Ministry
of Justice

Justice Data Lab statistics quarterly, England and Wales, April 2019

Main Points

Justice Data Lab (JDL) analyses for two organisations are being published this quarter:

The Greater Manchester Intensive Community Order (ICO)

ICO works with young male offenders, who have received community orders in place of short custodial sentences.

44% of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.	🧍 ↓	This is **not significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**46%**).
An average of **1.3** proven reoffences were committed by each of the men in the treatment group.	⚖ ↓	This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**1.6**).
The average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence was **124** days.	📅 ↑	This is **not significantly later** than the comparison group (**120** days).

Turning Point

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

75% of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.	🧍 ↑	This is **not significantly more** than the comparison group (**67%**).
An average of **3.7** proven reoffences were committed by each of the men in the treatment group.	⚖ ↓	This is **not significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**4.0**).
The average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence was **88** days.	📅 ↑	This is **not significantly later** than the comparison group (**85** days).

🟢 🔴 Significant results ⚫ Non-significant result

🧍 Rate of reoffending ⚖ Frequency of reoffending 📅 Time to first reoffence

This release presents the latest findings from the Justice Data Lab, and summarises the requests for reoffending information through the Justice Data Lab for the period 2 April 2013 to 31 March 2019. For full and detailed commentary, please refer to the individual reports and the accompanying general annex to the Justice Data Lab statistics available at https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/justice-data-lab-quarterly-statistics-april-2019

For feedback related to the format or content of this publication, please let us know at justice.datalab@justice.gov.uk

Things you need to know

These analyses measure proven reoffences in a one-year follow-up period for a 'treatment group' who took part in each programme and for a much larger 'comparison group' of similar offenders who did not take part. These measurements were used to estimate the impact that the programmes would be expected to have on the reoffending behaviour of any people who are similar to those in the analysis.
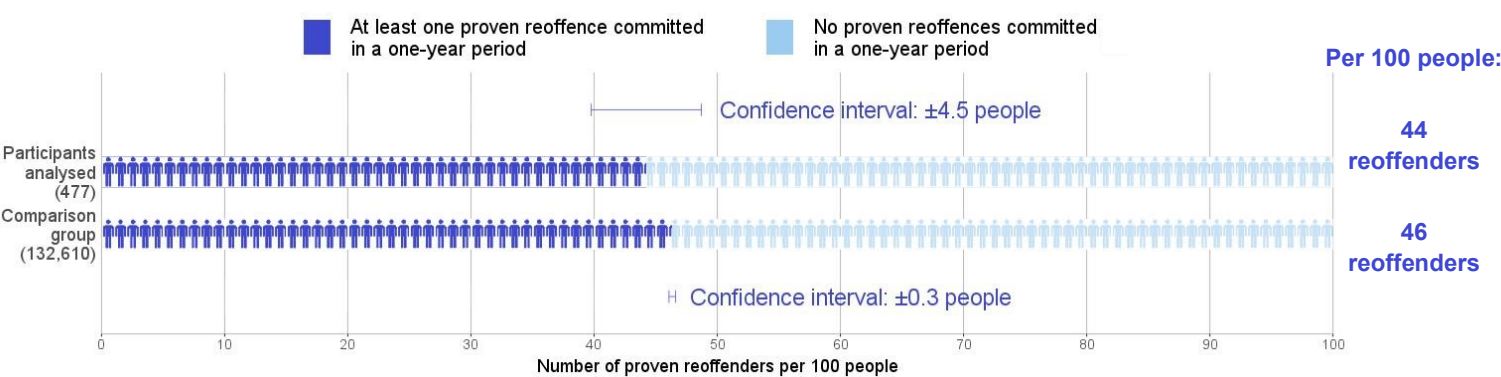
The people who were eligible to be included in each analysis are from a set of records submitted to the Justice Data Lab by each organisation. Not all participants were eligible for inclusion in the 'treatment group', therefore the programmes may have had a different impact on these people.

1. The Greater Manchester Intensive Community Order (ICO)

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 477 males who participated in the ICO programme. The overall results show that those who received support from ICO had a lower frequency of re-offences than those who did not. More people would need to have completed the programme and be available for analysis in order to determine the way in which the programme affects the rate of reoffending and the average time to first reoffence.

ICO works with young male offenders, who have received community orders in place of short custodial sentences.

Figure 1: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from The Greater Manchester Intensive Community Order (ICO)

Non-significant difference between groups

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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

44 of the 100 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 44%), **2 men fewer** than in the comparison group.

133 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 1.3 offences per person), **28 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.

124 days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **4 days later** than the comparison group.

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

46 of the 100 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 46%).

161 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 1.6 offences per person).

