



Home Office

Prolific and other Priority Offenders: results from the 2008 cohort for England and Wales

March 2010

Introduction

This report provides a summary of 2008/09 performance data from the Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO) programme. The PPO programme was introduced to provide end-to-end multi-agency management of the most active elements of the offender population. Performance of local PPO schemes at Local Strategic Partnership¹ (LSP) level in England is managed as part of the government-wide National Indicator Set.² National Indicator 30 (NI30) provides a measure to monitor the offending of individuals on each LSP's PPO scheme. Eighty-three LSPs in England³ have included NI30 as part of their Local Area Agreement (LAA) and as part of these, each area has agreed a local target for this measure.

The data cover proven offending⁴ for a cohort⁵ of offenders on PPO schemes in England and Wales during the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 (the baseline period) and between 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 (the follow-up period). This report provides a summary of LSP progress on NI30 and key outcome data presented also assist in assessing overall PPO programme performance.

The data presented here are different from Ministry of Justice published statistics on the national measure of adult re-offending and local measures of adult and youth re-offending (NI18 and NI19). The methods used also differ from those used to measure offending of drug-misusing offenders (NI38). A detailed explanation of the differences between these measures is given in the explanatory notes section.

Since these are the first results for the NI30 indicator there are no directly comparable historical data available at a local level for the PPO programme. Consequently, it is not possible to produce trends in local performance in the management of PPOs.

This report contains PPO data at the following geographic levels:

- national figures for England and Wales combined;
- figures for the nine Government Office Regions and Wales; and
- figures for individual LSPs in England and CSPs in Wales (also jointly referred to as partnerships in this report)

England and Wales, and Police Force Area data for 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 have been previously published within the 2008/09 Analysis of Policing and Community Safety (APACS) publication which is available at: <http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/performance-and-measurement/performance-assessment/apacs-2008-2009/index.html>

1 A Local Strategic Partnership is a single, non-statutory, multi-agency body, which matches local authority boundaries, and aims to bring together, at a local level, the different parts of the public, private, community and voluntary sectors. In Wales these are known as Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs).

2 The National Indicator Set only applies in England. More information on National Indicators can be found at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/performanceframeworkpartnerships/nationalindicators/>

3 The LAA framework only applies in England.

4 See explanatory notes for a definition of proven offending.

5 The PPO cohort includes all offenders identified by partnerships as being part of their PPO scheme at the beginning of the financial year.

Key points

- The level of proven offending for the national cohort of offenders classified as Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPOs) was 29 per cent lower for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 compared with the baseline period (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008). This national cohort contained 10,771 individuals (the number of offenders on the programme on 31 March 2008).
- The level of proven offending by the PPO cohort exceeded the expected level of reduction calculated to reflect the average length of time offenders had spent on the programme. Based on the established prediction methodology, the predicted reduction in offending for this cohort was 17 per cent.
- During 2008/09 the offence group 'theft' accounted for one-fifth of proven offences for the national PPO cohort. Serious acquisitive crimes (domestic burglary, theft of and theft from motor vehicles and robbery) accounted for 13 per cent of proven offending by PPOs.
- Each of the nine Government Office Regions and Wales recorded a reduction in the level of proven offending between 2007/08 and 2008/09 for PPO cohorts managed in their local areas.
- Out of 171 partnerships, 117 recorded a reduction in proven offending which exceeded their predicted reduction; while 34 partnerships recorded a reduced volume of offending that was less than the predicted reduction. In addition, 20 partnerships recorded an increased level of offending.

Detailed analysis

The 2008 PPO cohort included all PPOs identified by local PPO schemes as at 31 March 2008. For England and Wales as a whole, this totalled 10,771 offenders. Individuals in this cohort were convicted of a total of 28,056 offences in the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009, equating to 2.60 proven offences per PPO. This represented a reduction of 29 per cent from the baseline figure for this cohort.

Offenders in the cohort had been on the programme for an average of 18.5 months. Allowing for the time individual offenders spent on the programme, the predicted volume of proven offences⁶ for the cohort was 32,541, representing an expected reduction of 17 per cent.

Figure 1 shows a breakdown of proven offences for the cohort at the national level, giving the proportion of total offences by offence group⁷ as recorded on the Police National Computer.⁸ For comparison purposes, the proportion of the total level of offending represented by each offence group during the follow-up period and the baseline period are shown. The chart also presents figures for the volume change in proven offending against the baseline year.

Theft offences represented 20 per cent of proven offences for the cohort in 2008/09 (compared with 17% during the baseline period); there were 974 fewer offences in 2008/09 compared with the baseline. The more serious acquisitive crime offences of domestic burglary, theft of a motor vehicle, theft from a motor vehicle and robbery collectively accounted for 13 per cent of proven offences.

For the vast majority of offence groups proven offence volumes have reduced, reflecting the lower rates of offending by the cohort. It is important to note that some of the offence groups contain small numbers of offences and changes presented should be treated with caution.

