



# Justice Data Lab statistics quarterly, England and Wales, April 2018

## Main points

JDL analyses for two organisations are being published this quarter:

**For any 100 typical people who received the intervention:**

### Southwark's Integrated Offender Management Programme

**62 people committed 189 proven reoffences. On average it took 108 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. It is estimated that a treatment group of 1,032 people would be needed.

### The Clink Restaurant Training Programme (second request)

**16 people committed 52 proven reoffences.**



The overall 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. However, this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

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 31 March 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-april-2018>

**We are changing how our quarterly bulletins look, and would welcome any feedback to [commentary.champions@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto: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](mailto:justice.datalab@justice.gov.uk)

## 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.

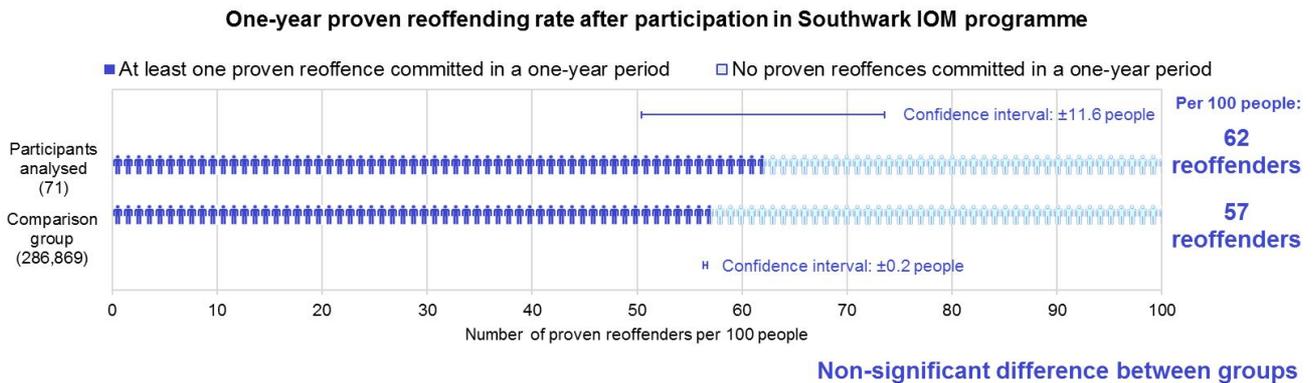
The people who were eligible to be included in each analysis are from a set of records submitted to the Justice Data Lab by each organisation. As not all records were analysed as part of the 'treatment group', the programmes may have a different impact on the people who were not analysed.

# 1. Southwark’s Integrated Offender Management 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.

Southwark’s IOM programme works with offenders in custody and the community using a holistic approach, addressing their needs in the areas of housing, accessing benefit entitlements, education, employment, training and well-being.

**Figure 1: One year proven reoffending rate after participation in Southwark’s IOM**



## Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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

↑ **62** of the 100 people would have committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 62%). This is **5 people more** than in the comparison group.

⚖️ ↓ **189** proven reoffences were committed by the 100 people during the year (a frequency of 1.9 offences per person), **52 offences fewer** than the comparison group.

🕒 ↑ **108** days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **1 day later** than in the comparison group.

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

↑ **57** of the 100 people would have committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 57%).

⚖️ ↓ **241** proven reoffences were committed by the 100 people during the year (a frequency of 2.4 offences per person).

🕒 ↑ **107** 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 would commit a proven reoffence during the year after completion of the programme could be **lower by as many as 6 people, or higher by as many as 17 people.**
-  The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by 109 offences or higher by 5 offences.**
-  On average, the time before a re-offender committed their first proven re-offence could be **shorter by 28 days or higher by 31 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 1,032 people would be needed.

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

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, Southwark's IOM programme may decrease the number of proven reoffenders during the one-year follow up period by up to 6 people, or may increase it by up to 17 people."

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

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the Southwark's IOM programme 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, Southwark's IOM programme may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 109 reoffences, or increase it by up to 5 reoffences."

