



North Yorkshire County Council Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee

12 March 2018

1. The original request / area of interest from NYCC was reoffending data and the levels of reoffending in North Yorkshire. The CRC supervise a considerable element of those who receive either custodial sentences and are released on licence or who are supervised through community orders, programmes on drugs alcohol, domestic violence and offending or who complete unpaid work (Community Service) in North Yorkshire. It is not unreasonable to assume the CRC would have access to the reoffending rates for this element of the population.
2. As the committee will be aware at previous committee meetings the CRC was unable to provide data that was specific to North Yorkshire but did anticipate that as the reoffending measures applied to the CRC ran through a full cycle and a measured cohort completed we would be given access to the data in a way that allowed us to assess our impact in areas smaller than the overall contract area (Humberside, Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire). It was anticipated that this would be available in October 2017 and a further appearance at this committee was arranged.
3. In October 2017 it became clear that the Ministry of Justice had no intention of making available the reoffending data for any of the CRCs in any more detail than the one number for overall reoffending rates and one for frequency of reoffending and that this would apply to the contract package area (Humberside, Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire) They would not be providing the data behind those numbers.

4. It is very disappointing to the CRC that we cannot access detailed information and the decision of the Ministry of Justice has been a surprise to all the CRCs nationally. At the previous meeting there was not, unsurprisingly, a great appetite for data on the full Humberside Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire area as this was of limited utility for the committee. However, I have attached the full Ministry of Justice report (Appendix 1) issued in which the final figures for the initial cohort and interim figures for later cohorts can be seen.

5. I have also attached a short report produced by 'Get the Data' (Appendix 2) who are recognised as having a good understanding of the reoffending data and which focusses on the main lessons and issues with the data. It provides some illumination for those interested in those figures and may be a more accessible read over the Ministry of Justice report. I would suggest reading that report over the Ministry report. It also highlights a current issue with the reoffending data.

6. The final data for the cohort discussed at previous meetings is set out below

Table 1: Final proven reoffending results for the October to December 2015 payment by results cohorts, by Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)

CRC name	Number of offenders in the eligible cohort	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Adjusted proportion of offenders who	Average number of reoffences per reoffender	Average OGRS4/G score 2011 baseline	Average OGRS4/G Oct-Dec 2015 cohort	baseline LCI	baseline UCI
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						reoffend (%)					
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	1,201	1,170	580	2,684	49.57	50.72	4.63	49.45	48.31	49.37	52.31

Table 2: Proven reoffending Age Analysis for Community Rehabilitation Companies and the National Probation Service, October to December 2015, England and Wales

Probation provider	October to December 2015								
	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50+	Total
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire									
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	49.4	51.1	46.0	57.6	54.4	50.4	46.3	28.4	49.6
Average number of reoffences per reoffender	3.49	3.66	3.93	5.96	4.88	5.36	4.84	3.48	4.63
Number of reoffences	143	337	424	697	454	370	179	80	2,684
Number of reoffenders	41	92	108	117	93	69	37	23	580
Number of offenders in cohort	83	180	235	203	171	137	80	81	1,170
Average OGRS4/G score	49.4	53.7	48.1	54.5	51.2	50.4	34.7	23.9	48.3

Table 3: Proven reoffending Gender Analysis for Community Rehabilitation Companies and the National Probation Service, October to December 2015, England and Wales

Probation provider	October to December 2015		
	Female	Male	Total
Humberston, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire			
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	47.2	50.0	49.6
Average number of reoffences per reoffender	4.96	4.57	4.63
Number of reoffences	417	2,267	2,684
Number of reoffenders	84	496	580
Number of offenders in cohort	178	992	1,170
Average OGRS4/G score	40.9	49.6	48.3

The overall performance of HLNy CRC in terms of reoffending has been good in that there is a measurable improvement in the reoffending rates, the levels have not been high enough to achieve performance related payments but this has been the case for all but two or three companies nationally. The way in which the data is set and performance calculated is currently a matter of discussion at the centre between the MoJ and the CRC providers.

North Yorkshire the local picture

17. In working with offenders in North Yorkshire the CRC provide services for those supervised by the company directly on licence or community orders and those sent to the CRC for interventions by our partners in the national Probation Service. As well as the traditional probation elements of one to one supervision and enforcement, programmes on areas from domestic violence to drink driving and thinking skills the CRC is developing our work in a number of areas.

18. **Drugs and Alcohol** - Drugs work is often provided by cases being referred to partners in DISC a service commissioned in the main by the Public Health section of North Yorkshire County Council. North Yorkshire does not have a waiting list to access prescribing services and that is a good thing but as always budgets are under pressure. CRC service users can access some help with alcohol in the county and that is also a benefit. The overall number of opiate users on our caseloads is declining and multi drug and alcohol use appears to be more frequent.

19. **Accommodation** – Adequate housing is a constant challenge for our service users and accommodation while not sufficient in itself to prevent reoffending is something that if not in place hinders progress in all other areas and prevents people being able to establish lives free of offending. The CRC works with Foundation Housing and Horton amongst others in placing service users in accommodation. However, if there was better access and access to more secure long-term accommodation as well as accommodation when people leave custody then we consider that the reoffending rate could be beneficially affected.

20. Unpaid Work

Unpaid Work or Community Service is provided across the county with many hundreds of people completing orders each year, below is an example of one project in North Yorkshire. In the past year HLNy has supervised 208,511 hours of unpaid work which at the minimum wage equates to almost £1.6 million. Projects run from regular pieces of work in charity shops and community projects to one of work nominated by local communities.

21. An example of this was the Scruton Village Green where a local Parish councillor Parish Councillor Richard O’Neil said: “I would like to express my gratitude for the hard work undertaken by the payback team for clearing leaves from the village green at Scruton. Each week the teams arrived promptly and by the amount of bags that were filled, they worked extremely hard right up to the end of the day.”

Joe Murphy, one of HLNy CRC’s Community Payback supervisors, led a group of offenders who also carried out some extra work, clearing leaves on a smaller green and digging out soil and plants that had formed over a footpath narrowing it significantly, this footpath is vital to a resident who is wheelchair bound and uses the footpath as access into the village.”

He said: “We are delighted the people who carried out community payback have been praised for their efforts. The men really appreciated that because it makes all the difference when they know that their actions are applauded.

“Community Payback helps people learn new skills and feel they are giving something positive back into society.”

22. Cllr O’Neil said: “In all nearly 120 bags were filled, and the green looks amazing. I personally have had five residents phone or approach me to compliment the work carried out. As in previous years Scruton Parish Council and the Scruton residents are extremely grateful to your organisation for allowing this work to be carried out.”

23. Women's programme

The CRC operates over four women's centres with our partners DISC where women service users are seen in a woman only environment and support and groupwork and employment work are carried out. there is a high level of attendance and the programme is being used in increasing numbers by CRC staff.

24. Through the Gate

The CRC have established a programme of assessing people housing need in custody and then managing the referral and transfer of cases with a housing need to the community. our aim is to accommodate all people leaving custody so that they have an address that will be secure for a minimum of three months from the date of release. This is being undertaken with Shelter a housing charity who have staff placed in Hull, and Lincoln Prisons and we also liaise with similar projects in West Yorkshire.

25. Peer mentors

We are increasingly working to involve service users who have done well on supervision and want to give something back as volunteers. Known as Peer Mentors they are recruited and trained by the CRC and are being used to support accredited programmes, inductions, unpaid work and provide links to partner agencies. This is in its early stages and we have about 50 currently working in HLNy with 20 in North Yorkshire . they provide not only a unique level of access and credibility with some service users but also an insight into how we work and how we could improve our services.

26. Alcohol bands

The CRC is involved in a trial with the local PCCs office and Ministry of Justice regarding the use of alcohol tags. Like an electronic tag but one that records your alcohol use these are placed on suitable offenders on a Court condition and then the wearer undergoes interventions around both their alcohol use and other offending behaviour. It is hoped that this enforced period of abstinence combined with the work that the offender also has to undertake will result in long term changes reductions in offending.



Ministry
of Justice

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

Introduction

The first set of final results, for the October to December 2015 cohort, were published in October 2017¹. This publication provides the final results for the second offender cohort, January to March 2016, and the first combined annual cohort (October to December 2015 and January to March 2016). These 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 Results² (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 2011³. 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/G⁴, 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 April to June 2016, July to September 2016, October to December 2016

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/payment-by-result-statistics-october-2015-to-december-2016>

² 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.

³ The 2011 PbR baselines and associated methodology documents are available at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/transforming-rehabilitation

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

and January to March 2017 offender cohorts⁵. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) included proposals in its July 2015 consultation⁶, to 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-eligible⁷ 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 April to June 2016, July to September 2016, October to December 2016 and January to March 2017 CRC offender cohorts will be published in April 2018, July 2018, October 2018 and January 2019 respectively.

For technical detail on how final and interim proven reoffending are measured, please refer to the accompanying guide to proven reoffending statistics⁸.

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

⁵ 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.

⁶ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/519644/proven-reoffending-consultation-response.pdf

⁷ A full list of PbR eligible offenders is provided in the guide to proven reoffending statistics.

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/payment-by-results-statistics-january-to-march-2017>

1. Final reoffending rates – 2015/16 annual cohort

This is the **first set of final one-year reoffending results for the annual cohort of offenders being managed in the community by CRCs**. The first annual cohort is made up of two quarterly cohorts only: October to December 2015 and January to March 2016. 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 statistics⁹.

Payments or deductions on the frequency rate are made on the annual cohort only, and payments will only be made if the annual binary rate is lower than the 2011 baseline.

What we can say

1. **Two CRCs**, Merseyside and Northumbria CRCs, have **met their frequency rate targets**.
2. The remaining **19 CRCs have not met their frequency rate targets**.
3. The binary rates for Merseyside and Northumbria CRC are lower than the 2011 baseline binary rates. This is sufficient to allow them to receive payment for meeting their respective frequency targets.

What we cannot say

1. We cannot comment on annual binary top-up targets¹⁰ with respect to the first annual cohort as **no such targets were set for the 2015/16 annual cohort**.
2. There are no annual targets for the NPS, so we cannot comment on whether or not the NPS are meeting their targets.

⁹ A full description of the measure of reoffending is provided in the guide to proven reoffending statistics, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/payment-by-results-statistics-january-to-march-2017>.

¹⁰ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/563180/F15.05_-_2011_PbR_baselines_and_thresholds.xlsx

Table 15: Final proven reoffending results for the 2015/16 annual payment by results cohort (Oct–Dec 2015 & Jan–Mar 2016), by CRC

CRC name	2011 baseline			2015/16 annual cohort (Oct-Dec 2015 & Jan-Mar 2016)						
	Adjusted proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender	Average OGRS4/G score 2011 baseline	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average OGRS4/G Current cohort	Adjusted proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	44.72	4.12	44.12	2,564	1,068	5,452	41.65	43.19	42.58	5.10
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	49.70	4.44	49.1	2,360	1,105	5,150	46.82	47.22	48.70	4.66
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	45.87	3.96	47.67	4,293	1,698	6,801	39.55	44.46	42.76	4.01
Cumbria & Lancashire	49.93	4.30	48.73	2,079	839	3,939	40.36	47.10	41.98	4.69
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	47.62	3.96	46.86	3,432	1,473	6,649	42.92	45.33	44.45	4.51
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	48.69	4.20	48.69	1,669	727	3,060	43.56	45.39	46.86	4.21
Durham Tees Valley	53.77	4.74	52.95	1,663	846	5,360	50.87	51.52	52.31	6.34
Essex	47.77	4.12	46.57	1,335	565	2,664	42.32	43.83	45.07	4.72
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	48.62	4.56	48.20	1,501	625	3,036	41.64	46.24	43.60	4.86
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	50.84	4.37	49.45	2,293	1,118	5,187	48.76	47.84	50.36	4.64
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	47.72	4.40	46.43	2,869	1,216	5,905	42.38	44.45	44.36	4.86
London	46.06	3.85	43.86	8,117	3,529	14,714	43.48	43.66	43.68	4.17
Merseyside	45.31	4.51	47.08	2,114	749	2,952	35.43	40.09	42.42	3.94
Norfolk & Suffolk	50.13	4.72	48.56	995	429	2,145	43.12	43.76	47.91	5.00
Northumbria	55.17	5.15	53.51	1,619	770	3,834	47.56	51.34	49.73	4.98
South Yorkshire	48.56	3.97	50.78	1,646	827	4,460	50.24	50.97	50.05	5.39
Staffordshire & West Midlands	42.34	3.78	45.42	5,222	2,171	10,102	41.57	43.96	43.03	4.65
Thames Valley	47.89	4.30	47.82	1,646	751	3,935	45.63	45.96	47.49	5.24
Wales	50.64	4.11	48.79	4,294	1,936	8,478	45.09	45.61	48.26	4.38
Warwickshire & West Mercia	45.56	4.28	46.71	1,327	586	2,860	44.16	43.71	47.16	4.88
West Yorkshire	46.13	3.98	49.45	2,679	1,190	5,609	44.42	47.99	45.88	4.71

Note: CRCs highlighted in **bold** are currently in the **payment region** based on their results for the 2015/16 annual cohort, and all others are in the **deduction region**.

