



This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 71 offenders who took part in Southwark's IOM 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.

This analysis of Southwark's IOM programme measured proven reoffences in a one-year period for a 'treatment group' of 71 offenders who participated some time between 2011 and 2015, and for a much larger 'comparison group' of similar offenders who were not part of the programme. The analysis estimates the impact of the programme on people who have similar characteristics to those in the treatment group.

The treatment group was made up of 71 participants who met the minimum criteria to be included in this analysis. For the other 32 participants whose details were submitted, but who did not meet the minimum criteria, it is possible that the programme may have had a different impact.

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 110 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 the one-year follow up period by up to 110 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."

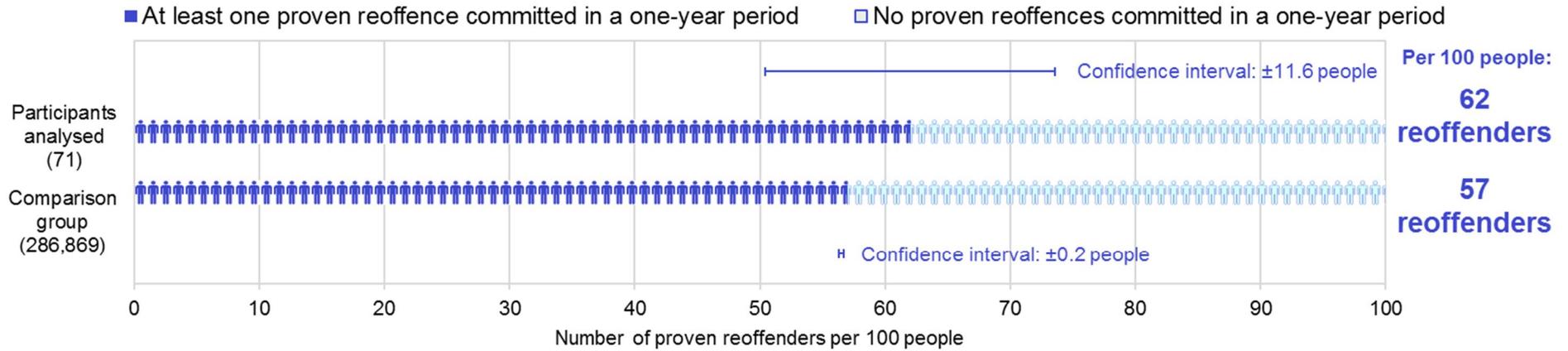
What you cannot say about the time to first re-offence:

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

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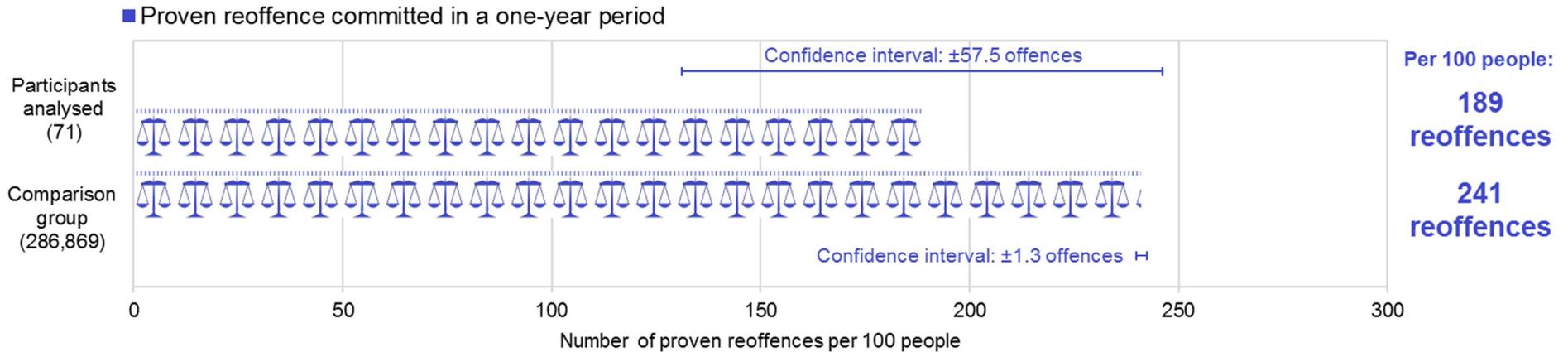
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One-year proven reoffending rate after participation in Southwark IOM programme



