



This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 52 offenders who took part in the KeepOut 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.

KeepOut 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 assesses the impact on offenders in custody only.

The main analysis in this report measured proven reoffences in a one-year period for a 'treatment group' of 52 offenders who were involved with KeepOut some time between 2010 to 2015; and for a much larger 'comparison group' of offenders who **did not receive the support**. These measurements were used to estimate the impact that the programme would be expected to have on the reoffending behaviour of any people who are similar to those in the analysis.

The 52 people who were eligible to be included in the main analysis were from a group of 81 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:



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.



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

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)

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.”

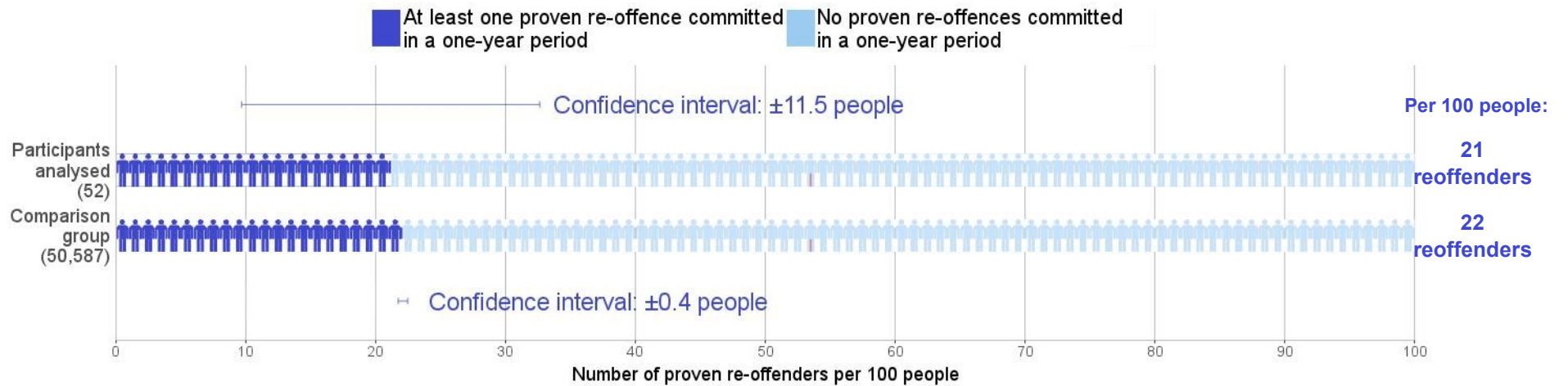
✗ **What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending frequency:**

“This analysis shows that KeepOut decreases the frequency of reoffending.”

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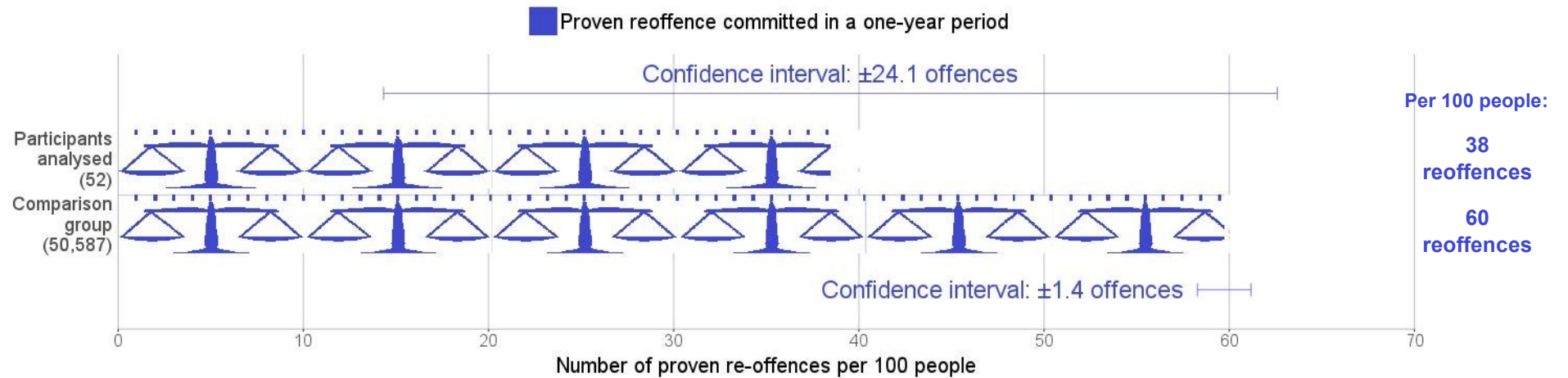
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One-year proven reoffending rate after participation in KeepOut's rehabilitation programme