2. Final reoffending rates for CRC and NPS – January to March 2016 quarterly cohort

The first set of final results for the quarterly cohorts were published in October 2017 (for the October to December 2015 cohort). This publication presents the final results for the **second quarterly offender cohort. They are based on a cohort of offenders being managed in the community by CRCs and the NPS 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 statistics¹¹.

Comparisons of performance between different CRCs can now be made by comparing the adjusted binary rates.

What we can say

1. There have been statistically significant **reductions** in the adjusted binary reoffending rate for 9 of the 21 CRCs in the **January to March 2016 cohort** when compared to the 2011 baseline reoffending rates.
2. There has been no statistically significant **increase** in adjusted binary reoffending rates for any of the CRCs for the **January to March 2016 cohort**.
3. Payments or deductions on the frequency rate will be made on the **annual cohort only**, and payments will only be made if the annual binary rate is lower than the 2011 baseline.
4. The first frequency payments will be based on the 2015/16 annual cohort consisting of the October to December 2015 and the January to March 2016 cohort periods only (section 1).

What we cannot say

1. We cannot say which CRCs are meeting their frequency targets on a single quarterly cohort. In order to assess which CRCs are meeting their frequency targets, please see the final results for the 2015/16 annual cohort in section 1. Frequency is assessed on an annual basis only.
2. It remains the case that **comparisons cannot be made between CRCs and NPS** due the difference in the nature of offenders being managed.

¹¹ A full description of the measure of reoffending is provided in the guide to proven reoffending statistics, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/payment-by-results-statistics-january-to-march-2017>.

Table 1: Final proven reoffending results for the January to March 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Number of offenders in the eligible cohort	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Adjusted proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender	Average OGRS4/G Jan-Mar 2016 cohort	Average OGRS4/G score 2011 baseline	Baseline lower confidence interval	Baseline upper confidence interval
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	1,378	1,298	535	2,778	41.22	42.85	5.19	42.49	44.12	43.27	46.17
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	1,286	1,220	560	2,608	45.90	48.17	4.66	46.83	49.10	47.77	51.63
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	2,230	2,111	827	3,403	39.18	42.44	4.11	44.41	47.67	44.82	46.92
Cumbria & Lancashire	1,074	1,027	412	2,053	40.12	42.26	4.98	46.58	48.73	48.33	51.53
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	1,764	1,653	700	3,174	42.35	44.06	4.53	45.15	46.86	46.02	49.22
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	837	819	357	1,479	43.59	48.10	4.14	44.18	48.69	46.37	51.01
Durham Tees Valley	849	810	410	2,660	50.62	52.37	6.49	51.20	52.95	52.05	55.49
Essex	688	645	268	1,209	41.55	45.37	4.51	42.75	46.57	45.30	50.24
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	773	756	318	1,592	42.06	43.97	5.01	46.30	48.20	46.47	50.77
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	1,169	1,123	538	2,503	47.91	49.99	4.65	47.36	49.45	49.37	52.31
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	1,539	1,451	603	2,907	41.56	43.87	4.82	44.12	46.43	46.14	49.30
London	4,263	3,998	1,733	7,244	43.35	44.00	4.18	43.21	43.86	44.32	47.80
Merseyside	1,129	1,070	386	1,501	36.07	43.08	3.89	40.08	47.08	43.00	47.62
Norfolk & Suffolk	451	438	195	927	44.52	48.97	4.75	44.11	48.56	48.19	52.07
Northumbria	875	845	382	1,731	45.21	48.64	4.53	50.07	53.51	53.09	57.25
South Yorkshire	831	795	386	2,119	48.55	48.65	5.49	50.69	50.78	46.23	50.89
Staffordshire & West Midlands	2,728	2,588	1,054	4,772	40.73	42.38	4.53	43.77	45.42	40.62	44.06
Thames Valley	874	835	374	1,990	44.79	46.38	5.32	46.24	47.82	46.11	49.67
Wales	2,242	2,133	972	4,226	45.57	48.76	4.35	45.60	48.79	49.37	51.91
Warwickshire & West Mercia	678	635	266	1,366	41.89	45.57	5.14	43.03	46.71	43.69	47.43
West Yorkshire	1,437	1,345	594	2,796	44.16	45.57	4.71	48.05	49.45	44.18	48.08

Note: CRCs highlighted in **bold** have seen statistically significant reductions in the adjusted binary reoffending rate in the January to March 2016 cohort when compared to the 2011 baseline reoffending rates.

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

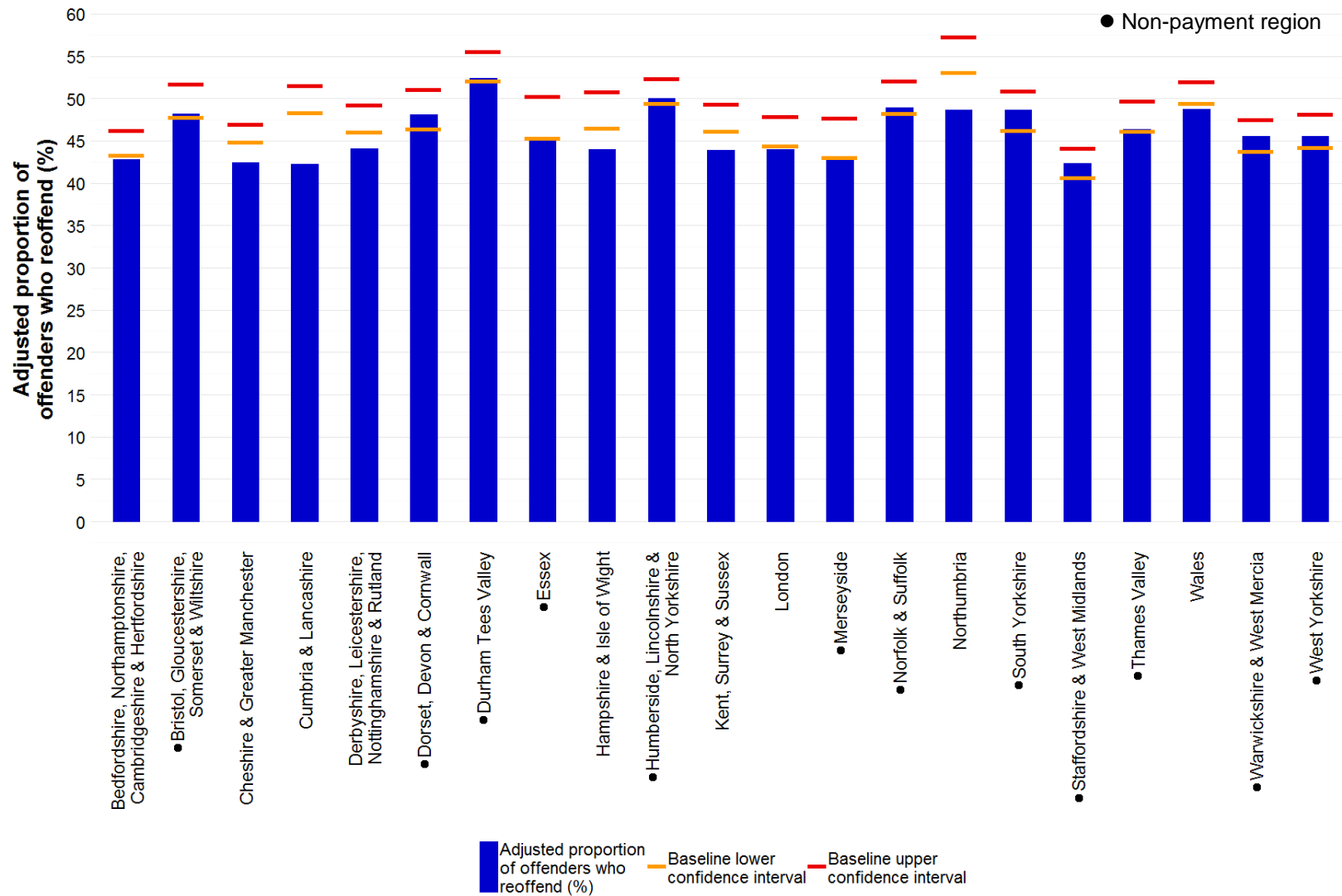


Table 2: Final proven reoffending results for the **January to March 2016** performance measure cohorts, by National Probation Service (NPS) division

NPS division	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender	Average OGRS4/G Jan-Mar 2016 cohort
London	1,055	377	1,434	35.73	3.80	40.64
Midlands	1,407	517	2,103	36.74	4.07	42.77
North East	1,626	682	2,945	41.94	4.32	47.59
North West	1,511	543	1,950	35.94	3.59	44.64
South East and Eastern	1,244	415	1,702	33.36	4.10	40.07
South West and South Central	983	359	1,545	36.52	4.30	42.31
Wales	630	282	1,137	44.76	4.03	48.48

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 being fully elapsed. Nevertheless, 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.** As a result, they are susceptible to availability of data and are more volatile than the one-year reoffending measure. The one-year proven reoffending measure (by which PbR will be assessed) allows a 12-month follow-up period for reoffending to elapse, and then a further six-month waiting period for cases to progress through the courts, and an additional one month for police forces to enter and validate the data.
2. **The binary results have not been adjusted for the mix of offenders in the cohort.** 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 before performance is assessed against the 2011 baseline.

Furthermore, the number of offenders identified in the measurable cohort¹² 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 guide to proven reoffending statistics, specifically the entry on “Cohort” under “Definitions for the measurement of interim proven reoffending for Community Rehabilitation Companies and the National Probation Service” and the section on “Matching offender records for proven reoffending”.

What we can say about interim results

1. The change in results between publications is likely to be smaller for the cohorts for which more time has elapsed (for an example, see figure 4).
2. Interim rates have not been adjusted for the offender mix (using OGRS4/G), so the picture for any given cohort may change when the corresponding final rates are published.
3. The average OGRS4/G scores for the **April to June 2016, July to September 2016 and January to March 2017** offender cohorts show that each CRC is managing offenders that are less likely to reoffend compared to the baseline year of 2011.
4. The average OGRS4/G scores for the **October to December 2016** offender cohorts show that, in all but one case (Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire &

¹² 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.

Hertfordshire CRC), each CRC is managing offenders that are less likely to reoffend compared to the baseline year of 2011.

