

HOME OFFICE

Probation Statistics

England and Wales

2002

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SUMMARY

This publication presents statistics describing the work of the Probation Service in England and Wales during 2002 and examines recent trends. The main findings for 2002 are as follows:

- 33% of the sentences imposed by the courts for indictable offences were community sentences, compared with 23% in 1992, and 32% in 2001.
- The number of pre-sentence reports and specific sentence reports written in 2002 was 3% higher than the number in 2001; within this total the number of pre-sentence reports written stayed broadly the same whilst the number of specific sentence reports increased by 31%.
- The number of offenders starting community sentences under the supervision of the Probation Service was 4% higher than the number in 2001 at 127,500.
- The number of offenders starting Drug Treatment and Testing Orders increased by 30% from 4,400 in 2001 to 5,800 in 2002.
- 50,500 offenders started either pre-release or post-release supervision during the period; 3% more than during 2001.
- Of the 394 Serious Incidents reported during the year, 156 resulted in conviction with a further 81 cases ongoing, and 76 cases awaiting trial.
- At the end of 2002 17,300 probation staff were in post, 4% more than a year earlier. The number of trainee probation officers in post increased by 43% during the year.
- An average of 21 people were being supervised per officer (including both probation officers and probation services' officers) at 31 December 2002.
- The two year reconviction rate for all offenders commencing community penalties in 1999 was 56%.
- Most offenders commencing community penalties were not reconvicted for the same type of offence at first reconviction.

COMMENTARY

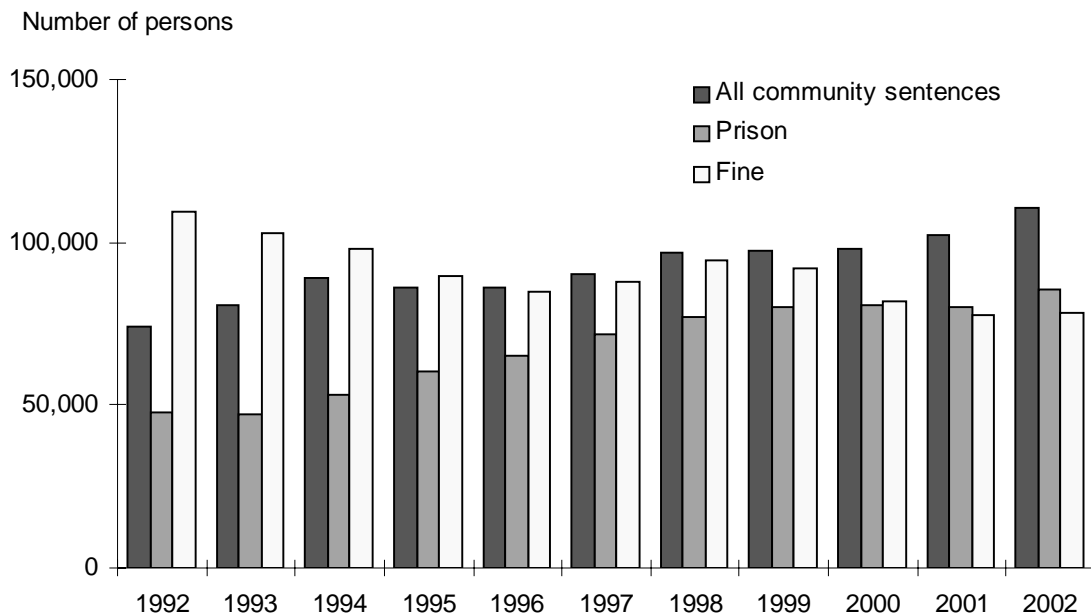
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM BACKGROUND

Sentencing (Table 1.1)

1. In 2002 the courts sentenced 1.42 million offenders, 5% more than in 2001. 337,000 offenders were sentenced for indictable offences in 2002 compared to 323,000 in 2000, a rise of 4% and 1.08 million for summary offences, compared with 1.03 million in 2001, a rise of 6%.

2. The courts sentenced 111,600 people to immediate custody and 186,500 people to community sentences in 2002, both the highest figures on record. They gave immediate custody to 25% of those sentenced for an indictable offence in 2002, two percentage points up on the figure for 1997 to 1999; this compares with 15% in 1992 and 1993. For summary offences, just 1% of persons were sentenced to immediate custody in 1992, the proportion rising to more than 2% by 2002. The use of fines for indictable offences has declined markedly since 1992, when 34% of indictable sentences were fines, to just 23% in 2002. Fines imposed for summary offences have also fallen, from 90% in 1992 to 83% in 2002. In 2002 community sentences were imposed in 33% of sentences for indictable offences, one percentage point higher than in 2001. This compares with only 23% given community sentences in 1992 for indictable offences. For summary offences, community sentences were imposed in 7% of cases, compared with 6% in 2001 and 2% in 1992. *Criminal statistics, England and Wales 2002* contains detailed analyses of trends in sentencing.

Figure 1 Offenders sentenced for indictable offences: England and Wales



PROBATION WORKLOAD

CRIMINAL REPORTS (Table 2.1)

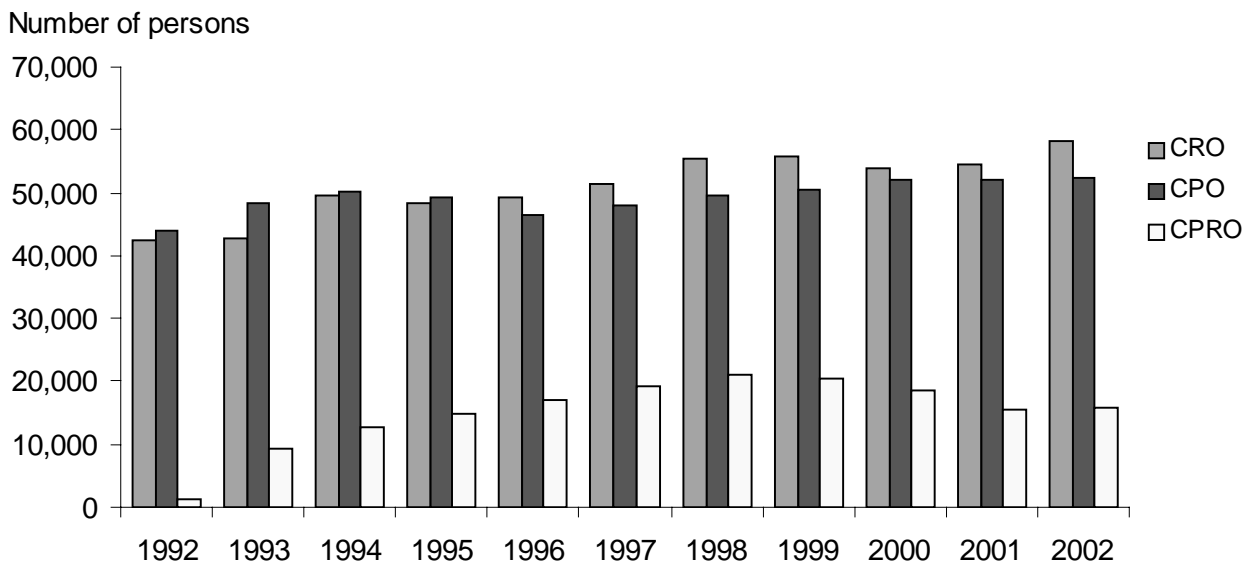
3. The number of pre-sentence and specific sentence reports (PSRs and SSRs) written in 2002 (253,000) was 3% higher than the number written during 2001 (246,000). PSRs written for adult magistrates' courts (excluding 'no contact' and 'breach' PSRs) fell by 6% during 2002; the number written for the Youth Court continued to fall sharply; most of this work has now been transferred to Youth Offending Teams. In the Crown Court PSRs rose by 4% to 53,800, against the previously downward trend since 1997.

4. The collection of separate data on 'no contact' PSRs (where a PSR is written but no interview has taken place with the offender), 'breach' PSRs and SSRs was introduced from 1 January 2000. 33,800 'no contact' PSRs were written during 2002, 26% higher than the figure reported for 2001. In contrast the number of reported 'breach' PSRs fell by 5% over this period. There was again a steep rise in the number of Specific Sentence Reports (SSRs) written during 2002; 28,500 were written during the year, 31% more than during 2001.

5. The number of reports following other criminal inquiries in 2002 was 5% above the figure for 2001. The number of bail information reports written has continued to fall since 1997. Figures for Home Detention Curfew reports (collected from 1 January 2000) amounted to some 33% of all reports written for other criminal inquiries.

CRIMINAL COURT ORDERS (Tables 3.1 - 3.12)

Figure 2 Persons starting court order supervision by the Probation Service: England and Wales



Introduction

6. The use of different types of community sentences may reflect: changes in sentencing practice; changes in the nature or levels of offending; the changing domestic or personal circumstances of offenders; and other factors. *Offenders on Probation* (HORS 167) provides information on the background and characteristics of offenders sentenced to probation. Appendix 1 of *Criminal Statistics England and Wales 2002* describes how the courts take these factors into account in sentencing.

Types of community sentence (Tables 3.1 & 3.2)

7. The total number of people starting community sentences in 2002 was 4% higher than in 2001 at 127,500. The numbers starting community rehabilitation orders (CROs) rose most sharply (by 7%) whilst those starting community punishment orders (CPOs) and community punishment and rehabilitation orders (CPROs) increased only slightly from the previous year (Figure 2). The numbers of CPROs appear now to have stabilised with around 15,500 and 15,700 starting these orders in 2001 and 2002 respectively. This follows a sharp decrease in the numbers since they reached a peak of 21,200 in 1998.

8. The number of those starting supervision orders under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 has fallen to insignificant levels in the last two years. This reflects the transfer of young offender supervision work from the Probation Service to local Youth Offending Teams which began in 2000. This transfer has also had an effect on the number of offenders aged under 18 starting CROs and CPROs under the supervision of the Probation Service in the last three years (see paragraph 15 below).

9. There was a sharp rise in the number of people starting drug treatment and testing orders (DTTOs), which were introduced nationally in October 2000. These are discussed in detail below. The numbers of CPOs given following the breach of another order rose steadily between 1992 and 2000, since when numbers have stabilised at around 4,500. The numbers of offenders starting money payment supervision orders (MPSOs) fell sharply between 1996 and 2001, but now appear to have stabilised at around 1,300, a mere fifth of their 1996 peak.

10. Table 3.2 shows the figures for caseload since 1992 by type of supervision. A new system for collecting this data and method of deriving caseload figures was introduced in 2002, making the caseload figures for 2002 the most reliable for a number of years (see Technical Notes, paragraph 6). CROs represented more than 50% of the court order caseload in 2002, whilst the number supervised either pre or post custodial release represented 41% of the total supervision caseload.

Drug treatment and testing orders (Table 3.9)

11. Drug treatment and testing orders (DTTOs) were introduced nationally in October 2000. Some probation areas were unable to include all their DTTOs in their statistical returns to RDS, generally because their case management systems did not provide the necessary codes for recording DTTOs. As a result the figures for DTTOs presented in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 under-represent the numbers of offenders supervised under DTTOs. More complete figures from a separate data collection by the National Probation Directorate are given in Table 3.9.

