



Fact sheet 2010-6a

Recidivism report 1997-2007

Trends in the reconviction rate of Dutch offenders

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December 2010

In the field of Dutch criminal law there is a comprehensive policy programme called 'Working on Reduction of Recidivism'. Various measures are being implemented to help reduce the risk of prosecuted offenders relapsing into criminal behaviour. Some years ago, definite targets were formulated with respect to two offender groups. Between 2002 and 2010, the medium-term recidivism for both juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS, and adult ex-prisoners will have to be reduced by 10 percentage points (VbbV, 2007). With regard to the latter group, the target was recently enhanced: by 2020, the reconviction rate of ex-prisoners must be reduced by 25 percent (MvJ, 2009).

The *Recidivism Monitor* study constitutes a means of checking whether the realisation of the target figures holds a steady course. Each year, the WODC calculates the reconviction rate of Dutch offenders. Nearly all persons in the Netherlands who came into contact with the Dutch judicial system as a suspect are included in the study. The measurements relate to five populations: adult offenders sanctioned by court or Public Prosecutor's Service (PPS), juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS, ex-prisoners, former inmates of juvenile detention centres and former offenders placed under an entrustment order. Recently, the relapse among former offenders placed under an entrustment order was reported separately (Bregman & Wartna, 2010). This fact sheet outlines recidivism in the other four offender populations. Specifically, the study relates to juveniles and adults who were sanctioned by court or PPS or released from a penitentiary institution in the 1997-2007 period.

Box 1 Main results

Since 1997, Dutch criminal recidivism has decreased on a broad front for the second consecutive year. The latest measurement of the WODC Recidivism Monitor shows a slight reduction of the percentage of both adult and juvenile offenders who again came into contact with the judicial system within two years. The last year of the study relates to persons who were sanctioned by court or Public Prosecutor's Service (PPS) in 2007, or who were released from a penitentiary institution during that year.

- From 1997, the percentage of repeat adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS increased slightly, but from 2003, the prevalence of criminal recidivism has decreased little by little. Of the persons on whom a punishment was imposed for committing a crime in 2007, 26.7 percent relapsed within two years. In 2002, this still amounted to 29.5 percent.
- Among juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS, the prevalence of criminal recidivism continued to increase during a somewhat longer period. Only in the last year of the study, the percentage of criminal recidivism was lower than before. Of all the juvenile offenders whose criminal cases were disposed in 2007 through a fixed penalty, a discretionary dismissal (because of lack of public interest or other policy reasons), or a punishment or order imposed by the judge, 37.3 percent was prosecuted again within two years.
- In the last years of the study period, the reconviction rate of ex-prisoners decreased as well. From 2002, the recidivism percentages in the sector of the adult prison system show a downward trend. Of all the adults leaving a penitentiary institution in 2007, 49.3 percent came into contact with the judicial system again, within two years. In 2002, this still was 55.9 percent.
- For many years, the 2-year reconviction rate among former inmates of juvenile detention centres has fluctuated around 55 percent. For the minors who were released in 2007, the prevalence of criminal recidivism amounted to 52.9 percent. Here, too, a slight decrease seems to appear. This population includes minors institutionalised under a civil suit. As from next year, this group will be studied separately from the minors in juvenile detention or convicted under criminal law.

The rates in this box are *raw* reconviction rates. They have not been adjusted for changes in the composition of the offender groups on background characteristics like sex, age and the number of previous contacts with the Dutch judicial system. But even after adjusting for these changes and checking for the occurrence of registration effects, a decrease of criminal recidivism remains evident in all the offender populations. Therefore, the recent decrease in recidivism appears to be a *real* decline.

Study method

The Recidivism Monitor study is based on data from the Dutch Offenders Index¹, an anonymous version of the official registration of judicial documentation in the Netherlands. The use of the Dutch Offenders Index implies that only the criminal cases that have come to the attention of the PPS are being analysed. Offences that go undetected or fail to be prosecuted are not taken into consideration.

A detailed summary of the method of the Recidivism Monitor can be found in a brochure which is available on the WODC website.² It explains how the raw case and offence data from the Dutch Offenders Index are converted into the reconviction statistics. The calculation results have been stored in REPRIS, a data-

base that can be accessed on the WODC website through a query panel.

This report is restricted to the prevalence of general recidivism up to two years after the date on which the original case was registered or the date of release from the penitentiary institution. This means that we present the percentages of those persons who have again come into contact with the judicial system within two years in relation to a crime. Also, figures have been calculated with regard to other types of recidivism (serious, very serious and special recidivism) and other aspects of the recidivism (the average number of reconvictions per repeat offender and the total volume of recidivism). Moreover, figures on other observation periods, up to ten years after the index case or the release from the penitentiary institution, have been made available. Part of the study results can be found in the annexes to

¹ In Dutch: Onderzoeks- en Beleidsdatabase Justitiële Documentatie (OBJD)

² <http://english.wodc.nl/onderzoek/cijfers-en-prognoses/Recidive-monitor/>

this fact sheet. However, the web application REPRIS contains all the figures, including statistics break-

downs by various offender, offence and disposal characteristics.

Table 1 The offender groups of the WODC Recidivism Monitor – measurements 2010

Group	Number of observations										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS	Adults with a criminal case as a result of a crime, disposed of through a fixed penalty, a discretionary dismissal because of lack of interest or other policy reasons, or a punishment or order imposed by the judge										
	140,085	138,862	140,536	137,537	139,798	148,744	169,087	171,139	173,592	179,774	170,177
Juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS	Minors with a criminal case as a result of a crime, disposed of through a fixed penalty, a discretionary dismissal because of lack of interest or other policy reasons, or a punishment or order imposed by the judge										
	15,610	15,875	16,733	17,466	18,144	20,278	21,543	23,003	23,518	23,970	25,116
Ex-prisoners	Adults who have been released from a penitentiary institution, with the exception of those released from aliens custody and individuals who are awaiting deportation										
	20,469	21,134	20,748	22,244	21,475	19,771	23,011	28,323	35,643	35,752	34,127
Former inmates of juvenile detention centres	Minors who have been released from a penitentiary institution for juvenile offenders including those convicted under criminal law or institutionalised under a civil suit										
	1,446	1,951	2,048	2,311	2,789	2,843	3,356	3,489	3,632	3,630	3,455

Table 1 outlines the sizes of the four study groups, which overlap to some extent. An individual person may appear in more than one population and in several cohorts, at most, however, only once per population per cohort.³

All four populations have increased in the course of the study, but in recent years the growth appears to have come to a halt. Only in the population of minor offenders is the rate in the most recent cohort, that of 2007, higher than in the year before. The vast increase of the number of released prisoners between 2002 and 2007 is related to clearing the backlog in the execution of sentences. Apart from persons released from a penitentiary institution, the population of ex-prisoners includes persons who were held in pre-trial detention or imprisoned for non-compliance with an alternative sentence. In cases where the pre-trial detention was resumed after suspension, the release date of the latter detention was the starting point for calculating recidivism. The population of former inmates of juvenile detention centres includes minors who were institutionalised under a civil, family supervision order (ots). Until well into 2008, these minors could be institutionalised following placement in care.

³ In the case of frequent offenders who had three criminal cases within a year, only the first is included in the study as the index case. The other two cases count as reconvictions.

Raw recidivism figures

Figure 1 provides the raw reconviction rates within two years in the eleven consecutive cohorts of the four study populations.⁴ Relapse is highest among the ex-prisoners and the former inmates of juvenile detention centres. Within two years more than half of these two populations came into contact with the judicial system again in relation to a crime. In the two populations of juvenile and adult offenders, recidivism rates are considerably lower. These populations include persons on whom fines, community punishment orders, or other 'extramural' sanctions were imposed. This probably accounts for the lower recidivism figures. Usually, prison sentences and juvenile detention are only used in relatively serious cases. The ex-prisoners and former inmates of juvenile detention centres represent more 'serious' populations than the juvenile and adult offenders in general, and thus it is not surprising that relapse is highest in these groups. Raw recidivism figures do not specify the effectiveness of sanctions. A raw reconviction rate is only indicative of the effectiveness of a judicial intervention if it is contrasted with the

