



Final and Interim Proven Reoffending statistics for the Community Rehabilitation Companies and the National Probation Service

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1. Introduction

This publication provides the final results for the third offender cohort, April to June 2016. Final results for October to December 2015 and January to March 2016 were published in October 2017 and January 2018 respectively. The results are based on a **one-year proven reoffending measure** for adult offenders being managed in the community in England and Wales by **Community Rehabilitation Companies** (CRCs) under **Payment by Results**¹ (PbR) arrangements, and by the **National Probation Service** (NPS). This is the measure against which CRCs will be assessed for the PbR element of the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms.

The following two reoffending measures will be used to assess CRC and NPS performance:

- the **binary** rate (proportion of offenders who reoffend)
- the **frequency** rate (the average number of reoffences per reoffender)

The performance of each CRC in reducing reoffending, on both the binary and frequency measures, will be assessed against the baseline year 2011². Furthermore, the binary rate for each CRC is subject to adjustment for changes in the case mix of offenders being supervised, using the Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS), version 4/G³, to allow performance to be assessed against the baseline.

In addition to the final results, the publication also includes **interim** proven reoffending statistics for the July to September 2016, October to December 2016, January to March 2017 and April to June 2017 offender cohorts⁴. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) included proposals in its July 2015 consultation⁵, to

¹ PbR is paid for the achievement of statistically significant reductions in reoffending against the baseline year of 2011 as set out in Transforming Rehabilitation contracts with CRCs.

² The 2011 PbR baselines and associated methodology documents are available at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/transforming-rehabilitation

³ Further information on the Offender Group Reconviction Scale 4/G can be found in the guide to proven reoffending statistics.

⁴ Note that while CRCs (under public ownership until February 2015) and the NPS began operating in June 2014, a bedding-in period was allowed before assessing performance against targets.

⁵ www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/519644/proven-reoffending-consultation-response.pdf

provide early insights into CRC and NPS performance in reducing reoffending. These have been produced since October 2016 and are based on a reoffending-to-date measure.

This bulletin was developed in response to the consultation and will provide **final results** and **interim proven reoffending statistics** for the following offender cohorts:

- PbR eligible⁶ offenders managed by CRCs
- Offenders managed by the NPS who meet the same eligibility criteria as those in the CRC PbR cohorts

It is important to note that, while interim results provide useful and timely information, they will only give a broad indication of progress and, therefore, care should be taken when interpreting them. The measure against which CRCs will be assessed for PbR will be based on the final results, compared against a 2011 baseline.

Final results for the July to September 2016, October to December 2016, January to March 2017 and April to June 2017 CRC offender cohorts will be published in July 2018, October 2018, January 2019 and April 2019 respectively.

For technical detail on how final and interim proven reoffending are measured, please refer to the accompanying guide to proven reoffending statistics⁷.

For feedback related to the content of this publication, please email us at statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk.

⁶ A full list of PbR eligible offenders is provided in the guide to proven reoffending statistics.

⁷ www.gov.uk/government/statistics/payment-by-results-statistics-october-2015-to-june-2017

2. Final reoffending rates for CRC and NPS – April to June 2016 quarterly cohort

Final results for the **October to December 2015** offender cohort and the **January to March 2016** offender cohort were published in October 2017 and January 2018 respectively. This publication contains the **third set of final results**, for the **April to June 2016** quarterly offender cohort. They are based on a **cohort of offenders being managed in the community under Payment by Results arrangements by CRCs following probation reforms**. All offenders have been subject to the full one-year follow-up period and the additional six-month waiting period as detailed in the guide to proven reoffending statistics⁸. **Comparisons of performance between different CRCs and previous cohorts can now be made by comparing the adjusted binary rates.**

Key results:

1. There have been statistically significant **reductions** in the adjusted binary reoffending rate for **11 of the 21 CRCs** in the **April to June 2016** cohort when compared to the 2011 baseline reoffending rates.
2. For one CRC, **Warwickshire & West Mercia**, there has been a statistically significant **increase** in the binary reoffending rate.

Main limitations:

1. We cannot say which CRCs are meeting their frequency targets from a single quarterly cohort, as frequency targets are based on annual cohorts. The next annual cohort will be the **2016/17 annual cohort**, due to be published in January 2019. It will include eligible offenders that began their probation between **April 2016 and March 2017**.
2. This is the second publication to feature interim results for all the quarterly cohorts that will make up the **2016/17 annual cohort** (see figure 2) but it is **too early to assess the progress of CRCs** against their frequency targets.
3. It remains the case that **comparisons cannot be made between CRCs and NPS** due to the difference in the nature of offenders being managed.

Comparison to previous final results:

The final results for **April to June 2016** are the third set of final results to be published. Figure 1 compares this most recent set of final results to the previous sets of final results.

1. Five CRCs have been in the non-payment region in all three final cohorts; seven have been in the payment region in all three final cohorts.
2. Warwickshire & West Mercia CRC are in the deduction region for a second time after the **October to December 2015** cohort.
3. South Yorkshire CRC were in the deduction region in **October to December 2015** but moved into the non-payment region for the **January to March 2016** and **April to June 2016** cohorts.

⁸ A full description of the measure of reoffending is provided in the guide to proven reoffending statistics, www.gov.uk/government/statistics/payment-by-results-statistics-october-2015-to-june-2017.

Figure 1: Number of CRCs in payment, non-payment and deduction regions for each cohort for which final results have been published (Source: Table 1 from the Oct-17, Jan-18 and Apr-18 publications)