12. Since their introduction the number of DTTOs starting each quarter has risen steadily. A total of 5,800 orders commenced during 2002, with some 4,400 terminating. 1,100 of these

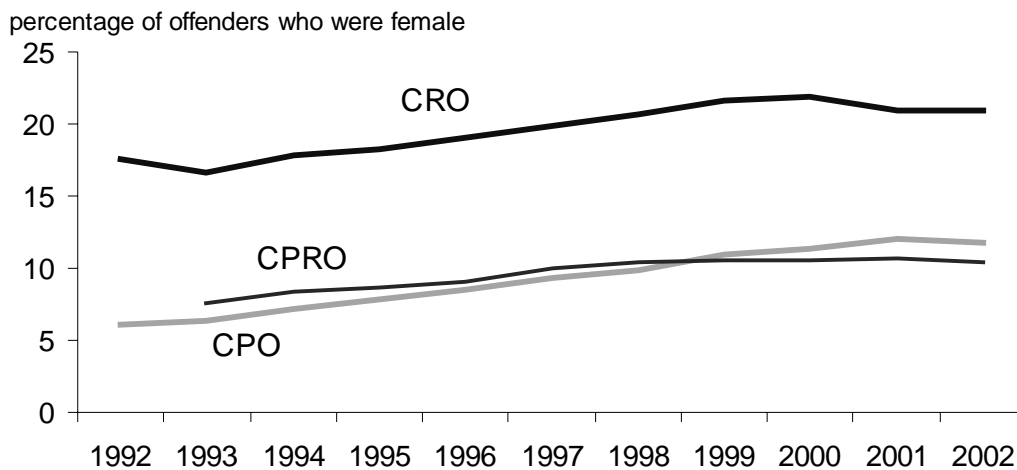
were successfully completed, either normal completion or revoked early due to good progress, whilst 3,300 terminated due to negative reasons, that is the order had been revoked or another offence had been committed.

13. Analysis of the information provided to RDS shows that 82% of those starting DTTOs in 2002 were male; 90% were aged 21 or over, this proportion being slightly higher for male offenders (91%) than for female offenders (86%). Theft and handling stolen goods was the most common type of offence, followed by burglary.

Gender and Age (Table 3.3)

14. The proportion of offenders starting community penalties who were female rose steadily across the three main order types between 1993 and 2000, and has since stabilised. However, more women had consistently received CROs than either CPOs or CPROs. In 2002, 21% of offenders starting CROs were women, compared to 12% and 10% respectively of offenders starting CPOs and CPROs.

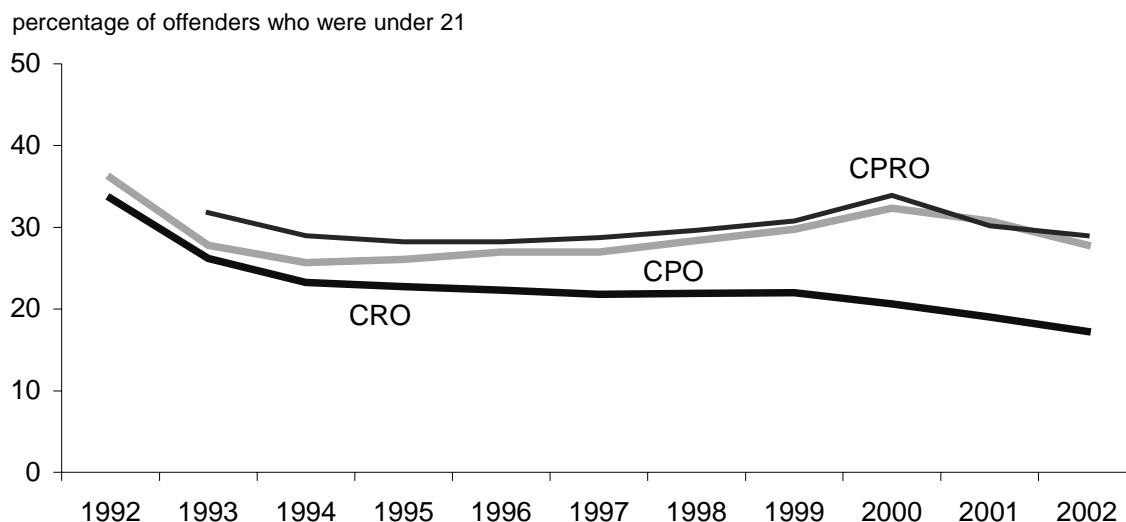
Figure 3 Percentage of offenders starting community sentences who were female: England and Wales



15. In 2002 the number of those aged 16-17 starting CROs fell for the third year running as can be seen in Table 3.3. This reflects the fact that most of the supervision work for this age group is now undertaken by local Youth Offending Teams (YOTs), which are run by local authorities and comprise seconded members from the police and probation. These teams were set up by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and form a central part of its youth justice aims to specifically target offending by young people. The effect of this fall means that only 17% of those starting CROs with the Probation Service in 2002 were under the age of 21, compared to 34% in 1992 (Figure 4). The proportion of those starting CPOs who were under 21 has remained far more constant over this period at around the 30% level. The supervision of these orders is still the responsibility of the Probation Service, regardless of age of offender. The number of those aged 16-17 starting CPROs has also been affected (though to a lesser extent) by the transfer of work to YOTs, as can be seen by the falls since 2000. In 2002, 29% of those starting CPROs with the Probation Service were under the age of 21 (Figure 4).

16. The number of those aged 30 and over as a proportion of all offenders starting CROs and CPOs has grown considerably since 1992. In that year just 26% of offenders starting a CRO were aged 30 and over, compared to 43% in 2002. The equivalent percentages for those starting CPOs were 22% and 44% respectively.

Figure 4 Percentage of offenders starting community sentences who were under 21 on starting: England and Wales

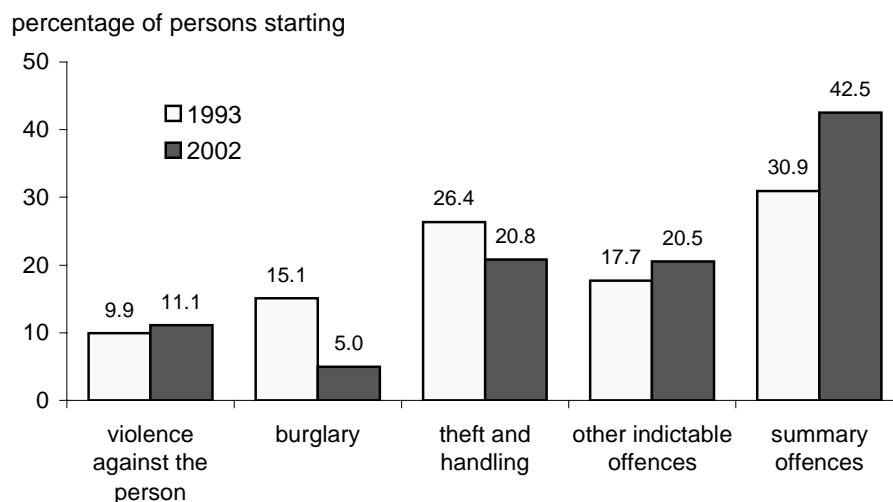


Offences (Tables 3.4 and 3.5)

17. Of those offenders starting community sentences theft and handling stolen goods represented the largest specific offence group in each of the eleven years reported; 21% of those starting CPOs, CROs and CPROs during 2002 had committed this type of offence. However this percentage has fallen in recent years; in 1993¹ the equivalent figure was 26% (Figure 5). The chart also shows that the proportion of those starting these orders for burglary offences has decreased sharply over this period from 15% in 1993 to 5% in 2002, reflecting reductions in numbers sentenced for burglary and the greater use of custodial sentences for burglars. In contrast the percentage of offenders starting community sentences following conviction for a summary offence has risen from 31% in 1993 to 43% in 2002. The proportion of those starting community penalties for violent offences has remained fairly stable over this time, fluctuating between 9% and 11% during the period 1992 to 2002.

¹ 2002 is compared with 1993 because the comparison is made across the three main types of community penalty, and CPROs were not introduced nationally until October 1992.

Figure 5 Percentages of persons starting community orders during 1993 and 2002, by type of offence



Previous criminal history

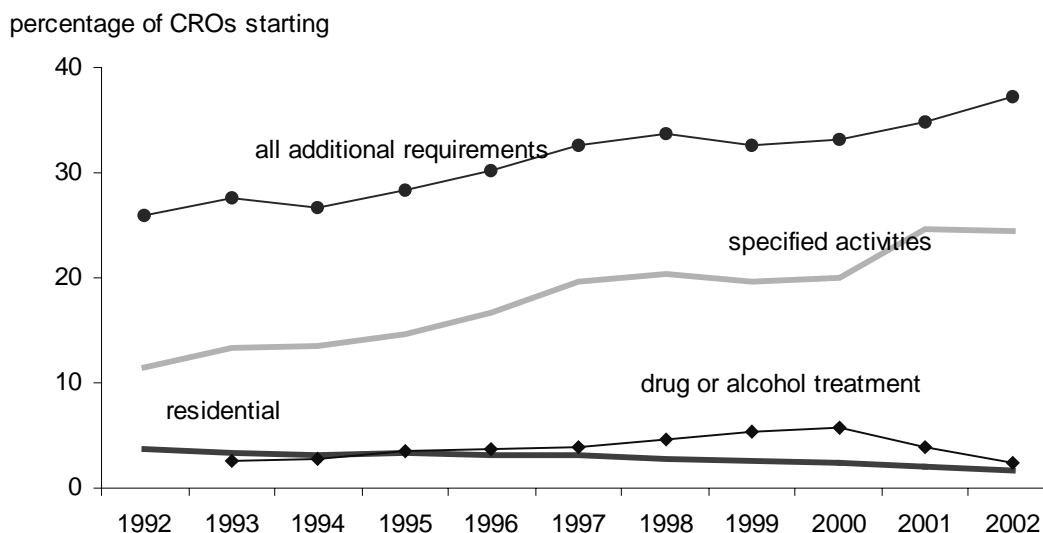
18. Unlike in previous years, there is no table included in this year's publication showing the number of offenders starting the main types of community penalty by previous criminal history. This is because the previous history data collected for 2002 was not sufficiently complete due to local recording problems in certain probation areas (see Technical Notes, paragraph 2).

Additional requirements (Table 3.10)

19. In 1992 26% of new CROs had an additional requirement. This proportion has risen steadily and in 2002 reached 37% (Figure 6). In particular, the proportion of those starting CROs with a requirement to participate in a specified activity has more than doubled over the past eleven years, rising from 11% in 1992 to around 25% in 2001 and 2002. In addition, the sharp rise in 2002 in the requirement for offenders to attend probation centres or accredited programs (rising from 4% of offenders starting CROs in 2001 to 8% in 2002) reflects the introduction by the Probation Service of a wider range of rehabilitation programmes for offenders. By contrast, the proportion of CROs with a residential element declined from 4% in 1992 to less than 2% in 2002. The proportion of CROs with a drugs/alcohol treatment element also fell from 6% in 2000 to 2% in 2002, reflecting the introduction of Drug Treatment and Testing Orders in October 2000.