6 A proven offence is a recordable offence where the final outcome is a conviction at court, a caution, a reprimand, or a final warning. Offences that are taken into consideration (TICs) or Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) are not included.

7 Offences are classified according to the Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) offence groupings, used by prison, probation and other agencies to predict the likelihood of re-offending. The offence category 'other' predominantly includes summary and other indictable offences including Breach of ASBO.

8 PNC is the administrative IT system used by the police.

Figure 1 Proportion of total proven offences by offence group, England and Wales

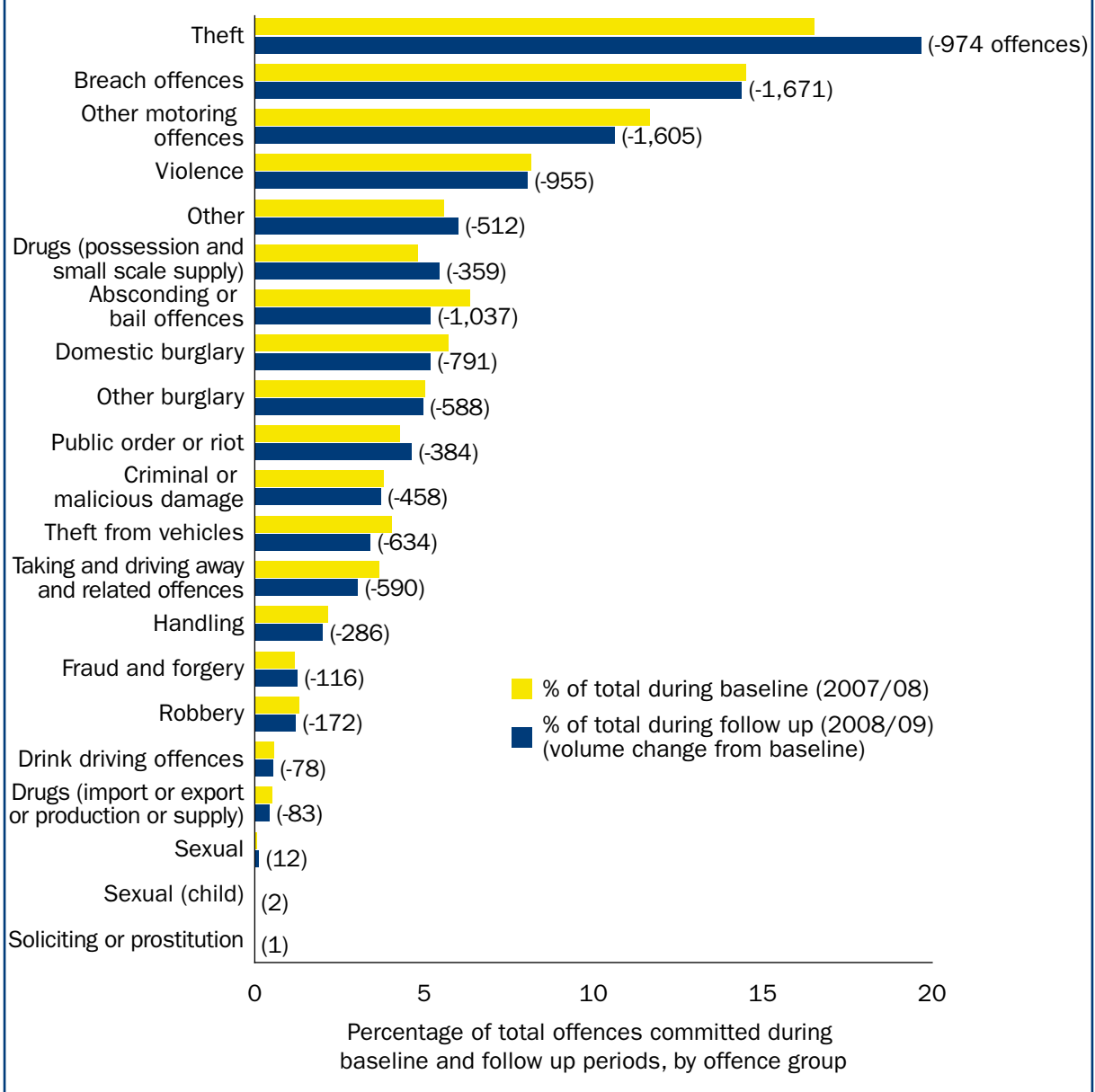


Table 1 shows the distribution of the PPO cohort across the Government Office Regions and Wales. The North West region has the largest PPO cohort, whilst there are fewest in the North East. The rate of proven offending is also shown for each region, although it should be borne in mind that this will be affected by the selection criteria for PPO schemes in each partnership.⁹

Comparisons between areas should be made on the basis of the difference between performance against the predicted level of offending and the actual level of offending. This enables a fairer comparison to be made as it provides a control for the varying characteristics and size of the cohorts being managed.