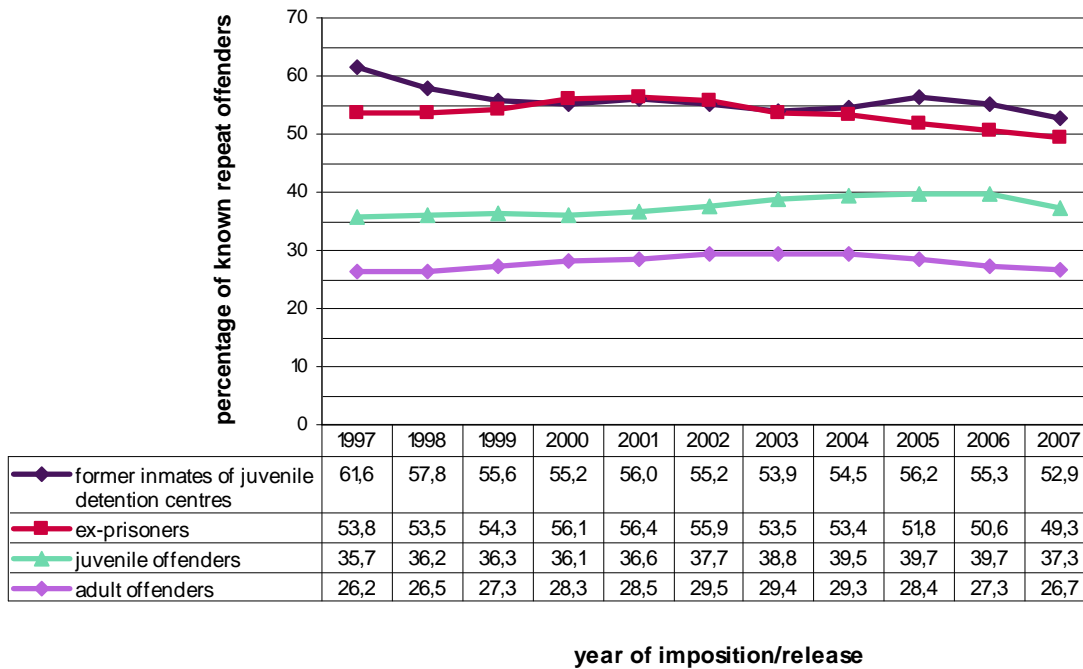
⁴ The figures may deviate slightly from the measuring results in the last round (Wartna et al., 2009) as a consequence of 'data evolution', clearing the source data. Ex-prisoners show higher deviations in the first four cohorts, as the study population numbers have increased. This is a result of an improvement in the calculation of the raw data: it is now being verified whether prisoners with a missing release date were detained again in the same year.

reconviction rates in a comparable group that has *not* undergone the punishment.

A similar restriction applies to the *development* of the reconviction rates. In recent years, each of the four populations has shown a slight decrease in relapse. The decrease started earlier for the adult offenders and ex-prisoners, but in the last year of the study, the reconviction rates among the juvenile offenders and the former inmates of juvenile detention centres are also lower than before. However, the question is whether this is a real decline: how must

these results be interpreted? Possibly, the percentages decreased over the years because the populations have become less 'serious'. For instance, it could well be that more first offenders or more female offenders have been included in the later cohorts. These are offender groups with lower base rates. In order to chart the *net development* of the reconviction rates, fluctuations in the composition of the offender populations must be taken into account.

Figure 1 Prevalence of general recidivism within two years in eleven consecutive cohorts of four offender populations; raw figures, not adjusted for fluctuations in the compositions of the populations



Fluctuations in the offender populations

Female offenders and first offenders tend to re-offend *less frequently* than male offenders and offenders with a criminal past. In order to understand the developments in recidivism, it is important to study fluctuations in the composition of the offender populations. The tables in the annexes 1 through 4 outline the background characteristics of the persons included in the study. In the course of the entire period, the proportion of women and girls has increased considerably. Among the ex-prisoners the percentage of women appears to have stabilised in recent years, but in the other study populations the increase has continued into the last year.

We also notice that in all the populations more and more criminal cases ensue from violent offences. Inmates of juvenile detention centres commit fewer and fewer violent property offences. Also notable is the increase in the proportion of persons who were born in the Netherlands. This percentage is increasing in each of the four populations. The country of birth is ever less indicative of a person's ethnicity. With regard to the former inmates of juvenile detention centres we also have data on the country of birth of the parents, and these likewise indicate that the proportion of minors with a 'non-Netherlands' origin is decreasing quickly.

The increase of the number of older ex-prisoners is interesting as well. The percentage of over 50s has almost doubled since 1997. The increase of the average age is less sharp in the total population of adult offenders. In the two juvenile populations, age fluctuations are not that significant. The proportion of first offenders has been more or less stable in recent years. The proportion of adult offenders without previous convictions is slightly over 40 percent, while the proportion of juvenile first offenders just exceeds 70 percent, with the exception of the last two years. In the last year, the percentage first offenders among the ex-prisoners and former inmates of juvenile detention centres, already characterised as the most serious populations, was 12.3 and 32.6 percent respectively.

Among the former inmates of juvenile detention centres the proportion of so-called 'ots'-juveniles has increased sharply in the last two years (see annex 4). They are minors who were institutionalised under a civil, family supervision order (ots). They did not commit any offence, at least not at the time of the index case. With regard to this group, however, we shall also refer to 'recidivism' if they are involved in a criminal case after release from the detention centre.

The fluctuations in the study populations are important, since they result in fluctuations in the reconviction rate. Along with the offenders' backgrounds, their 'risk profiles' change as well. Thus, an increase of the number of women will result in a decrease of recidivism, as analyses indicate that women tend to re-offend less often than men. The increase in the number of older offenders has consequences too, as the risk of recidivism is inversely proportional to age.

By adjusting the raw figures with the help of a statistical model, the fluctuations due to changes in the composition of the populations can be partly neutralised and the 'net development' of recidivism can be revealed more effectively. The prediction models that were used (see box 2) included six common background characteristics: the offender's sex, age and country of birth, the type of offence, the number of previous criminal cases and the age at which the first criminal case took place. The connection between these characteristics and the chances of reconviction has been analysed. Subsequently, this knowledge has been used to estimate what influence the fluctuations of these backgrounds have had on the reconviction rate of the study populations.

In the same manner, the occurrence of registration effects is verified for. Since 2000, an increasingly large proportion of criminal offences that were reported to the police has been cleared (Kalidien & Eggen, 2009). As the measurements of the Recidivism Monitor relate to recorded criminality only, the increase of the clear-up rate automatically boosts the rates of reconviction. The verification for this effect takes place on the basis of the national clear-up rate. Thus, regional differences are not taken into account and no distinction is made with regard to type of offence. Moreover, we must assume that for juveniles the same fluctuations in the clear-up rate were found as for adult offenders. So, in short, there are limitations to the adjustments made to the raw reconviction rates. Nevertheless, the adjusted rates yield a better insight into the net development of the reconviction rates than the raw figures do.

Box 2 Adjusting the raw recidivism figures

Fluctuations in the composition of the study groups as well as potential effects of registration make it difficult to keep a clear perspective on the development of the reconviction rates. That is why the Recidivism Monitor shows adjusted rates as well as raw ones. The raw figures are corrected by means of a statistical model, a parametric survival model, which is a special type of regression analysis (Royston, 2001). The model estimates the influence background characteristics have on the chances of reconviction and calculates whether there are significant registration effects. On the basis of these estimates, the raw reconviction rates can be adjusted. Separate regression equations were formed for each of the four offender populations. The models were fitted to one half of the population and validated against the other half. In view of the small number of former inmates of juvenile detention centres a ten-fold cross validation was performed for this group. The fit of the four models is good. Two years after imposing judicial sanctions or release from the institution, the prediction error does not exceed 0.5 percent in any of the four study populations. This means that the models yield an accurate estimate regarding the influence of the factors on the two-year reconviction rate. Six common background characteristics were included in the prediction models: the offender's sex, age and country of birth, the type of offence, the number of previous criminal cases and the age at which the first criminal case took place (age of onset). With respect to the adult offenders, two other factors played a role in predicting the chances of reconviction: the total number of previous fines and the number of previous criminal cases as a result of very serious offences. For the juvenile offenders only this latter factor was of additional importance. In the model for the former inmates of juvenile detention centres, the ethnic background was used (instead of the country of birth) and likewise, the legal framework (criminal or civil) was added. In this group, the age at which inmates are released proved not to be significant. Together, the background characteristics included in the models determine the 'risk profile' for the group. Subsequently, annual clear-up rates and percentages of willingness to report crime were added to the model. In none of the study populations did the fluctuations in the willingness to report crime turn out to contribute separately to the recidivism prediction. Apparently, this factor does not play a significant role. The boosting effect of the clear-up rate on the reconviction rates was only evident in the population of adult offenders. This factor was not significant and positive for any of the other models. Therefore, the recidivism figures in those populations did not need to be corrected for this element.