20. Up to 1994 some 17% of those beginning a CPRO had an additional requirement. This proportion rose to 26% in 1998, then stabilised at around 25% by 2001. In 2002 some 33% of offenders starting a CPRO had an additional requirement attached to their order. This record level is again a reflection of the wide range of rehabilitation programmes introduced over the past two years for offenders supervised by the Probation Service. The additional requirements attached by the courts to CPROs follow a similar pattern to those attached to CROs.

Figure 6 Percentage of offenders starting community rehabilitation orders between 1992 and 2002 with additional requirements: England and Wales



Length of orders (Table 3.12)

21. More than half of those starting a CRO in 2002 were given a sentence length of one year. The average length of a CRO starting in 2002 was 16.3 months, slightly lower than the average throughout 1992-2000, but an increase back to the 2000 average following last year's low of 15.9 months. The average length of the rehabilitation element of a CPRO in 2002 was 16.2 months, the highest since 1995 and a significant increase on last year's average of 15.7. Almost 40% of those starting a CPO in 2002 were given between 40 and 99 hours of community punishment. The maximum sentence length for a CPO is 240 hours. The average length of a CPO rose from 115.2 to 116.5 hours between 2001 and 2002, making it the same as the 2000 average which had been the shortest for over ten years. The average length of the punishment element of a CPRO was 82.2 hours in 2002, the highest since 1995. (All of these lengths/times are based on sentence length/time rather than length/time served.)

PRE AND POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION (Tables 5.1 - 5.3)

22. The Criminal Justice Act 1991 (CJA 1991) brought in major changes to release arrangements for those given a prison sentence (see Note 3). Before the Act, 48% of pre or post-release supervisions starting were statutory. By 2002, as a consequence of the Act, some 87% of such starts were statutory and 13% voluntary. The number of people who were under statutory supervision at 31 December also rose dramatically during this period while conversely the number under voluntary supervision fell (see Table 5.2).

23. Some 31,400 adults (aged 21 or over) sentenced to 12 months or more began statutory supervision in 2002 either before or after release from prison, some 9% more than in 2001. Some 40% of this number (12,400) of young offenders began statutory supervision in 2002, which was 7% fewer than in 2001 and the lowest number since 1995. In 2002 some 7,200 offenders started

voluntary supervision (these are adults given a custodial sentence of less than 12 months who request supervision). This is the lowest number on record. 7% of the total of those starting pre or post release supervision by the Probation Service in 2002 were female. This is proportionately lower than for offenders starting community penalty supervision (see paragraph 14 above).

24. Table 5.2 shows the figures for pre and post release supervision caseload. A new system for collecting this data and method of deriving caseload figures was introduced in 2002, making any comparisons with earlier years unreliable. The caseload figures presented for 2002 are the most realistic for a number of years (see Technical Notes, paragraph 6). The number of offenders under voluntary supervision represented just 3% of the total pre and post release supervision caseload in 2002.

25. At the end of 2002, 138,400 offenders were under Probation Service supervision in the community, either after release from prison or serving community sentences (Table 5.3). The number of offenders supervised on licence post custodial release represented some 16% of the total caseload of those being supervised in the community.

ETHNICITY OF OFFENDERS

26. Unlike in previous years, there are no tables included in this year's publication showing the number of orders started and the number of PSRs written by ethnic group. This is because the data collected for the relevant period was not sufficiently complete due to local recording problems in a number of probation areas (see Technical Notes, paragraph 3).

ELECTRONIC MONITORING

27. Electronically monitored curfew orders were made available to the courts throughout England and Wales from December 1999 for offenders aged 16 or over and from February 2001 for 10-15 year old offenders. 9,182 curfew orders with electronic monitoring were made in the calendar year 2002 for offenders aged 16 or over; 2,279 orders were made for 10-15 year old offenders in the same period.

28. The Home Detention Curfew (HDC) scheme was introduced in January 1999 across England and Wales. This involves some prisoners (subject to a risk assessment) spending up to the last 2 months of the custodial part of their sentence on a curfew enforced by electronic monitoring. Two changes to the HDC scheme were made in 2002: the introduction of the Presumptive HDC scheme for prisoners serving between 3 months and under 12 months, and the increase of the maximum curfew period to 90 days. Release decisions are made by the prison governor following a risk assessment to which prison and probation staff contribute. 20,525 prisoners were released on HDC in the calendar year 2002. Of these, 93% successfully completed their curfew.

29. Since May 2002, offenders aged under 18 and sentenced to a Detention and Training Order of 8-24 months have been eligible for release 1 or 2 months earlier than they would otherwise be released, subject to an electronically-monitored curfew. 1,202 offenders had been released on this scheme by the end of 2002.

30. The electronic monitoring of 12-16 year olds on bail was introduced in ten areas in England and Wales in April 2002, and was extended to the whole of England and Wales in June 2002. This scheme was extended to include the electronic monitoring of 17 year olds on bail in

ten areas in England and Wales from July 2002. 1,592 defendants had been tagged on this scheme by the end of 2002.

SERIOUS INCIDENT REPORTS (Tables 6.1 and 6.2)

31. Notification of a serious offence committed by any offender under the supervision of the Probation Service should be passed to the Home Office, and a report prepared on the alleged incident. 394 serious incidents were reported in 2002. There was a conviction in 156 cases, with a further 81 cases ongoing and 76 cases awaiting trial. Serious incident reports are analysed by the reporting probation area and the Home Office. This analysis continues to show that many cases have been managed appropriately, and where issues concerning practice, policy or organisation emerge, the lessons learned can inform practice through the National Probation Service.

32. In October 2002, the Public Protection Unit was formed within the National Probation Directorate. The Unit now has responsibility for the Serious Incident Reporting System. A new procedure has been piloted and the Probation Circular informing Areas of this was published in October 2003, for implementation throughout the National Probation Service by 31 March 2004.

CONTACTING VICTIMS (Table 7.1)

33. The National Probation Service delivers services to victims as well as offenders. The recognition that victims often felt ill-informed about criminal justice processes led to the creation of a new statutory duty to offer contact to a specific group of victims in Section 69 of the Criminal and Court Services Act 2000. Under the Act, local probation boards have a statutory duty to offer contact, consult and notify victims, if they so wish, about important aspects of the release arrangements of offenders convicted of a sexual or violent offence leading to a sentence of imprisonment of 12 months or more. This statutory duty reflects a significant improvement on the previous non-statutory arrangements. It was the first legislative framework for victim work, and therefore an important step towards ensuring that the interests of victims are respected within the criminal justice process.

34. The National Standard for victim contact work is that probation areas should offer face-to-face contact between the victim (or family) and a member of the probation service (or agent) within 8 weeks of the offender being sentenced. The NPS target is to make initial contact within that timescale in 85% of all eligible cases.

35. Table 7.1 shows the numbers of cases and victims where offenders were sentenced to '12 months to less than 4 years' and '4 years or more' separately, and the total number of cases, for the period April 2002 to March 2003. During this period there were almost 12,500 cases involving just under 16,000 victims, 81% of whom were contacted within the target time. Despite falling short of the 85% target, this constitutes a large improvement on the previous year when just 60.5% of victims were contacted within the target time.

PROBATION SERVICE RESOURCES AND AVERAGE CASELOAD PER OFFICER (Tables 8.1 - 8.17)

Expenditure on the probation service (Table 8.1)

36. Prior to April 2001, Probation was a local authority service, supported by 80% cash limited specific grant support from government for revenue, capital and loan charges expenditure. Local authorities were required to make a 20% contribution towards probation service expenditure in these categories. This funding arrangement ceased on 31 March 2001.

37. From April 2001 the National Probation Service (NPS) for England and Wales was established by Statute as part of the Home Office. Probation Services are provided by 42 local area probation boards which receive 100% grant from the National Probation Directorate (NPD). Also from April 2001, the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS) was established as a separate organisation and was transferred to the Lord Chancellor's Department. It is not part of the NPS.

38. In addition to the probation expenditure of the 42 local area boards, NPD provided direct support amounting to approximately £3 million on grants to associated voluntary bodies and some £25 million on probation officers working in prisons. From April 2002, expenditure on training is included in current expenditure. In total, public expenditure on or in support of the probation service in 2002/2003 was around £693 million.

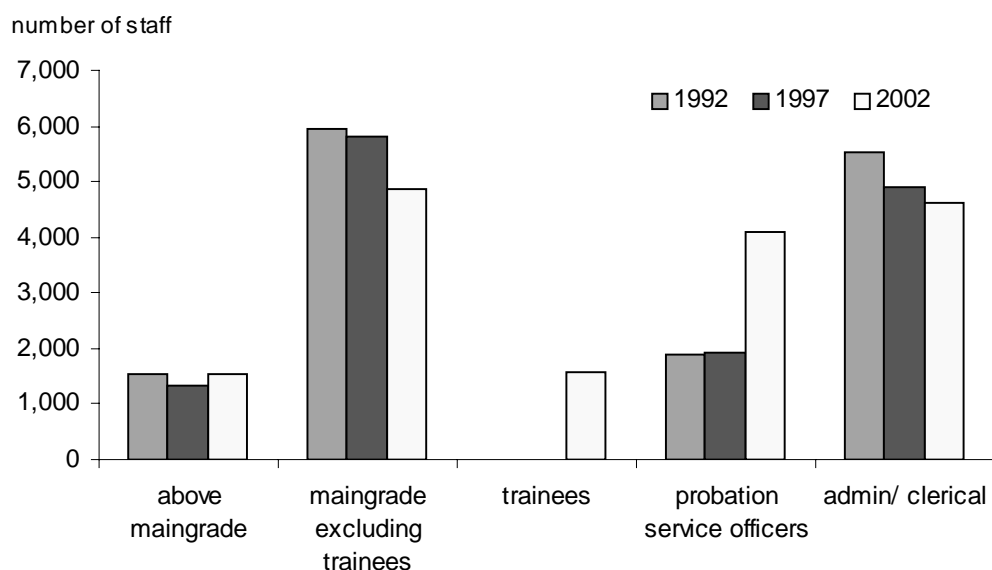
Staffing numbers - staff in post at 31 December (Tables 8.2 to 8.8)

39. There were 8,000 probation officers in post (including temporary and trainee officers) at the end of 2002, 6% more than in 2001 and the highest number on record. Within this total the number of trainee probation officers rose by 43% during 2002. 1,600 trainees were in post at the end of 2002; this represents 25% of all maingrade officers and compares with 19% a year earlier. This increase in trainees, who were first recruited in 1998 following the implementation of the Diploma in Probation Studies, has more than offset the decline in the number of maingrade probation officers that occurred when Family Court Welfare work was transferred to CAFCASS on 1 April 2001. The effect of the decline in maingrade officers excluding trainees can be seen in Figure 7.

