

# Persistent reoffending in London

Justice Matters 18<sup>th</sup> September 2018

MOPAC Evidence & Insight



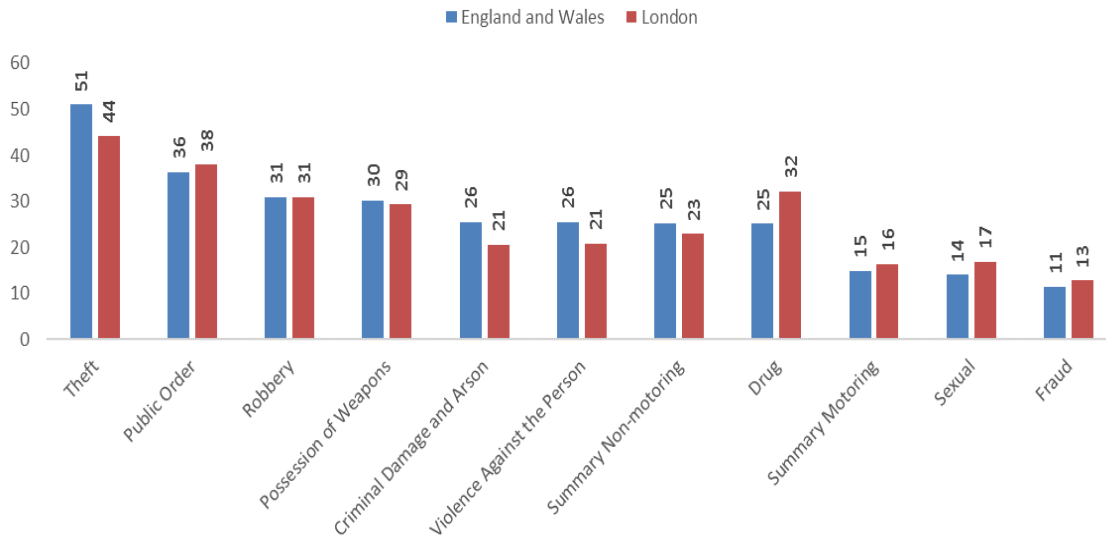
**MAYOR OF LONDON**

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

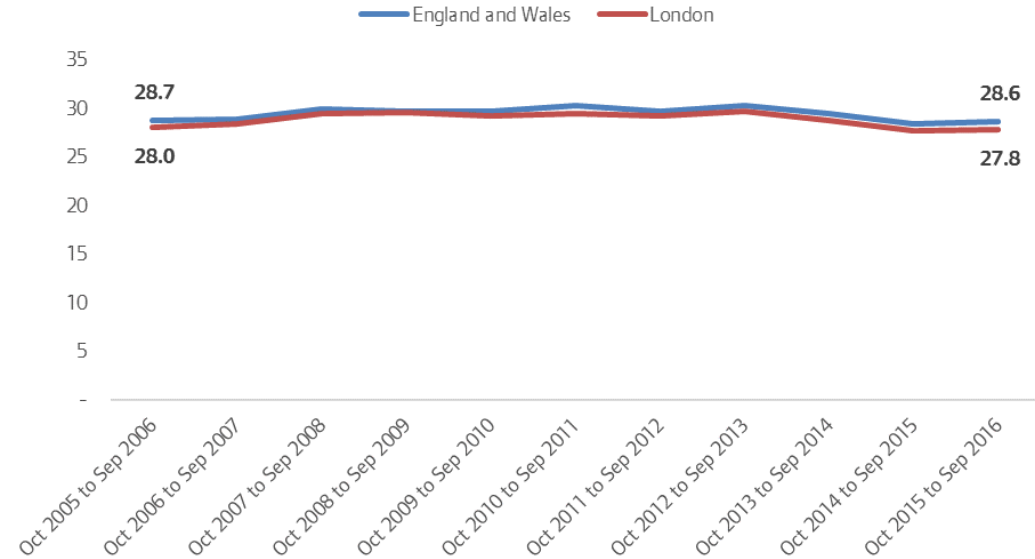
# Adult reoffending rates remain stable

- The **reoffending rate for adult offenders** has remained relatively steady, with little difference between **London (27.8%)** and **England and Wales (28.6%)**.
- Adults who served sentences of less than 12 months reoffended at a rate of **64.6%**, compared to **29.9%** for those who served determinate sentences of 12 months or more.
- Reoffending rates vary by age grouping. London offenders aged 18-20 have the highest reoffending rates in the country.

