Ministry of Justice

Justice Data Lab statistics quarterly, England and Wales, July 2018

Main points

JDL analyses for three organisations are being published this quarter:

For any 100 typical people who received the intervention:

The Amber Foundation Programme

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24 people committed 111 proven reoffences.

The overall results show that those who received the intervention had a lower rate of reoffending than those who did not. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of the difference in the frequency of proven reoffences during the one year after release.

Forward Trust's Alcohol Dependence Treatment Programme (ADTP)

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37 people committed 116 proven reoffences. On average it took 143 days to reoffend

The overall results show that more people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of the difference in the number of people who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release.

KeepOut's rehabilitation programme

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21 people committed 38 proven reoffences

The overall results show that more people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of the difference in the number of people who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release.

🟢 🔴 Significant results   🔵 Non-significant result

👤 Rate of reoffending   ⚖ Frequency of reoffending   📅 Time to first reoffence

This release presents the latest findings from the Justice Data Lab, and summarises the requests for reoffending information through the Justice Data Lab for the period 2 April 2013 to 30 June 2018. 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-july-2018

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.gov.uk

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Experimental statistics: Employment and benefit outcomes

This analysis investigated the employment and benefits outcomes of offenders who received grants for distance learning through the Prisoners' Education Trust (PET) scheme. These findings are an extension of the original analysis conducted by the Justice Data Lab to assess the impact of PET on reoffending. The analysis explored the P45 employment rate and receipt of out-of-work benefits in the year after release from prison for 5,842 offenders who received grants for distance learning between 2002 and 2013.

39% of the treatment group were employed during the 12 months after release	⬆	This is **greater** than the comparison group (**31%**)
18% of the treatment group were employed 1 month after release	⬆	This is **greater** than the comparison group (**16%**)
27% of the treatment group were employed 12 months after release	⬆	This is **greater** than the comparison group (**22%**)
The treatment group spent on average **88 days** in employment during the 12 months after release	⬆	This is **more time** than the comparison group (**72 days**)
59% of the treatment group received out-of-work benefits during the 12 months after release	⬌	This is the **same** as the comparison group (**59%**)
51% of the treatment group received Job Seekers Allowance during the 12 months after release	⬆	This is **not significantly higher** than the comparison group (**50%**)
The treatment group spent on average **125 days** receiving out-of-work benefits during the 12 months after release	⬇	This is **less time** than the comparison group (**134 days**)

🟢 or 🔴 = significant result   ⚪ = non-significant result

Things you need to know

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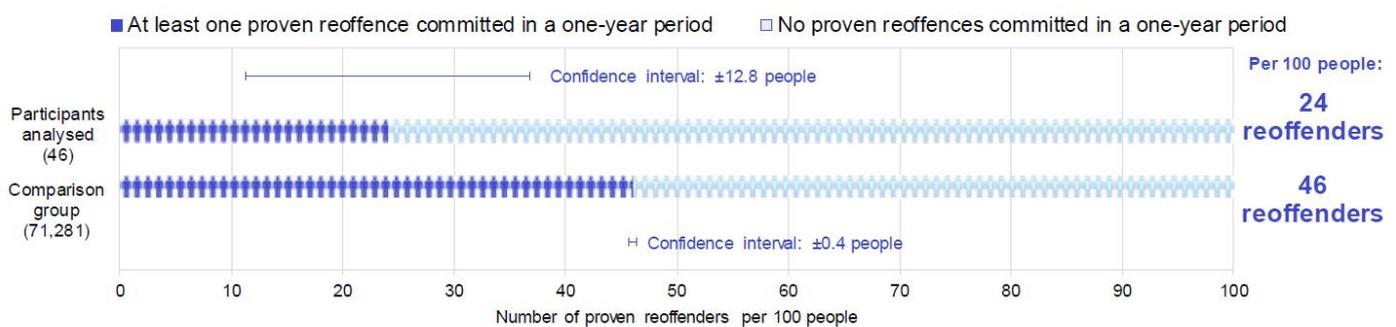
The people who were eligible to be included in each analysis are from a set of records submitted to the Justice Data Lab by each organisation. As not all records were analysed as part of the 'treatment group', the programmes may have a different impact on the people who were not analysed.

1. The Amber Foundation Programme:

The results show that those who took part in the programme were less likely to reoffend than those who did not. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the effect on the frequency of reoffending and time to first reoffence. However, this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

The Amber Foundation aims to provide a safe and nurturing environment for young homeless people with complex needs at three community based residential centres located in Devon, Wiltshire and Surrey as well as providing 24-hour support across the UK.

Figure 1: One-year proven reoffending rate after participation in The Amber Foundation

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For those in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:

⬇ **24** out of 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 24%). This is **22 people fewer** than in the comparison group, per 100 people.

⚖⬇ **111** proven reoffences were committed per 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.1 offences per person). This is **54 fewer offences** than the comparison group, per 100 people.

For those in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

46 out of 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 46%).

165 proven reoffences were committed per 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.7 offences per person).