5. South Yorkshire CRC, Staffordshire & West Midlands CRC and West Yorkshire CRC are **currently in the non-payment region** based on their respective unadjusted binary rates for the April to June 2016 offender cohort.
6. Warwickshire and West Mercia CRC is currently the only CRC in the **April to June 2016** offender cohort to have exceeded the threshold for triggering a **deduction** based on its unadjusted binary results.
7. The **remaining 17 CRCs are currently in the payment region.**
8. Two CRCs, Staffordshire & West Midlands CRC and Warwickshire and West Mercia CRC, are currently the only CRCs in the **July to September 2016** offender cohort that are in the **non-payment region** based on their unadjusted binary rate. **All remaining CRCs are currently in the payment region.**

What we cannot say about interim results

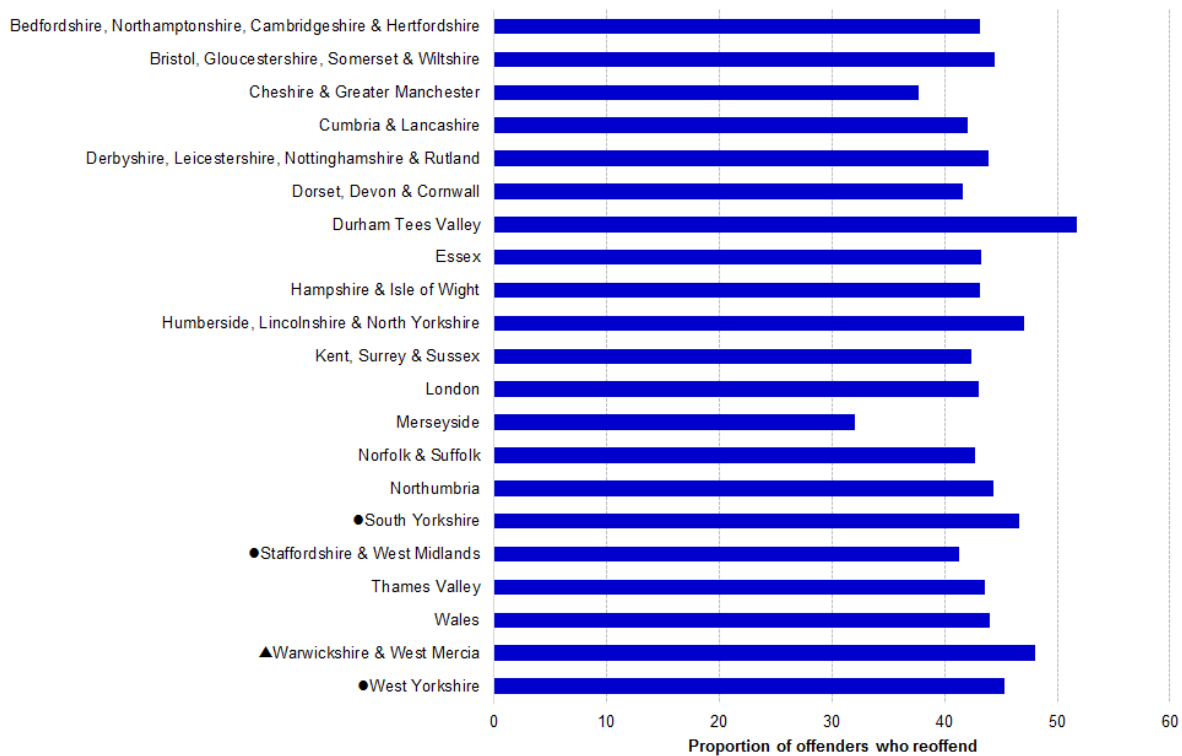
1. CRC A is on target / not on target to achieve statistically significant reductions in reoffending against the baseline year of 2011.
2. The interim results show that CRC A is performing better or worse than CRC B. (Interim results have not been OGRS4/G-adjusted; therefore, comparisons between different CRCs will not be possible.)
3. The interim results show that CRCs are performing better or worse than the NPS. (Due to differences in the types of offender being managed between the CRCs (low to medium risk offenders) and the NPS (high risk offenders), comparisons between CRCs and the NPS should not be made.)
4. We cannot comment on the performance of CRCs against their frequency targets for the **April to June 2016, July to September 2016, October to December 2016** and **January to March 2017** offender cohorts as frequency payments for these cohorts will be made for the 2016/17 annual cohort results only. At this early stage, the frequency results for the 2016/17 annual cohort will be variable and are likely to change substantially before publication of final 2016/17 annual cohort results in January 2019.

4. April to June 2016 CRC and NPS offender cohorts

Table 3: Interim proven reoffending results for the April to June 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Number of offenders in the eligible cohort	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	1,334	1,270	548	2,829	43.15	5.16
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	1,218	1,149	511	2,484	44.47	4.86
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	2,159	2,040	768	3,267	37.65	4.25
Cumbria & Lancashire	998	937	394	1,871	42.05	4.75
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	1,823	1,723	756	3,473	43.88	4.59
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	788	761	317	1,550	41.66	4.89
Durham Tees Valley	797	764	395	2,521	51.70	6.38
Essex	638	594	257	1,218	43.27	4.74
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	763	737	318	1,537	43.15	4.83
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	1,108	1,067	502	2,520	47.05	5.02
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	1,516	1,432	607	3,101	42.39	5.11
London	4,361	4,079	1,755	7,372	43.03	4.20
Merseyside	1,134	1,088	348	1,490	31.99	4.28
Norfolk & Suffolk	490	466	199	1,144	42.70	5.75
Northumbria	815	787	349	1,637	44.35	4.69
South Yorkshire	762	725	338	1,968	46.62	5.82
Staffordshire & West Midlands	2,726	2,566	1,059	4,955	41.27	4.68
Thames Valley	853	835	364	1,916	43.59	5.26
Wales	2,001	1,911	840	3,796	43.96	4.52
Warwickshire & West Mercia	673	631	303	1,550	48.02	5.12
West Yorkshire	1,439	1,341	608	2,859	45.34	4.70

Figure 2: Interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the April to June 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 3)



● non-payment region ▲ deduction region
 (Note that these rates have not been adjusted for the offender mix, so this picture may change when final rates are published in April 2018.)

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

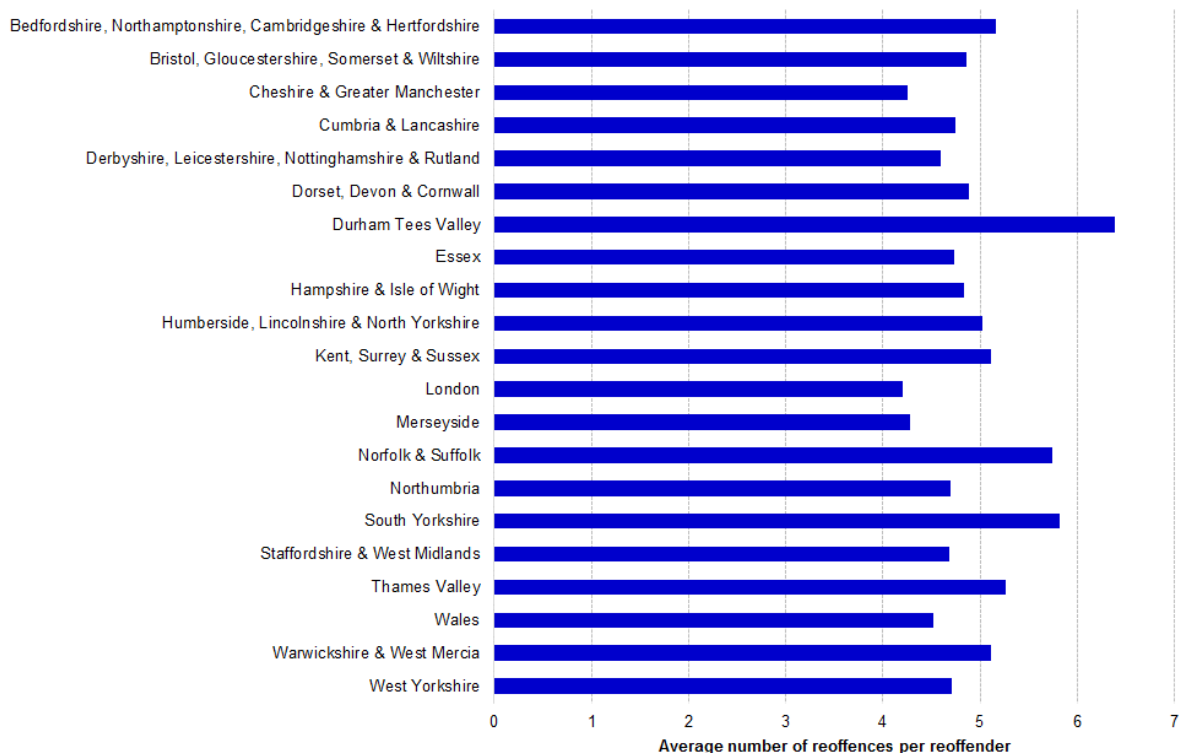


Figure 4: Change in interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the April to June 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 3 from the Apr-17, Jul-17, Oct-17 and Jan-18 publications)

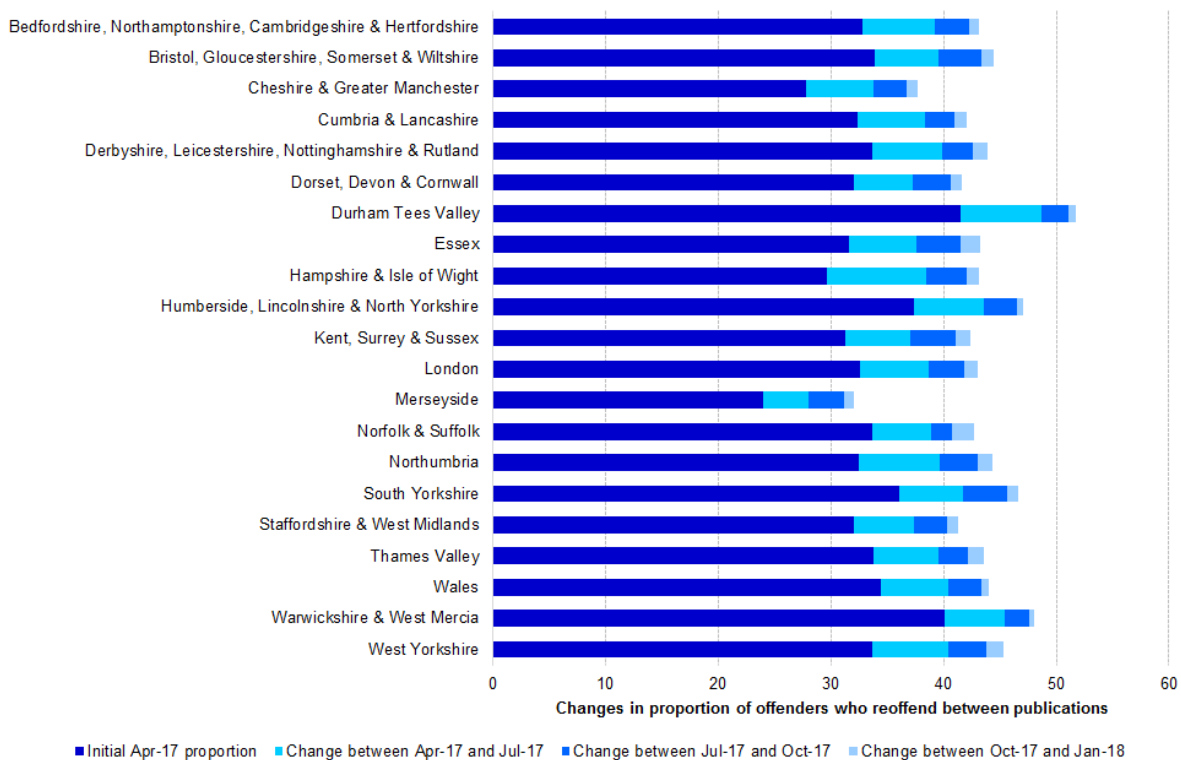


Figure 5: Change in interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the April to June 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 3 from the Apr-17, Jul-17, Oct-17 and Jan-18 publications)