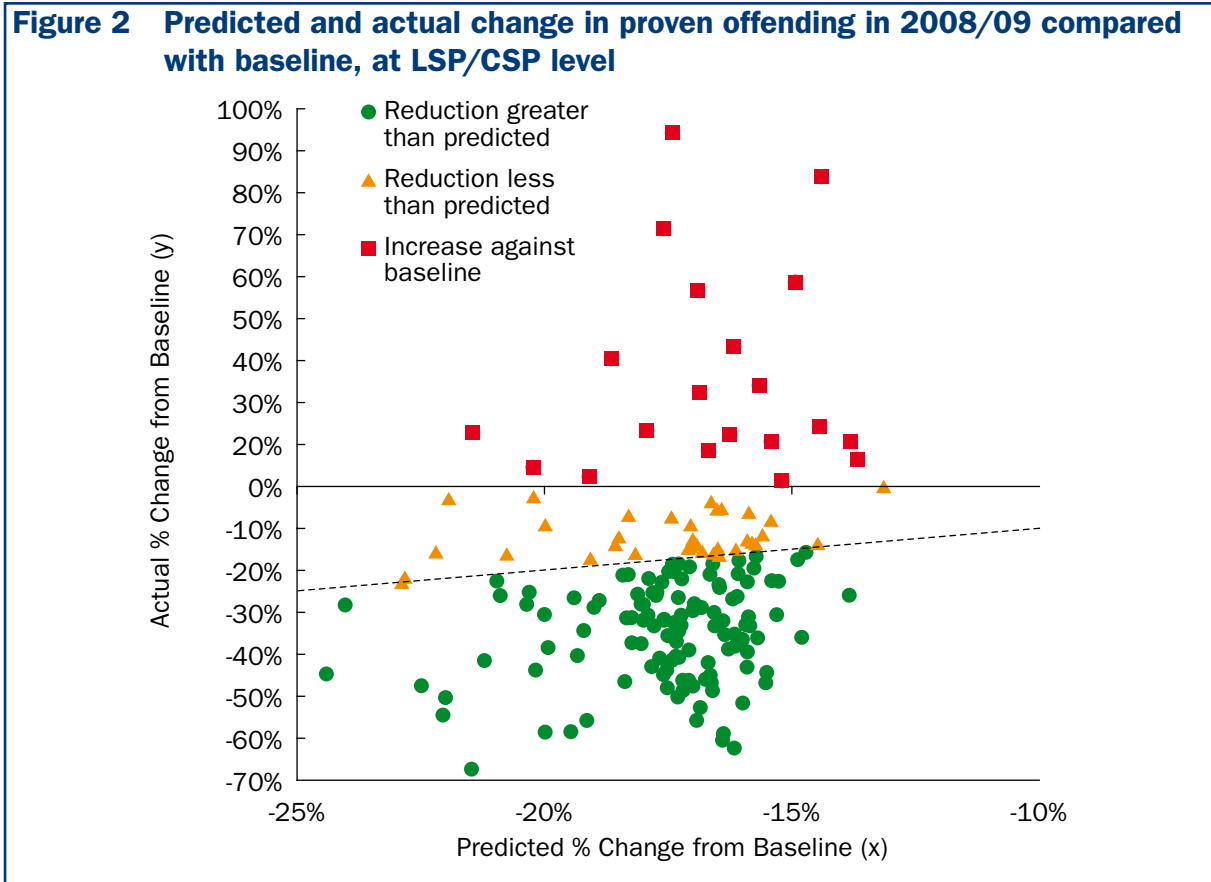
⁹ See explanatory notes section for further information on identification of PPOs.

Table 1 Distribution of PPO cohort and offending rates by Government Office region and Wales

Government Office Region	No. of PPOs	Baseline rate of offending (2007/08)	Predicted Rate of offending (2008/09)	Actual Rate of offending (2008/09)	% change from Baseline
East Midlands	1,551	3.09	2.59	2.22	-28%
East of England	822	4.45	3.67	3.12	-30%
London	1,101	2.94	2.43	2.28	-22%
North East	472	5.52	4.54	3.95	-28%
North West	2,029	3.41	2.79	2.43	-29%
South East	1,263	3.77	3.11	2.61	-31%
South West	742	3.64	3.06	2.45	-33%
Wales	500	4.47	3.68	3.20	-28%
West Midlands	1,171	3.26	2.71	2.41	-26%
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,120	4.13	3.32	2.86	-31%
England and Wales	10,771	3.65	3.02	2.60	-29%

At the Government Office Region level and Wales, all areas experienced a reduction in proven offending during 2008/09 for their cohort compared to a baseline of 2007/08. Furthermore, each of the regions and Wales experienced a reduction that was greater than predicted, given the length of time individual PPOs in their region had been on the programme.

