



## Justice Data Lab statistics quarterly, England and Wales, October 2019

### Main Points

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

#### Care After Combat

Care After Combat's 'Project Phoenix' programme is a mentoring scheme supporting veterans before and after release from prison with the aim of reducing the reoffending rate of this group.

**13%** of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**25%**).

An average of **0.5** proven reoffences were committed by each of the men in the treatment group.



This is **not significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**0.8**).

Time to first reoffence has not been included as a headline result due to low numbers of reoffenders, which could give misleading results.

#### Forward Trust

The Forward Trust Women's Substance Dependence Treatment Programme (WSDTP) is an intensive, full time 16-21 week abstinence-based Twelve Step programme aiming to reduce reoffending through psychosocial treatment and abstinence.

##### Overall

**24%** of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**33%**).

An average of **0.6** proven reoffences were committed by each of the women in the treatment group.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**1.1**).

The average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence was **154** days.



This is **not significantly later** than the comparison group (**149** days).

##### Completed Forward Trust

**18%** of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**29%**).

An average of **0.5** proven reoffences were committed by each of the women in the treatment group.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**0.9**).

The average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence was **172** days.



This is **not significantly later** than the comparison group (**148** days).

##### Did not complete Forward Trust

**31%** of the treatment group reoffended in the year following release from prison.



This is **not significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**33%**).

An average of **0.8** proven reoffences were committed by each of the women in the treatment group.



This is **significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**1.2**).

The average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence was **135** days.



This is **not significantly earlier** than the comparison group (**142** 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 30 September 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-october-2019>

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

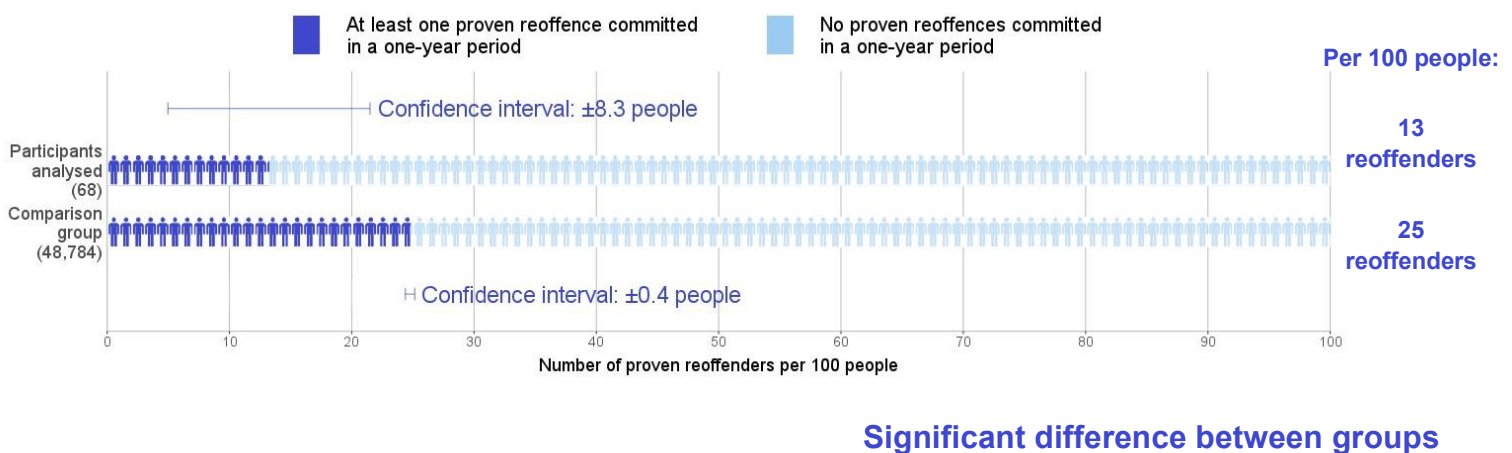
The people who were eligible to be included in each analysis are from a set of records submitted to the Justice Data Lab by each organisation. As not all records were analysed as part of the 'treatment group', the programmes may have a different impact on the people who were not analysed.

## 1. Care After Combat

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 68 men who participated in Care After Combat's 'Project Phoenix' programme. The overall results show that those who took part in the programme in England and Wales were less likely to reoffend than those who did not. More people would need to be available in order to determine the effect on the frequency of reoffending. However, this should not be taken to mean that the programme fails to affect it.