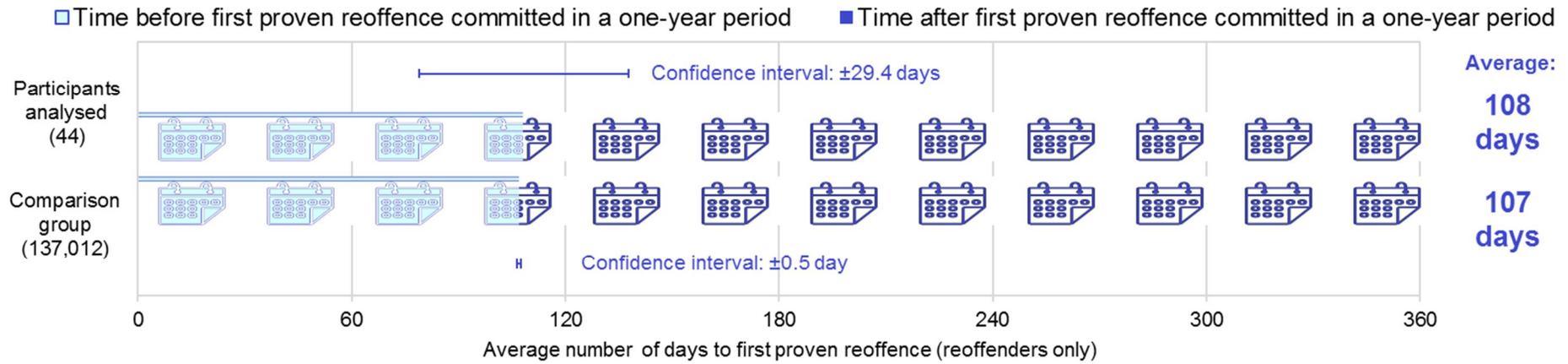
Non-significant difference between groups

One-year proven reoffending frequency after participation in Southwark IOM programme



Non-significant difference between groups

Average time to first proven reoffence after participation in Southwark IOM programme



Non-significant difference between groups

Southwark's IOM programme: in their own words

“Southwark IOM is a multi-agency integrated offender management team whose aim is to provide intensive intervention for those offenders who cause the most crime in the borough, stop them reoffending and in turn reduce demand on the criminal justice system. The service works with an identified cohort of offenders in custody and in the community providing a holistic response to enable them to move on from offending addressing needs in respect of housing, accessing benefit entitlements, education, employment, training and well-being. Offenders were referred to the programme if they have a high risk of reoffending in general, or if they have a high risk in robbery or burglary offences specifically. The service tasking is led by an MPS Police Sergeant and seeks to maximise the effectiveness of support and enforcement interventions and achieve consistency in respect of sanctions to deter reoffending. ”

Southwark's response to the Justice Data Lab analysis

“The Southwark IOM is pleased to note the service has had a significant impact in reducing the number of more serious proven re-offences that are triable “either way” at Magistrates’ Court or at the Crown Court in front of a judge and jury, when compared to both national and regional groups. It is also pleasing that the one year frequency of custodial sentencing is reduced when contrasted against comparison groups.

We would rationalise the one year reoffending rate shown in the tables is a reflection of the greater scrutiny placed on IOM nominals and the intelligence sharing leading to more pro-active enforcement by partners; particularly the Police, and that this increases the likelihood of them being identified and prosecuted in the course of criminal activity.

We would like to place on record our thanks to all the partners who have contributed to the work of the IOM, in no particular order CGL and Lifeline substance use services, JCCS Ltd ETE services, Together for Mental Wellbeing, St Mungo’s, London CRC, Metropolitan Police Service, the National Probation Service, colleagues in Southwark Council and most of all those that have moved their lives forward and addressed their offending behaviour”

The results in detail

Two analyses were conducted in total. Each analysis controlled for offender demographics and criminal history and the following risks and needs: accommodation, employment history, financial situation, drug and alcohol use, thinking skills and attitudes towards offending. The regional analyses also controlled for geographical region.

Analyses

- 1. National analysis:** treatment group matched to offenders across England and Wales using demographics, criminal history, individual risks and needs.
- 2. Regional analysis:** treatment group matched to offenders in London using demographics, criminal history and individual risks and needs and their sentence.

Size of treatment and comparison groups for reoffending rate and frequency analyses provided below (the 'time to first reoffence' analyses focus on those who reoffend only):

Analysis	Controlled for region	Treatment Group Size	Reoffenders in treatment group	Comparison Group Size	Reoffenders in comparison group
National		71	44	286,869	137,012
Regional	X	71	44	44,961	23,460

The headline results in this report refer to the national analysis

In each analysis, the **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**
4. Rate of first reoffence by court outcome
5. Frequency of reoffences by court outcome
6. Rate of custodial sentencing for first reoffence
7. Frequency of custodial sentencing.

Significant results

Two measures show a statistically significant result across both the national and regional analyses. These provide significant evidence that:

- **Participants who reoffend within a one-year period commit fewer either way reoffences**, when compared with non-participants (Table 5).
- **Participants who reoffend within a one-year period receive fewer custodial sentences** during the year when compared with non-participants (Table 7).