Non-significant difference between groups

One-year proven reoffending frequency after participation in KeepOut's rehabilitation programme



Non-significant difference between groups

KeepOut's programme: in their own words

“ KeepOut, the Crime Diversion Scheme, is a registered charity with a board of voluntary directors. The charity's objectives are:

- To advance education by the provision of effective learning programmes that promote the prevention of crime, in particular for young people, including those at risk of offending or reoffending, with a view to advancing them in life.
- To promote the rehabilitation and resettlement of prisoners by providing education and learning opportunities and developing their skills and competencies, thereby enhancing their future employment potential and reducing their risk of offending.

A serving prisoner was the founder of the scheme in 1996. In 2000, the then trustees of the scheme achieved charitable status, and became an incorporated company limited by guarantee in 2010.

Since then the directors have produced a five year strategic plan with annual business plan targets against both the charitable objectives and the following agreed strategic aims:

- Provide a learning environment in which young people who have been assessed at risk of offending or reoffending by service users participate in peer education group work programmes delivered by serving prisoners to take responsibility for their actions, understand the consequences of their behaviour and develop victim understanding and empathy.
- Support the process of rehabilitation of prisoners by providing:
 - training to accredit them in peer education that develops their skills to improve future employment potential, build confidence and raise self-esteem; and
 - a work environment where the prisoners deliver peer education programmes to young people assessed at risk of offending or re-offending by service users.
- Improve the operation of the scheme by working with service users, prisons, Surrey University, HMPPS and other stakeholders from the prison and youth sectors to review, evaluate and, where appropriate, amend the programmes to ensure they meet the needs of the prisoners and young people, and follow evidence based practice.

The scheme operated in HMPs Brixton, Coldingley, Lewes and Send. Within each prison a dedicated team of serving prisoners, supervised by two full time KeepOut civilian staff, facilitated and delivered interventions to groups of young people who were either in the criminal justice system or had been identified as at risk of entering it.

Prisoners joined KeepOut as a full time workplace and after training in peer education, facilitation and working with young people, used their real-life experiences to positively influence young people's attitudes and behaviour. In practical terms a team of 7 prisoners would deliver twice weekly 4-5 hour workshops for up to 12 young people per session, which focused on personal responsibility, consequences, and victim understanding and empathy.

During the workshops, prisoners used a variety of delivery methods, which they were trained in, such as personal testimonies, role-plays, mentoring and discussions, where they encouraged the young people to take responsibility, provide them with accurate information on the potential consequences of their own actions and to challenge their own thinking around negative behaviour and attitudes towards crime. ”

KeepOut's response to the Justice Data Lab analysis

“ We welcome the findings of this analysis. Whilst the sample size precludes certainty, the messages about the impact of KeepOut on prisoners are broadly positive. This is testament to the hard work of prisoners, staff and partners over many years. We believe the strength of KeepOut is the planned and structured interaction of prisoners and young people (13-18ys) in a dedicated learning space in prison. Both groups learn about consequences, taking responsibility and victim awareness from each other. The prisoners further benefit by learning new skills and competences which have currency in the world of work and the wider community. They have an opportunity to make amends and to give back to the community. The charity closed in February 2018 due to a decision by the MOJ Board to not allow young people into prison. Approximately 28,000 young people and 950 prisoners participated over 20 years. Following a three year evaluation of our work by the University of Surrey many lessons have been learnt. We will disseminate those lessons to inform future interventions that aim to deter people from the criminal justice system and support prisoner rehabilitation. ”

The results in detail

One analysis was conducted, controlling for offender demographics and criminal history and the following risks and needs: accommodation, employment history, education, family and relationships, mental health, thinking and behaviour, and attitudes.

Analyses

1. **National analysis:** treatment group matched to offenders in England and Wales using demographics, criminal history and individual risks and needs.

The size of treatment and comparison groups for reoffending rate and frequency analyses provided below.