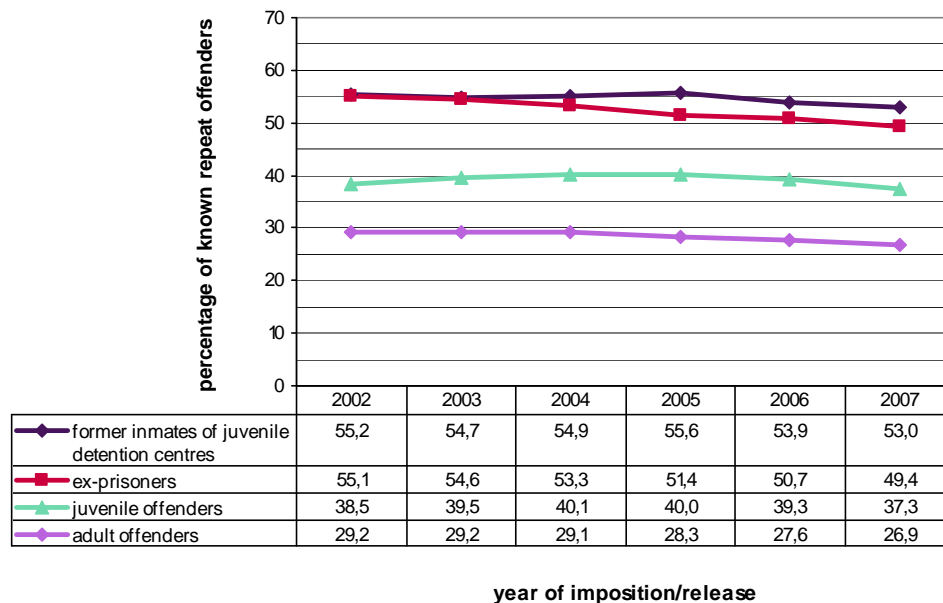
Adjusted recidivism figures

Figure 2 provides the adjusted recidivism percentages in the four study populations from the 2002-2007 period. The data relates to general recidivism two years after the disposal of the criminal case or the release from the institution. This period has been chosen since 2002 is the starting point for the policy programme mentioned earlier. The desired recidivism reduction should be visible from that year onwards. The adjusted rates show the trends of the recidivism in the four sectors independent of the changes in the background characteristics included in the model and likewise independent of fluctuations in the willingness to report a crime and the national clear-up rate. It is as if the offender populations do not vary on these scores; the earlier cohorts are roughly composed in the same way, and thus have the same risk profile as the 2007 groups.

For that matter, comparison of the values in figure 2 to those in figure 1 reveals that the adjustments are small. Generally, the adjusted percentages do not exceed one percentage point. For the former inmates of juvenile detention centres the adjustment fluctuates between +0.8 and -1.4%. This means that the fluctuations in the backgrounds of the persons included in the study have not greatly influenced the level of recidivism. In the last two years following the 2002-2007 period, the population of adult offenders has become somewhat less 'serious' and therefore, the raw recidivism percentages from the earlier years have been adjusted downwards.⁵

⁵ The adjusted percentages deviate from those stated in the last *Recidivism Report* (Wartna et al., 2009). This is because now the last study year constitutes the reference year for the adjustments, instead of 1997. As a result, the differences between the years have changed, but the *trend* in the recidivism figures has remained the same.

Figure 2 Adjusted percentages general recidivism two years after imposing the sanction, or release from the institution, by year of imposition/ release



In the last *Recidivism Report*, it was established that the reconviction rate had decreased in all offender populations for the first time since 1997. In all four sectors, the relapse in the 2006 cohort proved to be lower than in the year before (Wartna et al., 2009). Figure 2 shows that this trend has continued into 2007. In that year, the recidivism continued to decrease in all populations: for the ex-prisoners by 1.3 percentage points, for the former inmates of juvenile detention centres by 0.9 percentage points, for the adult offenders by 0.7 percentage points and for the juvenile offenders by 2.0 percentage points. Once again, the differences are not huge, but the pattern is clear: in recent years, there appears to be a real reconviction reduction in the Netherlands. The decrease is real, since the data for figure 2 have been adjusted for fluctuations in the composition of the study populations and because the findings have been checked for the occurrence of registration effects as a result of fluctuation in the willingness to report crimes and the national clear-up rate.

Recidivism reduction: a new half-way score

With respect to two major offender groups, the juvenile offenders and the adult ex-prisoners, specific targets have been set for the desired decrease of recidivism. The objective is to decrease the reconviction rate in these groups by 10 percentage points in the 2002-2010 period. These target figures relate

to the relapses taking place in the period up to seven years after the original case. It has been calculated by which volume the 2-year reconviction rate must decrease in order to meet this objective. For the ex-prisoners this amounts to 7.7%. For the juvenile offenders the desired reduction of the 2-year reconviction rate amounts to 5.8% (VbbV, 2010).

Figure 2 makes clear to what extent the 'recidivism objective' is being realised. The data relates to a half-way score, as we only have data from the 2002-2007 period at our disposal. At first, a slight increase appeared to show for the juvenile offenders, but the last two years of the study period show a more favourable result. On balance, the reconviction rate at the end of the period turns out to be 1.2 percentages points lower than the rate at the beginning, in 2002. Thus a modest profit appears to show. However, this still is only a fraction of the targeted 5.8%. The next three years will make clear whether the objective can be realised after all.

The population of ex-prisoners shows a more favourable picture. In 2002, the reconviction rate after two years amounted to 55.1, while for the group which was released in 2007, it amounted to 49.4 percent. A positive difference of 5.7 percentage points. The question to what extent the recidivism reduction is a result of the government's policy conducted on the area of penal law falls outside the scope of this

fact sheet. In the preceding years, various measures have been taken both in the juvenile sector and in the prison system to help reduce relapses among juveniles and adult prisoners. Some examples are the development of standard screening instruments, the increased availability of behaviour modification programmes and the improvement of after-care facilities. The question whether this offender oriented approach advocated for the implementation of criminal law policies has contributed to the decrease of national reconviction data, coincides with the question how these and other measures have worked out in practice. In order to make the connection, the continued effect of the intended measures must be analysed at the level of individual offenders. As stated, such an analysis falls outside the scope of this fact sheet. This report merely provides the relevant data, and they show that the decrease in the reconviction rate has continued into 2007.

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All WODC reports can be downloaded free of charge at www.wodc.nl.

This site grants access to REPRIS, a web application that allows selection from the Recidivism Monitor figures. REPRIS contains statistics with regard to the offender groups that are being monitored (juvenile and adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS, ex-prisoners, former inmates of juvenile detention centres and former patients of forensic psychiatric hospitals) as well as offender groups for whom criminal recidivism was measured incidentally. A print-out from REPRIS comes with an explanation, but the use of the figures does not come under the area of responsibility of the WODC.

An English version of REPRIS is available soon. For more information, please contact recidivemonitorWODC@minjus.nl

Annex 1 Background characteristics of adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS; by year of disposal*

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
n=	140,085	138,862	140,536	137,537	139,798	148,744	169,087	171,139	173,592	179,774	170,177
Sex											
male	84.7	84.9	84.7	85.4	85.5	85.4	85.3	85.2	83.9	83.1	82.8
female	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.3	14.2	14.5	14.5	14.6	15.7	16.7	17.1
Age											
12-17 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
18-24 years	22.8	23.3	23.5	24.1	24.5	25.0	24.9	25.6	25.5	25.6	26.7
25-29 years	18.0	17.9	17.5	16.9	15.8	15.0	14.5	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.0
30-39 years	27.9	27.9	28.3	28.6	28.4	28.2	27.9	27.2	26.2	25.5	24.3
40-49 years	17.2	16.9	16.8	16.9	17.5	17.7	18.2	18.7	19.2	19.5	19.4
50+ years	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.6	15.0	15.3
Country of birth											
Netherlands	69.7	69.5	68.3	68.1	67.4	67.5	67.5	68.5	69.7	70.3	71.3
Morocco	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.8
Netherlands Antilles	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.6
Suriname (Dutch Guyana)	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.8
Turkey	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
other Western countries	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.3	10.0	9.7	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.6
other non-Western countries	6.1	6.3	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.2
Type of offence											
public order offences**	8.3	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.5
property offences	29.9	29.1	28.4	26.8	25.6	25.1	24.1	23.0	22.0	21.8	21.3
violent property offences***	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
violent offences (non sexual)	8.4	9.2	10.0	10.7	11.4	11.7	12.4	13.4	13.4	13.7	14.4
sexual offences	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
drug offences	5.0	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.5	6.3	6.3	7.4	6.6	6.5	6.2
traffic crimes	29.7	29.5	28.8	29.5	29.8	29.6	30.4	29.2	29.3	28.7	29.1
misdemeanours	13.3	12.7	13.0	13.3	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.2	15.0	15.8	14.9
Type of disposal											
imprisonment < 6 months	8.7	8.8	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.2	8.3	7.5	6.7	6.6
imprisonment ≥ 6 months	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.8
community punishment order	7.9	8.4	9.4	9.2	11.5	13.6	14.4	15.5	16.8	17.7	18.1
training order	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
suspended imprisonment	7.7	7.5	7.5	6.8	5.6	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2
fine	60.1	60.3	59.3	59.1	58.9	58.2	58.5	59.3	60.0	60.5	60.8
discretionary dismissal	8.1	8.2	6.8	7.6	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.7
Criminal history											
0 previous contacts	43.1	42.5	42.0	41.0	41.8	41.4	40.7	40.3	40.2	40.6	41.1
1-2 previous contacts	25.1	25.2	25.1	25.3	25.1	25.2	25.8	26.0	26.3	26.3	25.8
3-4 previous contacts	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.9
5-10 previous contacts	11.2	11.4	11.7	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.1	12.3	12.2
11-19 previous contacts	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
20 or more previous contacts	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.7
Age at first criminal case											
12-17 years	17.6	18.0	18.4	18.9	18.8	19.1	19.5	20.0	20.3	20.5	20.6
18-24 years	30.4	31.2	31.5	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.8	33.2	33.0	32.7	33.3
25-29 years	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.5	12.5	12.3	11.9
30-39 years	18.3	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.2	17.0	16.7	16.5	15.8
40-49 years	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.3	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8
50+ years	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.1

Due to missing values, the column percentages do not always add up to 100%.

