

DLNR CRC

The Reoffending Analysis Tool

DLNR CRC have developed a Reoffending Analysis Tool (RAT), which uses data extracted from the Probation Services Case Management System (nDelius) as a proxy for both binary and frequency reoffending performance.

In very high level terms, the service user sentence data is extracted from nDelius, matched to the Ministry of Justice Payment by Results (PbR) cohorts data published to CRCs and an analysis of new reoffences committed is then performed by the RAT, using new sentences (events on nDelius) as a proxy. The RAT presents the analysis using a number of pivot tables and is intended as an operational tool, to allow the user to drill down to local level to inform the management of those cases presenting the highest risk of reoffending. The RAT can currently segment each cohort by Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS)¹ Percent CRC Team, Risk Flag, age, gender, releasing prison, sentence type and some pathways related information.

A planned future development is to segment each cohort by District Council.

An additional bi-product and benefit of the RAT, is the ability to use it to perform an analysis of the reoffending rate of various interventions to ascertain 'what works' and this is something that is now being developed.

Data Caveats

In terms of the caveats surrounding the data within the RAT, the most significant is that the reoffending analysis is based on data extracted from nDelius, not from the PNC data itself, and therefore should be treated as a proxy. In particular, the data relating to those who receive a caution, though counting as a proven reoffence in the MoJ methodology, is not including in the reoffence data extract from nDelius as it is not recorded in this system. Therefore, the proxy binary rate is likely to be lower than that published by the MoJ and the frequency proxy has been shown to be approximately half that of the MoJ published figure. On this basis, the frequency data is not used in any external analysis and is presented in the RAT as a purely operational intelligence item.

The 'Average Reoffender'

The criteria in the table below have been used to build a 'flag' in the reoffending cohort dataset to identify the 'average reoffender' based on data from early cohorts. The right hand column shows that this is a very good predictor for reoffending.

¹ The Offender Group Reconviction Scale (**OGRS**) is a predictor of re-offending based only on static risks – age, gender and criminal history (Howard, 2009)

OGRS3 Year 1 Score	...Index Offence	...Active Flag	Giving a reoffending rate for cohort 1 of:
51% or more AND...	Burglary (Dwelling) OR Burglary (Other) OR Theft (Non-motor) OR Theft from vehicles AND...	Child Protection OR Domestic Violence OR IOM OR Mental Health.	DLNR 84% (105 out of 125) SWM 82% (167 out of 204)

Multiple Complex Needs

Those cases identified as having multiple complex needs can be identified as a group or as individuals within the RAT.

From a CRC perspective, we would identify offending behaviour as an area that also requires a personalised response and to understand the interaction between multi-faceted and multiple criminal justice, and health and social care needs. There is currently no existing widely used definition in criminal justice.

Many studies researching multiple disadvantage and people's support needs have identified a small population who have significant unmet needs. These circumstances often relate to people who are considered 'marginal, high risk and hard to reach'. This includes people who may be involved in substance misuse, offending, have significant mental health issues and/or cognitive impairment.

As a definition for Multiple Complex Needs, the CRC will use a criteria of three of the following issues where there is a depth of need:

- Mental Health
- Substance Misuse
- Homelessness
- Involved in an abusive relationship

- Learning Disability/Cognitive Deficit/Developmental Disorder
- Child Protection

Contacts:

Kat Johnson – Deputy Head of Service (Derbyshire and Leicestershire)

kat.johnson@rrp.gse.gov.uk

07973625823

Jon Webb – Deputy Head of Service (Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire)

jonathan.webb@rrp.gse.gov.uk

07773063888

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