40. In 1992 female probation officers formed 49% of the total. This proportion has grown steadily and reached 61% by the end of 2002. For senior grades (all above main grade) a similar trend has been apparent with females holding 33% of senior posts in 1992, but 50% by the end of 2002. The number of female Chief Probation Officers has grown from 8 in 1992 to 18 in 2001 and 2002 (15% to 43% of all Chief Probation Officers).

41. The total number of staff other than probation officers (including hostel staff) rose again in 2002, continuing the trend that began in 1999. The 2002 total of 9,300 was 2% higher than at the end of 2001. The number of Probation Services' Officers rose by 14% to 4,100, but the number of administrative and clerical/secretarial grades remained relatively stable, falling by just 1%. It is becoming increasingly difficult to interpret trends over time in the different grades as posts are being reclassified and work processes reorganized.

Figure 7 Breakdown of the staff of the Probation Service in post in 1992, 1997 and 2002: England and Wales



Ethnicity of probation staff in post at 31 March 2003 (Tables 8.9 to 8.14)

42. Of those for whom ethnicity was recorded, minority ethnic groups including the mixed category accounted for 11.2% of **probation officers** in post at 31 March 2003 (Table 8.10). The figure for female probation officers (12%) was higher than for males (10%). There was also a higher proportion of officers from minority ethnic groups amongst the maingrade staff than at the higher grades. There was a greater proportion of minority ethnic probation officers in the Probation Service than shown in the general population by the 2001 Labour Force Survey (9%).

43. A similar picture can be seen for **all probation staff** in Table 8.12. Where the information was recorded, 10.5% of probation staff were from minority ethnic groups, lower than for probation officers but again higher than in the general population. The figure for female staff was 10.4% and for male staff 10.7%. Pay band 4 showed the greatest proportion of minority ethnic staff (12.7%), whilst the lowest figures were in the highest bands; less than 4% of those in pay bands 1 and 2 were from minority ethnic groups in March 2003. The pay bands are based on a standard pay scale which is common to all grades of staff (probation officers and non probation officers alike) with Band 1 being the highest paid and Band 7 the lowest. This allows us to assess the position of minority ethnic staff across all grades rather than simply among probation officers.

44. The highest proportions of minority ethnic probation officers were found in London and the West Midlands (26.6% and 26.1% respectively). Ten areas reported that more than 10% of their probation officers were from minority ethnic groups (Table 8.14).

Average workload per maingrade officer (Tables 8.15 to 8.17)

45. Probation Statistics, England and Wales 2001 stated that the methodology used to produce the average caseload per officer figures would be reviewed during 2003. As a result of this review, table 8.17 has been produced on a revised basis. The 'officer' figure used in calculating the average now includes Probation Services' Officers (PSOs), Senior Probation Officers engaged in fieldwork duties and temporary Probation Officers in addition to the previously

included Maingrade Probation Officers and Senior Practitioners on fieldwork duties. Additionally, the types of supervision shown now include community punishment orders and drug treatment and testing orders. A table showing average caseload at probation area level has not been included in this year's publication, but will be published early in 2004 on the internet.

46. The rationale behind the revised method is that there have been significant changes in recent years in the way in which supervision has been delivered by the Probation Service, with in particular increasing growth in the use of PSOs to support the work of probation officers. One example of this is that PSOs are commonly involved in the supervision of community punishment schemes, hence the inclusion of community punishment supervision in the caseload table. The revised figures now more accurately reflect all the supervision work delivered by the Probation Service for offenders. It should be remembered however that these figures still give only a rough measure of workload, and should not be taken as measures of actual caseloads carried by probation staff. The actual workload depends not only on the number and length of orders but also on their complexity and the amount of supervision provided. Over time, national standards, for example, will have changed the work involved in preparing PSR reports and supervising offenders on community sentences.

47. The average caseload table calculated on the former basis (8.16) has been retained in this publication for comparison purposes, though it is proposed that this be dropped in future. The effect of the revised method is to produce much lower average caseload figures, due to the expanded number of staffing grades included in the calculation. It also produces a much smoother trend over time, because although caseload has risen so have staffing levels, with a particular increase in recent years in the number of PSOs.

48. Under the new method, the average number of people supervised per officer rose each year between 1992 (16.2) and 1998 (26.0), reflecting the rising caseload over this period combined with a falling or stable number of officers in post. This average fell in 1999 and again in 2000 to reach 23.5 cases per officer, reflecting an increase in staffing levels and the fact that responsibility for supervising 16-17 year olds on community penalties was transferred from the Probation Service to Youth Offending Teams during this period. The average has fallen again in 2002 to reach 21.0, due both to a further increase in staffing levels and the fact that a new method of deriving caseload figures was introduced in 2002, making it the lowest recorded caseload since 1997 (see Technical Notes, paragraph 6). The average *court order* caseload per officer has followed a very similar pattern, peaking at 16.0 in 1998 before falling to stand at 12.5 in 2002. The average total number of reports completed per maingrade probation officer (table 8.15) has continued the upward trend which began in 1994, rising from 72.2 in 2001 to 76.2 in 2002.

RECONVICTION RATES OF OFFENDERS COMMENCING COMMUNITY PENALTIES IN 1999 (Tables 9.1 to 9.10)

Introduction

49. This section contains information on the reconviction rates of all offenders commencing CROs, CPOs and CPROs for a standard list offence in the first quarter of 1999.

50. One quarter is used as a sample of the year because of the resources needed to carry out the manual matching which has to be done between named offenders on orders and the database holding all convictions (the Offenders Index).

51. All the analysis is based on the principal offence at each conviction; this is the conviction that incurs the severest sentence at an individual court appearance. The reconviction rates reported here are 'unadjusted' rates. They include any subsequent conviction for a standard list offence in the follow up period after the date the order commenced². This means they include convictions for offences committed prior to the date of commencement (often termed 'pseudo reconvictions');³ and no adjustment has been made for the changes in the characteristics of offenders being sentenced to community penalties which are known to affect the chances of reconviction⁴. Unadjusted rates cannot therefore be used to a) assess effectiveness or changes in effectiveness over time; or b) compare the effectiveness of prison with probation. Adjusted and predicted figures can help to address the former⁵. We have not yet devised a satisfactory method for doing the latter, mainly because while there is overlap in the characteristics of those given community penalties and short prison sentences, the characteristics of those given long prison sentences are very different. Nevertheless, unadjusted rates provide useful descriptive statistics on the behaviour of offenders supervised by the probation service.

Reconviction rates by age and previous convictions

52. The two year reconviction rate for all offenders commencing community penalties in 1999 was 56% (Table 9.1). Rates are also presented at the 6 month and one year point after commencement of orders, although it should be noted that one year and six month reconviction rates will be more heavily influenced by pseudo-reconvictions than two year rates. For all offenders rates were much higher for those with previous convictions (63% overall two year rate), than for first time offenders (30% overall two year rate). Younger males had the highest two year rates and were reconvicted much more quickly than females and older males, as shown by the rates for the shorter follow up periods. Males aged 10-17 years with previous convictions had the highest rates; over half were reconvicted within only 6 months of starting the order, increasing to almost nine in ten after two years. Female offenders with previous convictions were also much more likely to be reconvicted than first time female offenders, 61% compared to 24% respectively after two years. The overall rate for all females was just 47% within two years, contrasting with 57% for all males.

² Tables 7-9 provide figures for reconviction rates measured from the date of termination of the orders for offenders starting orders in the first quarter of 1995.

³ Prison reconviction rates are calculated from date of release for obvious reasons.

⁴ This is fully explained in Lloyd, C., Mair, G. and Hough, M. (1994) 'Explaining Reconviction Rates: A Critical Analysis' Home Office Research Study 136.

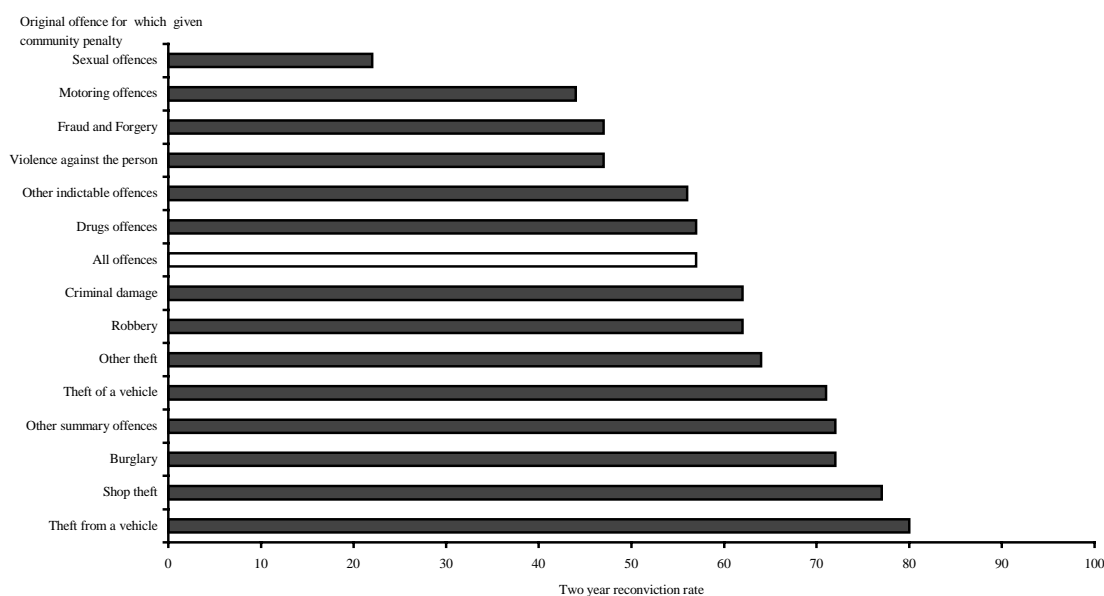
⁵ For instance, see Prime, J. (2002) 'Progress made against Home Office Public Service Agreement Target 10' Home Office Online Report 16/02, and Jennings, D. (2003) 'One year juvenile reconviction rates: first quarter of 2001 cohort' Home Office Online Report 18/03

Type of offence

53. Rates also varied considerably by the type of offence for which the offender was sentenced to the community penalty order (Table 9.2 and Figure 8). For all offenders, the highest rates were for theft from a vehicle and shop theft (79% and 77% respectively) and the lowest for sexual offences (21%) and motoring offences (42%). For males, rates were highest for shop theft (82%) and theft from a vehicle (80%). For females, where there were sufficient numbers for analysis, those convicted for shop theft (67%) and burglary (57%) had the highest reconviction rates.