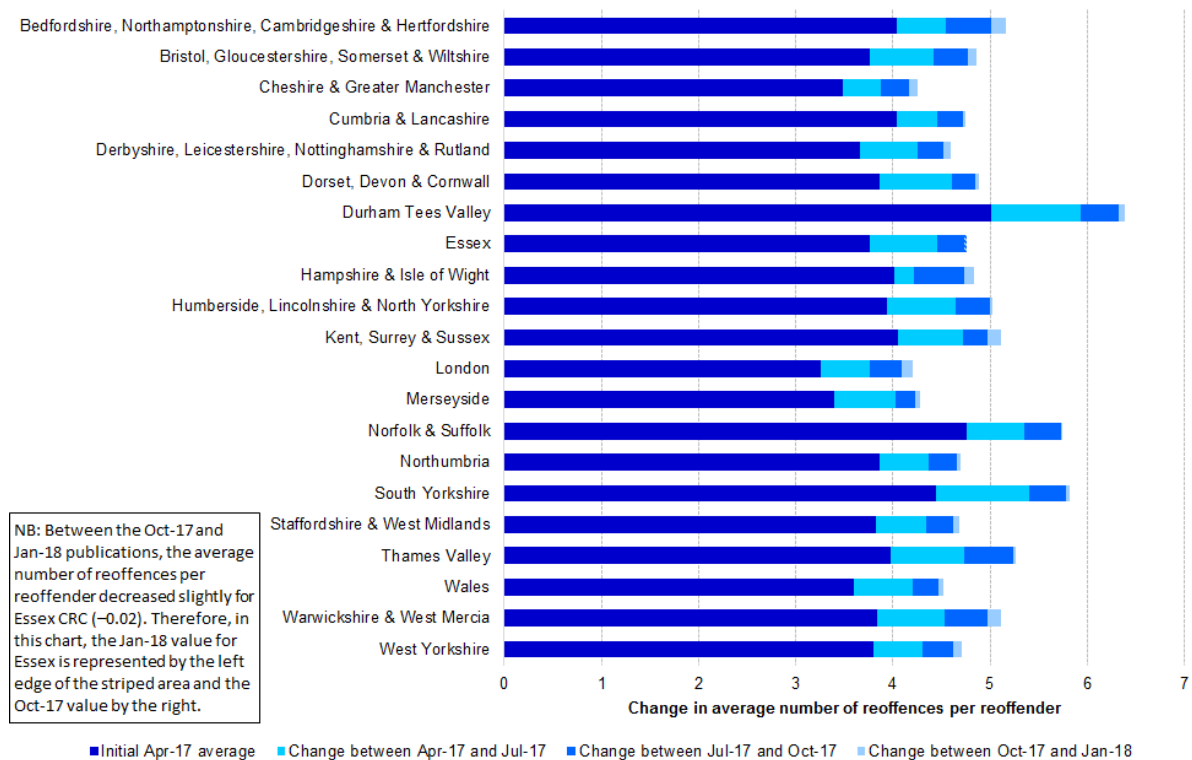


Table 4: Interim proven reoffending results for the **April to June 2016** performance measure cohorts, by National Probation Service (NPS) division

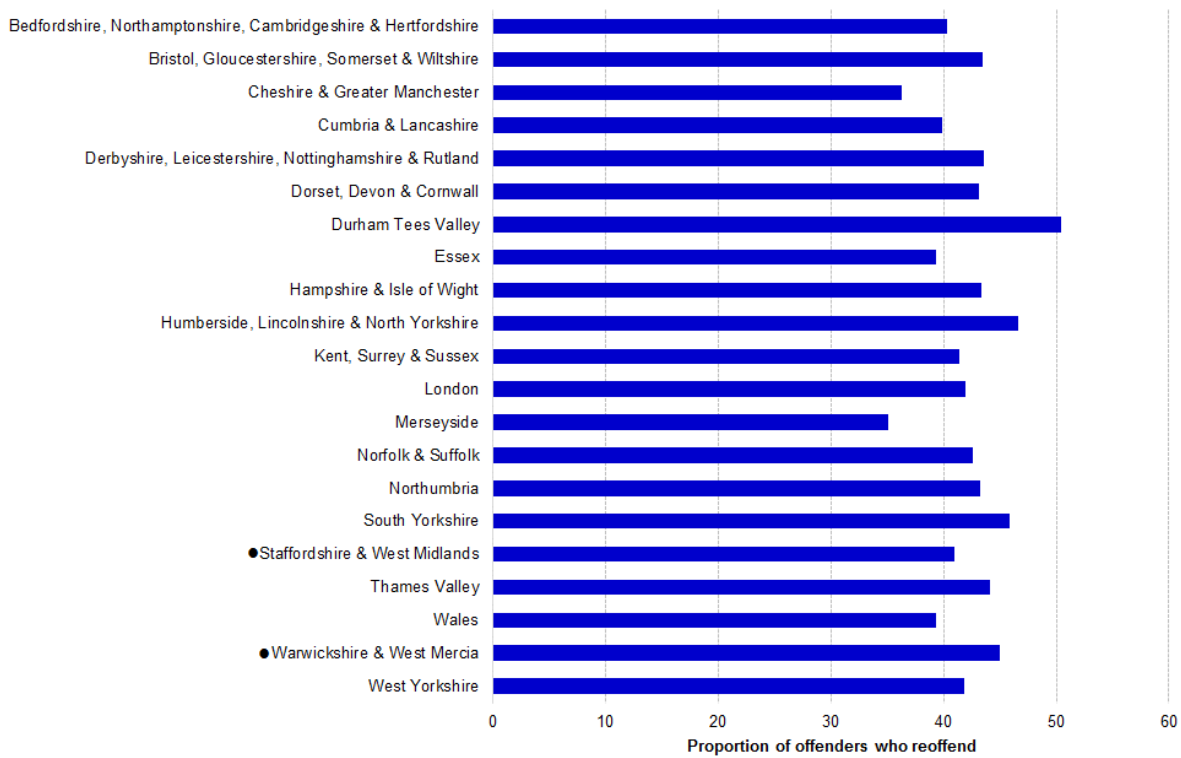
NPS division	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
London	996	353	1,642	35.44	4.65
Midlands	1,418	491	2,043	34.63	4.16
North East	1,665	682	3,017	40.96	4.42
North West	1,518	564	2,111	37.15	3.74
South East and Eastern	1,227	408	1,945	33.25	4.77
South West and South Central	1,014	346	1,401	34.12	4.05
Wales	685	296	1,260	43.21	4.26

5. July to September 2016 CRC and NPS offender cohorts

Table 5: Interim proven reoffending results for the July to September 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Number of offenders in the eligible cohort	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	1,218	1,160	468	2,527	40.34	5.40
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	1,215	1,158	503	2,375	43.44	4.72
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	2,026	1,888	684	2,878	36.23	4.21
Cumbria & Lancashire	979	926	369	1,647	39.85	4.46
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	1,627	1,521	662	3,136	43.52	4.74
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	786	758	327	1,496	43.14	4.57
Durham Tees Valley	775	738	372	2,368	50.41	6.37
Essex	589	541	213	1,025	39.37	4.81
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	801	772	335	1,638	43.39	4.89
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	1,072	1,031	481	2,137	46.65	4.44
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	1,542	1,443	597	2,835	41.37	4.75
London	4,188	3,888	1,629	6,605	41.90	4.05
Merseyside	1,026	977	343	1,435	35.11	4.18
Norfolk & Suffolk	486	455	194	964	42.64	4.97
Northumbria	767	744	322	1,662	43.28	5.16
South Yorkshire	829	793	364	2,057	45.90	5.65
Staffordshire & West Midlands	2,634	2,460	1,008	4,605	40.98	4.57
Thames Valley	797	764	337	1,511	44.11	4.48
Wales	1,923	1,806	710	3,260	39.31	4.59
Warwickshire & West Mercia	661	614	276	1,503	44.95	5.45
West Yorkshire	1,370	1,283	537	2,562	41.86	4.77

Figure 6: Interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the July to September 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 5)



● CRCs in the non-payment region (Note that these rates have not been adjusted for the offender mix, so this picture may change when final rates are published in July 2018.)

Figure 7: Interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the July to September 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 5)

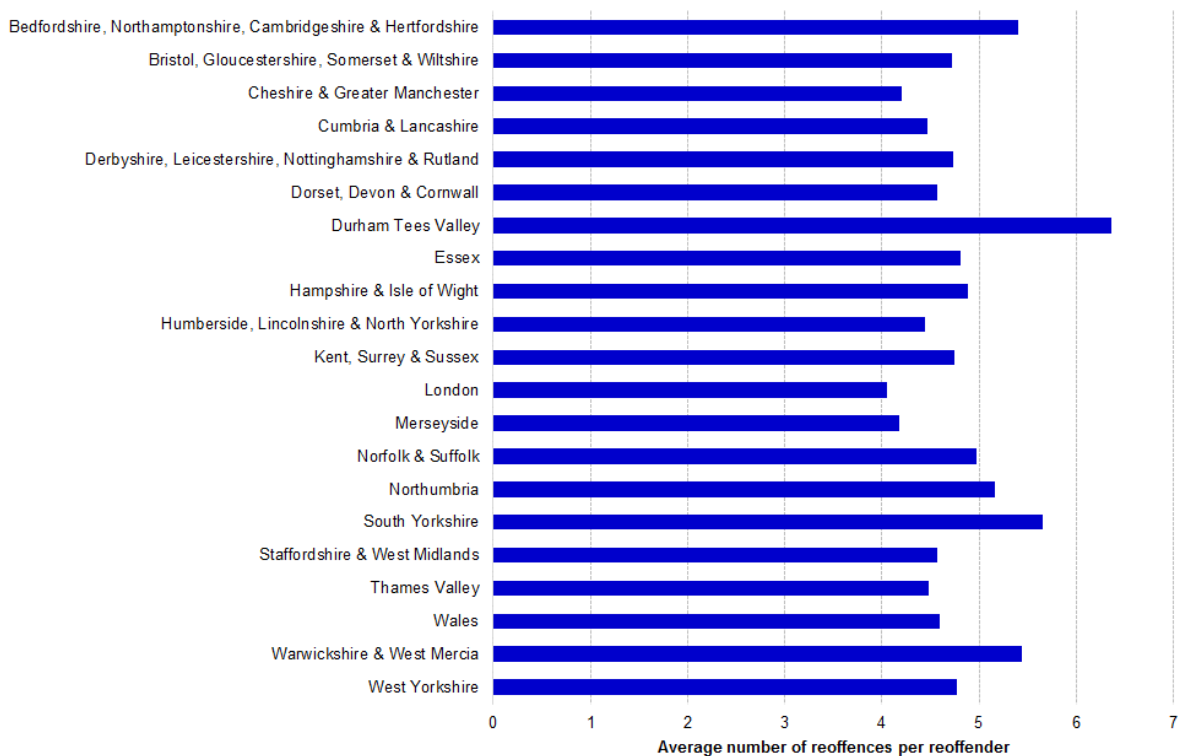


Figure 8: Change in interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the **July to September 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 5 from the Jul-17, Oct-17 and Jan-18 publications)

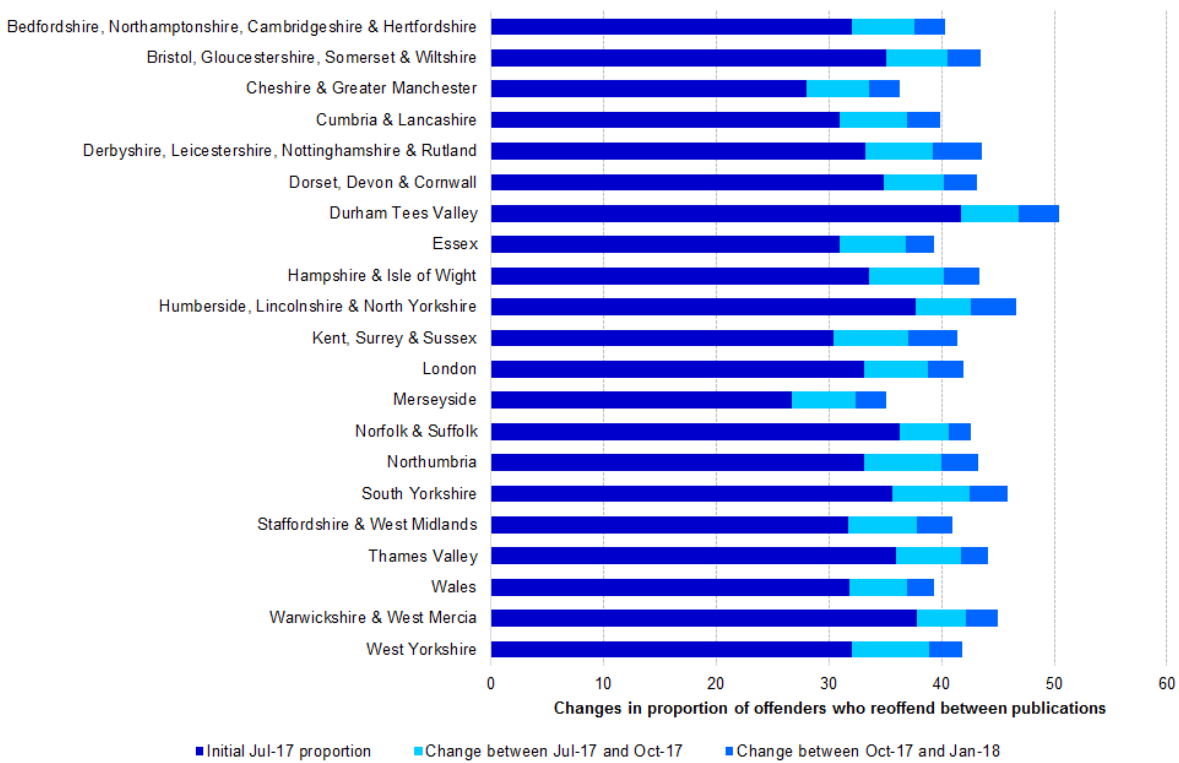


Figure 9: Change in interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the **July to September 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 5 from the Jul-17, Oct-17 and Jan-18 publications)