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

Table 1: Proportion of people who committed a proven reoffence in a one-year period after support from the Southwark IOM programme, compared with matched comparison groups

Analysis	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
National	71	286,869	62.0	56.5	-6 to +17	No	0.35
Regional	71	44,961	62.0	58.1	-8 to +15	No	0.50

Table 2: Number of proven reoffences committed in a one-year period by people after support from the Southwark IOM programme, compared with matched comparison groups

Analysis	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
National	71	286,869	1.9	2.4	-1.1 to +0.1	No	0.07
Regional	71	44,961	1.9	2.3	-1.0 to +0.1	No	0.14

Table 3: Average time to first proven reoffence in a one-year period for people who received support from Southwark's IOM programme and who committed a proven reoffence, compared with matched comparison groups

Analysis	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
National	44	137,012	108.4	107.0	-28 to +31	No	0.93
Regional	44	23,460	108.4	112.4	-33 to +25	No	0.79

Table 4: Proportion of those supported by the Southwark IOM programme whose first proven reoffence received each court outcome, compared with similar non-participants (reoffenders only)

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven reoffending rate by court outcome of first reoffence, for reoffenders only					
			Court outcome	Treatment group rate (%)	Comparison group rate (%)	Estimated difference (% points)	Significant difference?	p-value
National	44	136,309	Either way	63.6	76.8	-28.0 to +1.6	No	0.08
			Summary	34.1	20.8	-1.3 to +27.8	No	0.07
Regional	44	23,329	Either way	63.6	74.3	-25.4 to +4.2	No	0.15
			Summary	34.1	23.4	-3.9 to +25.3	No	0.15

Table 5: Number of proven reoffences that received each court outcome after being committed by those supported by the Southwark IOM programme in a one-year period, compared with similar non-participants (reoffenders only)

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven reoffending frequency by court outcome, for reoffenders only (offences per person)					
			Court outcome	Treatment group frequency	Comparison group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
National	44	136,309	Either way	1.9	3.2	-1.9 to -0.8	Yes	0.000
			Summary	1.1	0.9	-0.3 to +0.6	No	0.43
Regional	44	23,329	Either way	1.9	2.9	-1.5 to -0.4	Yes	0.001
			Summary	1.1	1.0	-0.4 to +0.5	No	0.74

Table 6: Proportion those who received support from the Southwark IOM programme who received a custodial sentence for their first proven reoffence, compared with similar non-participants (reoffenders only)

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year rate of custodial sentencing, for reoffenders only (sentences per person)				
			Treatment group rate (%)	Comparison group rate (%)	Estimated difference (% points)	Significant difference?	p-value
National	44	136,309	0.3	0.4	-0.3 to +0.0	No	0.08
Regional	44	23,329	0.3	0.4	-0.3 to +0.0	No	0.10

Table 7: Number of custodial sentences received in a one-year period by those supported by the Southwark IOM programme, compared to similar non-participants (reoffenders only)

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year frequency of custodial sentencing, for reoffenders only (sentences per person)				
			Treatment group frequency	Comparison group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
National	44	136,309	115.9	222.3	-163.6 to -49.2	Yes	0.001
Regional	44	23,329	115.9	196.7	-138.1 to -23.6	Yes	0.01

Profile of the treatment group

Southwark's IOM programme is mainly carried out in Southwark, London. Interventions, support and sanctions are carried out in custody and the community as well as at the office. Offenders were referred to the programme if they have a high risk of reoffending in general, or if they have a high risk in robbery or burglary offences specifically. 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 (71 offenders – national analysis)

- 86% male, 14% female
- 73% white, 27% Black, Asian, other and unknown
- 81% UK nationals, 19% non UK nationals
- Aged 18 to 55 at the time of index offence (mean age 36 years)
- Sentence type:
 - Non-custodial sentence 24%
 - Custodial sentence
 - Up to 6 months 48%
 - 6 – 12 months 23%
 - 1 – 4 years 6%

Of the 32 participants who are not included in any analyses (16 offenders with available data)

- 94% male, 6% female
- 63% white, 38% black, Asian, other and unknown
- 94% UK nationals, 6% non-UK nationals

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

For the **16 people** without any records in the re-offending database, no personal information is available.

Information on individual risks and needs was available for 64 people in the national treatment group (90%), recorded near to the time of their original conviction. Among these people, it is estimated that:

- 69% had some or significant problems with employment history
- 59% had some or significant problems with financial management
- 52% had some or significant problems with motivation to tackle drug use
- 16% had no fixed abode.

Matching the treatment and comparison groups

All of the four analyses matched a comparison group to the relevant treatment group. A summary of the matching quality is as follows:

- In the national analysis, most variables were well matched. The groups were reasonably well matched on an offence of violence against the person, and indictable and either way court outcomes
- In the regional analysis, most variables were well matched. The groups were reasonably well matched on a indictable court outcome

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

103 records were submitted for analysis by Southwark IOM



103

Nobody was excluded because they could not be identified on the Police National Computer (PNC)



103

14 people (14%) were excluded because they did not have a record in the reoffending database that corresponded to their time period of participation in the Southwark IOM programme.



89

2 people (2%) were excluded because they were under 18 years old before starting the programme. A further 15 (15%) people were excluded as they had reoffended before they had started the intervention



72

The treatment group contained 70% of the participants originally submitted. 1 person was not matched in both the national and regional analysis



71

National treatment group

(Comparison group: 286,869 records)



71

Regional treatment group

(Comparison group: 44,961 records)

Contact points

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

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