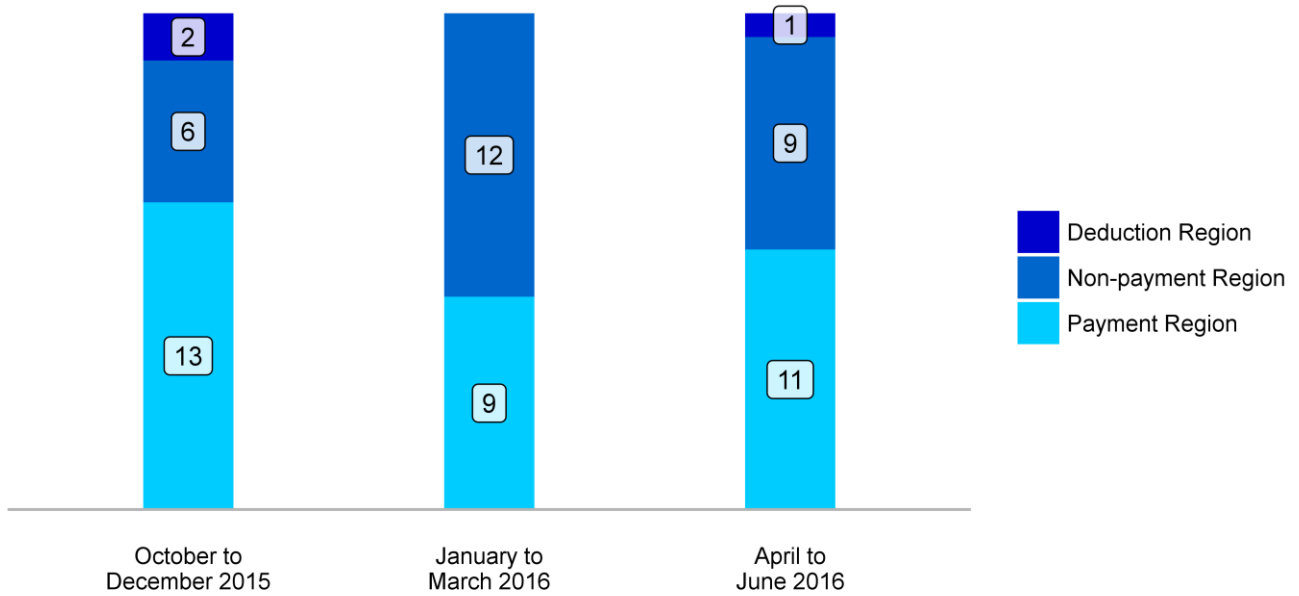


Figure 2: Timeline illustrating quarterly and annual cohorts (See section 4 for publication schedule)

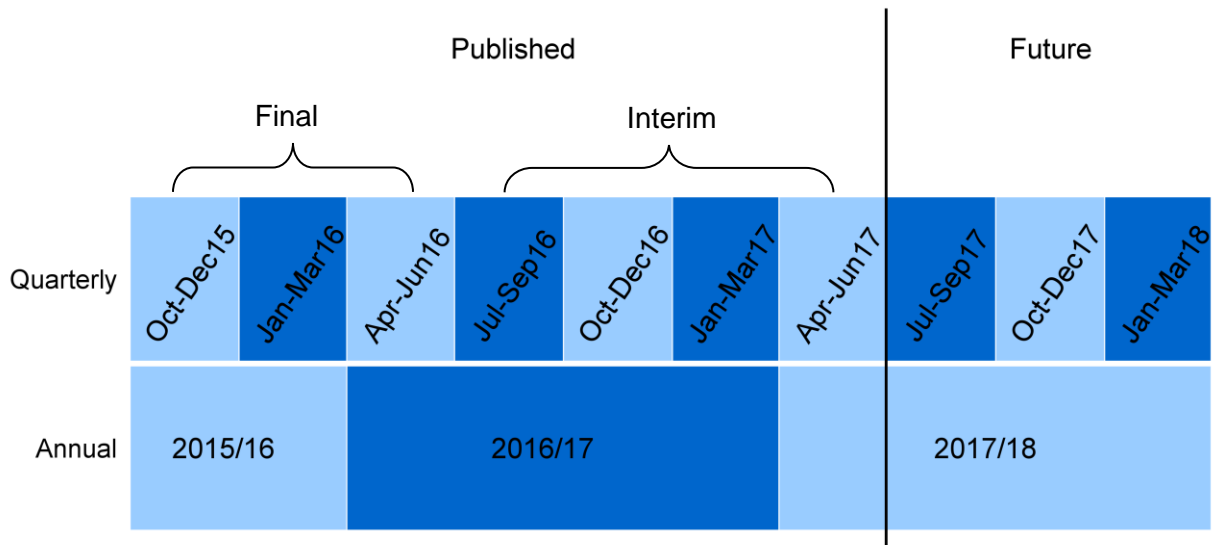
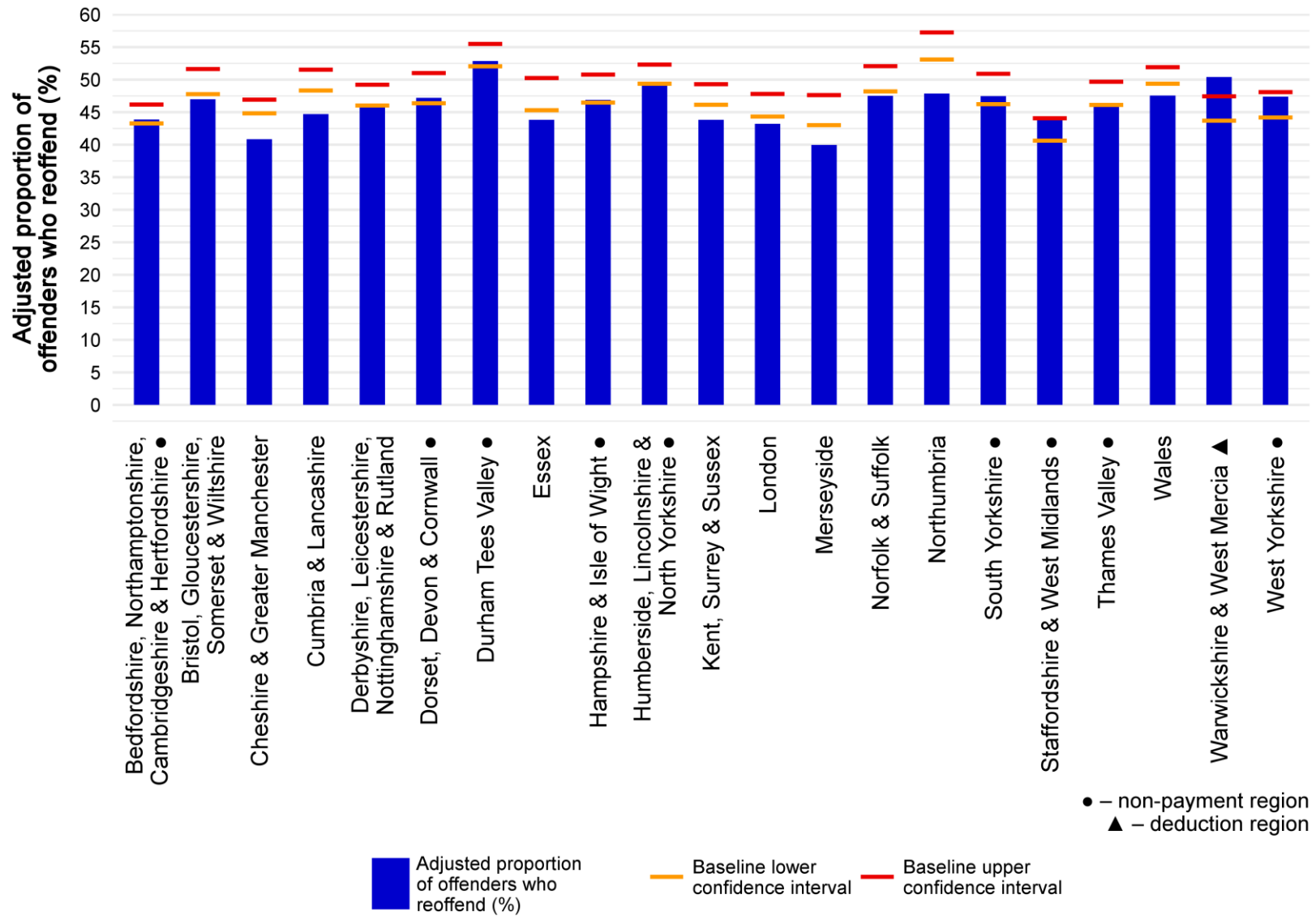


