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- 1 Montgomery SA, Åsberg M. A new depression scale designed to be sensitive to change. *Br J Psychiatry* 1979; **134**: 382–9.

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Effectiveness of cost-effectiveness

In their economic modelling, Barret & Byford¹ postulate that the intervention group will have a reoffending rate of 3% *v.* 5% in the non-intervention group, but give no evidence of this being the correct figure or even the justification for this being a reasonable estimate. It is possible that the authors are assuming that the protective effects of being in detention and receiving treatment as part of the dangerous and severe personality disorder (DSPD) programme reduces the risk to the public more than being released into the community. However, this protective effect may just be down to being detained, whether receiving treatment or not. In any case, for cost-effectiveness there has to be a justification for the effectiveness figures used, and none was presented in the paper. It is clear that in the modelling the best option is to be detained in a low-cost prison and the authors should have modelled the possibility of the therapeutic part of the DSPD programme having limited effect over detention, *i.e.* that it is the preventative detention effect that is important not the therapeutic part. The authors provide further evidence that the best management of violent offenders is for the criminal justice system to manage risk by protecting the public by keeping dangerous offenders in prison for long periods. There does not seem to be an economic reason to place these patients on a mental health treatment programme with, so far, unknown efficacy but high costs. The health pound would better be spent in evidence-based treatment programmes for mental illness instead.

- 1 Barrett B, Byford S. Costs and outcomes of an intervention programme for offenders with personality disorders. *Br J Psychiatry* 2012; **200**: 336–41.

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Authors' reply: We are grateful for Huda's considered comments and, in particular, for drawing our attention to an error in the published paper.¹ The reoffending rates of 3% and 5% applied to the economic model (and varied in sensitivity analysis in an attempt to account for the associated uncertainty) are supported by a systematic review of the literature, which identified a number of papers where rates of serious reconviction following specialist and mainstream detention were reported. Unfortunately, the references listed in support of this assertion are incorrect. The correct references are listed below.^{2–4} There is a similar error in the text at the top of page 338 referring to routine sources of cost data. The correct references, which are correct in Table 1, are also listed below.^{5–7} We apologise for failing to spot these errors earlier.

The reoffending rates applied to the economic model do not relate to the protective effects of detention but are rates reported following release from detention. They are therefore the therapeutic effects of the dangerous and severe personality disorder (DSPD) intervention *v.* no DSPD intervention. The model, in fact, takes both types of effect into consideration: the therapeutic effects via the application of probabilities of reoffending once released and the protective effects via data on the differential lengths of time the groups spent in detention.

This is equally true for the analysis reporting that better levels of cost-effectiveness are achieved if the DSPD intervention takes place in a low-cost prison, as compared with the base-case analysis which modelled DSPD services as they were actually configured at that time (based in both prisons and high secure hospitals). This analysis was not an assessment of the cost-effectiveness of detaining participants in low-cost prisons. Instead, it was an analysis that assumed that the DSPD treatment programme only took place in a prison setting, rather than a high secure hospital, and simply involved replacing the cost of those who were in reality treated in high secure hospitals with the lower cost of treating them in a prison. The probability of reoffending once released from detention was not altered, so the analysis did not incorporate the therapeutic effects of the intervention, and the probability of being released into the community remained the same.

We do not agree that the results are further evidence that the best management of violent offenders is for the criminal justice system to keep offenders in prison for long periods. Our results simply suggest that the DSPD treatment programme, as it was configured at the time of the analysis, was not found to be a cost-effective alternative to the situation where the programme is not available. By supporting the control condition, the results in fact support earlier release, rather than later, as the evidence suggests that those in the DSPD intervention were on average detained for longer periods of time than would have been the case without the intervention. The results do, however, support Huda's assertion that the funding allocated to the DSPD intervention could be better spent elsewhere.

- 1 Barrett B, Byford S. Costs and outcomes of an intervention programme for offenders with personality disorders. *Br J Psychiatry* 2012; **200**: 336–41.
- 2 Friendship C, Mann RE, Beech AR. Evaluation of a national prison-based treatment program for sexual offenders in England and Wales. *J Interpers Violence* 2003; **18**: 744–59.
- 3 Marshall P. *A Reconviction Study of HMP Grendon Therapeutic Community*. Home Office, Research and Statistics Directorate, 1997.
- 4 Taylor R. *A Seven-Year Reconviction Study of HMP Grendon Therapeutic Community*. Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate 2000.
- 5 HM Prison Service. *Prison Service Annual Report and Accounts*. TSO (The Stationery Office), 2006.

- 6 Department of Health. *NHS Reference Costs 2006–07*. Department of Health, 2008.
- 7 Fortune Z, Barrett B, Armstrong D, Coid J, Crawford MJ, Mudd D, et al. Clinical and economic outcomes from the UK pilot psychiatric services for personality-disordered offenders. *Int Rev Psychiatry* 2011; **23**: 61–9.

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Corrections

Costs and outcomes of an intervention programme for offenders with personality disorders. *BJP*, **200**, 336–341. A number of the references in this paper were incorrect. First, under Probabilities (p.337), citation of references 9–11 should have referred to Friendship *et al* (2003), Marshall (1997) and Taylor (2000) respectively. The full references are as follows:

Friendship C, Mann RE, Beech AR. Evaluation of a national prison-based treatment program for sexual offenders in England and Wales. *J Interpers Violence* 2003; **18**: 744–59.

Marshall P. *A Reconviction Study of HMP Grendon Therapeutic Community*. Home Office Research and Statistics Directorate, 1997.

Taylor R. *A Seven Year Reconviction Study of HMP Grendon Therapeutic Community*. Home Office, 2000.

Second, under Costs and outcomes (pp.337–338), citation of references 16–18 should have been to references 13–15. Third, under Discounting (p.338), reference 16 should be cited in place of reference 12. Fourth, under Main findings (pp.339–340), references 6 and 7 should be cited in place of references 5 and 6.

Methodological discrepancies in the update of a meta-analysis: author's reply (letter). *BJP*, **200**, 429–430. This letter was co-authored by Falk Leichsenring and Sven Rabung. Falk Leichsenring's affiliation is as published; Sven Rabung is at the Department of Medical Psychology, University Medical Centre Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany, and the Department of Psychology, University of Klagenfurt, Austria.

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