National Agenda KPIs Action Plan

Lead Ministry: Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security
KPI: Rate of Recidivism (Repeat Offenders)

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15 February 2017

KPI Components

KPI: Rate of Recidivism (Repeat Offenders)

Glossary

CCF: Corradino Correctional Facilities

DPP: Department of Probation and Parole

KPI: Key Performance Indicator

MHAS: Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

KPI Components
KPI: Rate of Recidivism (Repeat Offenders)

1: Recidivism

CCF

Milestone 1 :

- Analysis of Sentences for the last two years: as per Court sentence statement (reference to recidivism in sentence)
  - *Date by when reached: End December 2016*

Milestone 2 :

- Compilation and conclusion of Report
  - *Date by when reached: End February 2017*

Milestone 3 :

- Annual Update
  - *Date by when reached: February*

KPI Components

KPI: Rate of Recidivism (Repeat Offenders)

1: Recidivism

CCF

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	SOURCE	RESULTS		TARGETS		KEY SPONSOR
			VALUE	DATE	VALUE	DATE	
Recidivism	A person is considered to be a recidivist when so condemned by a definite court judgement	Court of Justice (sentence)	Quantity (Number of recidivists)	2015-2016	statistics	annual	MHAS: Courts, CCF, University

KPI Components
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1: Recidivism

CCF

Rate of Recidivism 2015

Category	Count	Rate (%)
Sentenced	203	39%
Awaiting Trial	324	61%
Total	527	100%
Recidivists	68	13%

Rate of Recidivism 2016

Category	Count	Rate (%)
Sentenced	223	39%
Awaiting Trial	352	61%
Total	575	100%
Recidivists	70	12.2%

KPI Components

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1: Recidivism

CCF

Findings

- Findings indicate that the number and rate of recidivists is that of 12% as against previous definitions that did not distinguish between re-entry and recidivism.

- *Recidivists pertain to those who were deemed as such by the Courts of Law*

KPI Components

KPI: Rate of Recidivism (Repeat Offenders)

2: Re-Entry

CCF

Milestone 1 :

- Analysis of CCF records in accordance with definition of re-entry
  - *Date by when reached: End February 2017*

Milestone 2 :

- Compilation and conclusion of Report
  - *Date by when reached: End February 2017*

Milestone 3 :

- Annual Update
  - *Date by when reached: February*

KPI Components

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2: Re-Entry

CCF

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	SOURCE	RESULTS		TARGETS		KEY SPONSOR
			VALUE	DATE	VALUE	DATE	
Re-Entry	A person who re-enters CCF on being sentenced by Court after having previously been released from CCF on termination of another sentence	CCF Records	Quantity (Number of sentenced persons who return to CCF)	2015-2016	statistics	annual	MHAS: CCF, University

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2: Re-Entry

CCF

Findings

Category	2015	2016
New Admissions	528	575
Unique Prisoners*	486	532
First Time Admission Count	276	328
First Time Admission %	57%	62%
Re-Admissions Total Counts	175	204
1 time in year	140	164
2 times in year	29	38
3 times in year	5	1
4 times in year	1	1
Re-Admissions %	43%	38%

Unique Prisoners refers to individual persons who may enter more than once in any year

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2: Re-Entry

CCF

Findings

- Re-entry figures show that :

  - *In 2016:*
    - *532 persons entered prison for unique sentences/remanded cases*
    - *The number of times an entry was registered amounted to 575 cases*

    - *328 cases (62%) were first time entrants (persons who had never been in prison)*

    - *Re-Entry (Re-admission), amounted to 204 persons (38%)*
    - *However, whilst 164 persons had been once previously in CCF, a person may have more than 1 entry case. In fact 40 persons had 83 re-entry cases between them in 2016*
    - *38 persons entered 2 times (76 cases)*
    - *1 person entered 3 times (3 cases)*
    - *1 person entered 4 times (4 cases)*

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2: Re-Entry

CCF

Findings

- *In Summary:*

- *62% of all entrants are first-timers*
- *38% are deemed as Re-Entrants*
- *12-13% of all the entrants (first-timers and re-entrants) are deemed as Recidivists*

  - *Recidivists could fall under the re-entrants and the first-timer categories due to previous activity that might have resulted in imprisonment or alternative sentencing such as suspended sentences, community service, conditional discharge, probation and other outcomes.*

KPI Components

KPI: Rate of Recidivism (Repeat Offenders)

3: Repeat Offender

DPP

Milestone 1 :

- Analysis of DPP records in accordance with definition of repeat offender
  - *Date by when reached: End February 2017*

Milestone 2 :

- Compilation and conclusion of Report
  - *Date by when reached: End February 2017*

Milestone 3 :

- Annual Update
  - *Date by when reached: February*

KPI Components

KPI: Rate of Recidivism (Repeat Offenders)

3: Repeat Offender

DPP

- Definition:

"Persons who are referred to the Department of Probation and Parole following a community based sanction awarded by Court following termination of supervision of a previous community based sanction"

KPI Components

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3: Repeat Offender

DPP

DPP records:

- **DPP keeps a record of all the offenders followed by the Department:**

- Both at a pre-sentencing stage and post-sentencing (pre-sentence/ social inquiry reports, verbal reports, parole reports, or offenders awarded a community-based sanction)