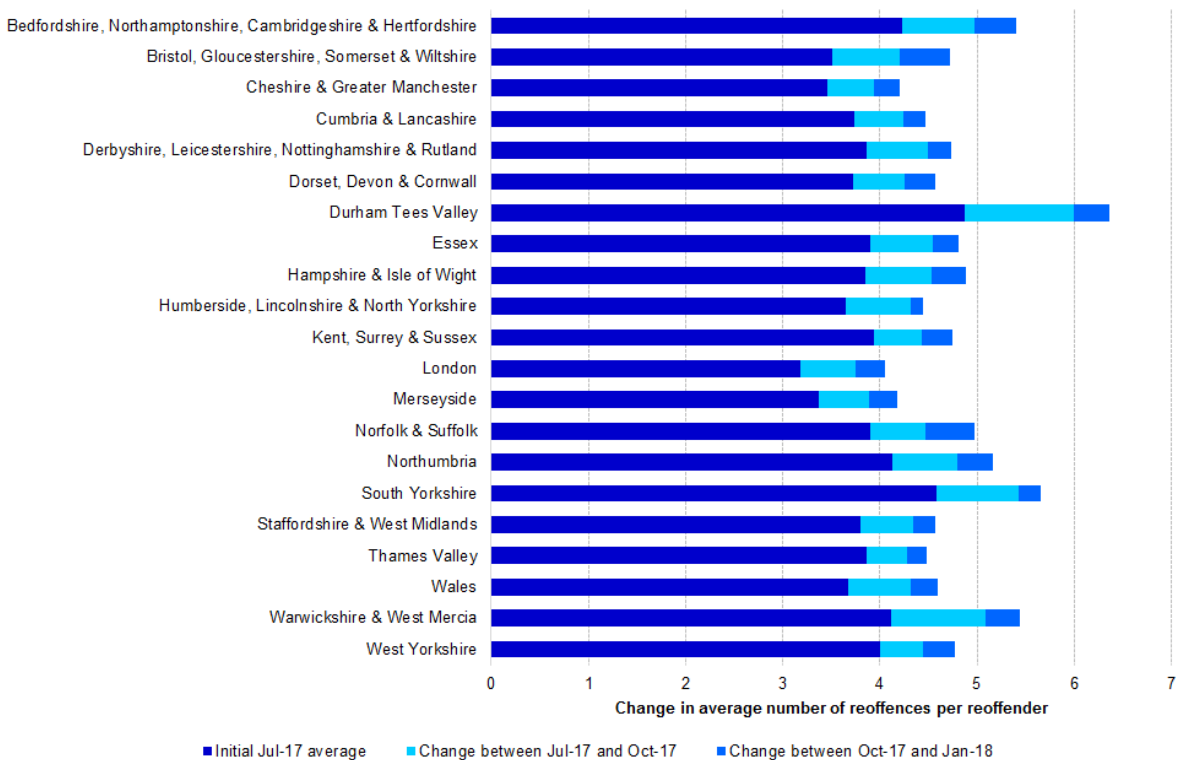


Table 6: Interim proven reoffending results for the **July to September 2016** performance measure cohorts, by NPS division

NPS division	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
London	989	363	1,566	36.70	4.31
Midlands	1,489	528	2,048	35.46	3.88
North East	1,648	667	3,093	40.47	4.64
North West	1,538	545	2,032	35.44	3.73
South East and Eastern	1,175	368	1,568	31.32	4.26
South West and South Central	1,120	355	1,663	31.70	4.68
Wales	651	273	1,129	41.94	4.14

6. October to December 2016 CRC and NPS offender cohorts

Table 7: Interim proven reoffending results for the **October to December 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Number of offenders in the eligible cohort	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	1,241	1,170	484	2,546	41.37	5.26
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	1,118	1,035	389	1,819	37.58	4.68
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	2,175	2,064	690	2,713	33.43	3.93
Cumbria & Lancashire	979	914	350	1,581	38.29	4.52
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	1,566	1,455	583	2,636	40.07	4.52
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	675	647	254	1,210	39.26	4.76
Durham Tees Valley	803	759	372	2,320	49.01	6.24
Essex	610	572	218	943	38.11	4.33
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	738	715	297	1,371	41.54	4.62
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	1,061	1,023	446	2,106	43.60	4.72
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	1,466	1,380	511	2,244	37.03	4.39
London	4,056	3,770	1,454	5,594	38.57	3.85
Merseyside	1,019	968	317	1,172	32.75	3.70
Norfolk & Suffolk	461	444	188	909	42.34	4.84
Northumbria	708	689	303	1,415	43.98	4.67
South Yorkshire	731	702	300	1,525	42.74	5.08
Staffordshire & West Midlands	2,342	2,239	856	3,798	38.23	4.44
Thames Valley	763	742	272	1,199	36.66	4.41
Wales	1,790	1,701	700	3,061	41.15	4.37
Warwickshire & West Mercia	657	611	249	1,114	40.75	4.47
West Yorkshire	1,400	1,310	539	2,355	41.15	4.37

Figure 10: Interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the October to December 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 7)

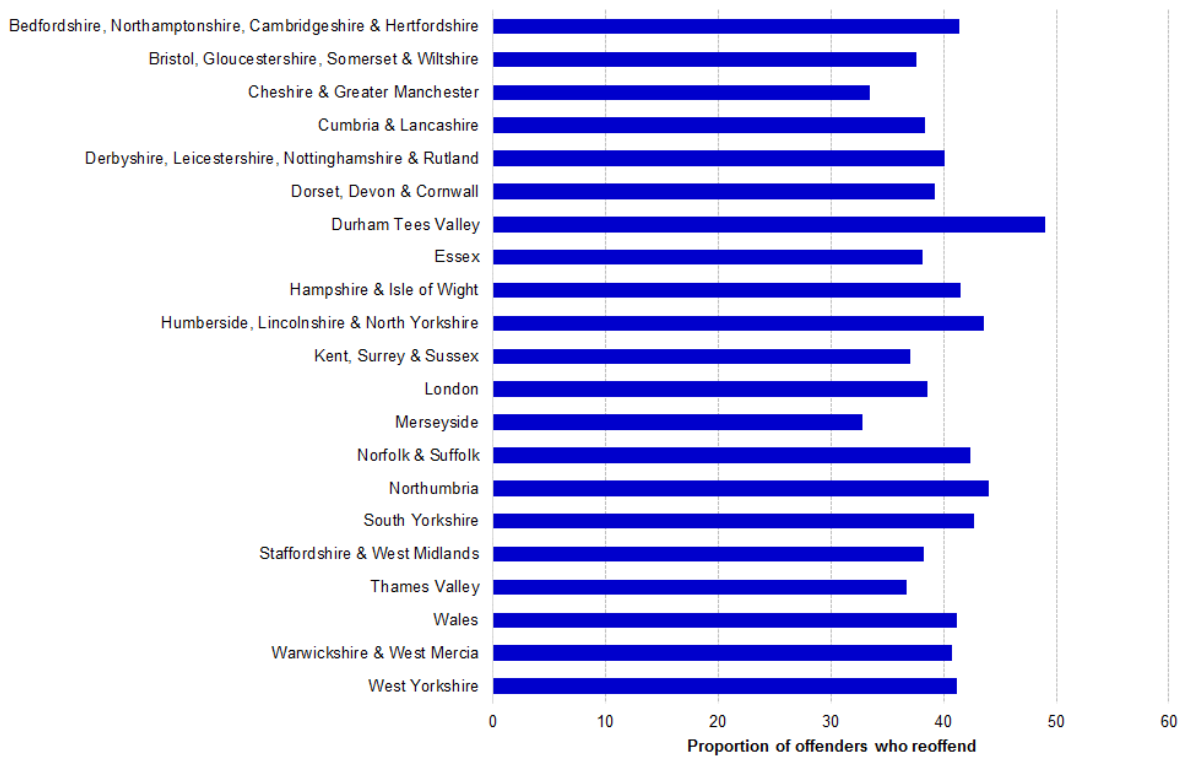


Figure 11: Interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the October to December 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 7)

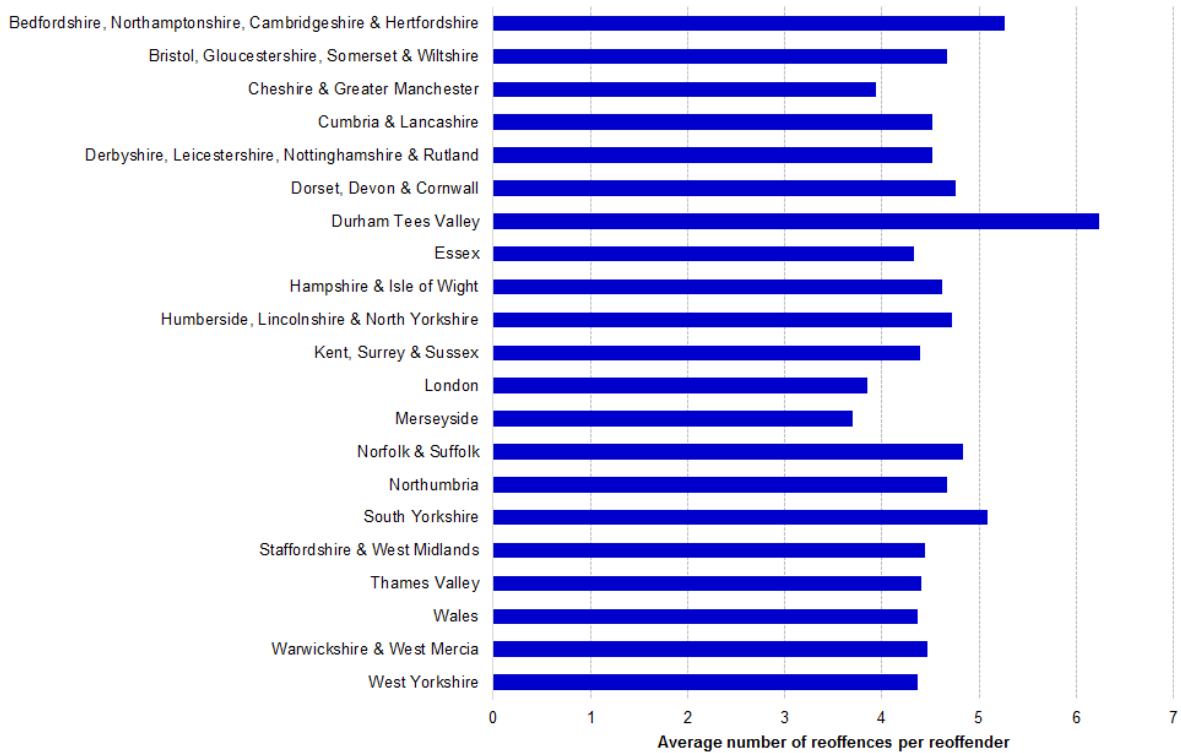


Figure 12: Change in interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the **October to December 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 7 from the Oct-17 and Jan-18 publications)**