Care After Combat's 'Project Phoenix' programme is a mentoring scheme supporting veterans before and after release from prison with the aim of reducing the reoffending rate of this group.

Figure 1: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from Care After Combat



### Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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



**13** of the 100 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 13%), **12 men fewer** than in the comparison group.



**47** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 0.5 offences per person), **36 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



Time to first reoffence has not been included as a headline result due to low numbers of reoffenders, which could give misleading results.

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

**25** of the 100 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 25%).

**83** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 0.8 offences per person).

## 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 between 3 and 20 men. This is a statistically significant result.**



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by as many as 75 offences, or higher by as many as 2 offences.** More men would need to be available for analysis in order to determine the direction of this difference.



Time to first reoffence has not been included as a headline result, as the low number of reoffenders used to calculate the measure could provide misleading results

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Care After Combat may decrease the number of proven reoffenders in a one-year period.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Care After Combat increases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis did not provide clear evidence on whether support from Care After Combat increases or decreases the number of proven reoffences during a one-year period. There may be a number of reasons for this and it is possible that an analysis of more participants would provide such evidence.”

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

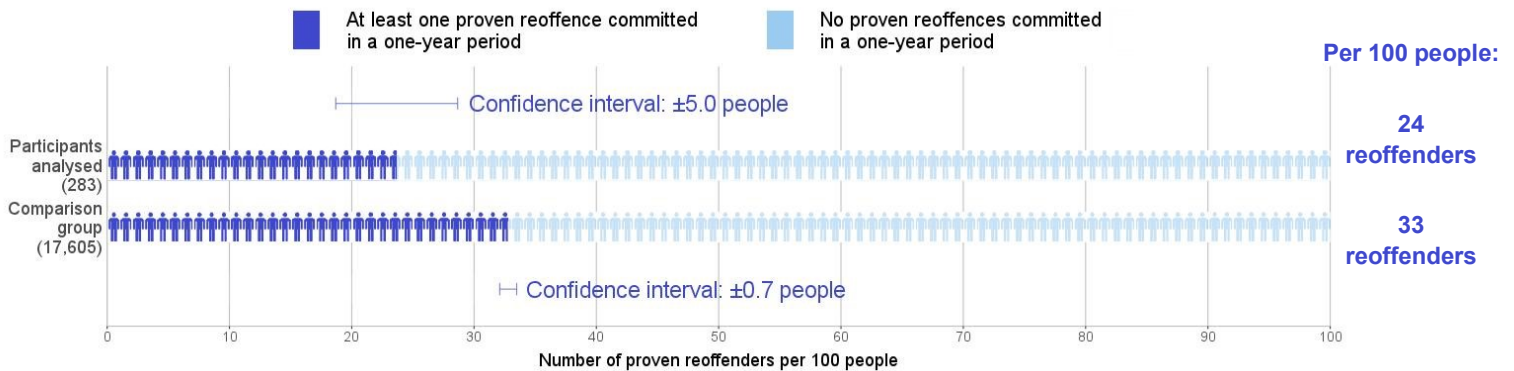
“This analysis provides evidence that support from Care After Combat increases/decreases/has no effect on the number of proven reoffences committed during a one-year period by its participants.”

## 2a. Forward Trust (Overall)

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 283 women who participated in the Forward Trust Women's Substance Dependence Treatment Programme (WSDTP) at HMP Send. The overall results show that those who took part in the programme were less likely to reoffend and reoffended less frequently than those who did not.

The Forward Trust Women's Substance Dependence Treatment Programme (WSDTP) is an intensive, full time 16-21 week abstinence-based Twelve Step programme aiming to reduce reoffending through psychosocial treatment and abstinence.

Figure 2: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from Forward Trust



Significant difference between groups

### Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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



**24** of the 100 women committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 24%), **9 women fewer** than in the comparison group.



**64** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 women during the year (a frequency of 0.6 offences per person), **43 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



**154** days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **6 days later** than the comparison group.



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

**33** of the 100 women committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 33%).

**107** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 women during the year (a frequency of 1.1 offences per person).