Figure 3: Final rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the **April to June 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 1)



3. Interim results

The interim results provide a broad indication of progress. They should be more reliable for earlier cohorts, where the follow-up and waiting periods are closer to having fully elapsed. The figures presented in the tables should be interpreted with caution for two main reasons:

1. **They are interim estimates which are based on provisional data and a reoffending-to-date measure, rather than a measure with defined follow-up and waiting periods.**
2. **The binary results have not been adjusted for the mix of offenders in the cohort.** Before performance is assessed against the 2011 baseline, the final set of binary results for each cohort will be adjusted for changes in the case mix of offenders being supervised using the OGRS4/G.

Furthermore, the number of offenders identified in the measurable⁹ cohort may still change and, hence, change the characteristics of the cohort. This could impact both the binary rate and the frequency rate. It, therefore, remains the case that no conclusions can be drawn until final results are published. For more information about how the measurable cohort is defined, please see the sections on “Cohort” and “Matching to the PNC” under “Definitions for the measurement of interim proven reoffending for Community Rehabilitation Companies and the National Probation Service” of the guide to proven reoffending statistics¹⁰.

Key results:

1. With the exception of the Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire **October to December 2016** quarterly offender cohort, the average OGRS4/G scores for **all four offender cohorts show all CRCs are managing offenders that are less likely to reoffend** compared to the baseline year of 2011. It should, therefore, be expected that the OGRS adjusted binary rates will be higher than the unadjusted binary rates for most CRCs.
2. **No CRC in any cohort is currently in the deduction region** based on their current interim figures, although it is possible this will change when the binary reoffending rates are OGRS adjusted.
3. South Yorkshire; Staffordshire & West Midlands and Warwickshire & West Mercia CRCs are currently in the **non-payment** region based on their respective unadjusted binary rates for the **July to September 2016** offender cohort.
4. Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire; Durham Tees Valley; South Yorkshire; Staffordshire & West Midlands and West Yorkshire CRCs are currently in the **non-payment** region based on their respective unadjusted binary rates for the **October to December 2016** offender cohort.

⁹ The measurable cohort consists of PbR eligible offenders who can be matched to the Police National Computer database, the data source used for measuring reoffending.

¹⁰ www.gov.uk/government/statistics/payment-by-results-statistics-october-2015-to-june-2017

Main limitations:

1. We must be cautious when assessing whether, for CRC A, there has been a statistically significant reduction in reoffending against the baseline year of 2011, as we need to consider factors such as the OGRS score of the cohort.
2. As such, we must also be cautious when comparing the performance of CRC A to the performance of CRC B.
3. **Comparisons cannot be made between CRCs and NPS** due to the difference in the nature of offenders being managed. CRCs manage low- to medium-risk offenders and the NPS manage high-risk offenders.
4. We cannot say which CRCs are meeting their frequency targets from a single quarterly cohort, as frequency targets are based on annual cohorts. The **next annual cohort will be the 2016/17 annual cohort** and will include eligible offenders that began their probation between **April 2016 and March 2017**.
5. In addition to the quarterly binary targets, CRCs will also be subject to annual binary targets¹¹. This will commence with the **2016/17 annual cohort** (see figure 2 for the makeup of annual cohorts). It is **too early to assess the progress of CRCs against the annual binary targets** set for the **2016/17 annual cohort**. Final results for the **2016/17 annual cohort** will be published in January 2019.

¹¹ The 2011 PbR baselines and associated methodology documents are available at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/transforming-rehabilitation

Figure 4: Interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the July to September 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 3)