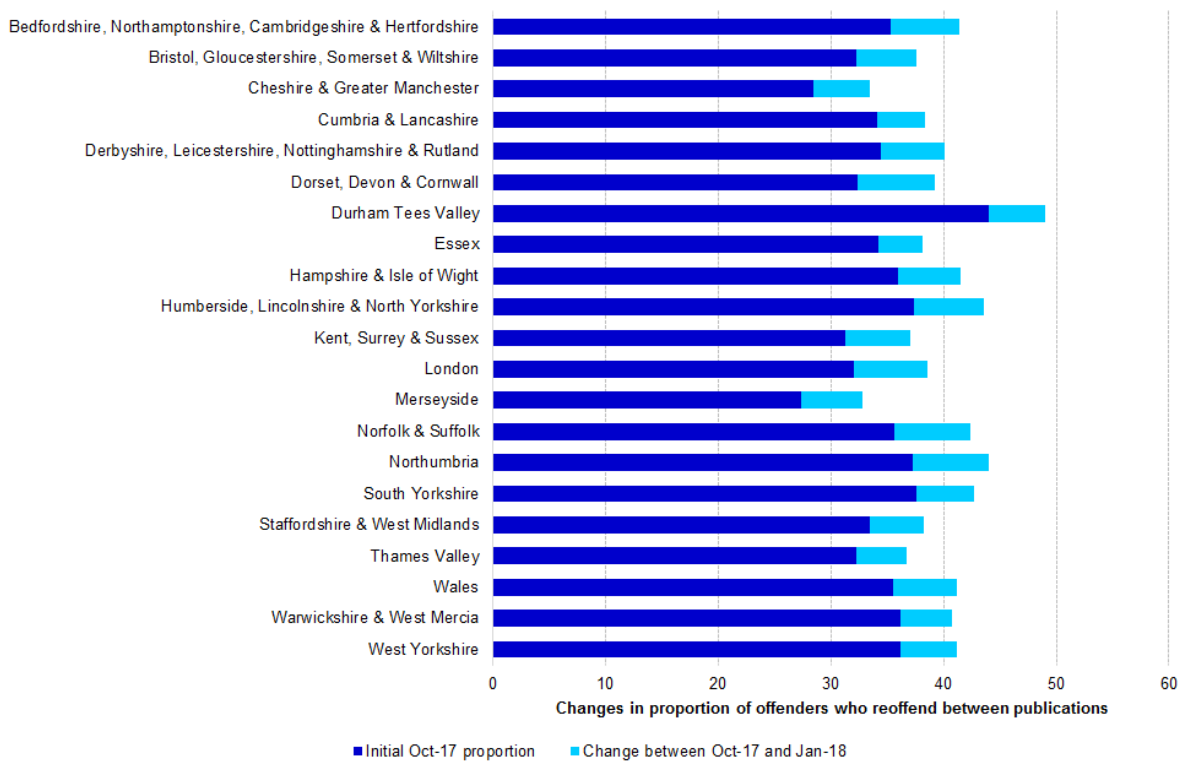


Figure 13: Change in interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the **October to December 2016 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 7 from the Oct-17 and Jan-18 publications)**

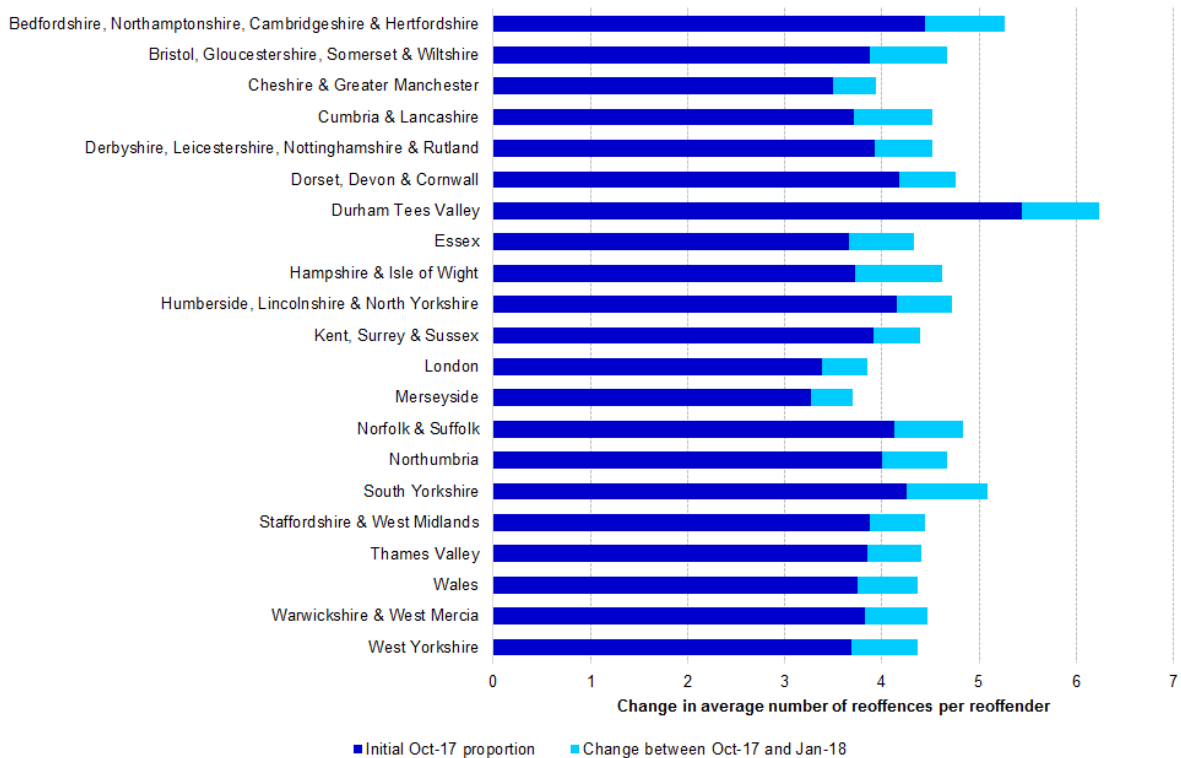


Table 8: Interim proven reoffending results for the **October to December 2016** performance measure cohorts, by NPS division

NPS division	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
London	1,043	302	1,253	28.95	4.15
Midlands	1,371	439	1,911	32.02	4.35
North East	1,662	584	2,341	35.14	4.01
North West	1,459	452	1,550	30.98	3.43
South East and Eastern	1,258	373	1,646	29.65	4.41
South West and South Central	1,057	351	1,444	33.21	4.11
Wales	676	286	1,123	42.31	3.93

7. January to March 2017 CRC and NPS offender cohorts

Table 9: Interim proven reoffending results for the January to March 2017 payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Number of offenders in the eligible cohort	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	1,342	1,280	431	1,846	33.67	4.28
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	1,210	1,140	370	1,582	32.46	4.28
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	2,242	2,112	587	2,193	27.79	3.74
Cumbria & Lancashire	1,032	976	334	1,384	34.22	4.14
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	1,675	1,583	529	2,144	33.42	4.05
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	758	731	234	880	32.01	3.76
Durham Tees Valley	876	844	335	1,867	39.69	5.57
Essex	685	636	174	675	27.36	3.88
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	829	811	272	1,193	33.54	4.39
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	1,121	1,095	412	1,735	37.63	4.21
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	1,572	1,478	444	1,761	30.04	3.97
London	4,380	4,098	1,264	4,263	30.84	3.37
Merseyside	1,108	1,053	273	951	25.93	3.48
Norfolk & Suffolk	550	522	171	773	32.76	4.52
Northumbria	791	761	266	1,066	34.95	4.01
South Yorkshire	838	807	285	1,236	35.32	4.34
Staffordshire & West Midlands	2,577	2,411	821	3,143	34.05	3.83
Thames Valley	829	804	280	1,073	34.83	3.83
Wales	1,813	1,707	586	2,154	34.33	3.68
Warwickshire & West Mercia	733	687	233	956	33.92	4.10
West Yorkshire	1,500	1,383	475	1,636	34.35	3.44

Figure 14: Interim rates for proportion of offenders who reoffend for the January to March 2017 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 9)

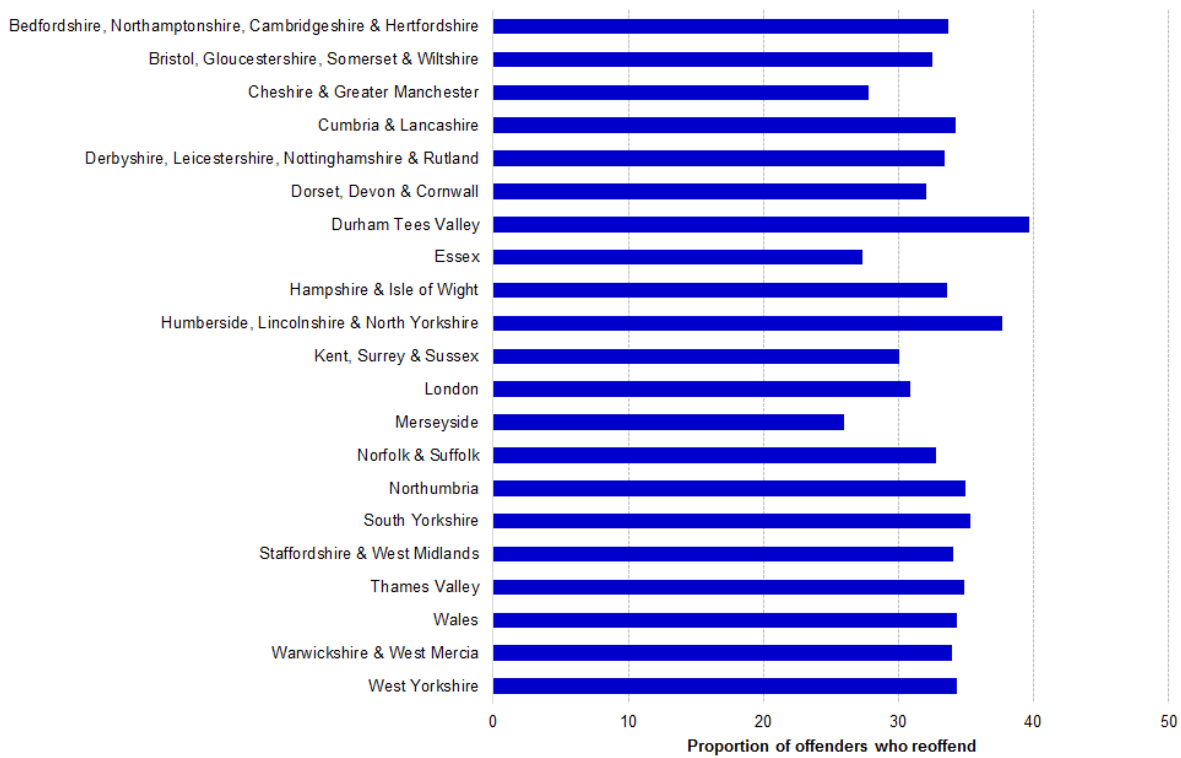


Figure 15: Interim rates for average number of reoffences per reoffender for the January to March 2017 payment by results cohorts, by CRC (Source: Table 9)

