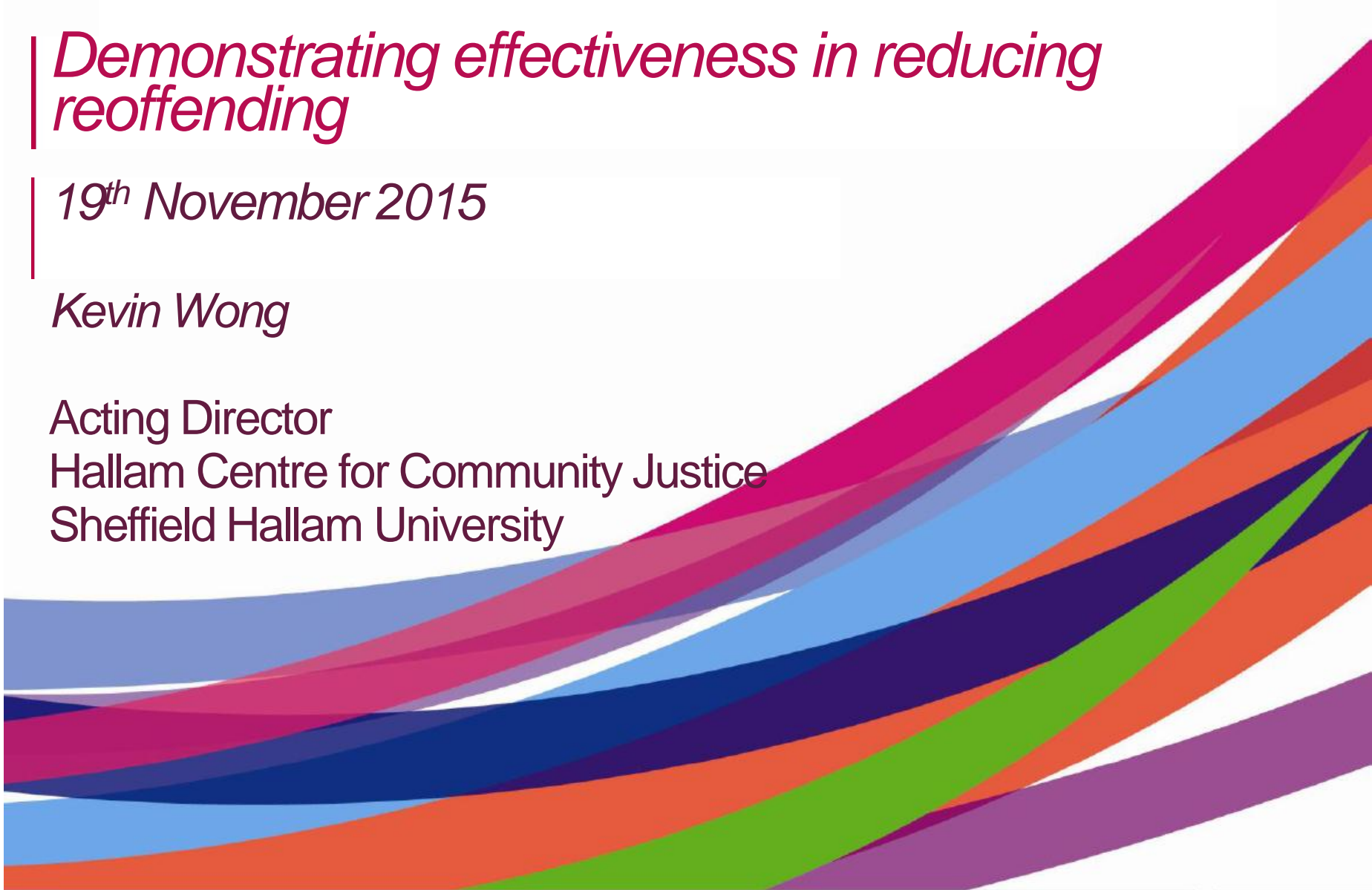


*Demonstrating effectiveness in reducing
reoffending*

19th November 2015

Kevin Wong

Acting Director
Hallam Centre for Community Justice
Sheffield Hallam University



About our centre – recent and current projects

Resettlement and Rehabilitation	Women Offenders	Restorative Justice and Mentoring	Justice Reinvestment and Payment by Results	Offender management and System Change
Prisoner Education evaluation for BIS	Whole system approach to women offenders in Greater Manchester	Mapping RJ provision in England and Wales	Local Justice Reinvestment PbR pilot (MoJ)	National IOM evaluation (NOMS)
Effective collaboration in prisons for NOMS	Enhancing care for child bearing women in prison	Pre-sentence RJ pilots (NOMS)	Youth Justice Custody Reinvestment Pathfinder PbR pilot (MoJ)	National Intensive Alternatives to custody evaluation (NOMS/MoJ)
		Peer Mentoring in HMP/YOI Thorncross		Out of court disposal pilot (MoJ)

| Key challenges

- Methodological rigour
- What is the intervention?
- Identifying the intervention cohort
- Timing - when to measure
- Data and access
- Capability