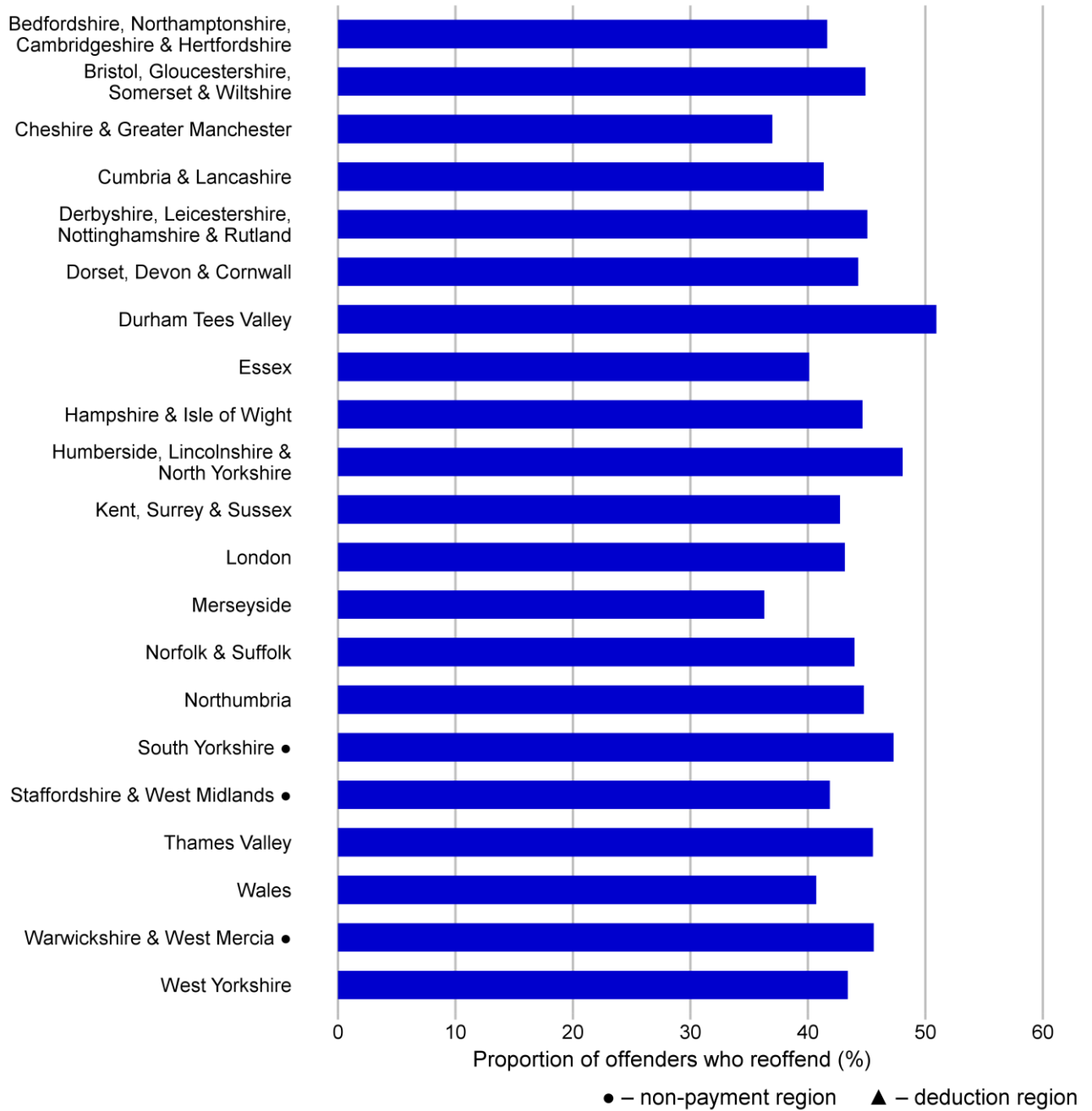


Figure 5: Interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the July to September 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 3)

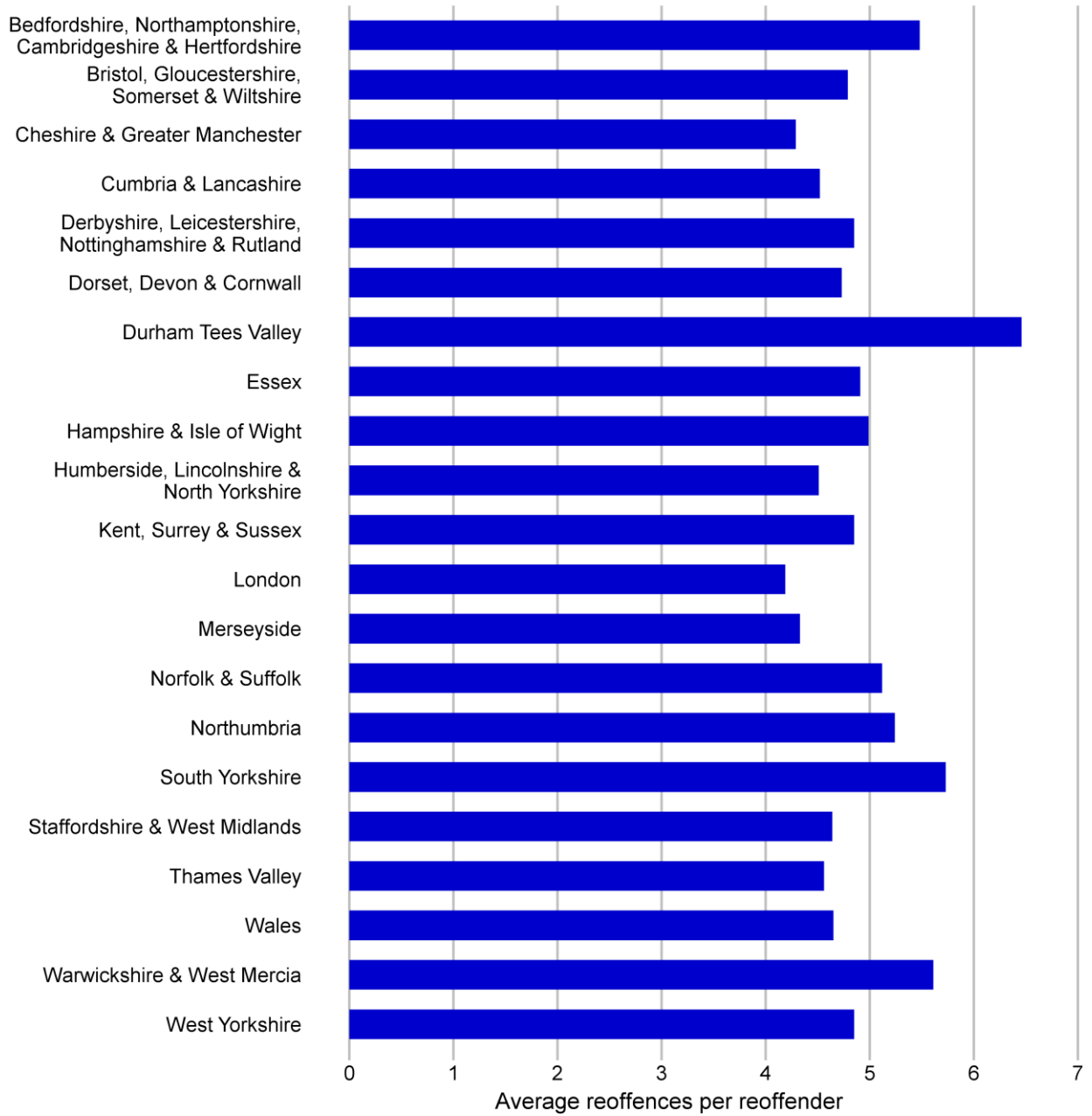


Figure 6: Change in interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the **July to September 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: PbR publications from Jul-17, Oct-17, Jan-18 and Apr-18)