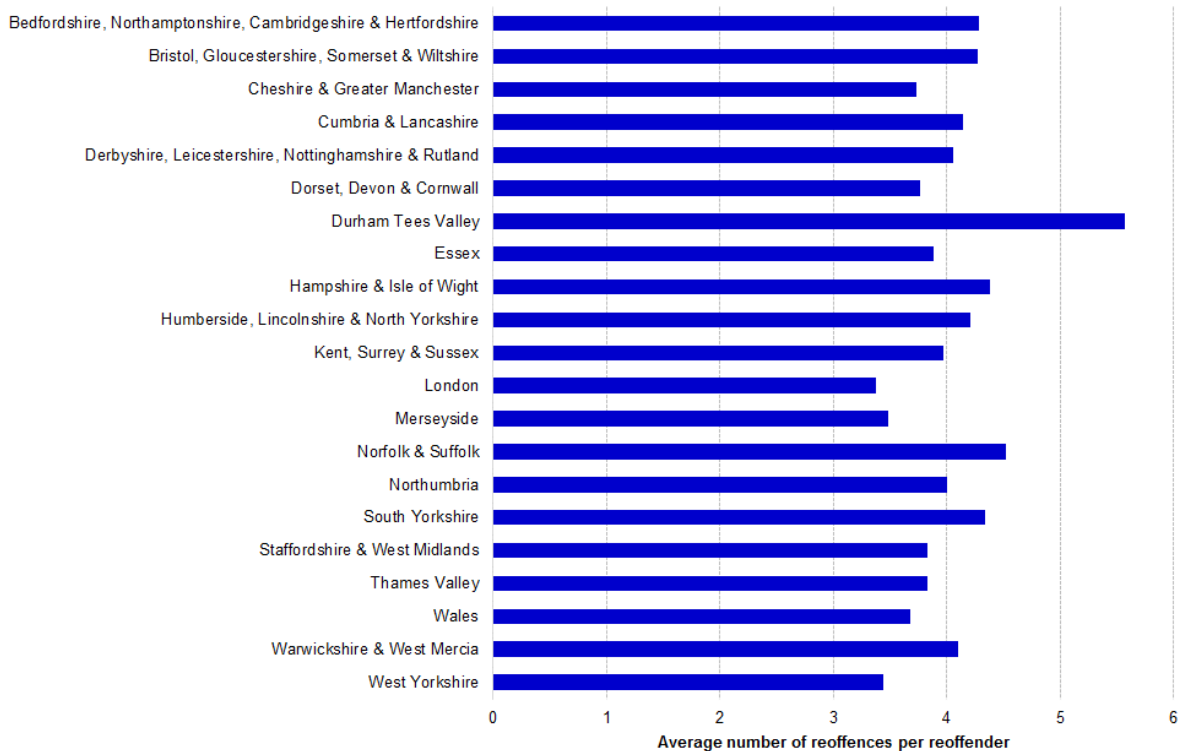


Table 10: Interim proven reoffending results for the **January to March 2017** performance measure cohorts, by National Probation Service (NPS) division

NPS division	Number of offenders in the measurable cohort	Number of reoffenders	Number of reoffences	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	Average number of reoffences per reoffender
London	1,068	301	1,024	28.18	3.40
Midlands	1,471	382	1,333	25.97	3.49
North East	1,611	478	1,714	29.67	3.59
North West	1,482	415	1,296	28.00	3.12
South East and Eastern	1,263	283	1,234	22.41	4.36
South West and South Central	1,095	283	1,087	25.84	3.84
Wales	714	245	866	34.31	3.53

8. Average offender group reconviction scale scores

As proven reoffending is related to the characteristics of offenders, the actual rate of proven reoffending will depend, in part, on the characteristics of offenders coming into the system. OGRS4/G is used to control for some differences in offender characteristics across different offender groups. While the proportion of offenders who reoffend is adjusted using OGRS4/G for CRC final results, this will not be possible for the interim results; OGRS4/G only offers a one-year and a two-year prediction of reoffending, whereas interim results are based upon a reoffending-to-date measure. Average OGRS4/G scores have, however, been provided in Tables 11, 12, 13 and 14 for individual CRCs. These tables also include the corresponding scores from the baseline year of 2011, which will enable users of this report to assess whether or not CRC cohorts are more or less likely to reoffend than offenders from the baseline year.

For more information on how to use and interpret the average OGRS4/G scores, please refer to the guide to proven reoffending statistics.

Table 11: Average OGRS4/G scores for the **April to June 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Average OGRS4/G score	
	2011 baseline year	April to June 2016 cohort
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	44.12	43.71
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	49.10	46.81
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	47.67	44.63
Cumbria & Lancashire	48.73	46.80
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	46.86	45.26
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	48.69	43.80
Durham Tees Valley	52.95	51.79
Essex	46.57	46.29
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	48.20	44.69
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	49.45	47.36
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	46.43	45.25
London	43.86	43.73
Merseyside	47.08	39.34
Norfolk & Suffolk	48.56	44.40
Northumbria	53.51	50.22
South Yorkshire	50.78	50.21
Staffordshire & West Midlands	45.42	43.29
Thames Valley	47.82	45.57
Wales	48.79	45.38
Warwickshire & West Mercia	46.71	44.48
West Yorkshire	49.45	47.93

Table 12: Average OGRS4/G scores for the **July to September 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Average OGRS4/G score	
	2011 baseline year	July to September 2016 cohort
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	44.12	43.06
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	49.10	46.98
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	47.67	44.64
Cumbria & Lancashire	48.73	46.91
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	46.86	45.99
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	48.69	44.94
Durham Tees Valley	52.95	52.30
Essex	46.57	42.64
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	48.20	45.87
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	49.45	46.66
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	46.43	44.22
London	43.86	43.43
Merseyside	47.08	40.76
Norfolk & Suffolk	48.56	43.61
Northumbria	53.51	49.27
South Yorkshire	50.78	48.53
Staffordshire & West Midlands	45.42	43.63
Thames Valley	47.82	44.56
Wales	48.79	44.70
Warwickshire & West Mercia	46.71	43.58
West Yorkshire	49.45	47.48

Table 13: Average OGRS4/G scores for the **October to December 2016** payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Average OGRS4/G score	
	2011 baseline year	October to December 2016 cohort
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	44.12	44.45
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	49.10	44.82
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	47.67	43.62
Cumbria & Lancashire	48.73	47.44
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	46.86	45.27
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	48.69	44.85
Durham Tees Valley	52.95	50.93
Essex	46.57	43.82
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	48.20	46.28
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	49.45	46.72
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	46.43	41.79
London	43.86	43.68
Merseyside	47.08	39.96
Norfolk & Suffolk	48.56	46.54
Northumbria	53.51	51.23
South Yorkshire	50.78	48.58
Staffordshire & West Midlands	45.42	43.81
Thames Valley	47.82	45.50
Wales	48.79	46.65
Warwickshire & West Mercia	46.71	44.78
West Yorkshire	49.45	48.65

Table 14: Average OGRS4/G scores for the **January to March 2017** payment by results cohorts, by CRC

CRC name	Average OGRS4/G score	
	2011 baseline year	January to March 2017 cohort
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire & Hertfordshire	44.12	43.63
Bristol, Gloucestershire, Somerset & Wiltshire	49.10	45.76
Cheshire & Greater Manchester	47.67	42.28
Cumbria & Lancashire	48.73	47.15
Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire & Rutland	46.86	45.23
Dorset, Devon & Cornwall	48.69	44.65
Durham Tees Valley	52.95	50.33
Essex	46.57	44.09
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	48.20	45.26
Humberside, Lincolnshire & North Yorkshire	49.45	45.96
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	46.43	43.50
London	43.86	43.36
Merseyside	47.08	39.57
Norfolk & Suffolk	48.56	45.90
Northumbria	53.51	49.52
South Yorkshire	50.78	47.59
Staffordshire & West Midlands	45.42	43.72
Thames Valley	47.82	46.78
Wales	48.79	44.82
Warwickshire & West Mercia	46.71	43.17
West Yorkshire	49.45	46.82

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
April to June 2016	April 2018
July to September 2016	July 2018
October to December 2016	October 2018
January to March 2017	January 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

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

Tel: 020 3334 3536

Email: 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:

Nick Mavron, Head of Prison, Probation and Reoffending Statistics
Ministry of Justice, 7th Floor, 102 Petty France, London, SW1H 9AJ
Email: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Next update: 26 April 2018

URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/payment-by-results-statistics>

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Puzzling Performance? Unpicking TR Results after 6 months

Today's post is the latest in a series by Jack Cattell of Get the Data in which he analyses the latest private probation performance data, digging into the complexities of reconviction data and payment by results outcomes.

At the end of January, the Ministry of Justice published the final results for a second cohort ([January to March 2016](#)), making 6 months of results available altogether. In this blog I am pleased to follow-up my initial analyses of the first payment by results [figures](#). In that earlier piece I counselled that it was too early to come to any definitive conclusions, and in this article I am using careful analyses of the evidence to try and explain some of the seemingly puzzling results and to indicate where policy makers and practitioners might usefully direct their attention.

It was widely reported in the [national press](#) that the overall results are a blow for the government, with only 2 CRCs in line for bonus payments. But are they failing to cut reoffending? I found from the MoJ data that we would have expected, based on 2011 performance, there to be 25,375 re-offenders across the CRCs but there were in fact 24,218 (a drop of 5%).^[1] In contrast, however, we would have expected 105,759 re-offences when in fact 112,284 were recorded across the CRCs (an increase of 6%).^[3]

The results are caused by the two main measures of reoffending moving in opposite directions. For the two completed cohorts, the overall reoffending rate was 45% compared to the baseline rate of 47%. In contrast, the average number of re-offences across the CRCs was 4.6 compared to an expected rate of 4.2 – this represents an 11% increase.

Both results are explored in more detail below.



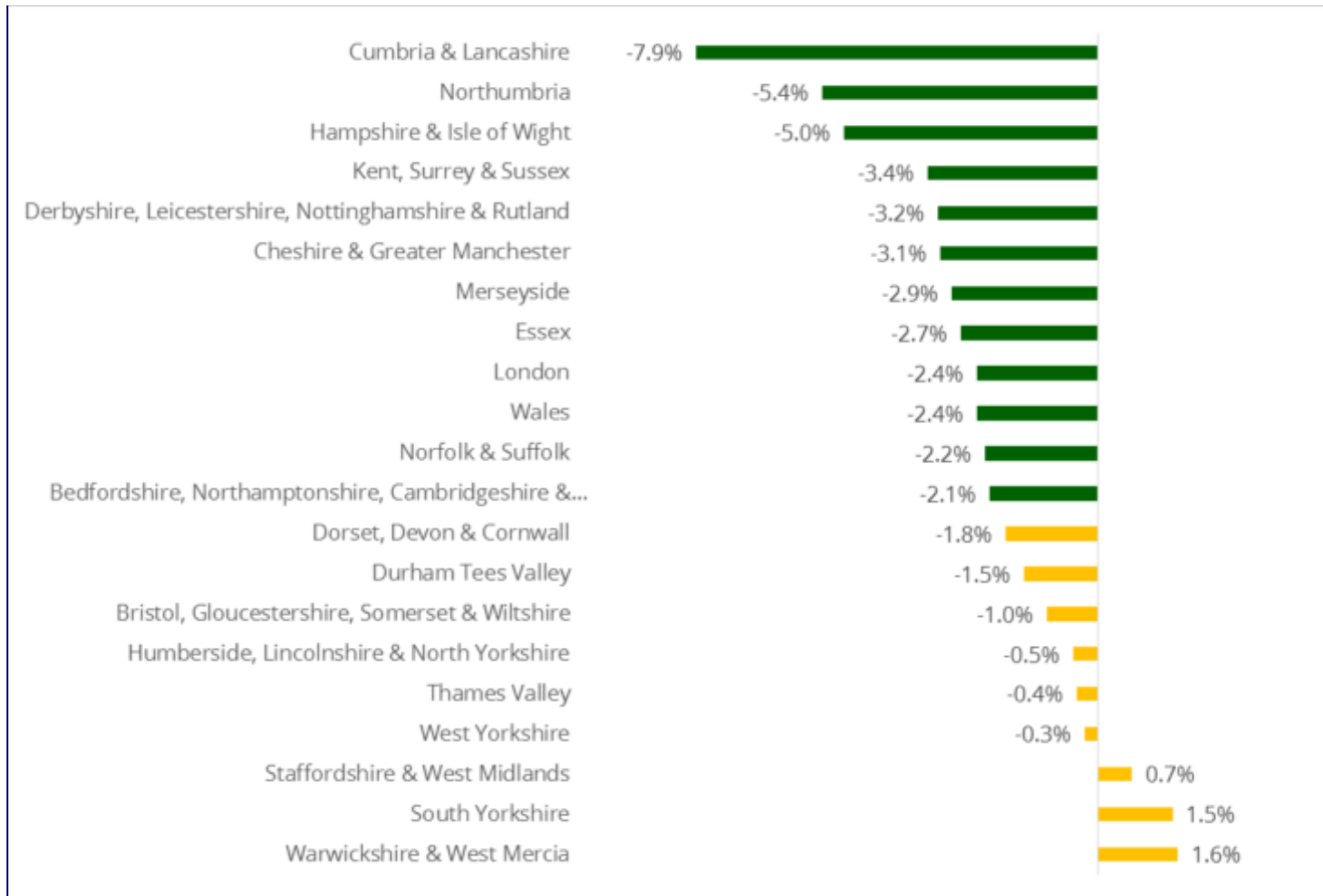
Jack Cattell

Jack works for Get the Data which provides Social Impact Analytics.

