Ministry of Justice

Justice Data Lab analysis: Reoffending behaviour after support from Turning Point

April 2019

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 134 males who participated in the Turning Point intervention programme. The overall results show that more people would need to be analysed in order to determine the way in which the programme affects a person's reoffending behaviour. However, this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect reoffending behaviour.

Turning Point works with men that received short custodial sentences. They provide offenders with a key worker who helps them make the journey from custody to life in the community.

The headline analysis in this report measured proven reoffences in a one-year period for a 'treatment group' of 134 offenders who received support some time between 2013 and 2016, and for a much larger 'comparison group' of similar offenders who did not receive it. The analysis estimates the impact of the support from Turning Point on the reoffending behaviour of people who are similar to those in the treatment group.

The support may have had a different impact on 89 other participants whose details were submitted but who did not meet the minimum criteria for analysis.

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For **100** typical men in the **treatment** group, the equivalent of:

For **100** typical men in the **comparison** group, the equivalent of:

75 of the 100 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 75%), **7 men more** than in the comparison group.

67 of the 100 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 67%).

373 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 3.7 offences per person), **28 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.

401 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 4.0 offences per person).

88 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **3 days later** than the comparison group.

85 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence.

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

For **100** typical men who receive support, compared with **100** similar men who do not receive it:

The number of men who commit a proven reoffence within one year after release could be **lower by as many as 0 men, or higher by as many as 15 men.** More men would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.

The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 109 offences, or higher by as many as 54 offences.** More men would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.

On average, the time before an offender committed their first proven reoffence could be **shorter by as many as 15 days, or longer by as many as 20 days.** More men would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

Please note totals may not appear to equal the sum of the component parts due to rounding.

✓ **What you can say about the one-year reoffending rate:**

"This analysis would need more participabts in order to show whether support from Turning Point increases or decreases the number of participants who commit a proven reoffence in a one-year period."

✗ **What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending rate:**

"This analysis shows that support from Turning Point increases/decreases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of participants."

✓ **What you can say about the one-year reoffending frequency:**

"This analysis would need more participabts in order to show whether support from Turning Point increases or decreases the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period"

✗ **What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending rate:**

"This analysis shows that support from Turning Point increases/decreases/has no effect on the number of reoffences committed by its participants."

✓ **What you can say about the time to first reoffence:**

"This analysis would need more participabts in order to show whether support from Turning Point shortens or lengthens the average time to first proven reoffence"
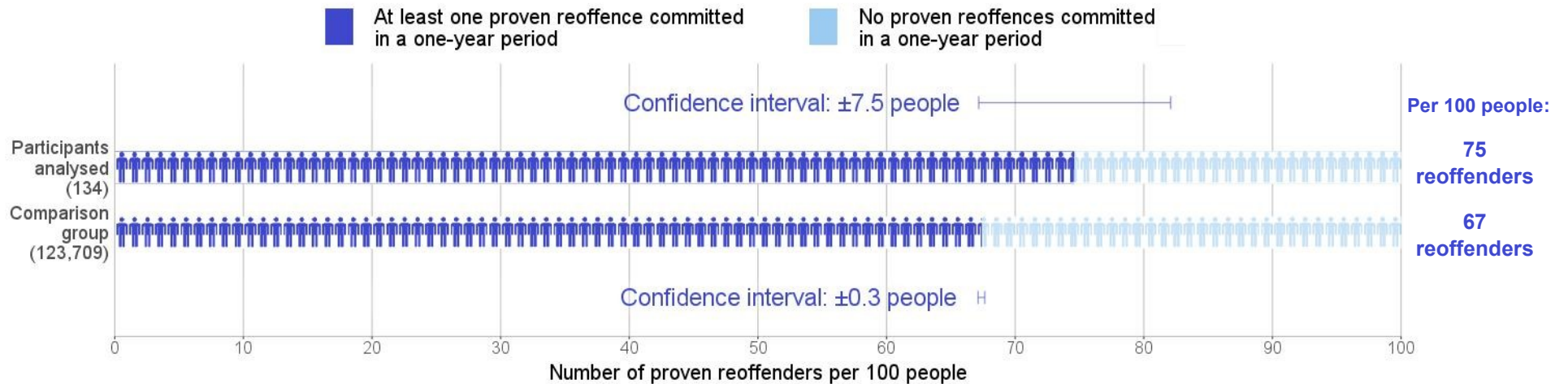
✗ **What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:**