- The active case-load at the end of 2016 was of 1118 cases

- A number of variables were excluded from the database in order to focus only on new cases that have been awarded a community based sanction within 2015 and 2016 respectively

- A community based sanction was defined as a CSO, CO, PO and SS

- Thus, data from those on parole licences, pre-sentence reports, social inquiry reports, parole reports and treatment orders were excluded from the analysis

KPI Components
KPI: Rate of Recidivism (Repeat Offenders)

3: Repeat Offender

DPP

Caveats regarding data collection and data

- The current database used by the DPP was originally created to keep a record of the clients followed by probation officers. This is a rudimentary spreadsheet that contains basic information pertaining to the offender and the index offence

- This database therefore was not intended to be used to generate statistical information (and so the manner by which the information is recorded and managed may at times not be sufficiently accurate or detailed to facilitate proper analysis)

- Therefore, it is clear that a more apposite database needs to be developed so as to render the data being collected more suited for statistical analysis

- An information database management system is therefore needed in order to permit the generation of a statistical output that would provide a more accurate rendition of the clients followed by the department

KPI Components
KPI: Rate of Recidivism (Repeat Offenders)

3: Repeat Offender

DPP

Caveats regarding data collection and data

- In order to specifically indicate the measures necessary to calculate aspects such as the rate of recidivism or even the rate of re-offending (in relation to community-based sanctions due to the numerous considerations such as pending reported breaches or no action taken following the reported breach), a study is necessary in order to populate and inform this information database management system

- Furthermore, this information database management system would also need to be linked and integrated as part of the Police Force database system, the Courts (Criminal and Family Court) as well as CCF

KPI Components

KPI: Rate of Recidivism (Repeat Offenders)

3: Repeat Offender

DPP

Rate of repeat offenders for 2015 and 2016

Year	Total no. of new cases referred to DPP	Percentage of cases that fit criteria of repeat offenders
2015	376	30%
2016	361	20%

Reported Breaches

Year	Breaches reported	Incarcerated following reported breach
2015	73	16
2016	111	19

KPI Components

KPI: Rate of Recidivism (Repeat Offenders)

4: Activities envisaged to enhance social cohesion and to effect change within the organisation and within society.

CCF - DPP

Milestone 1 :

- Enhancement of Educational Services.

- Carry out Training Needs Analysis.

- Analysis of type of outreach can be entered into through NGOs with civil society. Exploring the possibility of extending NGOs outreach to DPP clients.

- Implementing DPP programme uptake for: i) sex offender treatment programme and ii) cognitive skills programme.

- *Date by when reached: End June 2017*

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4: Activities envisaged to enhance social cohesion and to effect change within the organisation and within society.

CCF - DPP

Milestone 2 :

- Increase the number of courses leading to certified and recognised qualifications as per Training Needs Analysis

- Training courses for members of staff

- Gauge the affectivity of the NGO's in attaining this goal

- Exploring the possibility of extending NGOs outreach to DPP clients

- Gauging affectivity of DPP programmes

- *Date by when reached: End December 2017*

KPI Components

KPI: Rate of Recidivism (Repeat Offenders)

4: Activities envisaged to enhance social cohesion and to effect change within the organisation and within society.

CCF - DPP

Milestone 3 :

- Exploring the possibility of creating an NGO Federation to implement outreach goals as indicated in milestone 2

- Engaging NGOs with a target to increase outreach with identified vulnerable families

- *Date by when reached: End March 2018*

KPI Components

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(Repeat Offenders)

4: Activities envisaged to enhance social cohesion and to effect change within the organisation and within society.

CCF - DPP

INDICATOR	DEFINITION	SOURCE	RESULTS		TARGETS		KEY SPONSOR
			VALUE	DATE	VALUE	DATE	
Activities envisaged to enhance social cohesion and to effect change within the organisation and within society.	Enhancement of Educational Services. - Carry out Training Needs Analysis. - Analyse what type of outreach can be entered into through NGOs with civil society. Exploring the possibility of extending NGOs outreach to DPP clients.	**CCF, DPP**	**3 Main studies/reports/strategies drafted**	**End June 2017**	**Reports**	**End June 2017**	**MHAS: DPP, CCF, University**
	Increase the number of courses leading to certified and recognised qualifications as per Training Needs Analysis - Training courses for members of staff. - Gauge the affectivity of the NGO's in attaining this goal. Exploring the possibility of extending NGOs outreach to DPP clients.	**CCF, DPP**	**3 Main activities**	**End December 2017**	**Activities/Courses/Assessments**	**End December 2017**	**MHAS: DPP, CCF, University**
	Exploring the possibility of creating an NGO Federation to implement outreach goals as indicated in milestone 2. Engaging NGOs with a target to increase outreach with identified vulnerable families.	**CCF, DPP**	**1 federation setting-up**	**End March 2018**	**Activity**	**End March 2018**	**MHAS: DPP, CCF, University**

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4: Activities envisaged to enhance social cohesion and to effect change within the organisation and within society.

CCF - DPP

Actions

- The Department of Probation and Parole is working in collaboration with other entities such as the RISe Foundation Malta (Rehabilitation in Society) as a means to offer consultancy and support, whilst strengthening networking and offender reintegration

- Contact is also established with other NGOs and local councils as a means to secure placements for community service orders and subsequently enhance the offender's ties with the community

- CCF is engaged in various discussions with NGOs and entities in order to address training and outreach

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