📇 Time to first reoffence has not been included as a headline result, as the low number of reoffenders used to calculate the measure (11 people) could provide misleading results.

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 between 9 and 35 people.** This is a **statistically significant result**.

⚖️ The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 122 offences or higher by as many as 14 offences**. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.

What you can say about the one-year reoffending rate:

✔ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, the Amber Foundation programme is likely to decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by between 9 and 35 people."

What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending rate:

✘ "This analysis shows that the Amber Foundation programme decreases the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by 35 people for every 100 participants.

What you can say about the one-year reoffending frequency:

✔ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, the Amber Foundation programme may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 122 reoffences or increase it by up to 14 reoffences."

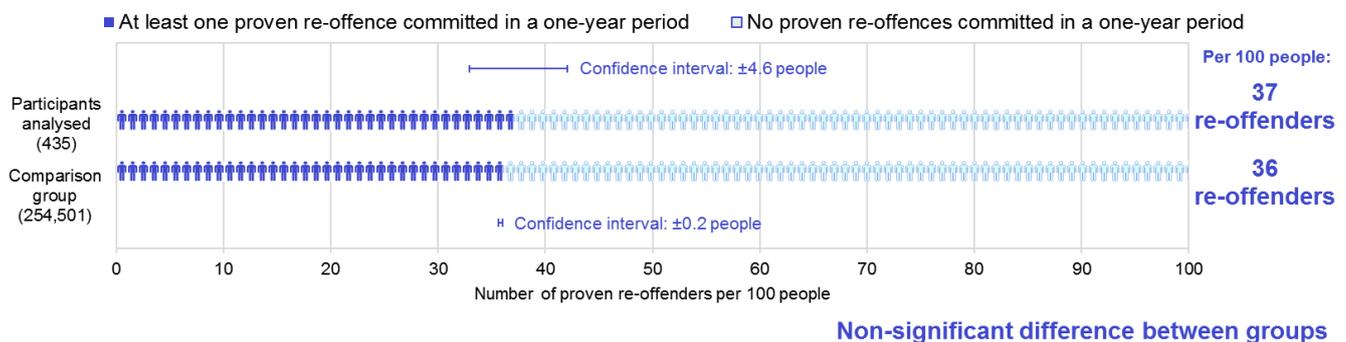**What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending frequency:**

✘ "This analysis shows that the Amber Foundation programme has no effect on the number of proven reoffences committed by its participants during a one-year period."

2. Forward Trust's Alcohol Dependence Treatment Programme (ADTP):

The overall results show that more people would need to have completed the programme and be available for analysis in order to determine the way in which the programme affects a person's reoffending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

Forward Trust's Alcohol Dependence Treatment Programme (ADTP) is an intensive six-week, twelve-step programme, which aims to reduce reoffending and improve outcomes for participants.

Figure 2: One-year proven reoffending rate after participation with Forward Trust's ADTP

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For those in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:

37 out of 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 37%). This is **2 people more** than in the comparison group, per 100 people.

116 proven reoffences were committed per 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.2 offences per person). This is **1 less offence** than the comparison group, per 100 people.

143 days was the average time before a re-offender committed their first proven reoffence, **1 day sooner** than the comparison group.

For those in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

36 out of 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 36%).

117 proven reoffences were committed per 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.2 offences per person).

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

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 many as 3 people, or higher by as many as 6 people**.

⚖️ The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 26 or higher by as many as 25 offences**.

⚖️ On average, the time before a reoffender commits their first proven reoffence could be **less by as much as 18 days, or longer by up to 16 days**.

More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of the difference in the number of people who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release. It is estimated that a treatment group of 11,823 people would be needed.

* 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 participants, Forward Trust's ADTP may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by up to 3 people, or may increase it by up to 6 people."

What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending rate:

✘ "This analysis shows that Forward Trust's ADTP increases the one-year proven reoffending rate of its participants.

What you can say about the one-year reoffending frequency:

✔ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Forward Trust's ADTP may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 26 reoffences, or increase it by up to 25 reoffences."

What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending frequency:

✘ "This analysis shows that Forward Trust's ADTP decreases the frequency of reoffending."

What you can say about the time to first reoffence:

✔ "This analysis provides evidence that, for people who reoffend during a one-year period, Forward Trust's ADTP may decrease the time to first reoffence by as much as 18 days, or increase it by up to 16 days."