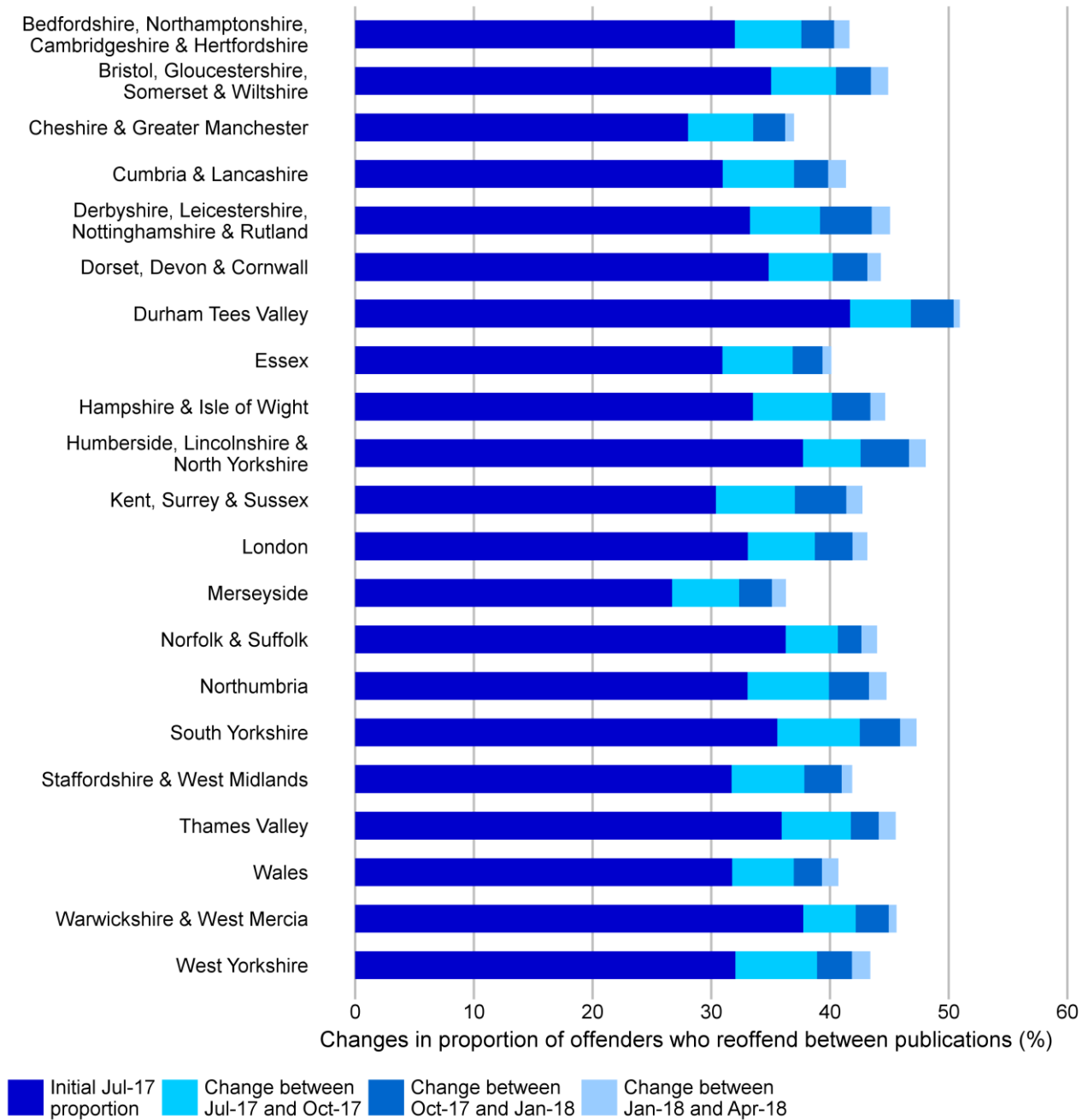


Figure 7: Change in interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the **July to September 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: PbR publications from Jul-17, Oct-17, Jan-18 and Apr-18 publications)