**149** 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 women who receive the intervention, compared with any **100** similar women who do not receive it:



The number of women who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by between 4 and 14 women**. This is a statistically significant result.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by between 22 and 63 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 19 days, or longer by as many as 31 days**. More women 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 provides evidence that support from Forward Trust may decrease the number of proven reoffenders in a one-year period.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Forward Trust increases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Forward Trust may decrease the number of proven reoffences committed during a one-year period by its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Forward Trust increases/has no effect on the number of proven reoffences committed during a one-year period by its participants.”

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

“This analysis did not provide clear evidence on whether support from Forward Trust shortens or lengthens the average time to first proven reoffence. There may be a number of reasons for this and it is possible that an analysis of more participants would provide such evidence.”

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

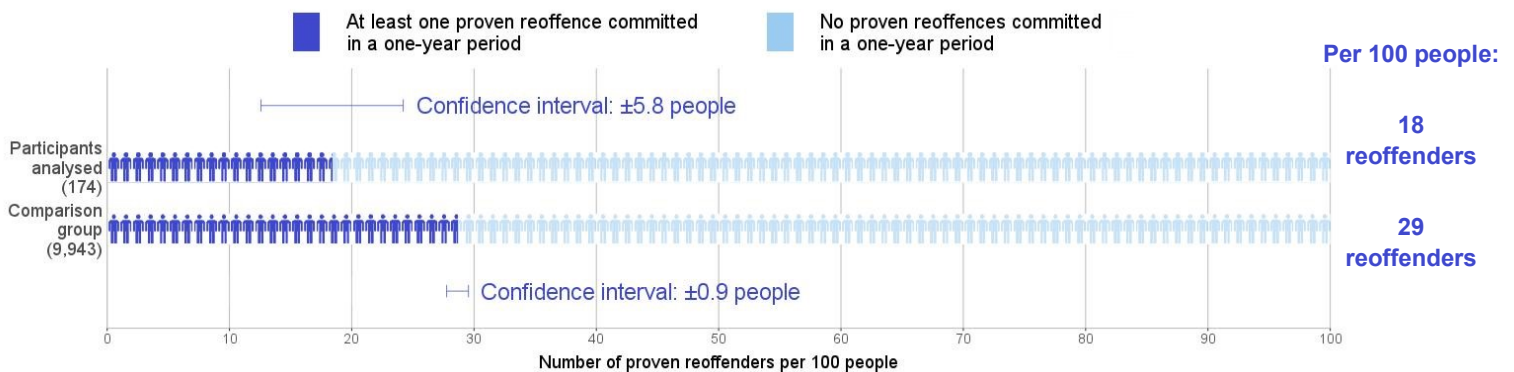
“This analysis provides evidence that support from Forward Trust shortens/lengthens/has no effect on the average time to first proven reoffence for its participants.”

## 2b. Forward Trust (Completed)

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 174 women who completed the Forward Trust Women's Substance Dependence Treatment Programme (WSDTP) at HMP Send. The results show that those who completed the programme were less likely to reoffend and reoffended less frequently than comparable individuals who did not take part in Forward Trust.

This sub-analysis looked exclusively at women who completed the Forward Trust programme.

**Figure 3: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from Forward Trust**



**Significant difference between groups**

### Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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



**18** of the 100 women committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 18%), **10 women fewer** than in the comparison group.



**55** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 women during the year (a frequency of 0.5 offences per person), **40 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



**172** days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **24 days later** than the comparison group.



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

**29** of the 100 women committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 29%).

**95** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 women during the year (a frequency of 0.9 offences per person).

**148** 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 women who receive the intervention, compared with any **100** similar women who do not receive it:



The number of women who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by between 4 and 16 women**. This is a statistically significant result.



The number of proven reoffences committed during the year could be **lower by between 15 and 66 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 15 days, or longer by as many as 62 days**. More women 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 provides evidence that support from Forward Trust that was completed may decrease the number of proven reoffenders in a one-year period.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Forward Trust that was completed increases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Forward Trust that was completed may decrease the number of proven reoffences committed during a one-year period by its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Forward Trust that was completed increases/has no effect on the number of proven reoffences committed during a one-year period by its participants.”

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

“This analysis did not provide clear evidence on whether support from Forward Trust that was completed shortens or lengthens the average time to first proven reoffence. There may be a number of reasons for this and it is possible that an analysis of more participants would provide such evidence.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Forward Trust that was completed shortens/lengthens/has no effect on the average time to first proven reoffence for its participants.”