Reoffending Rate By Index Offence  
(Oct 15 - Sep 16)



Adult proven reoffending rates



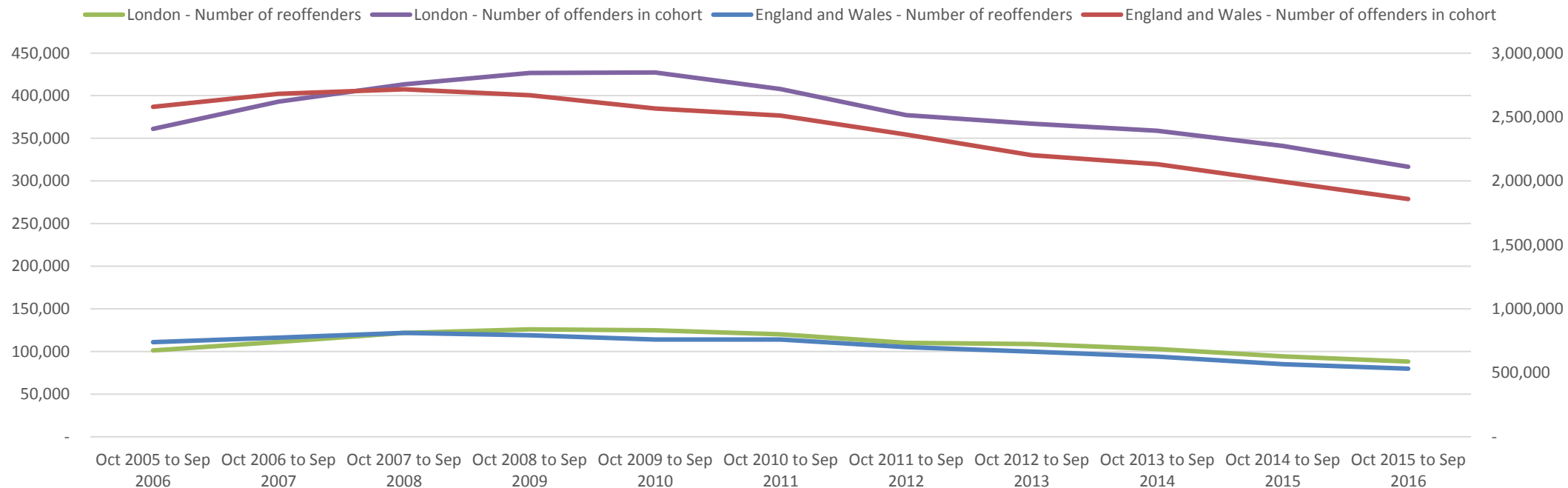
- For England & Wales, adult offenders with an index offence (IO) of **'Theft'** had the **highest proven reoffending rate (51%)** in comparison to those with an IO of 'Fraud' (11%) who had the lowest reoffending rate.
- London NPS\*** – 36% Reoffending rate (E&W average 38%). London 6th out of 7 NPS areas.
- London CRC\*** – 44% Reoffending rate (E&W average 46%). London 13<sup>th</sup> highest out of 21 CRC areas.

\* NPS and CRC Final proven reoffending results for January to March 2016 cohort

# The total cohort is reducing but the proportion owned by London has increased

- There has been a gradual reduction over recent years for both the number of **offenders** (-12%, n=-44,460 compared to 2005) and **reoffenders** (-13%, n=-13,032 compared to 2005) in London; against a 28% reduction for both of these cohorts across England & Wales.
- The MPS currently hold 17% of both the offending and the reoffending cohort nationally a proportion that has increased steadily over the last decade (i.e., from 14% in 2005).