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

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

For any **100** typical men who receive the intervention, compared with any **100** similar men who do not receive it:

The number of men who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by as many as 7 men, or higher by as many as 2 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 between 8 and 48 offences. This is a statistically significant result.**

On average, the time before an offender committed their first proven reoffence could be **shorter by as many as 9 days, or longer by as many as 17 days.** More men would need to be analysed in order to determine the direction of this difference.

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

"This analysis would need more participants in order to show whether support from The Greater Manchester Intensive Community Order (ICO) 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 The Greater Manchester Intensive Community Order (ICO) increases/decreases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of participants."

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

"This analysis provides evidence that support from The Greater Manchester Intensive Community Order (ICO) decreases the number of proven reoffences in a one-year period."

❌ **What you cannot say about the one-year reoffending frequency:**

"This analysis shows that support from The Greater Manchester Intensive Community Order (ICO) increases/has no effect on the reoffending frequency of participants."

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

"This analysis would need more participants in order to show whether support from The Greater Manchester Intensive Community Order (ICO) shortens or lengthens the average time to first proven reoffence among participants who reoffend."

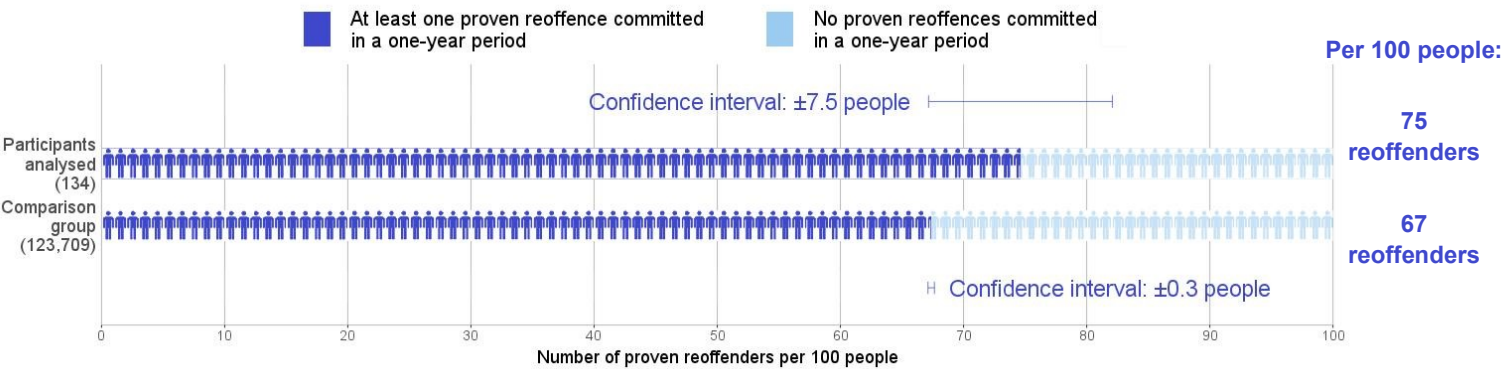❌ **What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:**

"This analysis shows that support from The Greater Manchester Intensive Community Order (ICO) shortens/lengthens/has no effect on the time to first reoffence among participants."

2. Turning Point

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

Figure 2: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from Turning Point

Non-significant difference between groups

Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

For any **100** typical men in the **treatment** 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Overall estimates of the impact of the intervention

For any **100** typical men who receive the intervention, compared with any **100** similar men who do not receive it:

The number of men who commit a proven reoffence during 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.

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

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

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

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

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

"This analysis would need more participants in order to show whether support from Turning Point shortens or lengthens the average time to first proven reoffence among participants who reoffend."

✗ **What you cannot say about the time to first reoffence:**

"This analysis shows that support from Turning Point shortens/lengthens/has no effect on the time to first reoffence among participants."

Further information

Accompanying files

As well as this bulletin, the following products are published as part of this release:

- A PDF report for each analysis, covering in more detail the process and results.

- An Excel annex for each analysis, looking at the characteristics of the treatment and comparisons groups, standardised differences demonstrating the quality of the match between both groups, and information on the criminogenic needs and issues of the treatment group, where available.

- A general annex providing further information on the purpose of the Justice Data Lab, how to interpret the analysis, descriptions of the measures analysed and background on proven reoffending.

- An Excel summary that details all Justice Data Lab (JDL) analyses to date.

- A JDL interactive map, enabling access to all analyses both nationally and by region in which the intervention was focused.

Contact

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Email: newsdesk@justice.gov.uk

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to the Justice Statistics Analytical Services division of the Ministry of Justice:

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Next update: 11th July 2019

URL: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/justice-data-lab-pilot-statistics

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