54. Most offenders commencing community penalties were not reconvicted for the same type of offence at first reconviction; however those that were most likely to be were shop thieves, drugs and motoring offenders (Table 9.3). Over half of all reconvicted shop thieves were reconvicted for shop theft on first reconviction, whilst four out of ten drugs and motoring offenders were reconvicted for the same type of offence. Comparing specialist male and female re-offenders, females were more likely to be reconvicted for shop theft (64%) and drugs offences (43%) and males for shop theft (49%), motoring offences (41%), drugs offences (40%) and violence (38%). Although there were relatively few male sex offenders commencing orders and the overall two year reconviction rate is very low (22%), a third of those reconvicted had committed a further sexual offence. If the original offence is ignored, shop theft was the most common offence on first reconviction (around two in five of all those reconvicted), followed by violence against the person (14%) and other theft (13%).

Figure 8 Two year reconviction rates for all community penalties by original offence in 1999



Length of order

55. There is no clear trend for longer community penalty sentences to be more effective in reducing reconviction rates, though they tend to be lower for the longest orders (Table 9.4). The overall lowest two year rates were for three year CROs with specific activities (34%), three year orders for other CROs (44%) and CPOs with at least 200 hours of community based work (45%). However, when the sample is broken down by both type and length of order, numbers become very small and care should be taken when interpreting the data. The characteristics of those commencing longer orders will also differ from those on short orders, and this may well influence rates.

Type of sentence on reconviction

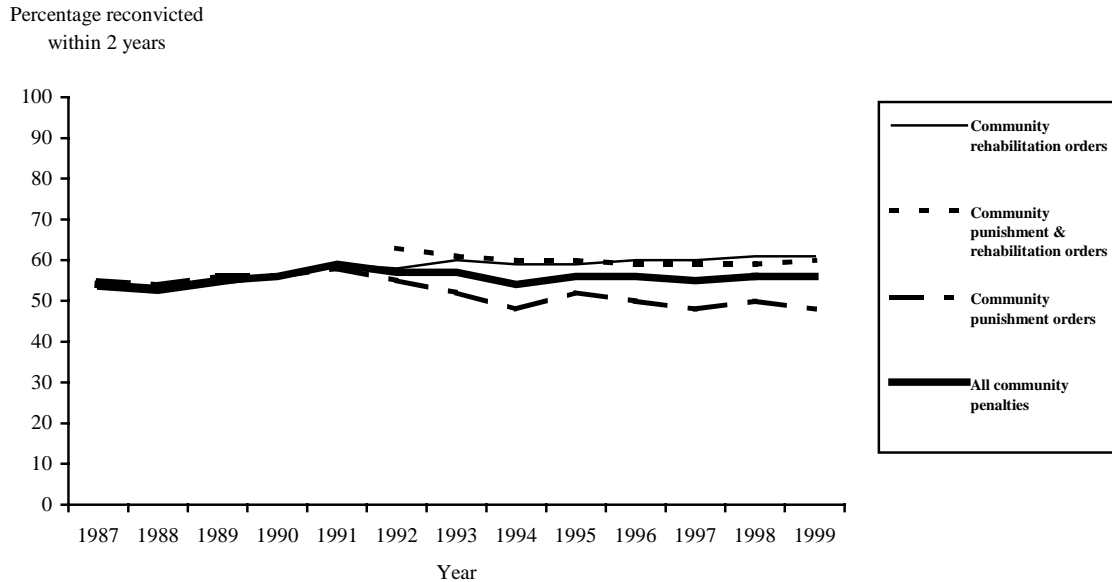
56. Table 9.5 provides breakdowns showing the type of original community penalty and the disposal on first reconviction. In total a third of all offenders reconvicted were re-sentenced to a further community penalty order, mostly CROs (16%) or CPOs (12%). Fines (29%) and custody (22%) were also common. There was some variation between the three types of order. For those originally sentenced to CPOs, 35% of reconvicted offenders were sentenced to a fine and 19% were sentenced to immediate custody. This contrasts with those originally sentenced to CPROs and CROs, where 27% and 26% received fines and 25% and 22% received custody respectively at reconviction. Males were more likely to be sentenced to immediate custody on first reconviction than females, and females more likely to be given a community penalty. In terms of the non custodial/community sentences, females were more likely than males to receive an absolute or conditional discharge on first reconviction and less likely to get a fine.

Rates over time

57. Reconviction rates for community penalties have remained very stable for the last five years, remaining at 56% apart from in 1997 when the rate was 55% (Table 9.6 and Figure 9). There are no clear trends in the last five years in the reconviction rates for any of the various types of community penalty apart from the rise in the rates for females given CROs, which have risen from 44% in 1995 to 52 % in 1999.

58. Rates for CPOs were consistently lower (48% for 1999) than CROs (61%) and CPROs (60%). For all the community sentences, rates for males were consistently higher than those for females, differences being the greatest for CPROs (16 percentage points in 1999), where rates for males and females were 61% and 45% respectively.

Figure 9 Two year reconviction rates by type of community penalty order since 1987



Reconviction rates measured from termination of orders

59. Two year reconviction rates when measured from the date of termination of the order were lower than those taken from the date of commencement (Tables 9.7, 9.8 and 9.9). For all community penalties 50% were reconvicted within two years of termination, compared to 56% from date of commencement. Differences were wider for CROs (61% from date of commencement and 52% from date of termination) and CPROs (60% and 54% respectively). Comparable rates for CPOs were 48% within 2 years when taken from the date of commencement and 45% from the date of termination of the order. Rates for all orders were much lower if either the order was completed or terminated early for good progress. For CROs, two year rates where the order was either completed or terminated early for good progress were only 52% and 27%, compared to 74% where an order was terminated early for breach. Note that the rates measured from the date of termination for breach may be artificially lowered by some sample members spending part or all of the two year period in custody, for reasons that may be linked to the termination of the order. Hence there will be an incapacitation effect that will not be accounted for here.

Previous convictions

60. 30 per cent of offenders with no previous convictions commencing penalties in 1999 were reconvicted within two years (Table 9.10), unchanged from 1996. For males, the rate was 32 per cent and females 24 per cent, also unchanged from 1996. For each type of community penalty, reconviction rates were higher for younger offenders and for those with higher numbers of previous convictions.

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Table 1.1 Offenders sentenced by indictable/summary offences and major sentence type

England and Wales	Number of persons (thousands) and percentage										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Indictable											
No sentenced to:											
CRO ⁽¹⁾	32.2	30.7	34.8	32.9	33.1	35.5	38.4	38.9	37.2	38.4	40.0
CPO ⁽²⁾	31.2	32.8	32.9	30.5	28.3	28.9	30.2	30.5	29.9	28.2	27.9
CPRO ⁽³⁾	0.9	6.1	8.1	8.9	10.2	11.6	12.8	12.4	11.4	8.0	8.5
All community sentences ⁽⁴⁾	74.0	80.9	88.9	85.8	85.8	90.5	97.0	97.7	97.9	102.1	110.8
Prison ⁽⁵⁾	47.9	47.0	53.4	60.4	65.4	71.9	77.3	79.8	80.8	80.3	85.2
Fine	109.1	102.9	98.2	89.4	84.6	88.0	94.6	92.1	82.1	77.5	78.5
All sentences	324.6	306.9	313.4	301.9	300.3	318.8	341.1	341.7	326.2	323.2	336.7
% sentenced to:											
CRO ⁽¹⁾	9.9	10.0	11.1	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.9	11.9
CPO ⁽²⁾	9.6	10.7	10.5	10.1	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.3
CPRO ⁽³⁾	0.3	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.5	2.5
All community sentences ⁽⁴⁾	22.8	26.3	28.4	28.4	28.6	28.4	28.4	28.6	30.0	31.6	32.9
Prison ⁽⁵⁾	14.7	15.3	17.0	20.0	21.8	22.5	22.7	23.4	24.8	24.8	25.3
Fine	33.6	33.5	31.3	29.6	28.2	27.6	27.7	27.0	25.2	24.0	23.3
Summary											
No sentenced to:											
CRO ⁽¹⁾	11.8	13.1	15.7	16.5	17.8	18.6	19.8	19.4	19.2	20.5	23.8
CPO ⁽²⁾	12.9	15.1	16.6	17.9	17.6	18.2	18.3	19.1	20.0	21.5	22.9
CPRO ⁽³⁾	0.4	2.9	4.3	5.7	7.1	7.8	8.4	8.3	7.9	6.6	7.0
All community sentences ⁽⁴⁾	28.4	33.9	40.0	44.1	46.9	49.5	52.4	53.9	57.6	62.9	75.8
Prison ⁽⁵⁾	10.3	11.8	16.3	19.2	19.8	22.0	23.3	25.5	25.4	26.0	26.5
Fine	1,074.8	988.6	957.0	907.3	988.4	910.6	966.2	900.3	931.2	852.1	894.3
All sentences	1,195.3	1,118.1	1,093.6	1,052.4	1,137.4	1,065.8	1,127.8	1,066.3	1,098.1	1,025.3	1,082.9
% sentenced to:											
CRO ⁽¹⁾	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2
CPO ⁽²⁾	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1
CPRO ⁽³⁾	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
All community sentences ⁽⁴⁾	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.2	6.1	7.0
Prison ⁽⁵⁾	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4
Fine	89.9	88.4	87.5	86.2	86.9	85.4	85.7	84.4	84.8	83.1	82.6
All offences											
No sentenced to:											
CRO ⁽¹⁾	43.9	43.8	50.5	49.4	50.9	54.1	58.2	58.4	56.5	58.9	63.8
CPO ⁽²⁾	44.1	48.0	49.5	48.3	45.9	47.1	48.6	49.6	50.0	49.8	50.8
CPRO ⁽³⁾	1.3	8.9	12.4	14.6	17.3	19.5	21.2	20.7	19.2	14.7	15.5
All community sentences ⁽⁴⁾	102.4	114.8	128.9	129.9	132.6	140.0	149.4	151.6	155.5	165.0	186.5
Prison ⁽⁵⁾	58.1	58.7	69.6	79.5	85.2	93.8	100.6	105.3	106.2	106.3	111.6
Fine	1,183.8	1,091.5	1,055.2	996.7	1,073.0	998.7	1,060.7	992.4	1,013.3	930.1	972.7
All sentences	1,519.9	1,425.0	1,407.1	1,354.3	1,437.8	1,384.7	1,468.9	1,408.0	1,424.3	1,348.5	1,419.6

(1) Community rehabilitation order (CRO). Previously known as probation order.

(2) Community punishment order (CPO). Previously known as community service order (CSO).

(3) Community punishment and rehabilitation order (CPRO). Previously known as combination order.

(4) Includes supervision orders, attendance centre orders, curfew orders (from July 1995), reparation orders (from June 2000), action plan orders (from June 2000), drug treatment and testing orders (from October 2000), and referral orders (from April 2002).

(5) Immediate custody. Adult and Young Offender Institution. Includes detention under ss 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (from August 2000) (replaced detention under s 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933), secure training order (from January 1998 to April 2000), detention in a young offender institution, detention and training orders (from April 2000), unsuspended sentence of imprisonment and partly suspended sentences (to September 1992).

