatment groups took part in the programme between May 2013 and December 2014. The majority of them began taking part before release from prison and continued afterwards, and the ones who are known to have done this are also in the through-the-gate treatment groups. Some people took part either only in prison or only after release.

The 127 ex-prisoners in the national overall treatment group were aged between 20 and 55 years old at the beginning of their one-year re-offending period, with an average age of 34 years. All were male, at least 91% were white or had unknown ethnicity, at least 5% were black and at least 3% were non-UK nationals. 57% of the treatment group had a custodial sentence of less than 6 months, 19% had a sentence of between 6 and 12 months, 21% had a sentence of between 1 and 4 years and 3% had a sentence of between 4 and 10 years.

By comparison, of 52 men who could not be included in the analysis (for whom sufficient information was available), at least 83% were white or had unknown ethnicity, at least 8% were black and at least 4% were non-UK nationals.

Information on individual risks and needs was available for 73 people in the national overall treatment group (57%), recorded near to the time of their original conviction. Among these people, it is estimated that:

- 84% had misused drugs at some time
- 55% were unemployed at the time of conviction or would be unemployed upon release
- 41% had no fixed abode
- 29% were not at all motivated to address their re-offending behaviour

Matching the treatment and comparison groups

Each of the four analyses matched a comparison group to the relevant treatment group.

- Both of the national analyses were well matched across all variables included in the final comparison.
- The regional analyses had some variables that were reasonably well matched, particularly related to different types of previous offences and motivation to address re-offending behaviour

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

190 records were submitted for analysis by St Giles Trust Cymru.

190

6 people (3%) were excluded from the overall treatment group as they could not be identified on the Police National Computer (PNC).

184

48 people (25%) were excluded because they did not have a record in the re-offending database that corresponded to their time period of participation in the programme. 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.

136

3 people (2%) were excluded because they re-offended before the date they started with the resettlement programme, and 4 people (2%) were excluded because they had committed a current or previous sexual offence.

129

Overall treatment group

(Comparison group:
62,368 records)

127

Through-the-gate only treatment group

(Comparison group:
33,669 records)

71

Contact points

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www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/about-the-authority/uk-statistical-system

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