* If there was more than one criminal case within one year, the first case was selected as the index case.

** Vandalism, light aggression and public order offences.

Annex 2 Background characteristics of juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS; by year of disposal*

	1997 n=15,610	1998 n=15,875	1999 n=16,733	2000 n=17,466	2001 n=18,144	2002 n=20,278	2003 n=21,543	2004 n=23,003	2005 n=23,518	2006 n=23,970	2007 n=25,116
Sex											
male	87.4	86.8	86.6	85.6	84.3	83.3	83.0	83.2	82.4	81.9	81.2
female	12.4	13.0	13.3	14.3	15.6	16.6	16.9	16.8	17.6	18.1	18.8
Age											
12 years	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9
13 years	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.8	8.4	8.0	7.9
14 years	13.5	12.4	12.7	13.3	14.3	13.9	13.6	14.1	14.8	14.9	14.3
15 years	19.9	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.8	20.0	19.2	19.7	20.0	19.9	20.3
16 years	23.5	23.9	23.9	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.5	24.1	23.9	24.2
17 years	33.1	35.1	35.1	33.8	32.2	32.0	33.1	31.9	29.9	30.5	30.4
Country of birth											
Netherlands	80.8	81.1	80.6	79.8	79.6	79.5	81.4	82.9	84.2	85.2	86.8
Morocco	5.0	4.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2
Netherlands Antilles	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.5
Suriname (Dutch Guyana)	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
Turkey	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
other Western countries	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.3
other non-Western countries	4.1	4.7	5.5	6.4	7.3	7.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.6	5.3
Type of offence											
public order offences**	25.8	25.8	26.4	25.6	27.8	27.6	27.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.9
property offences	43.1	41.6	40.6	40.0	37.7	37.5	35.4	35.5	33.8	34.1	32.0
violent property offences***	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	5.7	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.2
violent offences (non sexual)	10.7	12.3	13.0	14.1	14.0	14.4	15.1	15.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
sexual offences	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2
drug offences	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9
traffic crimes	2.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.7
misdemeanours	6.1	5.3	5.7	6.7	5.7	6.3	8.8	7.2	7.8	8.4	9.5
Type of disposal											
imprisonment < 6 months	5.4	4.6	5.7	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.1	6.4	5.5	5.2
imprisonment ≥ 6 months	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
community punishment order	40.5	41.0	41.4	42.2	44.3	45.5	50.1	55.4	56.3	57.4	59.2
training order	8.4	11.3	13.3	13.8	14.7	17.9	13.4	12.1	12.1	12.3	10.6
suspended imprisonment	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	2.5	1.8	1.6
fine	18.1	17.0	14.1	12.6	11.3	10.3	12.0	9.6	9.8	11.0	12.0
discretionary dismissal	18.2	16.3	15.8	15.2	14.1	11.1	9.7	8.9	7.7	6.9	7.1
Criminal history											
0 previous contacts	72.1	70.1	70.8	70.5	72.3	71.8	71.5	71.1	70.3	68.5	68.0
1-2 previous contacts	20.9	22.5	21.7	22.0	20.5	21.8	21.9	22.3	23.2	24.6	24.6
3-4 previous contacts	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0
5-10 previous contacts	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.3
11 or more previous contacts	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Age at first criminal case											
12 years	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.0
13 years	12.0	12.1	11.7	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.3	12.8	13.5	13.7	13.8
14 years	18.1	17.4	17.3	17.9	18.9	18.4	18.3	19.2	19.6	19.6	19.5
15 years	21.4	20.9	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.4	20.5	21.2	21.7	21.3	21.2
16 years	20.3	21.0	20.8	20.7	20.2	20.5	20.6	20.1	20.4	20.2	20.4
17 years	22.8	23.5	23.9	22.5	22.1	21.7	22.5	21.1	19.3	19.4	19.0

Due to missing values, the column percentages do not always add up to 100%.

* If there was more than one criminal case within one year, the first case was selected as the index case.

** Vandalism, light aggression and public order offences.

Annex 3 Background characteristics of adult prisoners; by year of release*

	1997 n=20,469	1998 n=21,134	1999 n=20,748	2000 n=22,244	2001 n=21,475	2002 n=19,771	2003 n=23,011	2004 n=28,323	2005 n=35,643	2006 n=35,752	2007 n=34,127
Sex											
male	95.8	94.8	92.3	92.1	94.6	93.3	88.5	89.9	91.6	91.1	91.5
female	4.2	5.2	7.7	7.9	5.4	6.7	11.5	10.1	8.4	8.9	8.5
Age at date of release											
up to 20 years	3.9	4.5	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.2	4.5	5.0
20-24 years	18.1	17.8	17.3	16.9	17.7	19.1	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.7	18.3
25-29 years	23.1	21.7	20.9	19.8	18.2	18.1	17.6	16.3	16.0	15.9	16.1
30-39 years	34.5	35.0	34.6	35.1	35.8	34.6	34.4	33.4	31.9	31.0	29.1
40-49 years	15.0	15.2	16.3	17.1	17.4	17.0	18.3	19.8	21.3	21.4	21.6
50+ years	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.2	7.4	8.6	9.4	9.5
Country of birth											
Netherlands	55.4	54.5	53.6	53.7	51.8	50.4	49.6	53.7	56.8	58.8	57.9
Morocco	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.1
Netherlands Antilles	5.9	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.7	8.7	10.7	9.4	8.0	7.2	6.7
Suriname (Dutch Guyana)	10.6	9.9	9.6	9.0	9.1	8.5	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.0	7.6
Turkey	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1
other Western countries	7.8	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	7.9	7.4	7.6	8.7
other non-Western countries	8.0	8.4	9.6	9.8	10.5	10.8	11.0	9.7	8.9	8.5	9.5
Type of offence											
public order offences**	5.7	6.2	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.4	5.4	6.4	7.2	7.3	7.4
property offences	38.2	37.8	39.0	38.7	37.1	34.7	34.1	34.3	33.0	30.3	28.3
violent property offences	10.8	10.8	10.1	10.7	10.7	12.5	11.6	10.3	8.3	7.4	7.1
violent offences (non sexual)	8.9	9.0	9.4	10.8	11.4	13.2	12.7	13.1	14.6	14.8	14.9
sexual offences	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.0
drug offences	13.7	14.0	13.0	12.1	13.5	16.8	19.8	16.4	12.6	11.7	11.3
traffic crimes	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.2	3.0	3.3	5.4	7.2	7.9	7.7
misdemeanours	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.3	4.9
Criminal history											
0 previous contacts	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.5	15.3	18.3	19.7	14.8	11.9	11.9	12.3
1-2 previous contacts	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.1	15.0	14.7	15.8	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.5
3-4 previous contacts	11.0	11.2	11.3	10.9	10.8	10.2	10.8	11.9	13.2	13.2	13.4
5-10 previous contacts	21.9	21.4	21.2	20.9	20.4	19.9	19.3	20.7	23.1	23.5	23.6
11-19 previous contacts	15.6	15.6	14.8	15.0	14.7	14.0	13.3	14.2	14.6	14.9	14.7
20 or more previous contacts	23.1	22.8	23.3	23.6	23.7	23.0	21.0	20.6	19.6	18.8	18.5
Age at first criminal case											
12-17 years	38.9	38.8	38.3	38.4	38.6	38.7	36.5	38.1	39.2	39.9	40.3
18-24 years	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.7	31.9	31.9	32.1	32.5	32.7	31.6	31.2
25-29 years	12.1	11.8	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.3	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.7
30-39 years	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.8	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.3
40-49 years	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3
50+ years	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5
Length of confinement											
up to 1 month	32.9	35.8	38.8	38.5	35.8	25.5	28.9	32.7	38.5	44.0	46.5
1 to 3 months	25.5	24.0	25.8	25.8	25.6	26.1	24.6	25.4	25.8	23.9	22.7
3 to 6 months	15.5	14.7	14.5	14.2	15.8	20.3	20.3	17.8	15.4	13.9	13.1
6 months to 1 year	16.0	16.3	13.3	13.8	14.4	18.0	16.9	15.2	12.9	10.9	10.4
1 year or longer	10.2	9.2	7.6	7.7	8.4	10.1	9.4	8.9	7.4	7.3	7.3

Due to missing values, the column percentages do not always add up to 100%.

* If there was more than one criminal case within one year, the first case was selected as the index case.