Table 2.1 Criminal reports by the probation service by type of report and court

England and Wales	Number of reports										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2001	2002
Pre-sentence reports⁽²⁾											
Magistrates' courts											
Adults ⁽³⁾	126,797	129,915	149,708	141,927	147,999	150,051	160,720	164,907	145,334	135,760	128,080
Youths: ^(3,4)											
13 and under	145	143	185	160	171	113	148	139	..	..	..
14 and over	7,530	11,964	13,287	12,981	14,651	13,863	13,347	11,721	..	..	..
aged under 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,041	777	383
Crown Court	66,376	64,321	65,565	60,871	59,647	62,469	60,640	58,420	53,609	51,721	53,773
All courts											
PSRs no contact ⁽⁵⁾	21,291	26,790	33,836
PSRs breach ⁽⁵⁾	7,961	5,765	5,452
SSRs ⁽⁵⁾	14,971	21,809	28,493
Deferred sentence ⁽⁶⁾	2,116	1,384	1,901	1,933	1,828	1,906	1,973	2,269	2,997	3,364	3,039
All PSRs & SSRs⁽²⁾	202,964	207,727	230,646	217,872	224,296	228,402	236,828	237,456	249,204	245,986	253,056
Criminal inquiries											
HDC<12months ⁽⁷⁾	9,613	8,279	10,665
HDC>=12months ⁽⁸⁾	7,908	7,579	9,913
Bail information	8,463	10,605	19,558	21,353	24,227	24,779	20,443	16,133	14,046	10,550	9,795
Means inquiries	6,692	4,680	4,238	4,073	5,462	4,536	2,830	1,982	1,495	996	1,026
Parole ⁽⁹⁾	20,960	11,699	8,824	8,627	7,819	7,785	7,713	7,671	5,919	5,579	5,533
Inquiries for Institutions ⁽¹⁰⁾	8,557	11,229	16,403	17,686	18,144	23,897	29,930	36,221	24,796	26,505	25,606
All criminal inquiries	44,672	38,213	49,023	51,739	55,652	60,997	60,916	62,007	63,777	59,488	62,538

(1) The format for the collection of data was revised from 1 January 2000.

(2) Social inquiry reports prior to 1 October 1992. Pre-sentence reports (PSR) from 1 October 1992.

(3) Youth is under 18 from 1 October 1992; previously juvenile courts dealing with those under 17.

(4) The method of collecting youth court PSRs written changed to a single total from 1 January 2000 on the revised FORM30.

(5) Separate collection of PSR no contact with offender, PSR breach and Specific Sentence Reports (SSR) introduced on the revised FORM30 from 1 January 2000.

(6) On appearance for sentence after deferment.

(7) Home detention Curfew (HDC) reports written for those with sentences of under 12 months. Collected separately on the revised FORM30 from 1 January 2000.

(8) HDC reports written for those with sentences of 12 months or more. Collected separately on the revised FORM30 from 1 January 2000.

(9) Local Review Committee or Parole Board. Excludes reports by probation services' officers seconded to prison.

(10) Includes temporary release enquiries, sentence planning board reports, ACR pre-discharge reports, ACR/DCR post-discharge reports, lifers' reports and reports for institutions.

Table 3.1 Persons starting supervision by the probation service by supervision type⁽¹⁾

England and Wales										Number of persons	
Type of supervision	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Criminal supervision											
Court orders											
CRO ⁽²⁾	42,518	42,861	49,504	48,271	49,105	51,509	55,514	55,903	53,930	54,470	58,154
C&YP 1969 ⁽³⁾	2,100	2,349	2,522	2,783	2,914	2,759	2,551	2,207	428	19	13
Suspended	1,762	328	322	365	475	562	542	499	455	389	366
MPSO	4,706	4,258	3,928	3,318	6,447	4,563	3,016	2,270	1,689	1,250	1,322
CPO ⁽⁴⁾	43,998	48,179	50,212	49,180	46,501	47,870	49,470	50,482	52,008	52,186	52,409
CPO ⁽⁵⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	186	235	47	25	24
CPO ⁽⁶⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	612	584	127	-	-
CPO (breach)	17	500	1,316	1,748	2,516	2,856	3,176	3,746	4,584	4,455	4,560
CPRO ⁽⁷⁾	1,390	9,236	12,606	14,831	17,004	19,087	21,170	20,528	18,570	15,503	15,676
DTTO ⁽⁸⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	86	324	3,724	5,043
All court orders ⁽¹⁾	90,034	100,019	111,955	112,340	115,402	119,775	126,818	126,430	122,345	122,514	127,548
All pre and post-release supervision	47,469	47,435	46,466	47,563	48,848	50,784	53,228	56,572	52,237	49,212	50,545
All criminal supervision ⁽¹⁾	132,662	141,284	151,926	153,645	158,169	164,365	173,467	175,546	168,119	165,412	171,871
Family court supervision ⁽⁹⁾	633	868	921	901	1,080	857	579	333	411	79	-
All supervision ⁽¹⁾	133,294	142,152	152,843	154,546	159,249	165,222	174,046	175,879	168,529	165,491	171,871

(1) Each person is counted only once in the total even if they started several types of supervision in the year.

(2) Community rehabilitation order (CRO). Previously known as probation order.

(3) Transfer of responsibility for supervision of offenders aged 16 to 17 to Youth Offending Teams began in 2000

(4) Community punishment order (CPO). Previously known as community service order (CSO).

(5) CPO for persistent petty offending.

(6) CPO for fine default.

(7) Community punishment and rehabilitation order (CPRO). Previously known as combination order.

(8) Drug Treatment and Testing Orders were introduced in 3 pilot areas in 1999, and in all areas from October 2000.

Figures up to 2001 incomplete due to under-recording.

(9) Responsibility for family court supervision work transferred to CAFCASS on 1 April 2001.

Table 3.2 Persons supervised by the probation service by type of supervision⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 31 December										Number of persons	
Type of supervision	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ⁽²⁾
Criminal supervision											
Court orders											
CRO ⁽³⁾	49,747	49,243	54,313	53,666	54,148	56,660	60,977	60,329	57,482	56,678	61,593
C&YP 1969 ⁽⁴⁾	2,228	2,281	2,348	2,545	2,670	2,567	2,369	1,911	322	48	201
Suspended	2,657	1,061	490	514	642	807	811	767	708	574	583
MPSO	7,388	6,679	6,465	5,838	7,937	7,486	7,112	6,879	6,959	6,787	2,411
CPO ^(5,6)	31,586	35,592	36,947	34,657	32,463	33,632	37,321	34,388	37,694	37,290	34,491
CPO ⁽⁷⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	168	256	267	272	16
CPO ⁽⁸⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	564	637	706	672	4
CPO (breach)	17	352	843	1,112	1,506	1,587	1,697	2,125	2,359	2,034	2,470
CPRO ⁽⁹⁾	1,385	8,739	14,165	16,756	19,675	21,767	25,090	22,069	21,719	21,053	18,245
DTTO ⁽¹⁰⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	76	304	2,863	3,887
All court orders ^(1,6)	88,543	96,563	107,257	107,333	110,274	115,622	126,876	120,945	119,904	120,174	116,859
All pre and post-release supervision ⁽¹¹⁾	50,325	51,631	54,293	56,102	62,934	71,730	80,622	87,017	89,183	91,871	78,188
All criminal supervision ^(1,6,11)	136,612	145,039	158,313	160,764	170,332	184,271	203,497	204,000	204,647	207,423	192,856
Family court supervision ⁽¹²⁾	388	442	456	405	520	356	246	144	232	3	9
All supervision ^(1,6,11)	137,000	145,481	158,769	161,169	170,852	184,627	203,743	204,144	204,879	207,426	192,864

- (1) Each person is counted only once in the total even if they were subject to several types of supervision at the year end.
- (2) A new system for collecting this data and method of deriving caseload figures was introduced in 2002, making any comparisons with earlier years unreliable. The caseload figures presented for 2002 are the most realistic for a number of years. (see Technical Notes, paragraph 5).
- (3) Community rehabilitation order (CRO). Previously known as probation order.
- (4) Transfer of responsibility for supervision of offenders aged 16 to 17 to Youth Offending Teams began in 2000.
- (5) Community punishment order (CPO). Previously known as community service order (CSO).
- (6) Excludes community punishment orders which have run for more than 2 years.
- (7) CPO for persistent petty offending.
- (8) CPO for fine default.
- (9) Community punishment and rehabilitation order (CPRO). Previously known as combination order.
- (10) Drug Treatment and Testing Orders were introduced in 3 pilot areas in 1999, and in all areas from October 2000. Figures up to 2001 incomplete due to under-recording.
- (11) Excludes voluntary supervision beyond 3 years.
- (12) Responsibility for family court supervision work transferred to CAFCASS on 1 April 2001.

Table 3.3 Persons starting court order supervision by sex and age⁽¹⁾

England and Wales	Number of persons									
	Males					Females				
	16-17 ⁽²⁾	18-20	21-29	30 and over	All ages	16-17 ⁽²⁾	18-20	21-29	30 and over	All ages
CRO⁽³⁾										
1992	2,694	9,630	14,126	8,593	35,043	375	1,558	3,249	2,293	7,475
1993	1,523	8,247	15,574	10,413	35,757	204	1,254	3,216	2,430	7,104
1994	1,581	8,339	17,576	13,196	40,692	235	1,347	3,818	3,412	8,812
1995	1,708	7,657	16,605	13,473	39,443	245	1,371	3,825	3,387	8,828
1996	1,890	7,305	16,491	14,049	39,735	332	1,416	3,904	3,718	9,370
1997	2,116	7,138	16,518	15,486	41,258	366	1,605	4,143	4,137	10,251
1998	2,267	7,629	16,813	17,307	44,016	445	1,817	4,546	4,690	11,498
1999	2,022	7,835	16,705	17,275	43,837	439	2,001	4,716	4,910	12,066
2000	1,124	7,715	15,990	17,272	42,101	273	2,006	4,707	4,843	11,829
2001	468	7,938	16,591	18,097	43,094	101	1,857	4,435	4,983	11,376
2002	271	7,891	17,557	20,225	45,944	41	1,833	4,828	5,508	12,210
CPO⁽⁴⁾										
1992	3,691	11,418	17,415	8,818	41,342	166	590	1,103	797	2,656
1993	2,955	9,790	20,300	12,102	45,147	155	483	1,312	1,082	3,032
1994	2,868	9,354	20,413	13,964	46,599	134	546	1,539	1,394	3,613
1995	3,200	8,874	19,149	14,129	45,352	182	555	1,559	1,532	3,828
1996	3,400	8,337	17,505	13,331	42,573	220	597	1,539	1,572	3,928
1997	3,627	8,353	17,226	14,195	43,401	258	678	1,706	1,827	4,469
1998	3,775	9,264	16,701	14,839	44,579	265	748	1,730	2,148	4,891
1999	4,124	9,652	16,176	14,999	44,951	343	913	1,850	2,425	5,531
2000	5,645	9,799	15,884	14,760	46,088	491	868	1,926	2,635	5,920
2001	4,739	10,016	15,973	15,171	45,899	365	935	2,048	2,939	6,287
2002	3,502	9,996	16,609	16,165	46,272	212	879	1,994	3,052	6,137
CPRO⁽⁵⁾										
1992 ⁽⁶⁾	129	338	533	262	1,262	11	17	61	36	125
1993	672	2,074	3,770	2,022	8,538	32	156	277	233	698
1994	768	2,662	5,135	2,986	11,551	50	169	461	375	1,055
1995	888	3,037	5,830	3,794	13,549	51	211	529	491	1,282
1996	1,173	3,324	6,548	4,418	15,463	62	246	619	614	1,541
1997	1,359	3,687	7,039	5,100	17,185	125	312	739	726	1,902
1998	1,573	4,185	7,469	5,741	18,968	117	401	801	883	2,202
1999	1,506	4,288	7,055	5,503	18,352	123	394	813	846	2,176
2000	1,944	3,800	5,944	4,919	16,607	185	369	690	719	1,963
2001	991	3,327	5,157	4,374	13,849	87	277	585	705	1,654
2002	776	3,419	5,278	4,568	14,041	56	287	558	734	1,635

(1) Age at start of order.