Figure 2 Predicted and actual change in proven offending in 2008/09 compared with baseline, at LSP/CSP level



A full table of proven offending data for all LSPs in England and CSPs in Wales is presented in Appendix A. The chart in Figure 2 summarises these data at LSP/CSP level. The y axis of the chart is the *actual* change observed in the level of proven offending compared to the baseline year, and the x axis is the *predicted* change compared with the baseline.¹⁰

The dotted line of the chart indicates where recorded reductions against the baseline level of proven offending are the same as those predicted. Data points below this line represent partnerships where actual reductions in the level of proven offending by PPOs exceeded the reduction expected based on predicted levels; there were 117 LSPs/CSPs where this was the case. Points above the dotted line, but below the '0%' line, represent partnerships where actual reductions in the level of proven offending by PPOs were less than the reduction expected based on predicted levels. In total, there were 34 partnerships where the reduction in proven offending observed was less than the predicted reduction. In addition, 20 partnerships experienced an increase in the level of proven offending for their PPO cohort compared with the baseline; these are represented by data points on the chart above the '0%' line.

¹⁰ Changes in the level of offending are not subject to tests of statistical significance; for further information see the section on measurement of local PPO offending in the explanatory notes.

Future publication schedule

The results contained in this report are the first in an annual series.

These results provide the outturn for local area progress against National Indicator 30 in 2008/09; subsequent releases will enable progress to be monitored in following years.

It is intended that the next report will be published by February 2011.

If you have feedback to help in the development of future publications in this series please contact public.enquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Explanatory notes

How are Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO) identified?

The identification of a PPO is undertaken at a local level involving police, local authorities, prison and probation services and youth offending teams. The factors that influence the decision of whether an offender is included in the PPO programme are:

- the nature and volume of crimes they commit;
- the nature and volume of other harm they cause; and
- the detrimental impact they have on their community.

This process will typically involve police, prison and probation information systems and other tools available.

The size of the PPO caseload at a local level is influenced by a range of factors, including the number of offenders who meet the locally agreed selection criteria and the capacity of local partner agencies to provide the intensive management of offenders under PPO supervision.

Differences compared with other measures of offending and re-offending

There are several other measures of national and local offending and re-offending that are published on a regular basis. The key measures are:

- a national measure of re-offending of adults;¹¹
- a national measure of re-offending of juveniles;¹²
- a local measure of re-offending of adults;¹³
- a local measure of re-offending of juveniles;¹⁴ and
- a national and local measure on the offending of identified drug-misusing offenders.¹⁵

There are a number of key differences between these measures which mean that the results presented are not directly comparable. Each of the measures includes individuals identified through different means, representing distinct groups of individuals at different points, and subject to different interventions and support, in the CJS.

11 Further details on the re-offending of adults can be accessed via

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reoffendingofadults.htm>

12 Further details on the re-offending of juveniles can be accessed via

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reoffendingjuveniles.htm>

13 Further details on local adult re-offending can be accessed via

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/local-adult-reoffending.htm>

14 Further details on the re-offending of juveniles can be accessed via

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reoffendingjuveniles.htm>

15 Further details on the offending of drug-misusing offenders can be accessed via

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/Misc0210.pdf>

The national adult measure of re-offending includes all adults released from custody or starting a community sentence in England and Wales in the first quarter of a particular year.

The national measure on the re-offending of juveniles includes 10- to 17-year-old offenders released from custody or commencing out-of-court or non-custodial court disposals in England and Wales in the first quarter of a particular year.

The local measure on the re-offending of adults measures the re-offending of all offenders on the probation caseload. These data are reported at regional, probation area and local authority level and form the basis for NI18 – Local adult re-offending in the National Indicator Set. This indicator provides the proportion of offenders that commit a further offence within a three-month period and compares this to the proportion that were predicted to re-offend. All offenders on the probation caseload and aged 18 or over at the end of each quarter are included in the analysis.

The local measure on the re-offending of juveniles measures the re-offending of all young people who were aged 10 to 17 when arrested and received a reprimand, final warning or court sentence in January to March of each year. These data form the basis for NI19 – Local juvenile re-offending in the National Indicator Set, and are compiled by the Youth Justice Board from data submitted by Youth Offending Teams, which (with some exceptions) equate to local authority level. This indicator provides the average number of further offences committed by each young person in the January to March cohort within a 12- month period.

The national measure of the offending of drug-misusing offenders measures the offending of those individuals identified through their contact with the criminal justice system as Class A drug misusers in January to March of each year.

The local measure of the offending of drug-misusing offenders measures the offending of individuals identified through their contact with the criminal justice system as Class A drug misusers between 1 January and 31 March each year. These data are reported at Drug Action Team level (or CSP level in Wales) and form the basis for NI38 – Drug Related Offending. This indicator provides the volume of offending for the offenders in a 12-month offending window; this is compared to the predicted volume of offending for the local cohort.

There are also differences in the models used to determine the predicted levels of offending, as these have been developed to reflect the unique characteristics of the particular cohorts identified.

Which offenders are included in the analysis?