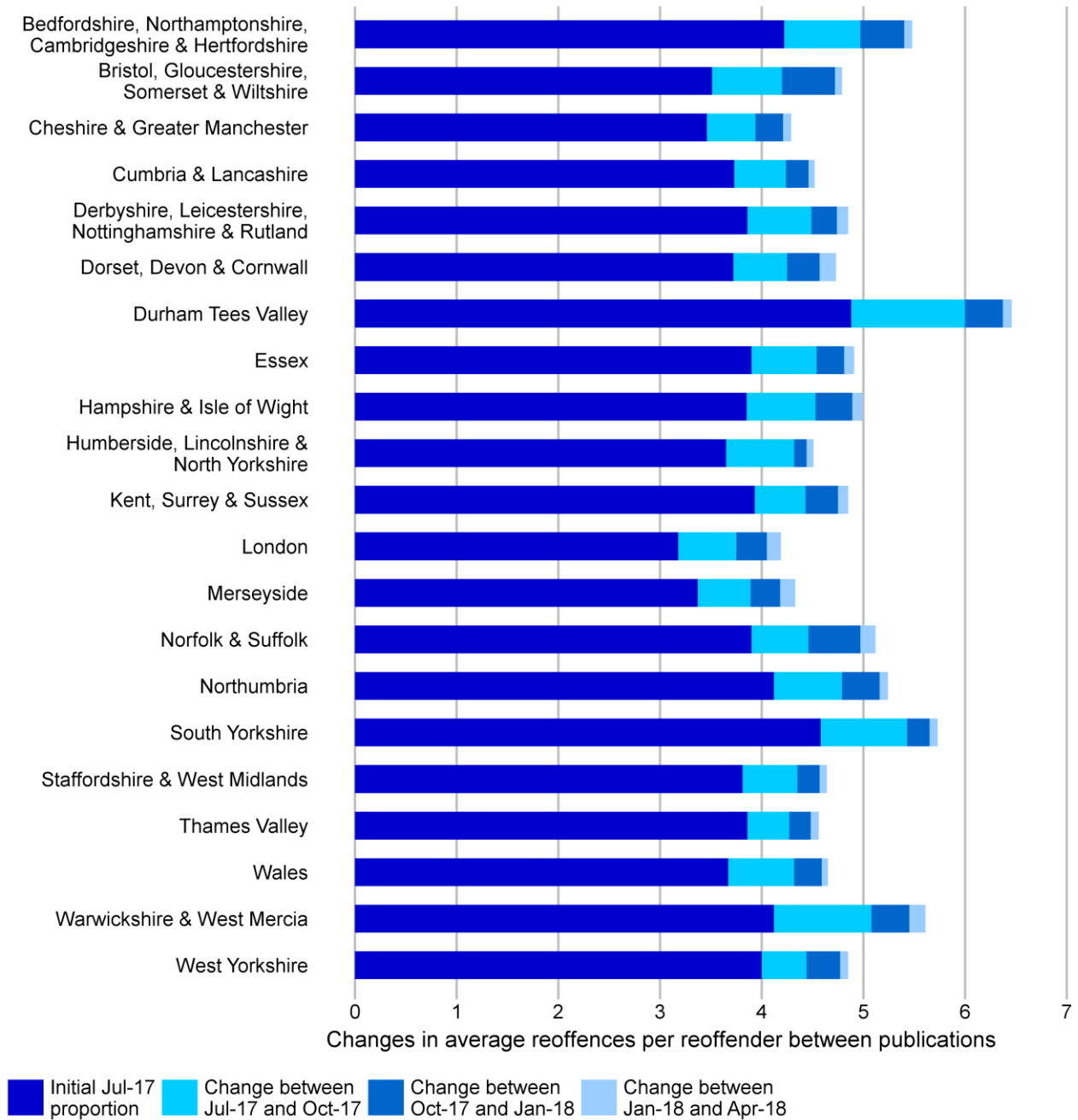


Figure 8: Interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the **October to December 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 3)

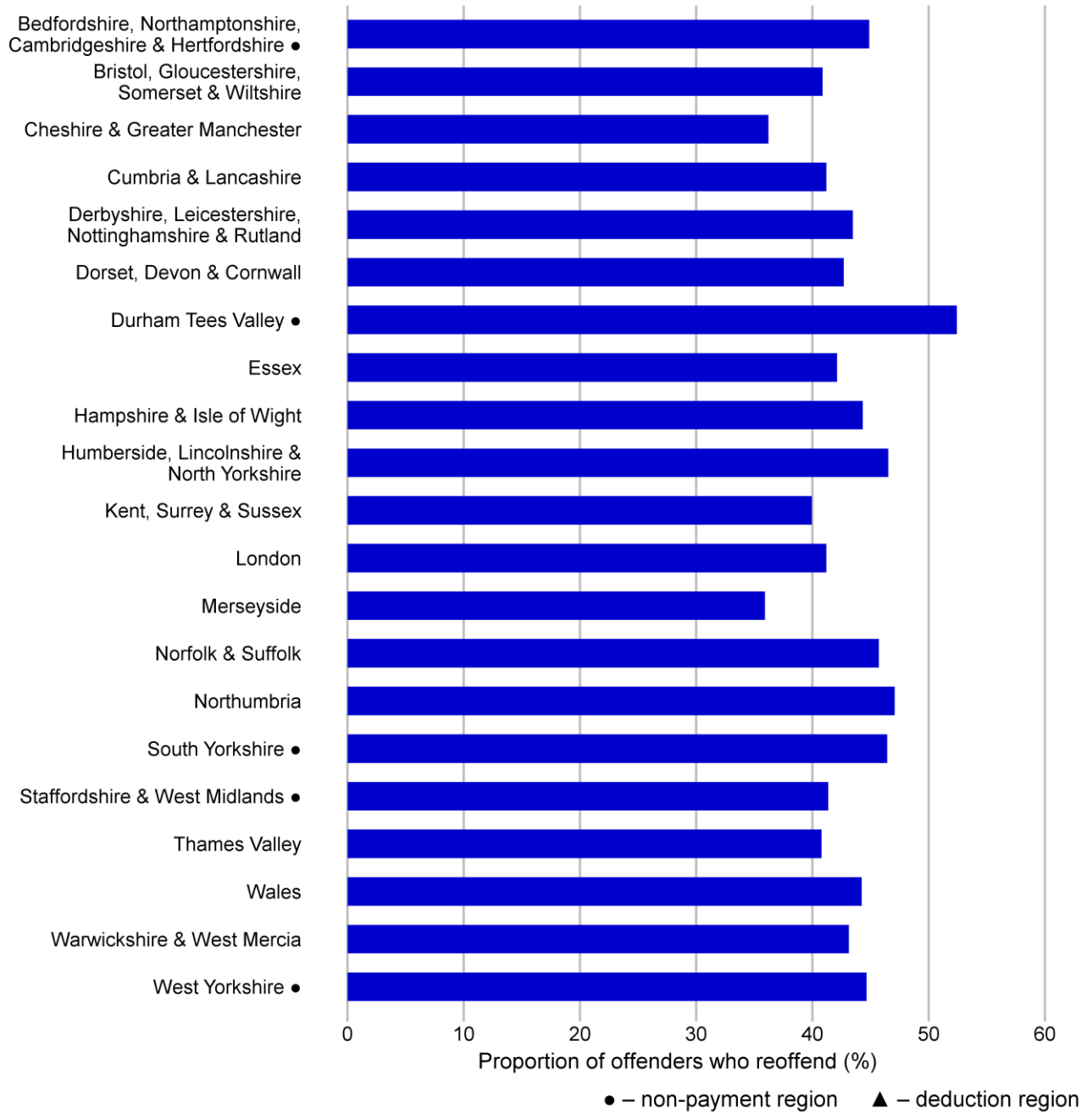


Figure 9: Interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the October to December 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 3)