(2) Probation was extended to those aged 16 from 1 October 1992.

(3) Community rehabilitation order (CRO). Previously known as probation order.

(4) Community punishment order (CPO). Previously known as community service order (CSO). Excludes CPO for breach, fine default or persistent petty offending.

(5) Community punishment and rehabilitation order (CPRO). Previously known as combination order.

(6) From 1 October 1992.

Table 3.4 Persons starting supervision during 2002 by type of offence and sex

England and Wales		Number of persons							
Type of offence	CRO ⁽¹⁾		CPO ⁽²⁾		CPRO ⁽³⁾		C&YP 1969 ⁽⁴⁾		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Violence against the person	4,521	993	6,056	504	1,826	174	706	175	
Sexual offence	738	21	116	4	65	1	216	2	
Burglary	2,833	273	1,964	68	1,100	49	1,164	76	
Robbery	142	48	156	26	116	15	425	93	
Theft and handling stolen goods	10,668	4,908	7,109	1,371	1,838	403	2,136	453	
Fraud and forgery	1,366	1,085	2,446	960	418	214	77	40	
Criminal damage	1,211	187	991	46	261	19	486	89	
Other indictable offence	5,303	1,132	6,518	545	1,593	178	752	125	
Summary offence	19,161	3,562	20,916	2,612	6,824	582	2,948	539	
All offences	45,944	12,210	46,272	6,137	14,041	1,635	8,910	1,592	

(1) Community rehabilitation order (CRO). Previously known as probation order.

(2) Community punishment order (CPO). Previously known as community service order (CSO).

(3) Community punishment and rehabilitation order (CPRO). Previously known as combination order.

(4) Figures compiled on an all persons basis from returns of court proceedings (see Note 14).

They include offenders who are not supervised by the Probation Service.

Table 3.5 Persons starting probation service supervision by type of offence

(a) Community rehabilitation orders^(1,2)

England and Wales	Number of persons and percentage										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ⁽³⁾	1997 ⁽³⁾	1998 ⁽³⁾	1999 ⁽³⁾	2000 ⁽³⁾	2001 ⁽³⁾	2002 ⁽³⁾
Number of Persons											
Violence against the person	3,311	3,705	4,018	3,407	4,205	4,663	5,391	5,370	5,035	4,945	5,514
Sexual offence	870	728	777	832	853	857	884	866	753	700	759
Burglary	7,066	6,431	6,145	5,765	4,924	4,594	4,359	3,901	3,225	2,969	3,106
Robbery	275	230	215	246	260	253	281	266	180	183	190
Theft and handling stolen goods	13,374	12,466	14,803	16,000	13,526	13,857	14,097	14,275	14,880	15,343	15,576
Fraud and forgery	2,006	2,076	2,664	2,694	2,474	2,325	2,644	2,670	2,667	2,340	2,451
Criminal damage	1,418	1,300	1,440	1,522	1,042	1,035	1,227	1,294	1,379	1,352	1,398
Other indictable offence	2,736	3,072	4,046	5,062	5,742	6,399	7,412	7,253	6,442	6,260	6,435
Summary offence	11,462	12,853	15,396	12,743	16,079	17,526	19,219	20,008	19,369	20,378	22,723
All offences	42,518	42,861	49,504	48,271	49,105	51,509	55,514	55,903	53,930	54,470	58,154
Percentage of persons											
Violence against the person	8	9	8	7	9	9	10	10	9	9	9
Sexual offence	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Burglary	17	15	12	12	10	9	8	7	6	5	5
Robbery	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Theft and handling stolen goods	31	29	30	33	28	27	25	26	28	28	27
Fraud and forgery	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
Criminal damage	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Other indictable offence	6	7	8	10	12	12	13	13	12	11	11
Summary offence	27	30	31	26	33	34	35	36	36	37	39
All offences	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(b) Community Punishment orders^(1,4)

England and Wales	Number of persons and percentage										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ⁽³⁾	1997 ⁽³⁾	1998 ⁽³⁾	1999 ⁽³⁾	2000 ⁽³⁾	2001 ⁽³⁾	2002 ⁽³⁾
Number of Persons											
Violence against the person	4,314	5,331	5,492	5,067	4,914	5,430	6,139	6,214	6,463	6,610	6,560
Sexual offence	114	130	118	150	154	139	128	138	125	107	120
Burglary	7,607	6,916	5,577	5,310	3,943	3,518	3,157	2,944	2,747	2,317	2,032
Robbery	265	235	178	229	207	223	202	226	291	270	182
Theft and handling stolen goods	11,709	11,915	12,535	13,615	10,110	9,633	9,341	9,075	9,162	8,768	8,480
Fraud and forgery	2,355	2,814	3,022	3,483	3,135	3,084	3,295	3,493	3,557	3,411	3,406
Criminal damage	838	735	767	884	694	702	698	800	973	967	1,037
Other indictable offence	3,896	4,900	5,660	6,902	7,023	7,415	7,868	7,688	7,799	7,253	7,063
Summary offence	12,900	15,203	16,863	13,540	16,321	17,726	18,632	19,904	20,891	22,483	23,528
All offences	43,998	48,179	50,212	49,180	46,501	47,870	49,460	50,482	52,008	52,186	52,409
Percentage of persons											
Violence against the person	10	11	11	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13
Sexual offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary	17	14	11	11	8	7	6	6	5	4	4
Robbery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Theft and handling stolen goods	27	25	25	28	22	20	19	18	18	17	16
Fraud and forgery	5	6	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	6
Criminal damage	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Other indictable offence	9	10	11	14	15	15	16	15	15	14	13
Summary offence	29	32	34	28	35	37	38	39	40	43	45
All offences	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Until 1996 the offence details on returns made by the probation service were considered less reliable than those based on court proceedings. Pre 1996 figures shown are based on court proceedings. Court proceedings figures were adjusted to produce the same total as those from the Probation Service.

(2) Previously known as probation order.

(3) Figures compiled from returns made by the Probation Service.

(4) Previously known as community service order.

Table 3.5 Persons starting probation service supervision by type of offence (continued)**(c) Community punishment and rehabilitation orders^(1,2)**

England and Wales	Number of persons and percentage										
	1992 ⁽³⁾	1993	1994	1995	1996 ⁽⁴⁾	1997 ⁽⁴⁾	1998 ⁽⁴⁾	1999 ⁽⁴⁾	2000 ⁽⁴⁾	2001 ⁽⁴⁾	2002 ⁽⁴⁾
<i>Number of Persons</i>											
Violence against the person	139	926	1,232	1,367	1,673	2,065	2,345	2,348	2,165	1,971	2,000
Sexual offence	20	50	62	51	75	67	88	75	69	51	66
Burglary	309	1,811	2,002	2,377	2,175	2,224	2,303	1,992	1,599	1,125	1,149
Robbery	19	101	86	138	139	187	224	150	139	193	131
Theft and handling stolen goods	296	2,044	2,881	3,548	3,232	3,458	3,668	3,456	3,182	2,414	2,241
Fraud and forgery	65	398	598	772	716	810	982	923	905	669	632
Criminal damage	34	237	312	377	221	232	316	322	320	261	280
Other indictable offence	96	719	1,059	1,677	2,127	2,402	2,727	2,503	2,272	1,877	1,771
Summary offence	412	2,950	4,374	4,524	6,646	7,642	8,517	8,759	7,917	6,952	7,406
All offences	1,390	9,236	12,606	14,831	17,004	19,087	21,170	20,528	18,568	15,503	15,676
<i>Percentage of persons</i>											
Violence against the person	10	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	12	13	13
Sexual offence	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary	22	20	16	16	13	12	11	10	9	7	7
Robbery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Theft and handling stolen goods	21	22	23	24	19	18	17	17	17	16	14
Fraud and forgery	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4
Criminal damage	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Other indictable offence	7	8	8	11	13	13	13	12	12	12	11
Summary offence	30	32	35	31	39	40	40	43	43	45	47
All offences	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(d) Children and Young Persons Act 1969⁽⁵⁾

England and Wales	Number of persons and percentage										
	1992 ⁽³⁾	1993	1994	1995	1996 ⁽⁴⁾	1997 ⁽⁴⁾	1998 ⁽⁴⁾	1999 ⁽⁴⁾	2000 ⁽⁴⁾	2001 ⁽⁴⁾	2002 ⁽⁴⁾
<i>Number of Persons</i>											
Violence against the person	533	736	958	816	974	1,037	1,184	1,132	1,164	1,040	881
Sexual offence	133	190	210	184	190	217	242	253	234	236	218
Burglary	1,638	2,047	2,229	2,330	2,195	2,180	2,273	1,927	1,506	1,336	1,240
Robbery	330	427	451	566	676	605	627	561	523	666	518
Theft and handling stolen goods	1,347	1,992	2,616	2,945	3,176	3,242	3,711	3,740	3,038	2,845	2,589
Fraud and forgery	31	42	84	96	107	112	137	161	138	123	117
Criminal damage	318	418	505	605	557	608	636	745	618	620	575
Other indictable offence	290	284	422	516	662	728	812	829	826	834	877
Summary offence	1,525	1,384	1,744	1,959	2,384	2,523	2,972	3,503	3,509	3,383	3,487
All offences	6,145	7,520	9,219	10,017	10,921	11,252	12,594	12,851	11,556	11,083	10,502
<i>Percentage of persons</i>											
Violence against the person	9	10	10	8	9	9	9	9	10	9	8
Sexual offence	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Burglary	27	27	24	23	20	19	18	15	13	12	12
Robbery	5	6	5	6	6	5	5	4	5	6	5
Theft and handling stolen goods	22	26	28	29	29	29	29	29	26	26	25
Fraud and forgery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Criminal damage	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	6	5
Other indictable offence	5	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	8
Summary offence	25	18	19	20	22	22	24	27	30	31	33
All offences	100	100	100	100	9	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Until 1996 the offence details on returns made by the probation service were considered less reliable than those based on court proceedings. Pre 1996 figures shown are based on court proceedings. Court proceedings figures were adjusted to produce the same total as those from the probation service.

