Ministry
of Justice

Justice Data Lab statistics quarterly, England and Wales, April 2020

Main Points

Justice Data Lab (JDL) analysis for one organisation are being published this quarter:

The Greater Manchester Intensive Community Order (ICO) - Second Analysis		
ICO works with young male offenders, who have received community orders in place of short custodial sentences.		
41% of the treatment group committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period.	🧍⬆️	This is **not significantly more** than the comparison group (**38%**).
An average of **1.0** proven reoffences were committed by each of the men in the treatment group.	⚖️⬇️	This is **not significantly fewer** than the comparison group (**1.1**).
Time to first reoffence has not been included as a headline result due to low numbers of reoffenders, which could give misleading results.		

🟢 🔴 Significant results ⚪ Non-significant result

🧍 Rate of reoffending ⚖️ Frequency of reoffending

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 2020. 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-2020. 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

This analysis measures proven reoffences in a one-year follow-up period for a 'treatment group' who took part in the programme and for a much larger 'comparison group' of similar offenders who did not take part. This measurement was 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.
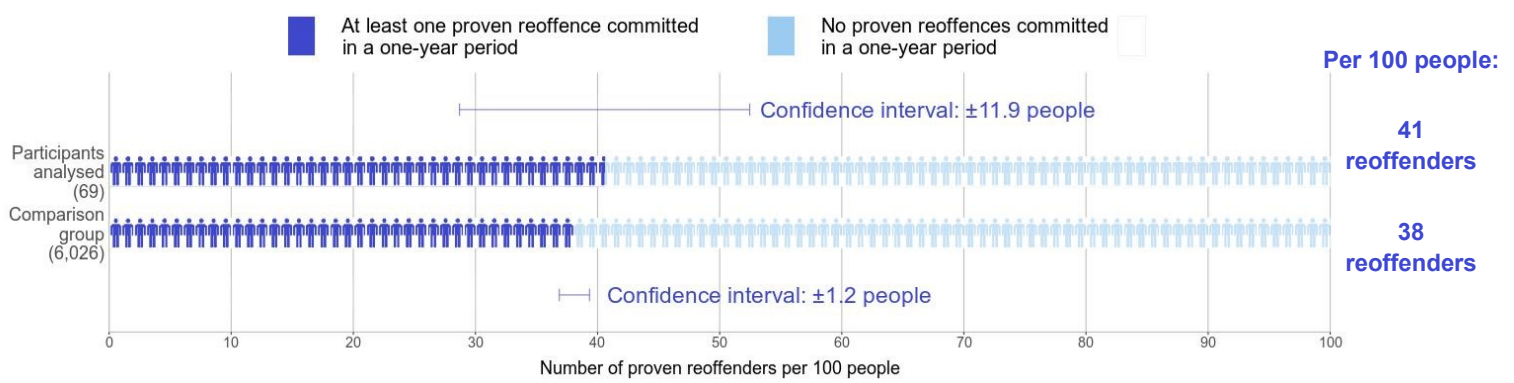
The people who were eligible to be included in the analysis are from a set of records submitted to the Justice Data Lab by the organisation. Not all participants were eligible for inclusion in the 'treatment group', therefore the programme may have had a different impact on these people.

1. The Greater Manchester Intensive Community Order (ICO) - Second Analysis

This is the second Justice Data Lab analysis for the ICO programme. It explores the reoffending behaviour of 69 males who began the programme between October 2015 and March 2016 (the first analysis covered a separate cohort who began between January 2013 and December 2015). The results show that 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 a person's reoffending behaviour, but this should not be taken to mean that it fails to affect it.

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 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:

41 of the 100 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 41%), **2 men more** than in the comparison group.

97 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 1.0 offences per person), **10 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:

38 of the 100 men committed a proven reoffence within a one-year period (a rate of 38%).

107 proven reoffences were committed by these 100 men during the year (a frequency of 1.1 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 as many as 9 men, or higher by as many as 14 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 46 offences, or higher by as many as 27 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 does not provide clear evidence on whether support from ICO 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 ICO increases/decreases/has no effect on the reoffending rate of participants."

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

"This analysis does not provide clear evidence on whether support from ICO 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 ICO increases/decreases/has no effect on the number of proven reoffences committed during a one-year period by 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.

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:

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

Next update: 9th July 2020

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

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