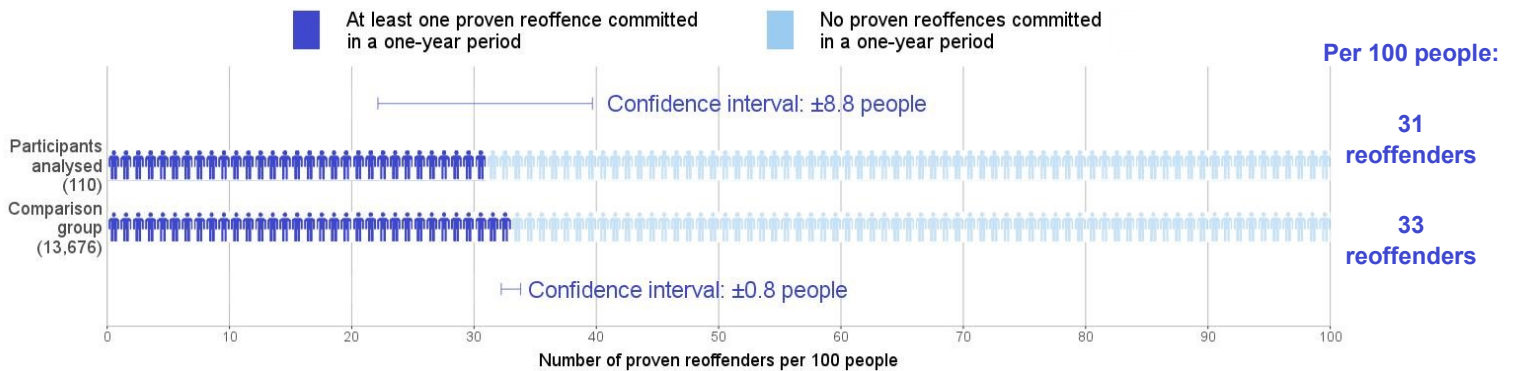


## 2c. Forward Trust (Did Not Complete)

This analysis looked at the reoffending behaviour of 110 women who started but did not complete the Forward Trust Women's Substance Dependence Treatment Programme (WSDTP) at HMP Send. The results show that those who did not complete the programme reoffended less frequently than comparable individuals who did not take part in Forward Trust, but it did not find a significant difference in the rate of reoffending.

This sub-analysis looked exclusively at women who started but did not complete the Forward Trust programme.

Figure 4: One-year proven reoffending rate after support from Forward Trust



Non-significant difference between groups

### Overall measurements of the treatment and comparison groups

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



**31** of the 100 women committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 31%), **2 women fewer** than in the comparison group.



**78** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 women during the year (a frequency of 0.8 offences per person), **44 offences fewer** than in the comparison group.



**135** days was the average time before a reoffender committed their first proven reoffence, **7 days earlier** than the comparison group.



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

**33** of the 100 women committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 33%).

**123** proven reoffences were committed by these 100 women during the year (a frequency of 1.2 offences per person).

**142** 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 women who receive the intervention, compared with any **100** similar women who do not receive it:



The number of women who commit a proven reoffence during one year after release could be **lower by as many as 11 women, or higher by as many as 7 women**. More women 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 11 and 77 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 41 days, or longer by as many as 27 days**. More women 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 did not provide clear evidence on whether support from Forward Trust that was not completed increases or decreases the number of participants who commit a proven reoffence in a one-year period. There may be a number of reasons for this and it is possible that an analysis of more participants would provide such evidence.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Forward Trust that was not completed increases/decreases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Forward Trust that was not completed may decrease the number of proven reoffences committed during a one-year period by its participants.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Forward Trust that was not completed increases/has no effect on the number of proven reoffences committed during a one-year period by its participants.”

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

“This analysis did not provide clear evidence on whether support from Forward Trust that was not completed shortens or lengthens the average time to first proven reoffence. There may be a number of reasons for this and it is possible that an analysis of more participants would provide such evidence.”

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

“This analysis provides evidence that support from Forward Trust that was not completed shortens/lengthens/has no effect on the average time to first proven reoffence for its 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.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:newsdesk@justice.gsi.gov.uk)

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

Justice Data Lab,  
Ministry of Justice, 7th Floor, 102 Petty France, London, SW1H 9AJ  
Email: [justice.datalab@justice.gov.uk](mailto:justice.datalab@justice.gov.uk)

**Next update: 9<sup>th</sup> January 2020**

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

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