** Vandalism, light aggression and public order offences.

Annex 4 Background characteristics of inmates of juvenile detention centres; by year of release*

	1997 n=1,446	1998 n=1,951	1999 n=2,048	2000 n=2,311	2001 n=2,789	2002 n=2,843	2003 n=3,356	2004 n=3,489	2005 n=3,632	2006 n=3,630	2007 n=3,455
Sex											
male	92.1	89.6	86.6	88.4	88.1	85.9	83.0	84.5	84.6	82.8	79.4
female	7.9	10.4	13.4	11.6	11.9	14.1	17.0	15.5	15.4	17.2	20.6
Age at date of release											
15 years or younger	25.2	22.7	27.9	26.3	28.1	25.5	24.3	25.0	24.0	22.9	24.0
16 to 18 years	53.6	55.9	55.3	54.5	53.9	54.8	54.8	55.1	56.8	57.0	58.1
18 years or older	21.2	21.4	16.6	19.1	18.0	19.5	20.8	19.9	19.1	20.1	17.9
Country of birth											
Netherlands	69.5	67.7	69.3	69.6	70.6	69.7	73.4	74.9	77.0	77.8	80.1
Morocco	10.6	10.5	8.2	7.4	6.6	6.4	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.9	2.8
Netherlands Antilles	5.2	4.4	4.2	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.4	2.6
Suriname (Dutch Guyana)	4.4	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.6
Turkey	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.8
other Western countries	3.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.7
other non-Western countries	5.9	7.6	8.3	8.1	8.6	9.7	8.1	8.6	7.9	7.7	7.6
Ethnicity											
Netherlands	46.2	38.3	38.3	40.2	37.3	39.6	42.8	44.8	45.2	47.2	51.1
Morocco	20.5	22.2	20.3	20.1	19.4	19.1	18.1	17.9	16.9	17.0	15.5
Netherlands Antilles/Aruba	5.3	5.2	5.1	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.7
Suriname (Dutch Guyana)	11.1	13.0	13.5	10.8	12.2	11.5	10.1	9.3	8.4	8.3	7.9
Turkey	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.4	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.8	5.6	4.9
other Western countries	5.9	7.2	8.2	7.5	7.5	8.2	9.0	7.2	7.4	6.2	6.5
other non-Western countries	5.7	8.4	8.9	9.3	10.8	11.0	9.5	9.9	10.5	9.6	9.0
Type of offence											
public order offences**	6.2	6.6	7.9	7.7	6.7	7.4	9.1	8.5	11.0	10.0	9.5
property offences	21.4	22.8	20.0	21.2	23.6	21.2	22.6	22.8	23.2	23.1	22.8
violent property offences***	29.9	28.9	32.2	34.5	32.9	30.1	22.7	24.1	23.6	22.0	19.7
violent offences (non sexual)	6.9	6.5	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.8	9.0	9.3	10.2	9.7	10.5
sexual offences	3.9	2.3	4.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	2.4	4.4	3.3	3.4	2.6
other	2.4	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.9
non-applicable & missing	28.6	29.1	24.3	22.8	22.1	25.0	30.4	26.5	25.1	28.2	30.1
Criminal history											
0 previous contacts	30.7	31.8	37.4	38.2	39.5	37.4	37.2	35.3	34.2	30.4	32.6
1-2 previous contacts	33.8	34.5	34.1	31.8	32.4	35.0	34.7	36.4	35.8	36.2	34.8
3-4 previous contacts	17.2	15.9	14.1	15.4	14.2	14.3	15.6	16.3	16.8	18.4	18.8
5-10 previous contacts	15.6	14.9	12.4	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.1	10.9	12.1	13.9	12.9
11 or more previous contacts	2.7	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Age at first criminal case											
15 years or younger	67.4	64.4	66.9	65.3	66.3	63.7	61.5	66.2	66.2	67.4	67.2
16 to 18 years	29.3	32.0	29.6	30.7	30.1	32.2	33.6	29.8	30.5	29.5	29.8
18 years or older	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.9
Length of confinement											
less than 3 months	55.9	53.5	52.3	52.6	54.4	54.3	57.2	56.6	57.8	53.7	54.1
3 to 6 months	19.2	17.2	19.0	17.7	19.6	17.4	15.3	15.8	15.1	13.0	14.4
6 to 12 months	10.9	9.6	9.6	9.8	8.1	9.7	9.1	8.4	8.3	10.7	10.2
12 months or longer	14.0	19.6	19.1	19.8	17.8	18.5	18.4	19.2	18.8	22.7	21.3
Type of confinement											
pre-trial detention	50.0	48.9	53.4	54.6	56.4	50.5	47.1	49.0	49.6	45.9	42.1
juvenile detention	22.7	23.3	19.4	18.9	18.3	21.6	17.8	20.2	19.9	17.2	17.4
treatment order for juveniles ('pij')	4.3	5.9	5.9	6.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.4
civil, family supervision order(ots)*	21.1	20.9	20.2	19.5	19.9	22.2	29.1	25.6	25.6	31.7	35.1

Due to missing values, the column percentages do not always add up to 100%.

* If there was more than one criminal case within one year, the first case was selected as the index case.

** Vandalism, light aggression and public order offences.

*** Including guardianship and voluntary continued support.

Annex 5 Recidivism rate in eleven consecutive cohorts of adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS⁶

Table 5.1 Prevalence of general recidivism* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	140,085	18.1	26.2	31.4	35.2	38.2	40.7	42.9	44.8	46.5	47.9
1998	138,862	18.3	26.5	31.8	35.8	38.9	41.7	44.0	46.0	47.6	48.9
1999	140,536	18.8	27.3	32.8	37.0	40.4	43.2	45.5	47.5	48.9	50.1
2000	137,537	19.5	28.3	34.2	38.6	42.1	44.8	47.1	48.9	50.3	51.3
2001	139,798	19.5	28.5	34.5	38.8	42.2	44.8	46.8	48.4	49.5	
2002	148,744	20.3	29.5	35.5	39.8	43.0	45.5	47.4	48.7		
2003	169,087	20.2	29.4	35.4	39.6	42.8	45.1	46.7			
2004	171,139	20.2	29.3	35.3	39.4	42.3	44.2				
2005	173,592	19.3	28.4	34.2	38.0	40.4					
2006	179,774	18.5	27.3	32.8	36.1						
2007	170,177	18.2	26.7	31.4							

* General recidivism = Reconvictions as a result of any crime, not disposed of through an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction, or any other technical decision.

Table 5.2 Prevalence of serious recidivism* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	140,085	12.8	18.1	21.4	23.8	25.8	27.5	29.1	30.5	31.8	32.9
1998	138,862	12.9	18.2	21.6	24.2	26.3	28.2	30.0	31.5	32.8	33.9
1999	140,536	13.2	18.8	22.5	25.3	27.7	29.8	31.5	33.0	34.3	35.3
2000	137,537	13.6	19.5	23.4	26.5	29.0	31.1	32.9	34.3	35.4	36.2
2001	139,798	13.6	19.5	23.6	26.6	29.1	31.0	32.7	33.9	34.8	
2002	148,744	14.1	20.2	24.3	27.5	29.8	31.7	33.2	34.1		
2003	169,087	13.9	20.0	24.1	27.2	29.6	31.3	32.4			
2004	171,139	13.7	19.8	24.0	27.0	29.2	30.5				
2005	173,592	13.0	19.1	23.1	25.8	27.5					
2006	179,774	12.1	18.0	21.9	24.0						
2007	170,177	12.1	17.8	20.8							

* Serious recidivism = Reconvictions in relation to any crime that carries a minimum sentence of 4 years, not disposed of through an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction, or any other technical decision.

Table 5.3 Prevalence of very serious recidivism* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	140,085	2.6	4.1	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.6	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.6
1998	138,862	2.5	4.0	5.2	6.1	7.0	7.7	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.6
1999	140,536	2.4	4.0	5.3	6.3	7.2	7.9	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.8
2000	137,537	2.5	4.2	5.6	6.7	7.6	8.3	8.8	9.3	9.8	10.1
2001	139,798	2.6	4.3	5.6	6.6	7.4	8.0	8.6	9.1	9.5	
2002	148,744	2.7	4.4	5.6	6.5	7.2	7.8	8.5	8.9		
2003	169,087	2.6	4.1	5.1	5.9	6.7	7.4	7.9			
2004	171,139	2.3	3.7	4.7	5.6	6.4	7.0				
2005	173,592	2.0	3.2	4.2	5.1	5.8					
2006	179,774	1.7	3.0	4.1	4.8						
2007	170,177	1.9	3.1	4.1							

* Very serious recidivism = Reconvictions in relation to any crime that carries a minimum sentence of 8 years, not disposed of through an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction, or any other technical decision.

⁶ This annex presents raw recidivism rates. The differences between the years can partly be ascribed to fluctuations in the backgrounds of the persons included in the consecutive cohorts. More figures can be found in REPRIS, an online search panel.

Table 5.4 Average number of reconvictions among adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period^a

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9
1998	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9
1999	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8
2000	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	
2001	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3		
2002	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9			
2003	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4				
2004	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0					
2005	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6						
2006	1.6	2.0	2.3							
2007	1.6	2.0								

Table 5.5 Average number of reconvictions in relation to serious crimes of the serious re-offenders among the adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period^a

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0
1998	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8
1999	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6
2000	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	
2001	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1		
2002	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7			
2003	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2				
2004	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8					
2005	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4						
2006	1.6	1.9	2.1							
2007	1.6	1.9								

Table 5.6 Average number of reconvictions in relation to very serious crimes by very serious repeat offenders among the adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period^a

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
1998	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
1999	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
2000	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	
2001	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5		
2002	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5			
2003	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4				
2004	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3					
2005	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3						
2006	1.1	1.2	1.2							
2007	1.1	1.2								

^a The calculation of the frequency and the volume of recidivism does not take any periods of incarceration into account.