The local PPO measure took a snapshot at 31 March 2008; it includes all offenders identified by a local area as being part of their PPO scheme. This cohort is fixed as the group of offenders being tracked for the purposes of NI30. A local area can add offenders to their PPO caseload during the course of the year, but the offending of those added will not be incorporated into the outturn data for NI30.

The offenders within a PPO cohort may not have been on the PPO programme for the entirety of the period being measured. In some instances, a PPO may be removed from the local scheme as a result of reduced offending or long-term incarceration during the follow-up period. For the purposes of this measure, however, such individuals and their proven offending are included in the calculations.

What counts as a proven offence?

This measure includes recordable offences, as entered on the Police National Computer (PNC), where there is a substantive outcome. This includes: convictions at court, cautions, reprimands and final warnings.

It does not include offences that are taken into consideration (TICs) or Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs). Breach offences that lead to substantive recorded convictions are included.

The offending window for the PPO cohort is 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009; a further three-month period has been allowed for CJS processes to be completed and convictions to be recorded on the PNC. The baseline offending window for this measure is 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008.

How is local PPO offending measured?

Local PPO offending is measured based on the volume of proven offences for each local cohort during the financial year 2008/09. This is compared to the volume of proven offences for the same cohort during the baseline period (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008).

The predicted volume of offending enables each partnership's actual change in offending to be more accurately compared with other local areas (see below for further information on calculation of predicted volumes of proven offending). For instance an area with a cohort which has (on average) been on the PPO programme for a shorter amount of time would be expected to record a larger reduction in proven offending than an area with a cohort which has been on the PPO programme for longer.

The NI30 measure requires local areas to ensure that the volume of offending for their cohort does not exceed the predicted value. Local areas that have included a NI30 target within their Local Area Agreement have typically negotiated a target reduction that is more challenging than the predicted value alone. Neither changes in the level of offending compared to the baseline period, nor the difference between the actual level of offending and the predicted level of offending have been subject to tests of statistical significance for this measure. Therefore it is not possible to determine whether the actual level of offending in a local area was a consequence of random variation. Tests of statistical significance were not applied as these are not an integral part of measuring partnership progress against NI30.

For areas that have selected an NI30 reduction target, this agreed target is reflected in the final two columns in Appendix A.

The NI30 technical definition¹⁶ refers to the indicator outturn as a ratio of the **actual percentage change** achieved between 2007/08 and 2008/09, against the **predicted/target percentage reduction** calculated on the basis of the length of time individuals in a local cohort have been on the PPO programme.

A simple way of describing the relationship between **actual percentage change** in proven offending for a local cohort and **predicted or target percentage change**, is to divide the former by the latter. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the local area has recorded a reduction in proven offending greater than the predicted/target reduction, whilst a value of between 0–1 indicates the area has recorded a reduction in the level of proven offending, but this has not reduced as much as predicted. A negative value indicates that the level of offending for the local cohort increased against the level seen during the baseline period.

How is the predicted volume of proven offending calculated?

The predicted volume of offending is calculated from the level of proven offending expected of the local cohort given the average time (in months) individuals had spent on the PPO programme. This is then compared to the findings from the national evaluation cohort,¹⁷ which found that the national cohort experienced a reduction in offending over a 17-month tracking period, with the greatest reductions being made during the earlier stages following an individual entering a PPO scheme.

Data sources and quality

The data presented in this report are drawn from two sources:

PPO cohort data were derived from JTRACK; a management information and tracking tool used by practitioners in various criminal justice agencies to record details of the offenders being managed as PPOs in a local area. JTRACK relies on the accurate input of data by local users to ensure that the details of the caseload on the system reflect the caseload being managed. To ensure the extract taken from the system was accurate, the Home Office undertook a data quality assurance process with each PPO scheme to confirm that information on each local cohort was accurate.

Cohorts derived from JTRACK were matched to the PNC system; the matching rate for this process was very high, 0.1 per cent of the confirmed cohort of PPOs were not matched to the PNC system.

¹⁶ The NI30 definition can be accessed via:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/finalnationalindicators>

¹⁷ <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/ppo/rdsolr0807.pdf>

Revisions policy

Whilst the Police National Computer is a live system and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) PNC extract (from which the data on PPO proven offending are derived) is updated on a weekly basis, the results data presented in this report are produced using snapshots of the MoJ database according to the timescales for the 'offending window' and additional lag periods outlined above. Results are not, therefore, updated to reflect later revisions to the database.

Revisions will only be made in the case of methodological change (which would only occur following consultation) or errors in the dataset (which would be corrected at the first available opportunity). In both cases, any revisions would be clearly explained in the report and accompanying tables.