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

- ✗ "This analysis shows that the Southwark's IOM programme increases the frequency of reoffending of its participants."

### What you can say about the time to first re-offence:

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for recipients who reoffend during the one-year follow up period, Southwark's IOM programme may shorten the average time to first proven reoffence by up to 28 days, or lengthen it by up to 31 days."

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

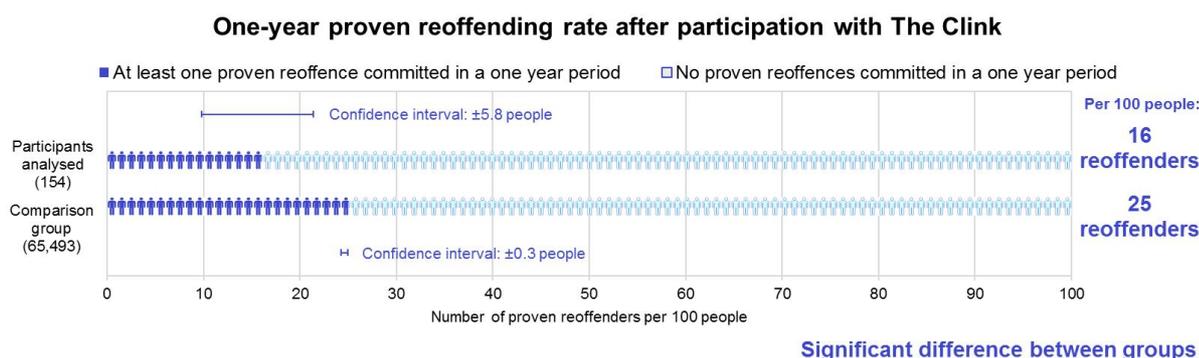
- ✗ "This analysis shows that the Southwark's IOM programme increases, on average, the time to first reoffence among its participants."

## 2. The Clink Restaurant Training Programme (second request):

The overall 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. However, this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

The Clink Restaurant programme provides vocational training in catering, front of house and cleaning aimed at giving prisoners skills and qualifications which will help them secure employment on release, with the intention that this will reduce the rate of reoffending.

Figure 2: One year proven reoffending rate after participation with The Clink



### Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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

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

- ↑ **16** people committed a proven reoffence
- ↓ within a one-year period (a rate of 16%), **9 people fewer** than in the comparison group

**25** people committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 25%)

- ⚖️ **52** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.5 offences per person), **22 offences fewer** than in the comparison group

**74** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 people during the year (a frequency of 0.7 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 **100** typical people who receive the intervention, compared with **100** similar people who do not receive it:

-  The number of people who would commit a proven reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by between 3 and 15 people**. This is a **statistically significant result**.
-  The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 51 offences or higher by as many as 7 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 Clink programme is likely to decrease the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by between 3 and 15 people."

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

- ✗ "This analysis shows that The Clink programme decreases the number of proven reoffenders during a one-year period by 15 people for every 100 participants."
- ✗ "This analysis shows that The Clink programme decreases the reoffending rate by 37%."

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

- ✓ "This analysis provides evidence that, for every 100 participants, The Clink programme may decrease the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period by up to 51 offences or increase it by up to 7 offences."

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

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

## 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.

### Contact

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Tel: 020 3334 3536

Email: [newsdesk@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:newsdesk@justice.gsi.gov.uk)

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to the Justice Statistics Analytical Services division of the Ministry of Justice:

Sarah French, Justice Data Lab statistician

Ministry of Justice, 7th Floor, 102 Petty France, London, SW1H 9AJ

Tel: 07967 592428

Email: [justice.datalab@justice.gov.uk](mailto:justice.datalab@justice.gov.uk)

**Next update: 12 July 2018**

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

© Crown copyright

Produced by the Ministry of Justice

Alternative formats are available on request from [justice.datalab@justice.gov.uk](mailto:justice.datalab@justice.gov.uk)