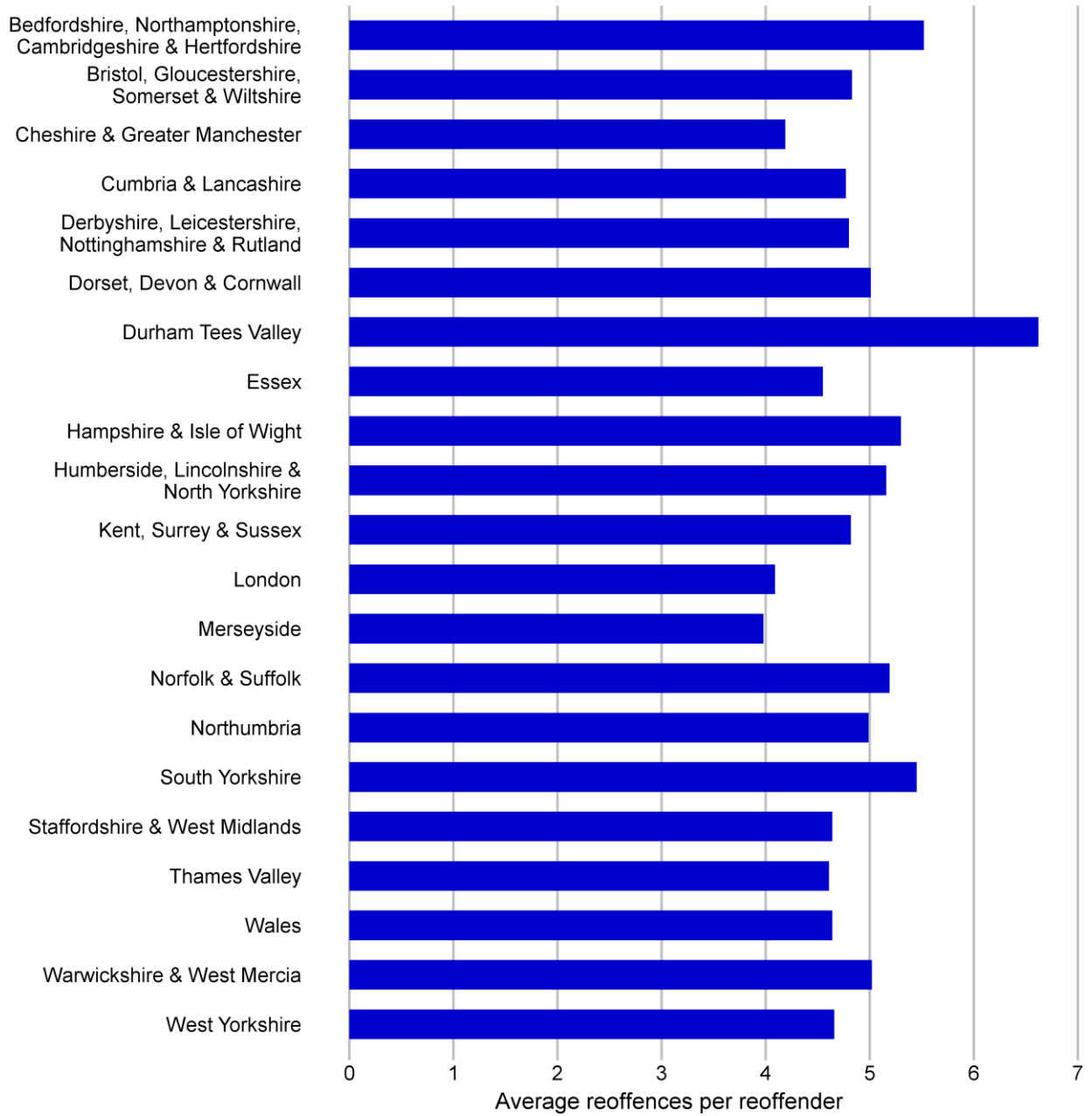


Figure 10: Change in interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the **October to December 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: PbR publications from Oct-17, Jan-18 and Apr-18 publications)**