Appendix A: Main results

Government Office Region	Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)	Target Set (at LSP level) ^b	Cohort size ^a	Average time on PPO programme	Baseline Volume of offending (2007/08)	Predicted Volume of offending (2008/09)	Actual Volume of offending (2008/09)	Actual % change against baseline	Target Volume of Offending (2008/09)	Target % change against baseline
East Midlands										
			1,551	22.1	4,786	4,021	3,447	-28%		
	Derby		124	25.2	228	193	231	1%		
	Derbyshire		217	22.6	726	611	561	-23%		
	Leicester		208	24.9	673	570	521	-23%		
	Leicestershire		139	26.5	476	405	393	-17%		
	Rutland		*	36.0	0	0	0	0%		
	Lincolnshire	✓	x	22.6	302	254	183	-39%	248	-18%
	Northampton	✓	263	20.3	980	817	690	-30%	794	-19%
	Nottingham		287	20.1	772	643	448	-42%		
	Nottinghamshire		213	20.5	629	525	420	-33%		
East of England										
			822	17.9	3,658	3,017	2,567	-30%		
	Bedfordshire	✓	61	19.7	208	173	148	-29%	168	-19%
	Luton	✓	36	19.5	92	76	135	47%	74	-20%
	Cambridgeshire		75	20.4	433	361	303	-30%		
	Peterborough	✓	64	12.6	384	307	216	-44%	307	-20%
	Essex		177	13.2	849	679	590	-31%		
	Southend	✓	24	19.9	111	92	60	-46%	90	-19%
	Thurrock	✓	19	7.8	85	65	61	-28%	63	-26%
	Hertfordshire		122	20.3	510	425	416	-18%		
	Norfolk		98	20.2	335	279	323	-4%		
	Suffolk	✓	146	22.3	651	547	315	-52%	534	-18%

Government Office Region	Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)	Target Set (at LSP level) ^b	Cohort size ^a	Average time on PPO programme	Baseline Volume of offending (2007/08)	Predicted Volume of offending (2008/09)	Actual Volume of offending (2008/09)	Actual % change against baseline	Target Volume of Offending (2008/09)	Target % change against baseline
London			1,101	18.5	3,238	2,674	2,512	-22%		
	City of London		16	10.7	144	113	47	-67%		
	Barking & Dagenham	✓	27	18.4	65	54	53	-18%	53	-18%
	Barnet	✓	27	21.7	78	65	104	33%	64	-18%
	Bexley		28	22.7	49	41	46	-6%		
	Brent		52	16.2	196	160	123	-37%		
	Bromley		31	18.3	92	76	58	-37%		
	Camden		52	12.5	131	104	137	5%		
	City of Westminster		34	21.0	125	105	85	-32%		
	Croydon		26	26.3	39	33	58	49%		
	Ealing	✓	41	21.8	67	56	57	-15%	55	-18%
	Enfield	✓	40	22.0	125	105	99	-21%	104	-17%
	Greenwich	✓	23	24.3	56	47	62	11%	46	-18%
	Hackney	✓	42	17.7	145	119	80	-45%	115	-21%
	Hammersmith & Fulham	✓	30	15.6	117	95	103	-12%	91	-22%
	Haringey		36	13.0	112	90	69	-38%		
	Harrow		26	21.1	68	57	44	-35%		
	Havering	✓	27	17.9	79	65	63	-20%	64	-19%
	Hillingdon	✓	23	16.3	88	72	74	-16%	70	-21%
	Hounslow		43	14.5	123	100	102	-17%		
	Islington	✓	39	23.4	54	46	67	24%	44	-18%
	Kensington & Chelsea		29	16.4	113	93	84	-26%		
	Kingston upon Thames		23	22.6	63	53	55	-13%		
	Lambeth		50	13.9	147	118	108	-27%		

Government Office Region	Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)	Target Set (at LSP level) ^b	Cohort size ^a	Average time on PPO programme	Baseline Volume of offending (2007/08)	Predicted Volume of offending (2008/09)	Actual Volume of offending (2008/09)	Actual % change against baseline	Target Volume of Offending (2008/09)	Target % change against baseline
London (continued)	Lewisham		36	20.1	93	77	101	9%		
	Merton		19	24.7	72	61	50	-31%		
	Newham		50	12.3	146	116	105	-28%		
	Redbridge		29	16.0	81	66	64	-21%		
	Richmond upon Thames		18	31.8	28	24	31	11%		
	Southwark		46	17.3	104	86	77	-26%		
	Sutton		27	19.6	67	56	82	22%		
	Tower Hamlets		43	18.1	128	106	75	-41%		
	Waltham Forest		33	20.4	82	68	69	-16%		
	Wandsworth	✓	35	9.7	161	126	80	-50%	124	-23%
North East			472	17.2	2,605	2,142	1,866	-28%	-	
	Hartlepool		33	20.2	215	179	170	-21%		
	Middlesbrough	✓	42	17.9	296	244	154	-48%	237	-20%
	Redcar & Cleveland	✓	30	19.5	164	136	86	-48%	131	-20%
	Stockton-on-tees		40	21.5	247	207	157	-36%		
	Darlington	✓	23	10.0	134	104	61	-54%	94	-30%
	Durham	✓	64	15.5	305	248	263	-14%	244	-20%
	Gateshead	✓	54	11.0	323	254	189	-41%	233	-28%
	Newcastle		59	18.6	376	312	329	-13%		
	North Tyneside	✓	31	23.2	150	126	125	-17%	123	-18%
	Northumberland	✓	23	22.6	103	87	71	-31%	98	-5%
	South Tyneside	✓	40	10.1	139	109	135	-3%	99	-29%
	Sunderland	✓	33	22.0	153	128	126	-18%	125	-18%