Methodological rigour: the Maryland Scale (Sherman et al 1998)

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Level 1 | Correlation between a crime prevention programme and a measure of crime or crime risk factors at a single point in time. |
| Level 2 | Temporal sequence between the programme and the crime or risk outcome clearly observed, or the presence of a comparison group without demonstrated comparability to the treatment group. |
| Level 3 | A comparison between two or more comparable units of analysis, one with and one without the programme. |
| Level 4 | Comparison between multiple units with and without the programme, controlling for other factors, or using comparison units that evidence only minor differences. |
| Level 5 | Random assignment and analysis of comparable units to programme and comparison groups. |

| Methodological rigour - Case study

- **Level 1** - Most limited approach - not possible to attribute any differences to IOM
- **Level 3** - Cohort from a time pre-dating IOM. The re-offending of the comparator cohort would not be tracked over the same time period as the IOM cohort.
- **Level 4** – Matched pairs design as used for the Diamond Initiative evaluation (Dawson *et al* 2011) not possible because it was not possible to identify matching individuals (based on reoffending history and needs) within the study area who were not going to receive IOM
- **Level 5** – Randomised control trial would have required re-designing the delivery of IOM in the study area.

| What is the intervention - Additionality

- When
- With whom
- What

What is the intervention: Case study: Additionality of IOM

	Before IOM	After IOM
1. Selection/de-selection		
2. One to one case management		
3. Day to day offender management due to co-location		
4. Multi-agency case conferencing		
5. Pathways interventions arising from case management		
6. Police activity arising from case management		

What is the intervention - Case study: Additionality for PPOs
(snapshot)

	Before IOM	After IOM
3. Day to day offender management due to co location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police and probation co-located • Information sharing difficult • A PPO probation officer, PPO offender supervisor and a PPO police officer • Co-location started with PPOs • Less instant access to agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Police and probation co-located</i> • <i>Existing PPO team joined by further probation officers and a new police officer</i> • <i>Accommodation worker within co-located team of police and probation</i> • <i>Prison officer also co-located.</i>

| The intervention cohort

- Size - statistically significant finding
- Over what period
- Is there a robust comparison group

| A long time to wait?

January - December 2015	Intervention cohort build up period
January - December 2016	Reoffending follow up period
January - June 2017	Waiting period/recording lag onto PNC
July 2017	Data download
August 2017	Commence analysis

| What can happen when timings are shortened

6 months

- Intervention cohort - 28% reoffended in first 6 months after release - lower reoffending rate than historic comparator group