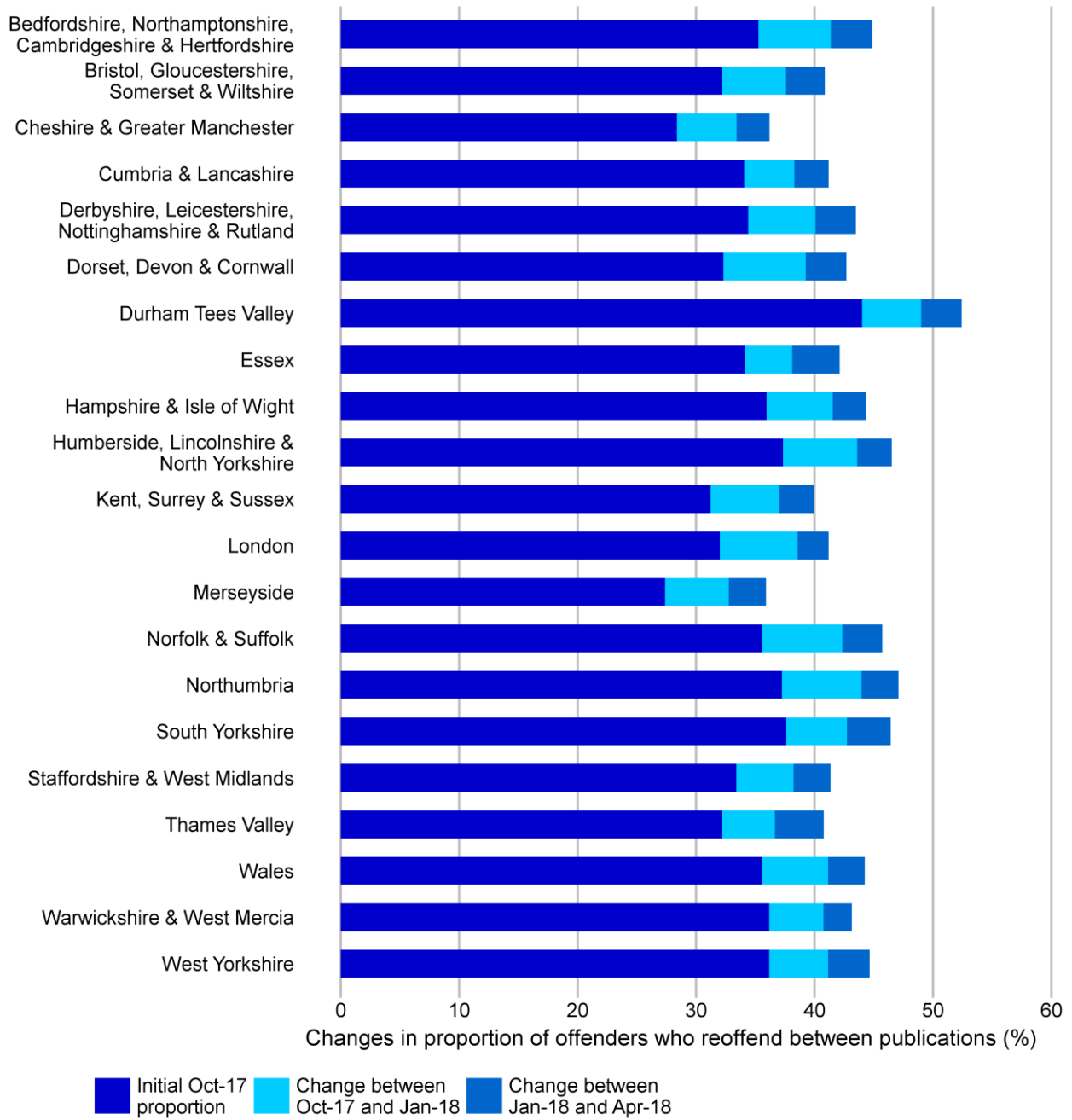
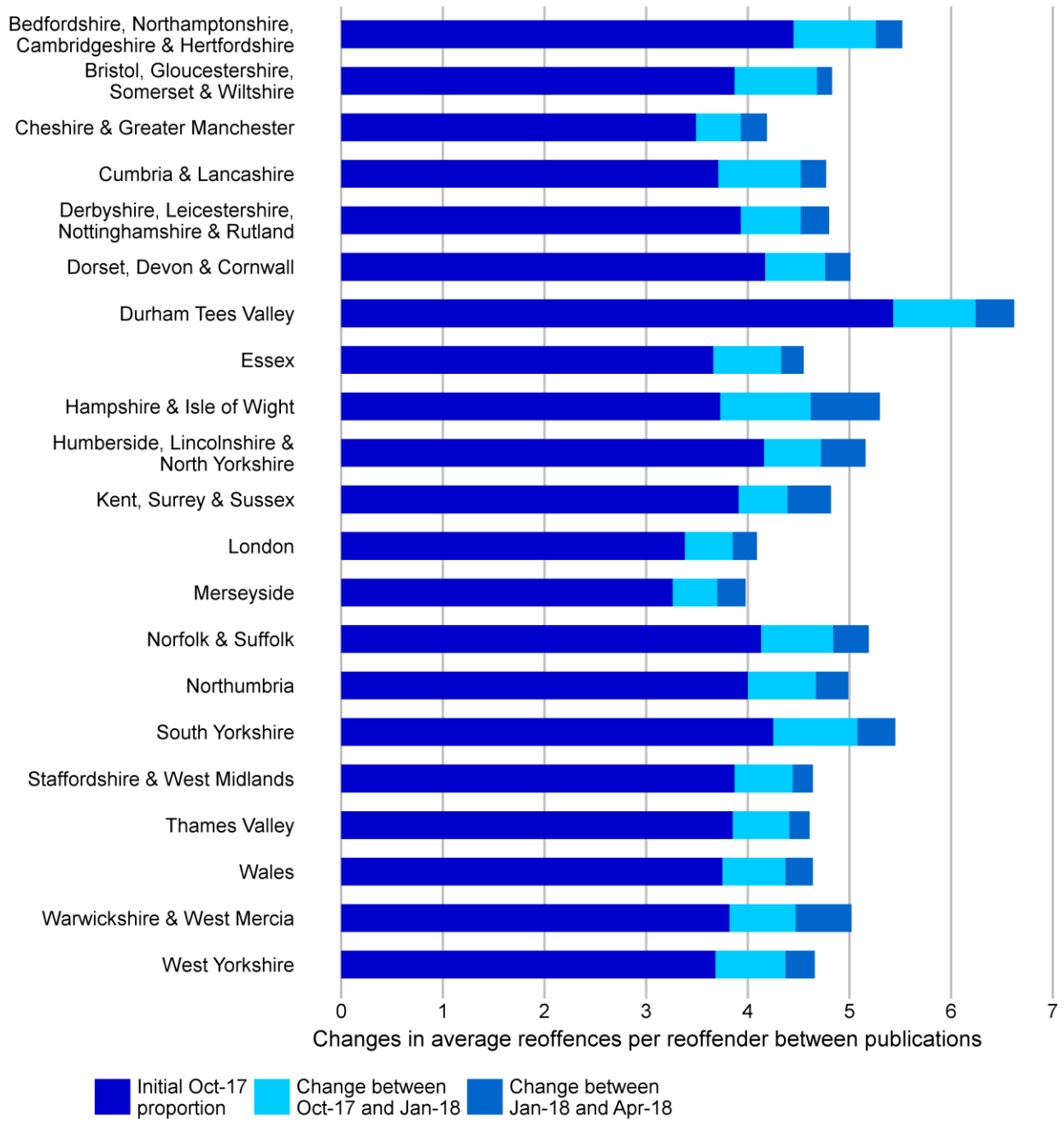


Figure 11: Change in interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the **October to December 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: PbR publications from Oct-17, Jan-18 and Apr-18 publications)**



4. Further information

Interim data presented in this publication is provisional. Final figures are based on a one-year reoffending rate. Upcoming publications of final data are listed in the following table.

Final data for cohort	Published in
July to September 2016	July 2018
October to December 2016	October 2018
January to March 2017	January 2019
April to June 2017	April 2019

Accompanying files

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

- A technical document providing detail on how reoffending is measured, information on how the data is collected and processed, and background information on the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms
- A set of tables.

Contact

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