Government Office Region	Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)	Target Set (at LSP level) ^b	Cohort size ^a	Average time on PPO programme	Baseline Volume of offending (2007/08)	Predicted Volume of offending (2008/09)	Actual Volume of offending (2008/09)	Actual % change against baseline	Target Volume of Offending (2008/09)	Target % change against baseline
North West			2,029	16.4	6,914	5,660	4,925	-29%	-	-
	Cheshire	✓	120	18.6	476	394	330	-31%	386	-19%
	Halton	✓	26	20.7	82	68	70	-15%	66	-19%
	Warrington	✓	29	19.4	122	101	54	-56%	98	-20%
	Cumbria	✓	63	18.2	259	214	175	-32%	205	-21%
	Bolton		87	17.2	295	243	197	-33%		
	Bury	✓	43	10.7	109	86	123	13%	77	-29%
	Manchester	✓	430	13.7	1,052	852	749	-29%	821	-22%
	Oldham		65	17.7	276	227	188	-32%		
	Rochdale		64	16.6	267	219	167	-37%		
	Salford	✓	48	20.6	131	109	124	-5%	106	-19%
	Stockport	✓	67	12.9	165	132	150	-9%	124	-25%
	Tameside		75	20.8	216	180	164	-24%		
	Trafford	✓	68	19.0	213	177	130	-39%	177	-17%
	Wigan	✓	85	20.2	369	308	203	-45%	306	-17%
	Blackburn with Darwen		33	18.6	109	90	85	-22%		
	Blackpool	✓	68	25.9	187	158	172	-8%	155	-17%
	Lancashire	✓	313	15.4	1,604	1,315	1,153	-28%	1,235	-23%
	Knowsley	✓	71	18.4	291	241	145	-50%	233	-20%
	Liverpool	✓	130	11.5	375	297	278	-26%	278	-26%
	Sefton		62	11.7	168	133	141	-16%		
	St. Helens		31	16.9	45	37	51	13%		
	Wirral		51	21.9	103	86	76	-26%		

Government Office Region	Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)	Target Set (at LSP level) ^b	Cohort size ^a	Average time on PPO programme	Baseline Volume of offending (2007/08)	Predicted Volume of offending (2008/09)	Actual Volume of offending (2008/09)	Actual % change against baseline	Target Volume of Offending (2008/09)	Target % change against baseline
South East			1,263	17.7	4,762	3,928	3,298	-31%	-	-
	Hampshire	✓	204	16.6	953	781	686	-28%	724	-24%
	Isle of Wight		21	13.8	178	143	74	-58%		
	Portsmouth		26	17.3	99	81	74	-25%		
	Southampton	✓	38	16.9	137	112	95	-31%	112	-18%
	Kent		190	18.2	528	436	421	-20%		
	Medway	✓	44	11.4	173	137	134	-23%	126	-27%
	Surrey	✓	130	15.9	570	465	305	-46%	450	-21%
	Brighton & Hove	✓	83	17.6	285	235	220	-23%	208	-27%
	East Sussex	✓	109	18.6	366	303	197	-46%	293	-20%
	West Sussex	✓	123	18.7	461	382	237	-49%	369	-20%
	Bracknell Forest		15	17.7	57	47	92	61%		
	Buckinghamshire		46	17.7	158	130	108	-32%		
	Milton Keynes	✓	25	20.7	77	64	59	-23%	65	-16%
	Oxfordshire		97	23.0	329	277	265	-19%		
	Reading	✓	30	21.4	89	75	100	12%	70	-21%
	Slough		29	21.6	56	47	41	-27%		
	West Berkshire	✓	16	12.5	83	66	81	-2%	62	-25%
	Windsor & Maidenhead	✓	25	16.0	99	81	68	-31%	74	-25%
	Wokingham	✓	12	26.8	64	55	41	-36%	54	-15%

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South West			742	22.9	2,701	2,274	1,816	-33%	-	
	Bath and North East Somerset	✓	23	20.3	77	64	41	-47%	62	-19%
	City of Bristol		124	31.6	436	376	323	-26%		
	North Somerset	✓	26	21.7	77	65	29	-62%	63	-18%
	Somerset	✓	40	22.6	151	127	86	-43%	124	-18%
	South Gloucester	✓	24	28.5	42	36	48	14%	35	-16%
	Cornwall and Isles Of Scilly		55	17.4	229	188	156	-32%		
	Devon	✓	117	22.7	452	380	302	-33%	398	-12%
	Plymouth		60	19.0	163	135	139	-15%		
	Torbay	✓	45	20.3	111	93	57	-49%	98	-12%
	Bournemouth	✓	31	24.0	88	74	49	-44%	72	-18%
	Dorset		20	14.3	113	91	50	-56%		
	Poole		16	28.7	42	36	73	74%		
	Gloucestershire		109	21.7	368	309	228	-38%		
	Swindon	✓	21	19.1	119	99	102	-14%	98	-18%
	Wiltshire	✓	31	17.1	233	191	133	-43%	189	-19%