"This analysis shows that support from Turning Point increases/decreases/has no effect on the average time to first reoffence for its participants."
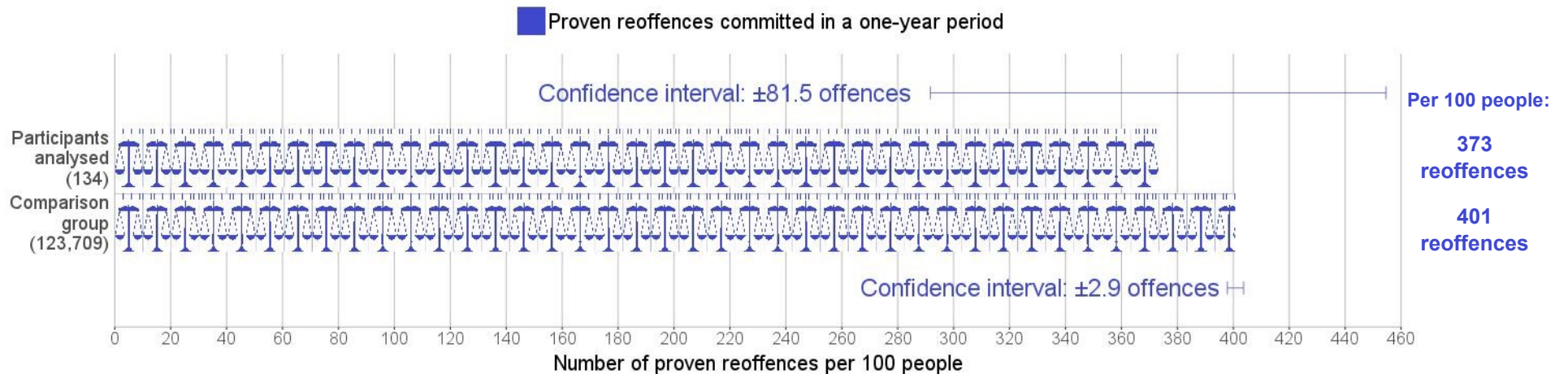
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One-year proven reoffending rate after support from Turning Point

At least one proven reoffence committed
in a one-year period

No proven reoffences committed
in a one-year period

Confidence interval: ±7.5 people

Participants
analysed
(134)

Per 100 people:

75
reoffenders

Comparison
group
(123,709)

67
reoffenders

Confidence interval: ±0.3 people

0   10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80   90   100
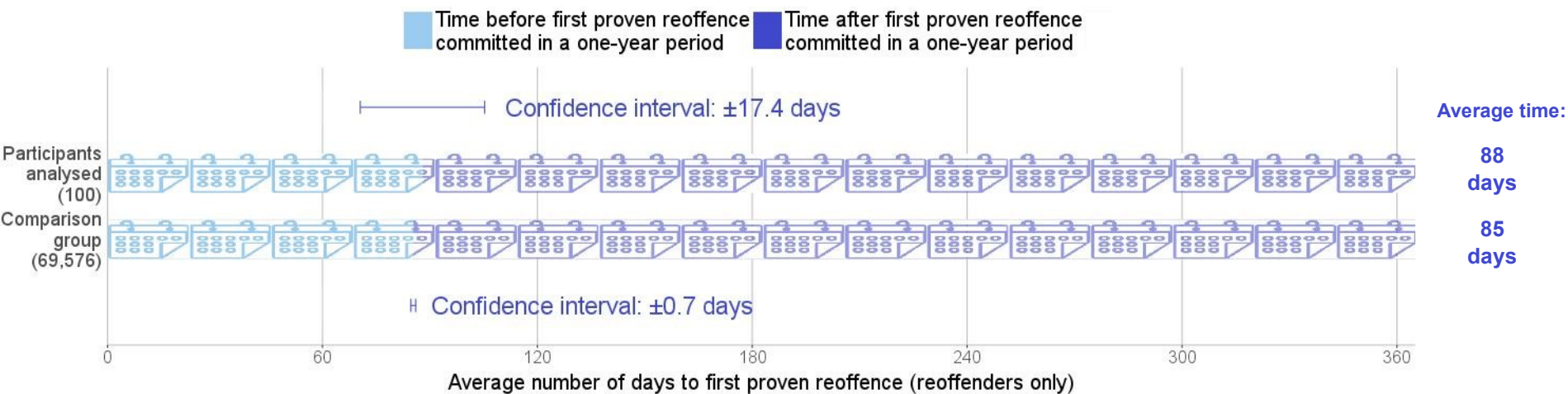Number of proven reoffenders per 100 people