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[Reoffending rate\[4\]](#)

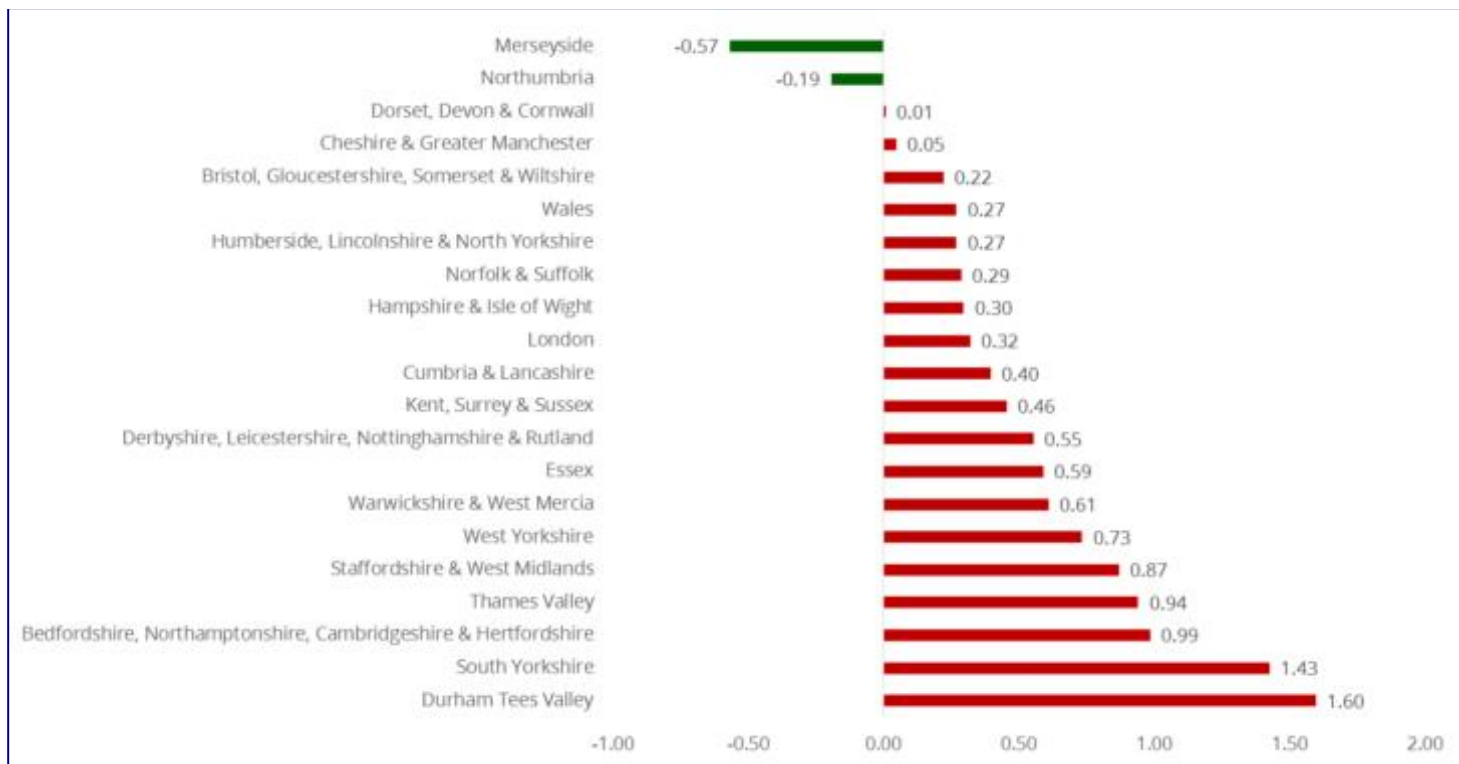
The reoffending rate was lower than the 2011 baseline rate at all but three CRCs. At twelve of these CRCs the reduction was large enough for bonus payments to be paid (indicated by the green bars in the chart below). Cumbria & Lancashire’s reoffending rate was a substantial 7.9% lower, and Northumbria and Hampshire & Isle of Wight both recorded average reductions of over 5%. Staffordshire and West Midlands, South Yorkshire and Warwickshire, all recorded increases in reoffending compared to the baseline rate. None of these increases, however, were sufficient to trigger fines. Both South Yorkshire and Warwickshire & West Mercia were in danger of being fined, so performance has improved. The reoffending rate in both was approximately 3% lower in the January to March 2016 cohort than in the October to December 2015 cohort.



Difference in Binary Reoffending Rate between Current Performance and the 2011 Baseline

Frequency of reoffending

All but two of the CRCs’ frequency of reoffending rates are worse than the 2011 baseline. The largest increase is at Durham Tees Valley where re-offenders on average committed 6.3 offences compared to 4.7 at the baseline. The increase at South Yorkshire was similarly high (5.4 now compared to 4.0 at the baseline). The two CRCs where the frequency rate decreased were Merseyside (4.5 offences to 3.9) and Northumbria (5.15 to 5). Therefore, the Ministry of Justice [state](#) that only these two CRCs are on track to receive PbR bonus payments.



Difference in Average Number of Re-offences between Current Performance and the 2011 Baseline

Why the difference?

The fact that the PbR results are moving in two opposite directions is puzzling. The reduction in the binary reoffending rate is of course a welcome change, whereas the frequency of reoffending increasing perhaps signifies more entrenched, prolific offenders which is a worry. An important question all of the CRCs are probably asking themselves is: why is this happening? Four potential explanations come to mind.

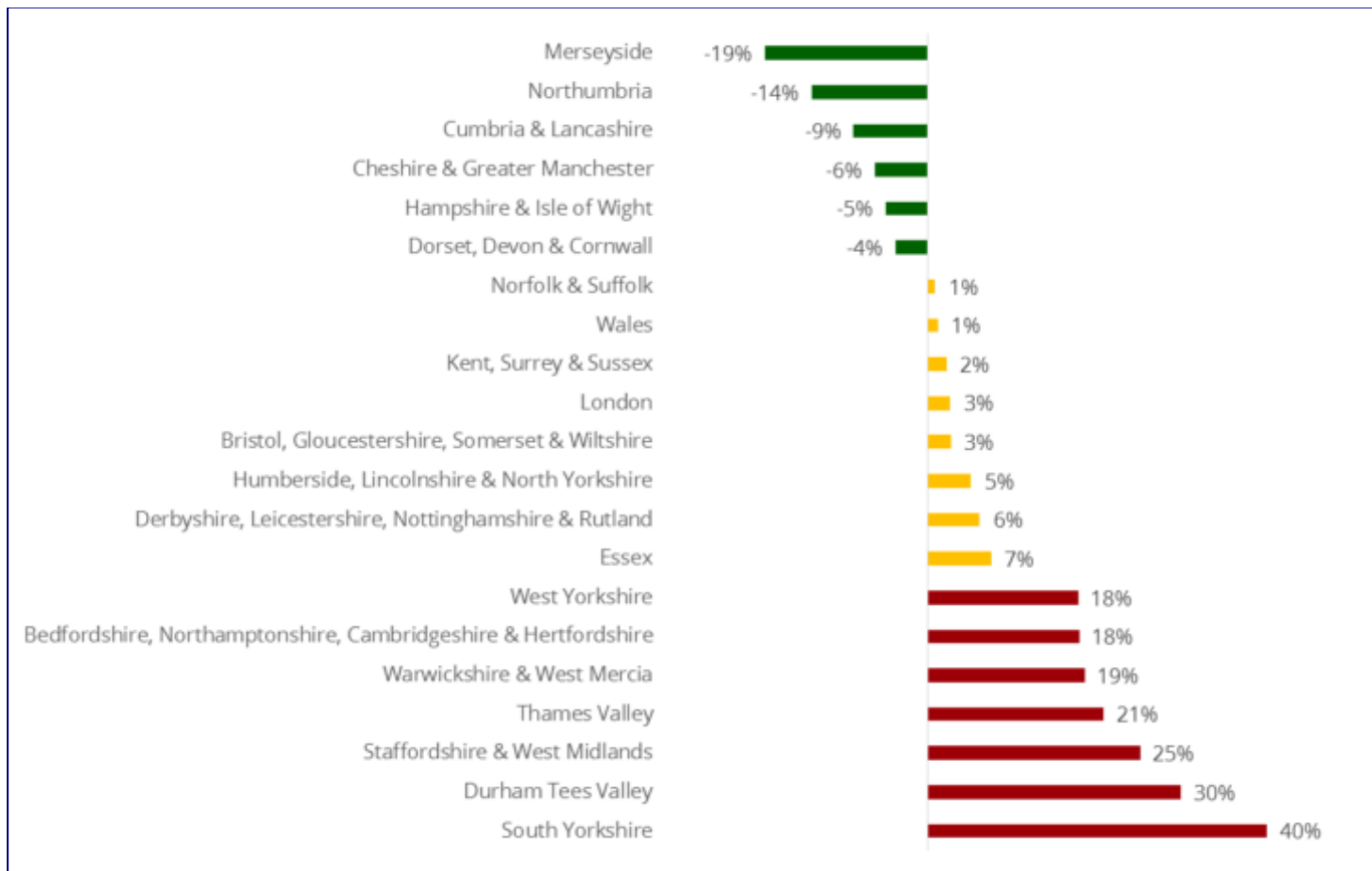
1. The simplest explanation would be that the CRCs are causing the changes. The senior management teams in each CRC might have focused on reducing binary rates of re-offending and gave less attention to prolific offenders. CRCs should analyse their performance data to understand if they are prioritising resources inversely to how prolific an offender is expected to be.
2. Second, feedback on my first blog of the TR reoffending rates suggested the observed reduction in reoffending rates was due to police cuts ([the police positive outcome rate is going down](#) for example). So how can the police increase the frequency of re-offending? [We know](#) that the police are charging fewer offenders and the crimes they commit are more likely to be harmful than in the past. This might signal that the police are prioritising harmful and prolific offenders and infrequent offenders of low harm offences are not being picked up.
3. Third, a problem with the PbR frequency measure cannot be discounted. The measure excludes non-offenders so reducing the binary rate of re-offending could hurt you on the frequency rate. In the case of Cumbria & Lancashire, the binary rate of reoffending reduced by 7.9%. It would be safe to assume that reductions in reoffending are more likely to come from offenders

expected to reoffend infrequently. The CRC's 9% increase in frequency of reoffending would have been partly caused by the reduction in binary reoffending, assuming the remaining re-offenders' behaviours did not change substantially.

4. The final reason would be that the profile of the offenders has changed, with prolific offenders representing a greater proportion of the cohort. Due to a combination of multiple factors – e.g. fewer people are receiving a caution or court conviction [than in 2011](#), [fewer young people are entering the CJS](#), changing police behaviours – we might expect fewer people would present to court but those that do are more entrenched in their offending and require greater rehabilitative support.

Conclusion

If I had to choose a reason why we are seeing these results, I would focus my energy on understanding how the profile of offenders has changed since 2011. Many of the macro trends point to a change in the types of offenders presenting at court and my experience suggests that probation services are unlikely to cause a large increase in frequency of reoffending on their own. There is opposite evidence (the overall OGRS score is lower now than in 2011) and some CRCs have been criticised for their poor performance. I think this chart describes best the great variability in performance:



Proportional Difference Between Actual Re-offences and Expected Number of Re-offences (based on 2011 performance)

The chart describes the proportional increase or decrease in re-offences compared to expected number (based on 2011 performance). Three distinct groups emerge: the CRCs doing better than expected led by Merseyside, the middle group that are performing similarly to or a bit worse than 2011 and the seven CRCs where the number of re-offences is 18% or more higher than the expected number. A CRC should therefore investigate how its performance is interacting with the macro trends and whether it is making things better or worse. This could also provide the evidence to challenge the MoJ's frequency of reoffending measure that does not make an adjustment for a changing profile of offenders.

[1] The expected number of reoffenders was calculated by: OGRS Adjusted Baseline Reoffending Rate x Number of offenders

[3] The expected number of re-offences was calculated by: Expected number of reoffenders x Baseline Re-offence Frequency

[4] The results I derived from the published cohort data are very slightly different to the MoJ's published figures for the combined cohorts. I assume this is because of rounding to two decimal places in the reoffending rates and OGRS scores.