Trend in offenders and reoffenders over time – London vs National



# There is a rising trend in violent reoffending

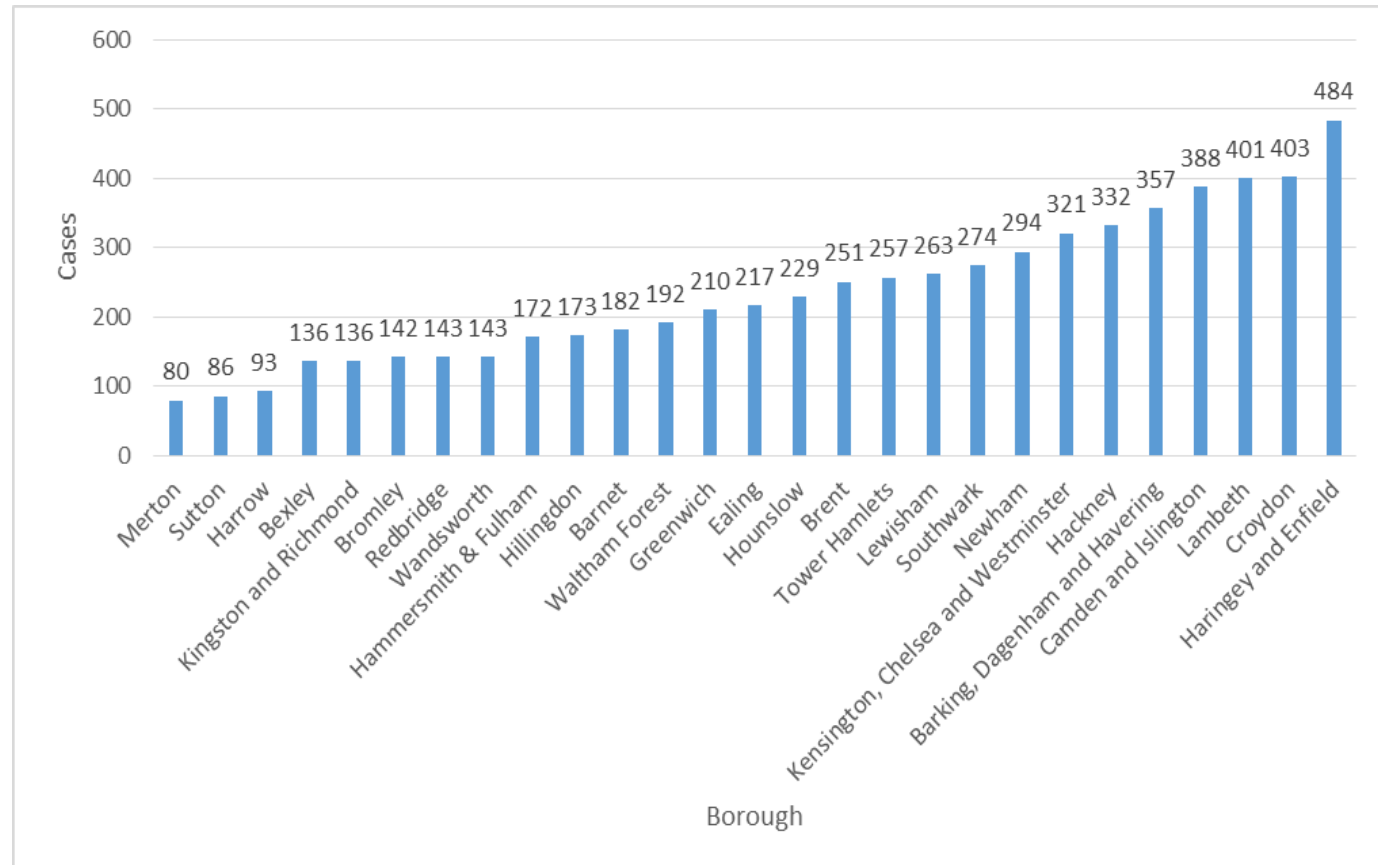
- The most recent **London violent reoffending cohort shows increases in all reoffending indicators** compared to any point during since 2010.
- Adult Offenders with an index offence of 'Violence against the Person' saw the biggest increase since 2005 - an increase from 16% to 21% in London.
- **Violent crime disproportionately affects young black males-** 75% of all knife crime murder offenders were under 25, male, British and black.