Non-significant difference between groups

One-year proven reoffending frequency after support from Turning Point

Proven reoffences committed in a one-year period

Confidence interval: ±81.5 offences

Participants
analysed
(134)

Per 100 people:

373
reoffences

Comparison
group
(123,709)

401
reoffences

Confidence interval: ±2.9 offences

0   20   40   60   80   100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360 380 400 420 440 460
Number of proven reoffences per 100 people

Non-significant difference between groups

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Average time to first proven reoffence after support from Turning Point

Time before first proven reoffence committed in a one-year period

Time after first proven reoffence committed in a one-year period

Confidence interval: ±17.4 days

Average time:

Participants analysed (100)

88 days

Comparison group (69,576)

85 days

Confidence interval: ±0.7 days

0   60   120   180   240   300   360

Average number of days to first proven reoffence (reoffenders only)

Non-significant difference between groups

Turning Point in their own words

" Turning Point were commissioned by the tri-borough (Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea, and Hammersmith and Fulham) partnership to work with prisoners sentenced to less than 12 months imprisonment. This was prior to Transforming Rehabilitation so at the time these offenders received no statutory support. Each service user was allocated a key worker according to individual need and risk. Eligible for the service were:

• Male tri-borough offenders sentenced to less than 12 months in custody,

• Those on remand

• Those who are sentenced and 'walk from court' due to time already served on remand,

• Men 18 - 21 years old sentenced to under 12 months in custody but in receipt of statutory probation supervision

The key worker coordinated the individual's journey with the aim of addressing the client's criminogenic needs and ultimately reduce re-offending. Turning Point aimed to support individuals in a seamless journey from police custody to prison custody, and back into the community. The key worker would ensure access to all appropriate interventions either through sub contracted services or through tri-borough resources. A 12 week bespoke care plan would be developed in conjunction with the client. To suit the client group the interventions were delivered flexibly within the community to maintain engagement and build strong relationships with the service users.

While Turning Point were the lead provider with overall responsibility and for managing the supply chain, a number of services were subcontracted. Turning Point provided operational management and expertise in substance misuse, offenders services, mental health and learning disabilities to fully support all individuals with complex needs. London Probation Trust helped service users considered to have a high risk of harm and to provide risk assessment, management, and training to the entire supply chain. St Giles Trust helped source housing solutions in the community. Only Connect were used to engage before release and also supported released service users with involvement in social and arts projects. Catch 22 expertise was in engaging with under 25's to promote meaningful education, training, and employment activity, as well as family support where appropriate. HMP Wormwood Scrubs and Wandsworth Community Chaplaincies gave every prisoner the best possible encouragement to rebuild their lives, before, during and after release. This was provided by mentors and focused on the most challenging days faced by prisoners as they pass 'through the gate' on release. Following the introduction of Transforming Rehabilitation and the start of MTC Novo as the Community Rehabilitation Company in London in May 2015, the service was varied to be focused upon the Integrated Offender Management cohort. "

Response from Turning Point to the Justice Data Lab analysis

" We are committed to assessing the effectiveness of the services we commission and deliver through research and evaluation and have welcomed the opportunity to submit data to the Justice Data Lab.