Table 5.7 Number of reconvictions per 100 adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period^a

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	34.7	64.3	90.7	114.7	137.2	159.8	181.6	201.2	218.6	234.2
1998	34.8	64.7	91.6	116.7	141.8	165.3	186.7	205.5	222.5	237.6
1999	35.3	65.9	94.0	121.3	147.1	170.1	190.2	208.4	224.9	239.6
2000	36.7	69.2	100.0	128.2	153.4	175.2	195.0	212.9	228.8	
2001	36.7	70.0	100.1	126.5	149.3	169.6	188.0	204.4		
2002	38.5	71.6	99.9	123.9	145.5	164.8	182.1			
2003	36.7	67.3	92.8	115.1	135.2	153.1				
2004	34.3	61.9	86.0	107.4	126.2					
2005	30.7	56.5	79.1	98.5						
2006	29.0	53.3	73.9							
2007	28.7	52.2								

Table 5.8 Number of reconvictions per 100 adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period in relation to serious crimes^a

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	25.8	47.2	65.9	82.4	98.0	113.5	128.1	140.9	151.8	161.5
1998	25.6	46.8	65.5	82.9	100.2	116.1	130.0	142.0	152.6	162.2
1999	25.5	47.2	66.8	85.8	103.3	118.3	131.1	142.5	152.9	162.1
2000	26.4	49.2	70.8	90.0	106.4	120.2	132.8	143.9	154.0	
2001	26.3	49.7	70.2	87.3	101.7	114.4	126.0	136.3		
2002	27.4	50.0	68.5	83.8	97.2	109.3	120.2			
2003	25.0	45.0	61.1	75.0	87.6	98.6				
2004	22.5	40.0	54.9	68.2	79.8					
2005	19.6	35.6	49.5	61.4						
2006	18.0	32.9	45.5							
2007	18.1	32.6								

Table 5.9 Number of reconvictions per 100 adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period in relation to very serious crimes^a

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	2.6	4.9	6.7	8.3	9.8	11.4	12.8	14.0	15.1	16.0
1998	2.6	4.7	6.5	8.2	9.9	11.4	12.7	13.8	14.8	15.7
1999	2.4	4.6	6.6	8.5	10.1	11.6	12.8	13.9	14.9	15.9
2000	2.5	4.8	7.0	8.9	10.5	11.8	13.0	14.1	15.3	
2001	2.5	4.9	7.0	8.7	10.1	11.3	12.6	13.8		
2002	2.7	5.0	6.8	8.4	9.6	10.9	12.1			
2003	2.5	4.5	6.2	7.5	8.8	10.1				
2004	2.3	4.1	5.5	7.0	8.3					
2005	1.9	3.4	4.9	6.4						
2006	1.6	3.2	4.8							
2007	1.9	3.6								

^a The calculation of the frequency and the volume of recidivism does not take any periods of incarceration into account.

Annex 6 Recidivism rate in eleven consecutive cohorts of juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS⁷

Table 6.1 Prevalence of general recidivism* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	15,610	23.1	35.7	43.3	48.9	53.4	56.4	59.1	61.4	63.2	64.8
1998	15,875	23.0	36.2	44.4	50.1	54.6	58.0	61.1	63.3	65.3	66.7
1999	16,733	23.4	36.3	45.0	50.8	55.1	58.8	61.8	64.0	65.6	67.0
2000	17,466	22.6	36.1	45.1	51.8	56.8	60.4	63.2	65.3	66.9	68.2
2001	18,144	23.0	36.6	46.1	52.6	57.3	60.9	63.5	65.4	66.9	
2002	20,278	23.3	37.7	47.5	53.9	58.7	62.0	64.4	66.2		
2003	21,543	23.6	38.8	47.8	54.6	58.9	62.2	64.0			
2004	23,003	25.1	39.5	48.8	54.8	59.1	61.6				
2005	23,518	24.7	39.7	48.9	54.7	58.1					
2006	23,970	25.3	39.7	48.1	53.0						
2007	25,116	23.6	37.3	44.7							

* General recidivism = Reconversions as a result of any crime, not disposed of through an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction, or any other technical decision.

Table 6.2 Prevalence of serious recidivism* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	15,610	21.4	32.6	39.1	43.6	47.0	49.4	51.5	53.3	54.6	55.8
1998	15,875	21.1	32.9	40.0	44.5	47.9	50.6	52.7	54.6	56.1	57.2
1999	16,733	21.2	32.6	40.0	44.6	48.0	50.9	53.0	54.8	56.2	57.4
2000	17,466	20.4	32.2	39.9	45.3	49.1	52.1	54.3	55.9	57.3	58.3
2001	18,144	20.7	32.8	40.8	46.3	50.2	53.0	55.2	56.7	57.6	
2002	20,278	20.8	33.7	42.2	47.8	51.8	54.3	56.1	57.1		
2003	21,543	20.9	34.4	42.2	47.8	51.1	53.6	54.8			
2004	23,003	22.4	35.2	43.0	47.9	51.2	53.0				
2005	23,518	21.9	35.1	42.8	47.5	49.9					
2006	23,970	22.2	34.6	41.5	45.3						
2007	25,116	20.4	32.0	38.0							

* Serious recidivism = Reconversions in relation to any crime carrying a maximum possible custodial sentence of at least 4 years, not disposed of through an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction, or any other technical decision.

Table 6.3 Prevalence of very serious recidivism* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	15,610	4.7	8.2	10.6	12.6	14.2	15.7	16.9	17.9	18.7	19.3
1998	15,875	4.3	7.7	10.4	12.6	14.3	15.6	16.6	17.6	18.4	19.1
1999	16,733	4.3	7.5	10.3	12.5	14.1	15.6	16.7	17.6	18.5	19.4
2000	17,466	4.5	7.9	10.5	12.9	14.5	16.0	17.1	18.1	19.1	20.0
2001	18,144	4.2	7.5	10.2	12.3	13.9	15.0	16.1	17.3	18.2	
2002	20,278	3.9	7.4	10.2	12.2	13.8	15.2	16.5	17.5		
2003	21,543	3.8	7.1	9.7	11.6	13.2	14.9	16.0			
2004	23,003	3.9	6.7	9.0	10.9	12.9	14.3				
2005	23,518	3.4	6.0	8.4	10.6	12.3					
2006	23,970	3.3	6.0	8.4	10.4						
2007	25,116	3.0	5.7	7.9							

* Very serious recidivism = Reconversions in relation to any crime carrying a maximum possible custodial sentence of at least 8 years, not disposed of through an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction, or any other technical decision.

⁷ This annex presents raw recidivism rates. The differences between the years can partly be ascribed to fluctuations in the backgrounds of the persons included in the consecutive cohorts. More figures can be found in REPRIS, a search panel that can be accessed through www.wodc.nl/recidivemonitor.

Table 6.4 Average number of reconvictions among juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period^a

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8
1998	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6
1999	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6
2000	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	
2001	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9		
2002	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6			
2003	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2				
2004	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9					
2005	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5						
2006	1.5	1.8	2.2							
2007	1.5	1.8								

Table 6.5 Average number of reconvictions in relation to serious crimes by the serious re-offenders among juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period^a

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
1998	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
1999	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9
2000	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	
2001	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4		
2002	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1			
2003	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9				
2004	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6					
2005	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3						
2006	1.4	1.7	2.0							
2007	1.4	1.7								

Table 6.5 Average number of reconvictions in relation to very serious crimes by the very serious re-offenders among juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period^a

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
1998	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
1999	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
2000	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	
2001	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5		
2002	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4			
2003	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4				
2004	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3					
2005	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3						
2006	1.1	1.2	1.2							
2007	1.1	1.2								

^a The calculation of the frequency and the volume of recidivism does not take any periods of incarceration into account.