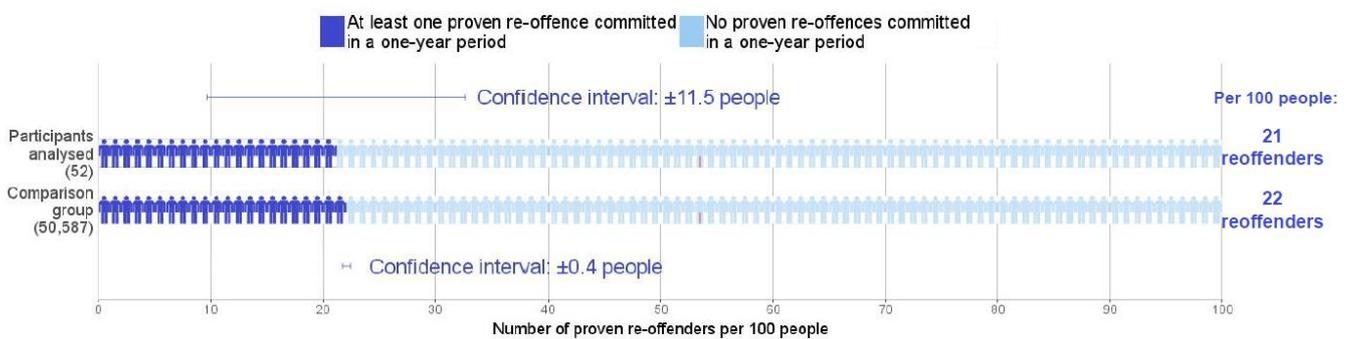**What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:**

✘ "This analysis shows that Forward Trust's ADTP decreases the time to first reoffence."

3. KeepOut's rehabilitation programme:

The overall results show that more people would need to have completed the programme and be available for analysis in order to determine the way in which the programme affects a person's reoffending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

The KeepOut programme is a crime diversion scheme which works with offenders in custody. Offenders are trained to run intervention programmes with young people who are already involved in criminal activity or are at risk of becoming so. The aims are both to prevent the young people from committing crimes, and to rehabilitate offenders in custody. This analysis relates to offenders in custody only

Figure 3: One-year proven reoffending rate after participation with KeepOut's rehabilitation programme

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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

👤 **21** of the 100 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 21%), **1 person fewer** than in the comparison group

⚖️ **38** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.4 offences per person), **21 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.

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

22 people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 22%)

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

📅 Time to first reoffence has not been included as a headline result due to low numbers of reoffenders, which could give misleading results.

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 many as 12 people, or higher by as many as 11 people.** More people would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 45 offences, or higher by as many as 3 offences.** 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 reoffending rate:**

"This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, KeepOut may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one year period by up to 12 people, or may increase it by up to 11 people."

✗ **What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending rate:**

"This analysis shows that KeepOut decreases the one-year proven reoffending rate of its participants."

✓ **What you can say about the one-year reoffending frequency:**

"This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, KeepOut may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one year period by up to 45 offences, or may increase it by up to 3 offences."

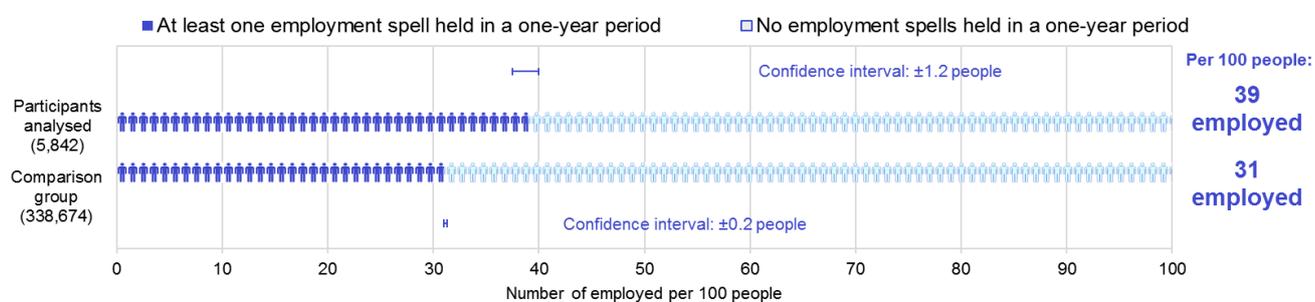✗ **What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending frequency:**

"This analysis shows that KeepOut decreases the frequency of reoffending."

4. Employment and benefit outcomes – Prisoners' Education Trust test case (experimental statistics):

The overall results show that those who took part in the programme were more likely to be employed one month, twelve months, and during the first twelve months after release than those who did not. Overall, participants spent more days in employment, compared with non-participants. More people would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the effect on the likelihood of receiving out-of-work benefits or Job Seekers Allowance. However, this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

This analysis investigates the employment and benefits outcomes of offenders who received grants for distance learning through the Prisoners' Education Trust (PET) scheme. These findings are an extension of the original analysis conducted by the Justice Data Lab to assess the impact of PET on reoffending.

Figure 4: One-year employment rate after participation in Prisoners' Education Trust

Significant difference between groups

Significant Results

1. **Participants are more likely to be employed** during the one-year period after their release from prison, compared to non-participants with similar characteristics.

2. **Participants are more likely to be employed** one month after their release date from prison, when compared with non-participants.

3. **Participants are more likely to be employed** twelve months after their release date from prison, when compared with non-participants.

4. **Overall, participants spend more days in employment,** compared with non-participants.

5. **Overall, participants spend fewer days receiving out-of-work benefits** during the one-year period, compared with non-participants.

Further information

Accompanying files

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

- A PDF report for the analyses, 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 reoffending.

- 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.

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