It is unfortunate that the data for 40% of the cohort submitted did not all meet the minimum criteria for analysis, resulting in a much smaller sample size than submitted.

It is disappointing to see the limited successful outcomes, found from the analysis. However it is encouraging to see that participants who re-offend within a one year period committed fewer triable either way offences than non-participants. "

Results in detail

Two analyses were conducted in total, controlling for offender demographics and criminal history and the following risks and needs: accommodation, employment, drug use, alcohol use and mental health.

Analyses
1.   **National analysis:** treament group matched to offenders across England and Wales using demographics, criminal history and individual risks and needs.
2.   **Regional analysis:** treament group matched to offenders in London using demographics, criminal history and individual risks and needs.

The headline results in this report refer to the <u>National analysis</u>.

The sizes of the treatment and comparison groups for reoffending rate and frequency analyses are provided below.

Analyses	Controlled for Region	Treatment Group Size	Comparison Group Size	Reoffenders in treatment group	Reoffenders in comparison group
National		134	123,709	100	69,576
Regional	X	124	20,644	91	11,208

In each analysis, **three headline measures** of one-year reoffending were analysed, as well as four additional measures (see results in Tables 1-7):

1. **Rate of reoffending**

2. **Frequency of reoffending**

3. **Time to first reoffence**

4. Rate of first reoffence by court outcome

5. Frequency of reoffences by court outcome

6. Rate of custodial sentencing for first reoffence

7. Frequency of custodial sentencing

Significant results

There is one statistically significant result among the analyses. This provides significant evidence that:

National

- **Participants who reoffend within a one-year period commit fewer triable-either-way offences** than non-participants

Tables 1-7 show the overall measures of reoffending. Rates are expressed as percentages and frequencies expressed per person. Tables 3 to 7 include reoffenders only.

Table 1: Proportion of men who committed a proven reoffence in a one-year period after support from Turning Point, compared with matched comparison groups

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven reoffending rate				
			Treatment group rate (%)	Comparison group rate (%)	Estimated difference (% points)	Significant difference?	p-value
National	134	123,709	75	67	0 to 15	No	0.06
Regional	124	20,644	73	68	-2 to 14	No	0.15

Table 2: Number of proven reoffences committed in a one year period by men who received support from Turning Point, compared with matched comparison groups

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven reoffending frequency (offences per person)				
			Treatment group frequency	Comparison group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
National	134	123,709	3.73	4.01	-1.09 to 0.54	No	0.50
Regional	124	20,644	3.72	3.87	-1.02 to 0.72	No	0.73

Table 3: Average time to first proven reoffence in a one-year period for people who received support from Turning Point, compared with matched comparison groups

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	Average time to first proven reoffence in a one-year period, for reoffenders only (days)				
			Treatment group time	Comparison group time	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
National	100	69,576	88	85	-15 to 20	No	0.77
Regional	91	11,208	91	90	-18 to 20	No	0.92

Table 4: Proportion of men supported by Turning Point with first proven reoffence in a one-year period by court outcome, compared with similar non-participants (reoffenders only)

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven reoffending rate by court outcome of first reoffence, for reoffenders only					
			Court outcome	Treatment group rate (%)	Comparison group rate (%)	Estimated difference (% points)	Significant difference?	p-value
National	100	69,402	Either way	70	77	-16 to 2	No	0.13
			Summary	28	22	-2 to 15	No	0.15
Regional	91	11,173	Either way	68	75	-16 to 3	No	0.18
			Summary	30	24	-4 to 15	No	0.24

Note, each court outcome is only shown if the number of offenders in both the treatment and comparison groups is greater than 10 for that outcome.