Table 6.7 Number of reconvictions per 100 juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period^a

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	38.6	75.9	109.9	140.7	170.8	200.1	229.7	257.6	282.9	307.7
1998	37.0	73.7	108.1	138.5	169.7	199.5	230.0	257.6	284.0	308.5
1999	36.9	72.7	105.9	137.4	169.2	200.9	230.2	258.3	283.2	306.1
2000	35.0	70.2	104.2	138.0	171.2	202.0	230.7	257.5	280.9	
2001	34.0	69.8	106.4	140.5	171.7	202.3	230.5	255.4		
2002	34.8	72.4	108.5	141.7	174.3	204.1	229.9			
2003	35.2	73.6	108.1	141.4	171.4	199.0				
2004	37.0	73.6	108.6	141.2	170.2					
2005	35.7	72.2	106.2	136.1						
2006	36.5	71.7	102.9							
2007	33.9	66.4								

Table 6.8 Number of reconvictions per 100 juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period in relation to serious crimes^a

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	35.1	67.7	95.8	119.5	141.4	162.2	182.9	201.5	217.8	233.4
1998	33.1	64.6	92.2	115.2	137.7	158.3	178.5	196.6	213.5	229.2
1999	32.7	62.8	89.2	112.9	135.6	157.4	176.7	194.8	210.5	224.6
2000	31.2	60.6	87.4	112.6	136.4	157.3	176.2	192.9	207.8	
2001	30.1	59.9	88.7	114.4	136.6	157.1	175.4	191.4		
2002	30.3	61.8	90.5	115.4	138.5	158.6	175.1			
2003	30.5	62.3	89.7	114.1	134.8	152.8				
2004	32.2	62.5	89.5	112.9	132.5					
2005	31.1	61.0	87.1	108.4						
2006	31.2	59.3	82.9							
2007	28.6	54.3								

Table 6.9 Number of reconvictions per 100 juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2007 period in relation to very serious crimes^a

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	5.4	10.2	14.3	17.6	20.6	23.6	26.5	28.9	30.9	32.7
1998	4.8	9.3	13.3	16.7	20.0	22.8	25.2	27.5	29.3	31.3
1999	4.5	8.9	13.0	16.6	19.7	22.5	25.0	27.1	29.1	31.1
2000	4.8	9.4	13.4	17.1	20.2	22.8	25.2	27.5	29.7	
2001	4.5	8.9	12.7	16.0	18.7	21.0	23.3	25.9		
2002	4.1	8.4	12.1	15.1	17.7	20.4	22.9			
2003	4.1	8.2	11.7	14.5	17.4	20.2				
2004	4.1	7.7	10.9	13.9	17.1					
2005	3.7	6.9	10.3	13.5						
2006	3.5	6.9	10.2							
2007	3.3	6.6								

^a The calculation of the frequency and the volume of recidivism does not take any periods of incarceration into account.

Annex 7 Reconvictions in eleven consecutive cohorts of ex-prisoners⁸

Table 7.1 Prevalence of general recidivism* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among ex-prisoners; by year of release

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	20,469	42.1	53.8	60.4	64.7	67.9	70.5	72.5	74.3	75.6	76.6
1998	21,134	41.6	53.5	60.0	64.4	67.9	70.3	72.2	73.8	75.0	76.0
1999	20,748	42.6	54.3	61.2	65.6	68.9	71.4	73.3	74.6	75.6	76.5
2000	22,244	43.3	56.1	63.3	67.7	70.7	72.9	74.5	75.8	76.6	77.2
2001	21,475	43.9	56.4	63.2	67.5	70.4	72.3	73.8	74.9	75.6	
2002	19,771	44.3	55.9	62.0	65.7	68.3	70.1	71.4	72.2		
2003	23,011	42.3	53.5	59.3	63.1	65.6	67.2	68.3			
2004	28,323	41.3	53.4	59.8	63.9	66.5	68.0				
2005	35,643	39.0	51.8	58.8	63.1	65.3					
2006	35,752	38.0	50.6	57.4	60.9						
2007	34,127	37.2	49.3	54.4							

* General recidivism = Reconvictions as a result of any crime, not disposed of through an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction, or any other technical decision.

Table 7.2 Prevalence of serious recidivism* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among ex-prisoners; by year of release

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	20,469	36.8	47.1	52.8	56.6	59.6	62.0	64.3	66.1	67.5	68.7
1998	21,134	36.1	46.5	52.1	56.3	59.6	62.3	64.3	66.0	67.3	68.2
1999	20,748	37.0	47.2	53.5	57.7	60.9	63.4	65.4	66.7	67.9	68.9
2000	22,244	37.6	48.8	55.5	59.8	62.7	64.9	66.6	67.9	68.8	69.4
2001	21,475	38.1	49.2	55.5	59.8	62.6	64.5	66.0	67.2	68.0	
2002	19,771	38.8	49.1	54.9	58.4	61.0	62.9	64.3	65.0		
2003	23,011	37.2	46.7	52.1	55.6	58.1	59.7	60.6			
2004	28,323	34.6	45.3	51.2	55.2	57.8	58.9				
2005	35,643	31.9	43.0	49.4	53.5	55.4					
2006	35,752	30.4	41.3	47.2	50.1						
2007	34,127	29.9	40.0	44.3							

* Serious recidivism = Reconvictions in relation to any crime carrying a maximum possible custodial sentence of at least 4 years, not disposed of through an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction, or any other technical decision.

Table 7.3 Prevalence of very serious recidivism* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among ex-prisoners; by year of release

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	20,469	9.7	14.5	18.1	21.0	23.5	25.7	27.4	28.7	29.8	30.6
1998	21,134	9.0	13.8	17.4	20.5	23.0	24.9	26.6	27.8	28.7	29.7
1999	20,748	8.5	13.5	17.6	20.9	23.4	25.4	26.7	27.8	29.2	30.1
2000	22,244	8.7	14.4	18.6	21.6	23.8	25.5	26.8	28.1	29.2	30.0
2001	21,475	9.3	14.9	19.0	21.8	23.8	25.4	26.7	28.2	29.1	
2002	19,771	9.8	15.6	19.1	21.3	23.2	25.1	26.6	27.6		
2003	23,011	9.3	13.7	16.8	18.8	21.0	22.6	23.8			
2004	28,323	7.7	11.6	14.4	17.0	19.0	20.3				
2005	35,643	6.0	9.5	12.7	15.2	16.7					
2006	35,752	5.4	9.2	12.0	14.0						
2007	34,127	6.1	9.9	12.3							

* Very serious recidivism = Reconvictions in relation to any crime carrying a maximum possible custodial sentence of at least 8 years, not disposed of through an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction, or any other technical decision.

⁸ This annex presents raw reconviction rates. The differences between the years can partly be ascribed to fluctuations in the backgrounds of the persons included in the consecutive cohorts. More figures can be found in [REPRIS](#), an online search panel.

Table 7.4 Average number of reconvictions among ex-prisoners; by year of release^b

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	2.8	3.8	4.7	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.8	8.3	8.8	9.2
1998	2.7	3.8	4.7	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.7	8.2	8.6	9.0
1999	2.8	3.8	4.8	5.7	6.5	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.5	8.8
2000	2.7	3.9	4.8	5.7	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.8	8.2	
2001	2.9	4.0	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.6		
2002	2.9	4.0	4.7	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.9			
2003	2.7	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.7				
2004	2.3	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.6					
2005	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.7						
2006	2.0	2.7	3.2							
2007	2.0	2.6								

Table 7.5 Average number of reconvictions in relation to serious crimes by the serious repeat offenders among ex-prisoners; by year of release^b

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	2.8	3.7	4.5	5.3	6.0	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.2
1998	2.6	3.6	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.9
1999	2.7	3.6	4.5	5.3	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7
2000	2.6	3.7	4.5	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.1	
2001	2.8	3.8	4.5	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.5		
2002	2.8	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.9			
2003	2.5	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.8				
2004	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.9					
2005	1.9	2.4	2.8	3.2						
2006	1.9	2.3	2.7							
2007	1.9	2.3								

Table 7.6 Average number of reconvictions in relation to very serious crimes by the very serious repeat offenders among ex-prisoners; by year of release^b

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
1998	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
1999	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
2000	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	
2001	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7		
2002	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7			
2003	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5				
2004	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5					
2005	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4						
2006	1.1	1.2	1.3							
2007	1.2	1.3								

^b The calculation of the frequency and the volume of recidivism does not take the incapacitation effect of consecutive detention periods into account.

Table 7.7 Number of reconvictions per 100 ex-prisoners; by year of release^b

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	118.3	203.0	283.6	358.0	428.7	498.1	561.6	612.2	656.3	695.7
1998	112.6	202.0	280.7	358.0	431.9	498.2	551.3	597.3	637.5	673.6
1999	116.8	206.4	291.4	371.2	443.8	501.4	550.0	593.3	633.7	668.4
2000	118.7	215.2	303.0	380.6	442.2	493.5	540.3	582.0	619.0	
2001	125.6	223.8	308.5	375.5	431.2	480.1	524.8	564.4		
2002	127.4	221.1	292.4	349.2	400.2	448.3	489.4			
2003	112.3	185.6	243.4	293.6	338.7	378.9				
2004	94.4	159.0	213.1	261.9	304.2					
2005	80.4	138.8	190.2	234.3						
2006	77.8	134.7	181.9							
2007	76.0	129.7								

Table 7.8 Number of reconvictions per 100 ex-prisoners in relation to serious crimes; by year of release^b

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	101.8	172.5	237.5	296.8	353.8	408.9	457.4	495.3	527.7	555.7
1998	95.4	168.3	231.5	293.4	352.0	402.9	442.3	475.8	504.5	530.6
1999	98.0	171.1	240.3	304.3	359.6	402.5	438.1	468.9	498.0	522.7
2000	99.0	177.9	249.3	309.3	354.9	392.3	426.1	456.1	482.6	
2001	105.1	185.0	250.9	300.2	341.0	375.8	407.9	436.1		
2002	106.7	180.4	234.7	276.9	313.8	348.7	378.4			
2003	91.1	146.1	189.1	225.2	258.2	286.9				
2004	72.3	120.2	158.8	194.0	223.5					
2005	60.0	101.5	137.8	168.5						
2006	56.2	96.6	128.8							
2007	55.6	92.8								

Table 7.9 Number of reconvictions per 100 ex-prisoners in relation to very serious crimes, by year of release^b

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	11.7	19.3	25.8	32.0	37.8	43.4	48.4	52.2	55.6	58.6
1998	10.6	17.8	24.0	30.4	36.4	41.3	45.5	49.1	52.1	55.5
1999	10.0	17.2	24.4	31.1	36.7	41.4	44.9	48.3	52.3	55.4
2000	10.1	18.4	25.8	31.8	36.8	40.7	44.5	48.4	52.0	
2001	10.9	19.2	26.5	31.9	36.5	40.6	44.5	48.4		
2002	11.5	19.9	26.1	30.8	35.1	39.7	43.9			
2003	10.5	16.9	21.9	26.0	30.4	34.4				
2004	8.7	14.2	18.6	23.4	27.6					
2005	6.8	11.4	16.3	20.8						
2006	6.2	11.4	15.8							
2007	7.2	12.7								

^b The calculation of the frequency and the volume of recidivism does not take the incapacitation effect of consecutive detention periods into account.