Indicators	Oct 2010 to Sep 2011	Oct 2011 to Sep 2012	Oct 2012 to Sep 2013	Oct 2013 to Sep 2014	Oct 2014 to Sep 2015	Oct 2015 to Sep 2016
Number of offenders in cohort	3,992	3,647	3,546	3,715	4,225	4,721
Number of previous offences	35,037	38,327	35,110	36,831	42,780	51,051
Average number of previous offences per offender	8.8	10.5	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.8
Number of reoffenders	796	778	738	762	855	978
Number of reoffences	2,123	2,148	2,030	2,094	2,480	2,995
Average number of previous offences per offender	8.8	10.5	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.8

In October 2015 the MOJ updated the methodology used to measure proven reoffending. Caution is advised when making comparisons.

# The current IOM cohort– a growth in numbers

- Adult offenders with **11+ previous offences** make up **38%** of all adult offenders in the cohort, but committed over **75%** of all adult proven reoffences.
- Integrated Offender Management in London uses a method of identifying prolific offenders focussing up the use of Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) - a method of predicting proven reoffending) –and certain crime types (OGRS, 75+, plus 50+ with robbery or burglary)
- Using this method of identifying prolific offenders there would currently be a total of **6,988 eligible offenders\*** within London that meet this definition (CRC = 4,445 ; NPS = 2,543).
- Strong borough variation.



\* CRC; January 2018 and the NPS, October 2017.

# IOM cohort - Increasing numbers and a shift toward violence

OGRS IOM Cohort	2013			2015			2017/18		
Number of offenders	4,271			5,911			6,988		
Average age	31			31			31		
Gender	91% Male			93% Male			91%		
Ethnicity	39% BAME			n/a			49% BAME		
Offences	1	Theft & Handling	37%	1	Burglary	25%	1	Violence	29%
	2	Burglary	26%	2	Theft & Handling	22%	2	Theft & Handling	24%
	3	Violence	10%	3	Violence	16%	3	Other	15%
	4	Other	9%	4	Robbery	14%	4	Burglary	13%
	5	Robbery	7%	5	Other	9%	5	Drugs	9%
	6	Drugs	5%	6	Drugs	8%	6	Robbery	4%
	7	Criminal Damage	3%	7	Null	3%	7	Criminal Damage	3%
	8	Null	3%	8	Criminal Damage	2%	8	Fraud & Forgery	2%
	9	Fraud & Forgery	1%	9	Fraud & Forgery	2%	9	Sexual Offences	2%
	10	Sexual Offences	1%	10	Sexual Offences	1%	10	Null	0%

The current cohort also display an average of 7.4 different OASys needs per offender; with the top 4 being - **1.thinking, 2.lifestyle, 3.attitude, 4.finances.**

# Breakdown the violence aspects of the IOM cohort

Violent offence category	2015	2017/18	Proportional change
Malicious wounding and other like offences	34.0%	40.4%	6.5%
Common and other types of assault	27.3%	26.4%	-1.0%
Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	7.7%	2.1%	-5.6%
Wounding and other acts endangering life	7.0%	8.1%	1.2%
Assault on Police Officer	5.3%	6.6%	1.4%
Firearms offences	4.6%	3.9%	-0.7%
Murder	3.4%	6.2%	2.8%
Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	2.5%	0.7%	-1.8%
Kidnapping	2.3%	2.0%	-0.3%
Manslaughter	1.5%	1.1%	-0.4%
Attempted Murder	1.3%	1.1%	-0.2%
Violent disorder	1.1%	0.0%	-1.1%
Firearms Act 1968 and other Firearms Act	0.6%	0.2%	-0.4%
Threats, conspiracy, or incitement to murder	0.6%	0.6%	-0.1%
Blackmail	0.4%	0.2%	-0.2%
Child abduction	0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%
Aggravated Assaults	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Endangering railway passengers	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%

# Can a targeted approach balance high demand, high harm and local priorities