Table 5: Number of proven reoffences in a one-year period by court outcome for men supported by Turning Point, compared with similar non-participants (reoffenders only)

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year proven reoffending frequency by court outcome, for reoffenders only					
			Court outcome	Treatment group frequency	Comparison group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
National	100	69,402	Either way	3.50	4.43	-1.77 to -0.09	Yes	0.03
			Summary	1.42	1.45	-0.48 to 0.43	No	0.90
Regional	91	11,173	Either way	3.56	4.03	-1.39 to 0.44	No	0.31
			Summary	1.42	1.64	-0.71 to 0.27	No	0.37

Note, each court outcome is only shown if the number of offenders in both the treatment and comparison groups is greater than 10 for that outcome.

Table 6: Proportion of men who received a custodial sentence for their first proven reoffence after support from Turning Point, compared with similar non-participants (reoffenders only)

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year rate of custodial sentencing, for reoffenders only				
			Treatment group rate (%)	Comparison group rate (%)	Estimated difference (% points)	Significant difference?	p-value
National	100	69,402	45	47	-12 to 7	No	0.62
Regional	91	11,173	44	43	-10 to 11	No	0.90

Table 7: Number of custodial sentences received in a one-year period by men who received support from Turning Point, compared to similar non-participants (reoffenders only)

Analysis	Number in treatment group	Number in comparison group	One-year frequency of custodial sentencing, for reoffenders only (sentences per person)				
			Treatment group frequency	Comparison group frequency	Estimated difference	Significant difference?	p-value
National	100	69,402	2.75	3.17	-1.18 to 0.34	No	0.27
Regional	91	11,173	2.78	2.74	-0.78 to 0.85	No	0.93

Profile of the treatment group

Turning Point works with male offenders on sentences of less than 12 months, released from prison in Westminster, Hammersmith and Fulham, and Chelsea and Kensington. Prior to May 2015, offenders were identified using PNOMIS, and the prison chaplaincy would run a report which would be passed to Starting Over to check for eligibility. After May 2015, referrals were received from the Tri-borough Integrated Offender Management (IOM) co-ordinator.

Participants included in analysis (134 offenders in National analysis)

- Male 100%
- White 54%, Black 31%, Asian 6%, Other ethnicity 7%, Unknown ethnicity 1%
- UK nationality 83%, Foreign nationality 16%, Unknown nationality 1%

- Aged 18 to 63 years at the beginning of their one-year period (average age 36)

- Sentence type:
  - Custodial Sentence   100%
  - Prison sentence less than 6 months   79%
  - Prison sentence 6 to 12 months 15%
  - Prison sentence 1 to 4 years   4%
  - Prison sentence 4 to 10 years   1%

Participants <u>not</u> included in analysis (89 offenders with available data)

- Male 100%
- White 60%, Black 30%, Asian 2%, Other 4%, Unknown ethnicity 4%
- UK nationality 90%, Foreign nationality 10%

Information on index offences is not available for this group, as they could not be linked to a suitable sentence.

Please note totals may not appear to equal the sum of the component parts due to rounding.

Information on individual risks and needs was available for 82 people in the overall treatment group (61%), recorded near to the time of their original conviction.

- 43% had misused drugs
- 26% were unemployed
- 22% had psychological issues

Matching the treatment and comparison groups

The analyses matched a comparison group to the treatment group. A summary of the matching quality is as follows:

- All variables in the national model were well matched
- All variables in the regional model were well matched

Further details of group characteristics and matching quality, including risks and needs recorded by the Offender Assessment System (OASys), can be found in the Excel annex accompanying this report.

This report is also supplemented by a general annex, which answers frequently asked questions about Justice Data Lab analyses and explains the caveats associated with them.

Numbers of people in the treatment and comparison groups

223 men were submitted for analysis by Turning Point

223

0 men (0%) were excluded from the analyses because they could not be identified on the Police National Computer (PNC)

223

85 men (38%) were excluded because they did not have a record in the reoffending database that corresponded to their period of participation with Turning Point

138

4 men (2%) were excluded because they had reoffended before the intervention with Turning Point began, or they did not match in the PSM stage

134

National treatment group: 60% of the participants submitted (Comparison group: 123,709 records)

124

Regional treatment group: 10 men (7%) excluded as not living in London (Comparison group: 20,644 records)