12 months

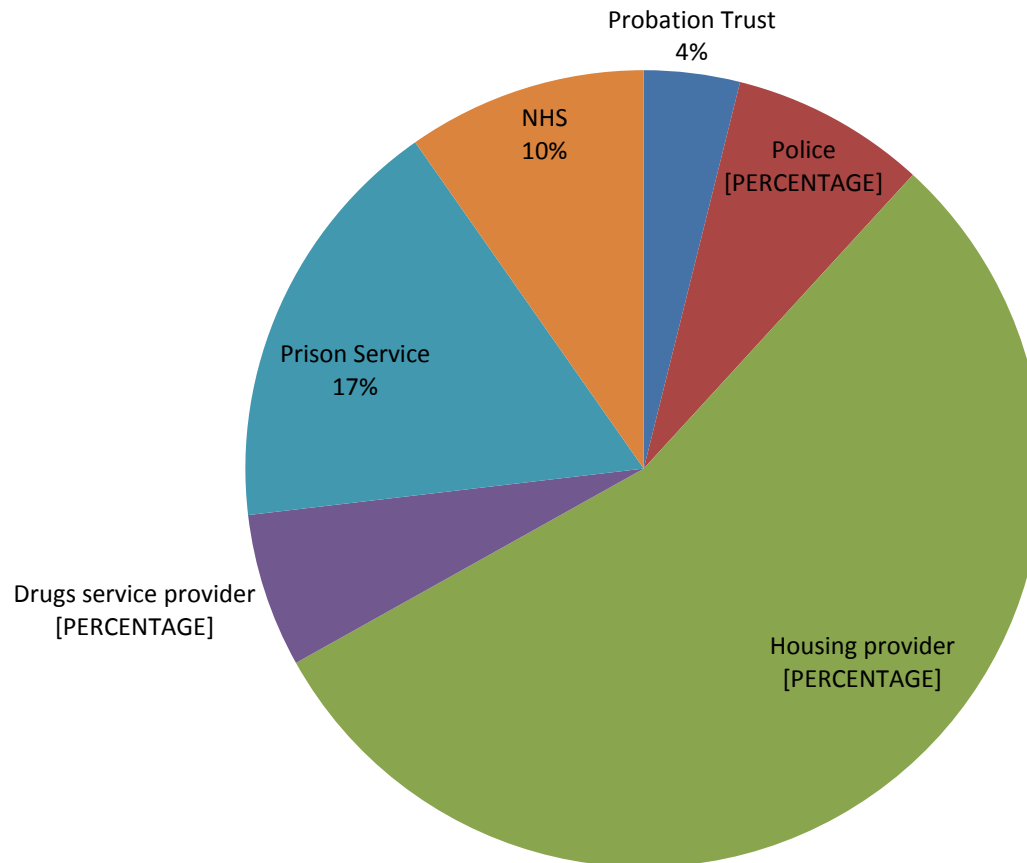
- Intervention cohort - 42.4% (156 of 368 offenders) reoffended in first 12 months following release
- Comparison cohort - 41.6% (136 of 327 offenders) reoffended in the first 12 months following release

	Justice Data Lab	Individualised PNC data
Unit of Analysis	The client group	Individual client
Outcome measures	The one year proven re-offending rate; The frequency of re-offending for the treatment group.	The one year proven re-offending rate; The frequency of re-offending for the treatment group; The time to first offence after the commencement of engagement on the projects; The level and type of offences carried out
Counterfactual	Large, matched cohort identified through Propensity Score Matching	Estimated risk of re-offending for the project cohort, if no intervention was received.
Sub-cohorts	None	Those with/without previous offending history; Demographic characteristics; Clients with different offending needs; Clients receiving different levels of intervention.
How non-offenders are covered?	Assumed that clients with no offending history will be excluded from the analysis	PNC data will be analysed to identify clients who go on to offend
Cost-Benefit Analysis	No analysis produced directly: benefits only assessable at the level of the project as a whole	Costs and benefits will be estimated at an individual level, enabling identification of the different financial implications of working with different sub-cohorts

| Other measures

- Arrest - proxy measure for reoffending
- Repeat OOCD
- Intermediate outcomes - reducing reoffending pathways

Proportion of costs incurred by different local agencies



**Campbell Collaboration Systematic Reviews of Adult Corrections
and Sentencing by Country (compiled by Byrne 2013)**

Study	USA	Canada	UK	Aust	Other	Total number
Feder, L., Austin, S., & Wilson, D. (2008). Court-Mandated Interventions for Individuals Convicted of Domestic Violence. <i>Campbell Systematic Reviews of Intervention and Policy Evaluations.</i>	10	0	0	0	0	10
Lipsey, M., Landenberger, N.A., & Wilson, S.J. (2007). Effects of Cognitive-Behavioral Programs for Criminal Offenders: A Systematic Review. <i>Campbell Systematic Reviews of Intervention and Policy Evaluations.</i>	42	10	5	0	1	58
McDougall, C., Cohen, M., Swaray, R., & Perry, A. (2008). Benefit-Cost Analyses of Sentencing. <i>Campbell Systematic Reviews of Intervention and Policy Evaluations.</i>	18	0	0	2	0	20
Mitchell, O., Wilson, D.B., & MacKenzie, D.L. (2012). The effectiveness of incarceration-based drug treatment on criminal behavior: A Systematic Review. <i>Campbell Systematic Reviews of Intervention and Policy Evaluations.</i>	65	4	1	3	1	74
Visher, C.A., Coggeshall, M.B., & Winterfield, L. (2006). Systematic Review of Non-Custodial Employment Programs: Impact on Recidivism Rates of Ex-Offenders. <i>Campbell Systematic Reviews of Intervention and Policy Evaluations.</i>	8	0	0	0	0	8
Wilson, D., MacKenzie, D.L., & Mitchell, F.N. (2005). Effects of Correctional Boot Camps on Offending: A systematic review. <i>Campbell Systematic Reviews of Intervention and Policy Evaluations.</i>	40	1	2	0	0	43

Any questions

k.wong@shu.ac.uk

0114 225 5725