Annex 8 Reconstructions in eleven consecutive cohorts of former inmates of juvenile detention centres⁹

Table 8.1 Prevalence of general recidivism* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among former inmates of juvenile detention centres; by year of release

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1,446	45.8	61.6	68.1	72.8	76.4	79.2	80.9	82.8	84.4	84.9
1998	1,951	41.9	57.8	65.8	71.6	75.1	77.3	79.8	81.5	82.9	84.1
1999	2,048	40.6	55.6	64.5	70.2	74.4	77.6	80.1	81.7	82.6	83.4
2000	2,311	38.4	55.2	64.5	70.7	74.3	77.4	78.9	80.2	81.2	81.8
2001	2,789	38.8	56.0	66.2	71.3	74.8	77.2	79.0	80.5	81.5	
2002	2,843	39.7	55.2	64.4	69.7	73.1	75.0	76.8	78.0		
2003	3,356	37.7	53.9	62.0	67.0	70.6	73.0	74.6			
2004	3,489	38.9	54.5	63.8	69.5	73.3	75.5				
2005	3,632	40.2	56.2	64.8	70.5	73.0					
2006	3,630	39.1	55.3	63.1	67.3						
2007	3,455	37.9	52.9	60.0							

* General recidivism = Reconstructions as a result of any crime, not disposed of through an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction, or any other technical decision.

Table 8.2 Prevalence of serious recidivism* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among former inmates of juvenile detention centres; by year of release

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1,446	43.8	58.2	64.4	68.3	71.4	73.7	75.3	76.9	78.3	78.9
1998	1,951	40.1	54.9	62.1	67.5	70.8	72.8	75.0	76.5	77.3	78.6
1999	2,048	37.9	52.6	60.3	65.3	69.4	72.9	74.8	76.2	77.3	77.8
2000	2,311	36.1	51.8	60.1	65.7	69.5	72.3	74.0	75.2	76.0	76.5
2001	2,789	35.9	51.7	61.4	66.5	69.8	72.0	73.7	74.8	75.2	
2002	2,843	36.6	51.2	60.0	65.1	68.0	70.1	71.9	72.8		
2003	3,356	34.9	49.8	57.4	61.9	64.9	67.2	68.5			
2004	3,489	35.5	50.4	58.5	63.4	66.7	68.4				
2005	3,632	36.9	51.0	59.4	64.0	65.9					
2006	3,630	35.1	49.8	57.1	60.8						
2007	3,455	34.4	48.2	54.5							

* Serious recidivism = Reconstructions in relation to any crime carrying a maximum possible custodial sentence of at least 4 years, not disposed of through an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction, or any other technical decision.

Table 8.3 Prevalence of very serious recidivism* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among former inmates of juvenile detention centres; by year of release

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1,446	14.5	21.6	27.3	32.1	34.9	37.0	38.9	40.4	41.7	42.0
1998	1,951	12.9	21.5	26.7	30.6	34.0	36.3	38.0	39.4	40.2	41.3
1999	2,048	13.5	20.9	26.0	29.7	32.3	35.3	37.2	38.8	40.5	41.5
2000	2,311	12.5	19.9	24.5	28.9	31.8	34.2	35.5	37.0	38.5	39.3
2001	2,789	12.6	19.0	24.2	28.0	30.5	32.2	33.9	35.6	36.8	
2002	2,843	9.8	16.9	21.8	25.7	28.4	31.3	33.3	34.8		
2003	3,356	9.8	15.6	19.5	22.4	25.0	27.5	29.0			
2004	3,489	9.3	14.5	17.7	21.8	24.9	26.9				
2005	3,632	9.1	14.4	19.0	22.8	25.4					
2006	3,630	8.4	14.1	18.6	21.7						
2007	3,455	8.5	14.8	18.7							

* Very serious recidivism = Reconstructions in relation to any crime carrying a maximum possible custodial sentence of at least 8 years, not disposed of through an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction, or any other technical decision.

⁹ This annex presents raw reconstruction rates. The differences between the years can partly be ascribed to fluctuations in the backgrounds of the persons included in the consecutive cohorts. More figures can be found in [REPRIS](#), an online search panel.

Table 8.4 Average number of reconvictions among former inmates of juvenile detention centres; by year of release^b

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.7	5.3	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.2
1998	2.0	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.5	7.0
1999	2.0	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.6
2000	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.2
2001	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.7	
2002	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.2		
2003	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.5			
2004	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.1				
2005	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.5					
2006	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.2						
2007	1.7	2.3								

Table 8.5 Average number of reconvictions in relation to serious crimes by former inmates of juvenile detention centres; by year of release^b

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	2.0	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1
1998	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.9
1999	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.6
2000	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.0	
2001	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.6		
2002	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.2			
2003	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.7				
2004	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.3					
2005	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.8						
2006	1.6	2.1	2.5							
2007	1.7	2.1								

Table 8.6 Average number of reconvictions in relation to very serious crimes by former inmates of juvenile detention centres; by year of release^b

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
1998	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
1999	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
2000	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	
2001	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7		
2002	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6			
2003	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5				
2004	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4					
2005	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4						
2006	1.2	1.2	1.3							
2007	1.2	1.3								

^b The calculation of the frequency and the volume of recidivism does not take the incapacitation effect of consecutive detention periods into account.

Table 8.7 Number of reconvictions per 100 former inmates of juvenile detention centres; by year of release^b

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	97.3	169.1	230.9	294.3	356.6	418.9	473.1	522.5	565.4	608.5
1998	81.9	155.4	220.3	284.3	343.3	395.9	447.3	493.6	537.3	583.0
1999	83.0	152.1	209.8	266.8	322.8	377.2	425.3	471.1	512.7	552.5
2000	69.1	131.9	192.7	253.2	305.8	354.7	400.5	444.4	480.5	
2001	70.4	134.5	193.7	248.8	300.8	349.5	396.1	436.8		
2002	70.6	133.9	191.9	243.9	294.5	340.2	381.0			
2003	67.9	123.6	175.4	224.9	269.5	311.4				
2004	68.3	124.9	181.3	233.9	279.0					
2005	68.8	126.6	179.7	225.9						
2006	68.0	124.9	177.5							
2007	66.2	122.4								

Table 8.8 Number of reconvictions per 100 former inmates of juvenile detention centres in relation to serious crimes; by year of release^b

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	89.0	151.4	201.7	253.9	302.3	348.0	387.6	421.9	452.1	482.5
1998	74.4	137.9	191.3	243.7	289.3	328.7	366.2	400.6	430.7	461.3
1999	74.2	134.2	183.0	228.2	271.8	311.8	346.3	379.4	408.4	433.6
2000	61.8	116.0	164.6	212.0	252.5	289.0	321.5	351.6	375.7	
2001	62.7	117.0	166.6	209.6	249.0	284.3	315.6	342.0		
2002	62.3	116.1	163.5	203.3	240.6	272.2	300.0			
2003	60.0	106.2	148.6	186.5	219.3	248.4				
2004	59.8	106.4	150.4	189.1	219.9					
2005	60.3	107.1	149.0	181.3						
2006	57.7	103.7	143.9							
2007	56.8	101.2								

Table 8.9 Number of reconvictions per 100 former inmates of juvenile detention centres in relation to very serious crimes; by year of release^b

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	18.3	30.0	38.9	47.4	54.4	62.7	69.1	75.1	79.9	84.0
1998	14.9	27.3	36.1	44.2	52.6	59.5	64.4	69.0	73.2	78.6
1999	16.1	26.7	35.7	44.1	51.5	57.5	62.7	67.7	72.2	77.1
2000	14.5	25.7	33.6	42.4	49.5	55.3	59.5	64.6	69.9	
2001	14.6	24.2	32.4	39.5	45.2	49.9	55.8	60.9		
2002	11.2	20.6	28.3	35.0	40.3	47.0	52.7			
2003	11.3	18.6	25.2	30.4	35.7	41.1				
2004	10.5	17.2	22.7	29.9	35.1					
2005	10.4	17.6	25.4	32.4						
2006	9.8	17.6	24.8							
2007	10.0	18.8								

^b The calculation of the frequency and the volume of recidivism does not take the incapacitation effect of consecutive detention periods into account.