Treatment Group Size	Comparison Group Size	Reoffenders in treatment group	Reoffenders in comparison group
52	50,587	11	12,953

Three headline measures of one-year reoffending were analysed (see results in Tables 1-3):

1. Rate of reoffending
2. Frequency of reoffending
3. Time to first reoffence

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

Table 1: One-year proven reoffending rate for people after involvement with KeepOut, compared with a matched comparison group

Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven reoffending rate				
		Treatment group rate (%)	Comparison group rate (%)	Estimated difference (% points)	Significant difference?	p-value
52	50,587	21	22	-12 to 11	No	0.87

Table 2: Number of proven reoffences committed in a one-year period by people after involvement with KeepOut, compared with a matched comparison group

Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven reoffending frequency (offences per person)				
		Treatment group frequency	Comparison group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
52	50,587	0.38	0.60	-0.45 to 0.03	No	0.08

The difference in time to first reoffence between participants and the comparison group, shown below, is based on a group of only 11 participants. A larger group of reoffenders (usually a minimum of 30) would be required to calculate a meaningful estimate of the time to first reoffence, and to more confidently determine any effect of the KeepOut programme on this measure.

Table 3: Average time to first proven reoffence in a one-year period for people after involvement with KeepOut, compared with a matched comparison group

Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	Average time to first proven reoffence within a one-year period, for reoffenders only (days)				
		Treatment group time	Comparison group time	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
11	12,953	196	154	-25 to 110	No	0.19

Profile of the treatment group

KeepOut's programme was carried out in custody at HMPs Brixton, Coldingley, Lewes and Send. In each location prisoners had the opportunity to apply to join KeepOut, subject to a risk assessment. 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 (52 offenders - national analysis)

- Female 27%, Male 73%
- White 60%, Black 31%, Asian 10%
- UK national 96%, Non-UK national 2%, Nationality unknown 2%

- Aged 22 to 52 at the time of index offence (mean age 33 years)

- Prison sentence length:
 - 1 to 4 years 38%
 - 4 to 10 years 46%
 - Indeterminate (Life or IPP) 15%

Participants not included in analysis (22 offenders)

- Female 36%, Male 64%
- White 59%, Black 41%
- UK national 100%

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

For the **6 people** without any records in the reoffending database, no personal information is available.

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

Information on individual risks and needs was available for 41 people in the national treatment group (79%), recorded near to the time of their original conviction. Among these people, it is estimated that:

- 80% had some or significant issues with problem-solving
- 66% were unemployed
- 51% had experienced some or significant problems in childhood
- 34% had some or significant psychological problems at the time of assessment
- 27% had no fixed abode

Matching the treatment and comparison groups

The analysis matched a comparison group to the treatment group. A summary of the matching quality is as follows:

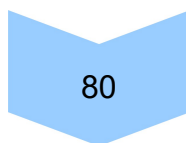
- Most variables were well matched.
- The treatment and comparison groups were reasonably well matched on a number of variables, including previous offending history (particularly fraud and forgery, handling, and violent offences), the length of conviction, and employment history.
- In addition, the treatment and comparison groups were reasonably well matched on nationality, some cohort years, index offence type and court outcome, and sentence type, and poorly matched on one cohort year (2016). However, none of these variables were statistically significant in predicting re-offending behaviour in the complex model.

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.

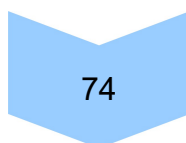
This report is also supplemented by a general annex, which answers frequently asked questions about Justice Data Lab analyses and explains the caveats associated with them.

Numbers of people in the treatment and comparison groups

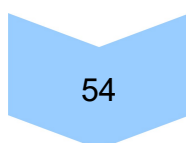
81 records, corresponding to 80 individuals, were submitted for analysis by KeepOut.



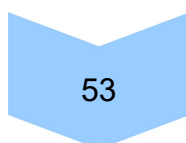
All the records were identified on the Police National Computer. 6 people (8%) were excluded from the analyses because they did not have a record in our reoffending data.



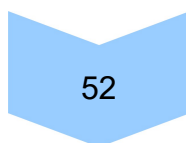
20 people (25%) were excluded because they did not have a record in the reoffending database that corresponded to their period of participation at KeepOut. It is estimated that 5 of these people had not been released from prison in time to be included in the available reoffending data.



1 person (1%) was excluded because they had been convicted of at least one proven sexual offence before starting their reoffending period.



1 person (1%) was excluded because they were not similar enough to anyone in the comparison group to be matched.



National treatment group

The treatment group contained 65% of the participants submitted.
(Comparison group: 50,587 records)

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

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