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West Midlands			1,171	20.1	3,815	3,173	2,827	-26%	-	-
	Staffordshire		126	17.1	506	416	378	-25%		
	Stoke on Trent	✓	68	17.9	242	200	156	-36%	194	-20%
	Warwickshire	✓	97	18.4	495	409	364	-26%	396	-20%
	Herefordshire	✓	23	20.7	61	51	51	-16%	49	-19%
	Shropshire	✓	25	15.3	46	37	60	30%	37	-19%
	Telford & Wrekin		18	20.9	43	36	17	-60%		
	Worcestershire		41	19.0	171	142	92	-46%		
	Birmingham	✓	347	19.3	802	666	578	-28%	642	-20%
	Coventry		113	22.5	343	288	230	-33%		
	Dudley		73	27.2	223	190	188	-16%		
	Sandwell	✓	82	22.9	295	248	256	-13%	242	-18%
	Solihull		37	23.3	97	82	62	-36%		
	Walsall	✓	71	17.0	351	288	274	-22%	284	-19%
	Wolverhampton		50	28.3	140	120	121	-14%		

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Yorkshire and Humber			1,120	13.8	4,620	3,718	3,199	-31%	-	-
	East Riding of Yorkshire	✓	30	18.6	118	98	79	-33%	94	-20%
	Kingston Upon Hull	✓	106	19.0	397	329	321	-19%	318	-20%
	North East Lincolnshire		62	16.0	234	191	218	-7%		
	North Lincolnshire	✓	41	21.3	111	93	68	-39%	90	-19%
	North Yorkshire	✓	70	14.8	427	346	311	-27%	329	-23%
	York	✓	27	18.3	131	108	78	-40%	105	-20%
	Barnsley		39	18.4	116	96	76	-34%		
	Doncaster		77	14.2	268	217	176	-34%		
	Rotherham		35	23.7	87	73	77	-11%		
	Sheffield	✓	119	19.7	298	248	252	-15%	241	-19%
	Bradford	✓	86	12.4	369	294	276	-25%	314	-15%
	Calderdale	✓	42	9.8	167	130	141	-16%	130	-22%
	Kirklees	✓	95	9.4	476	369	250	-47%	369	-22%
	Leeds	✓	217	7.5	1,032	780	571	-45%	877	-15%
	Wakefield	✓	74	9.1	389	300	305	-22%	331	-15%

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Wales			500	17.9	2,233	1,840	1,599	-28%	N/A	N/A
	Powys		12	17.8	48	40	27	-44%	N/A	
	Ceredigion		10	21.0	90	75	37	-59%	N/A	
	Pembrokeshire		24	23.2	110	93	95	-14%	N/A	
	Carmarthenshire		35	24.3	147	124	114	-22%	N/A	
	Caerphilly		23	17.5	110	91	65	-41%	N/A	
	Blaenau Gwent		20	15.8	71	58	56	-21%	N/A	
	Torfaen		15	18.1	69	57	64	-7%	N/A	
	Monmouthshire		*	20.9	19	16	18	-5%	N/A	
	Newport		20	23.9	109	92	58	-47%	N/A	
	Isle of Anglesey		*	12.9	41	33	17	-59%	N/A	
	Gwynedd		18	18.1	48	40	93	94%	N/A	
	Conwy		17	18.1	54	45	44	-19%	N/A	
	Denbighshire		16	14.4	83	67	85	2%	N/A	
	Flintshire		15	9.0	70	54	54	-23%	N/A	
	Wrexham		22	16.2	96	78	66	-31%	N/A	
	Swansea		40	18.5	221	183	131	-41%	N/A	
	Neath & Port Talbot		12	19.1	77	64	70	-9%	N/A	
	Bridgend		26	19.4	116	96	100	-14%	N/A	
	Vale of Glamorgan		21	19.6	93	77	43	-54%	N/A	
	Rhondda Cynon Taff		31	21.7	108	91	70	-35%	N/A	
	Merthyr Tydfil		10	32.6	46	40	49	7%	N/A	
	Cardiff		96	14.0	407	328	243	-40%	N/A	

a In order to protect confidentiality, cohort sizes for areas with under 10 individuals have been suppressed (marked with an '*'). Other cohort sizes may be suppressed to protect confidentiality. These are denoted by a 'x' symbol in the cell. Data for areas with cohort sizes under 30 have been included for completeness in covering all partnerships, these have been italicised. Changes in levels of offending should be treated with caution.

b The LAA framework applies to LSPs in England only. NI30 targets are not applicable to CSPs in Wales.

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