(2) Previously known as probation order.

(3) From October 1992 for community punishment and rehabilitation orders under Criminal Justice Act 1991.

(4) Community punishment and rehabilitation order figures compiled from returns made by the probation service.

(5) Figures compiled on an all persons basis from returns of court proceedings (see Technical Notes, paragraph 14). They include offenders who are not supervised by the Probation Service

Table 3.6 Persons starting community rehabilitation order⁽¹⁾ supervision by area

England and Wales Probation area	Number of persons				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Avon & Somerset	1,495	1,581	1,328	1,256	1,145
Bedfordshire	430	419	444	516	504
Cambridgeshire	532	568	513	634	626
Cheshire	909	875	722	751	903
Cumbria	528	634	556	575	627
Derbyshire	932	1,005	931	892	1,091
Devon & Cornwall	1,277	1,277	1,139	1,204	1,410
Dorset	677	625	673	452	412
Durham	711	832	753	917	928
Essex	1,268	1,194	1,077	1,173	1,245
Gloucestershire	646	678	648	626	737
Greater Manchester	3,858	3,760	3,672	3,610	2,877
Hampshire	1,555	1,678	1,720	1,777	1,902
Hertfordshire	788	776	749	806	927
Humberside	1,064	1,035	1,114	1,007	1,065
Kent	1,202	1,204	1,185	1,151	1,232
Lancashire	1,999	2,231	2,066	1,869	2,215
Leicestershire	804	843	778	806	981
Lincolnshire	622	589	586	604	722
Merseyside	2,163	2,118	2,030	2,260	2,265
Norfolk	567	539	538	586	654
Northamptonshire	574	596	654	586	633
Northumbria	2,115	2,125	2,097	2,255	2,381
North Yorkshire	523	572	547	583	629
Nottinghamshire	1,494	1,621	1,618	1,666	1,796
South Yorkshire	1,714	1,845	1,885	1,891	2,066
Staffordshire	1,063	1,096	1,059	1,064	1,213
Suffolk	385	350	389	429	418
Surrey	553	516	466	467	559
Sussex	1,072	1,073	1,098	1,116	1,201
Teesside	1,085	1,164	1,086	1,168	1,264
Thames Valley	1,342	1,392	1,420	1,481	1,618
Warwickshire	401	460	418	484	532
West Mercia	893	828	900	907	929
West Midlands	3,727	3,824	3,699	3,989	4,324
West Yorkshire	3,230	3,382	2,970	2,555	3,241
Wiltshire	665	583	552	658	567
London	7,393	6,728	6,507	6,351	6,722
Dyfed-Powys	528	514	470	484	522
Gwent	599	571	604	744	760
North Wales	584	597	630	611	700
South Wales	1,547	1,605	1,639	1,509	1,611
All areas	55,514	55,903	53,930	54,470	58,154

(1) Previously known as probation order.

Table 3.7 Persons starting community punishment order⁽¹⁾ supervision by area

England and Wales Probation area	Number of persons				
	1998 ⁽²⁾	1999 ⁽²⁾	2000 ⁽²⁾	2001 ⁽²⁾	2002 ⁽²⁾
Avon & Somerset	1,003	1,178	1,292	1,304	1,200
Bedfordshire	490	495	513	458	498
Cambridgeshire	612	636	653	612	595
Cheshire	1,067	1,021	940	918	788
Cumbria	472	568	611	612	549
Derbyshire	872	857	1,077	1,113	1,006
Devon & Cornwall	1,102	1,131	1,166	1,194	1,354
Dorset	493	587	585	796	711
Durham	574	619	605	511	483
Essex	1,348	1,214	1,320	1,264	1,319
Gloucestershire	402	468	425	514	464
Greater Manchester	3,293	3,348	3,715	3,609	3,508
Hampshire	1,727	2,024	1,906	1,837	1,720
Hertfordshire	648	701	724	720	653
Humberside	743	814	948	965	909
Kent	1,580	1,472	1,655	1,545	1,480
Lancashire	1,362	1,329	1,418	1,442	1,466
Leicestershire	1,090	1,183	1,297	1,331	1,319
Lincolnshire	419	537	507	445	424
Merseyside	1,960	1,649	1,748	1,790	1,699
Norfolk	932	980	995	996	1,036
Northamptonshire	439	529	491	548	523
Northumbria	1,072	1,184	1,346	1,316	1,128
North Yorkshire	722	720	763	677	694
Nottinghamshire	1,184	1,254	1,413	1,293	1,423
South Yorkshire	2,053	2,167	2,032	1,668	1,579
Staffordshire	664	767	735	812	858
Suffolk	530	519	491	478	575
Surrey	626	677	639	655	625
Sussex	1,122	1,131	1,109	1,180	1,109
Teesside	471	491	499	402	428
Thames Valley	1,662	1,641	1,780	1,805	1,599
Warwickshire	361	381	428	419	466
West Mercia	802	729	686	715	871
West Midlands	2,789	2,930	2,911	3,563	3,519
West Yorkshire	2,848	3,234	3,297	2,692	2,538
Wiltshire	518	519	520	543	544
London	6,313	5,647	5,626	5,962	7,207
Dyfed-Powys	405	426	361	356	406
Gwent	496	556	613	702	723
North Wales	782	789	705	691	631
South Wales	1,422	1,380	1,463	1,733	1,782
All areas	49,470	50,482	52,008	52,186	52,409

(1) Previously known as community service order.

(2) Excludes fine default and persistent petty offending.

**Table 3.8 Persons starting community punishment and rehabilitation order⁽¹⁾
supervision by area**

England and Wales	Number of persons				
Probation area	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Avon & Somerset	615	673	468	270	230
Bedfordshire	253	229	188	172	135
Cambridgeshire	198	217	181	134	164
Cheshire	277	260	217	186	218
Cumbria	200	267	222	238	235
Derbyshire	528	508	450	340	393
Devon & Cornwall	428	425	336	206	302
Dorset	237	175	135	77	59
Durham	293	298	270	215	266
Essex	522	556	509	351	390
Gloucestershire	188	192	135	122	94
Greater Manchester	1,983	1,684	1,616	1,395	1,230
Hampshire	513	542	589	480	596
Hertfordshire	303	278	262	195	180
Humberside	330	347	357	314	363
Kent	619	575	518	446	390
Lancashire	468	412	387	273	351
Leicestershire	396	427	348	272	250
Lincolnshire	262	259	218	122	136
Merseyside	716	746	720	653	627
Norfolk	263	215	171	135	148
Northamptonshire	175	161	146	142	190
Northumbria	608	653	508	405	433
North Yorkshire	237	296	237	200	188
Nottinghamshire	437	496	451	311	304
South Yorkshire	557	557	478	395	390
Staffordshire	474	398	355	319	402
Suffolk	220	266	221	174	157
Surrey	266	255	198	178	155
Sussex	320	333	244	274	223
Teesside	367	372	295	261	262
Thames Valley	770	687	653	518	618
Warwickshire	171	180	151	136	140
West Mercia	287	271	279	249	294
West Midlands	1,611	1,569	1,407	1,196	1,027
West Yorkshire	891	962	903	762	808
Wiltshire	169	186	144	151	153
London	2,866	2,392	2,429	2,247	2,227
Dyfed-Powys	189	213	160	153	162
Gwent	322	366	338	344	260
North Wales	205	252	258	148	191
South Wales	436	378	418	344	335
All areas	21,170	20,528	18,570	15,503	15,676

(1) Previously known as combination order.

Table 3.9 Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTO) by area: 2002

Number of orders

England and Wales

Probation area	Caseload at 31-Dec-01	Starts during 2002	Successful terminations during 2002 ⁽³⁾	Negative terminations during 2002 ⁽⁴⁾	Total terminations during 2002	Caseload at 31-Dec-02
Avon & Somerset	68	119	24	82	106	81
Bedfordshire	36	61	15	31	46	50
Cambridgeshire	52	101	24	56	80	73
Cheshire	40	76	7	26	33	78
Cumbria	31	68	14	38	52	47
Derbyshire	68	148	15	66	81	118
Devon & Cornwall	78	163	44	77	121	121
Dorset	24	81	45	16	61	25
Durham	34	104	17	65	82	57
Essex	76	122	24	80	104	93
Gloucestershire ⁽¹⁾	30	55	3	33	36	33
Greater Manchester	206	349	53	216	269	284
Hampshire	85	182	39	98	137	123
Hertfordshire	47	68	16	48	64	51
Humberside	86	118	21	107	128	77
Kent	78	120	22	93	115	84
Lancashire	88	146	33	52	85	114
Leicestershire	55	134	22	74	96	92
Lincolnshire	27	110	3	30	33	61
Merseyside ⁽¹⁾	154	159	44	114	158	151
Norfolk	34	86	4	41	45	58
Northamptonshire	32	68	3	29	32	69
Northumbria	52	220	25	114	139	133
North Yorkshire	33	66	7	42	49	50
Nottinghamshire	125	176	58	116	174	125
South Yorkshire	108	236	46	142	188	154
Staffordshire	62	81	8	78	86	55
Suffolk	36	58	10	39	49	47
Surrey	35	54	15	34	49	40
Sussex	65	107	30	63	93	89
Teesside	53	111	13	65	78	90
Thames Valley	124	175	28	131	159	142
Warwickshire	45	62	14	24	38	45
West Mercia	72	113	21	73	94	92
West Midlands	198	327	73	203	276	230
West Yorkshire	135	292	53	209	262	175
Wiltshire	16	56	8	38	46	23
London ⁽¹⁾	468	668	161	357	518	623
Dyfed-Powys	14	49	2	13	15	37
Gwent	46	68	6	22	28	108
North Wales	73	55	14	51	65	61
South Wales	39	150	23	49	72	125
England & Wales ⁽²⁾	3,228	5,762	1,107	3,335	4,442	4,384

1) Gloucestershire, Merseyside and SE London piloted the use of DTTOs before their introduction nationally from October 2000.

2) The figures for starts and caseload are higher than those shown in tables 3.1 and 3.2, which are supplied to RDS. Some probation areas do not record all DTTOs on their return to RDS. The figures presented here are based on a separate statistical return, which provides a more complete picture.

3) Includes normal termination and revoked for good progress.

4) Includes termination for failure to comply, for conviction of another offence and for other reasons. Other reasons include the ill health or death of the offender, the interests of justice, transfer out of the area, the re-sentencing of the offender and change in the offender's circumstances.

Table 3.10 Persons starting probation service supervision by type of additional requirement**(a) Community rehabilitation orders^(1,2)**

England and Wales											Number of persons	
Type of additional requirement	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Non-residential mental treatment ⁽³⁾	686	354	454	480	452	536	564	512	521	421	319	
Residential mental treatment ⁽³⁾	122	55	41	58	69	59	57	51	62	35	30	
Residence in approved probation hostel	735	674	671	762	746	806	755	717	656	601	467	
Residence in other institution	264	130	132	86	75	55	51	45	34	30	35	
Other residential requirement	423	321	347	324	310	377	376	319	283	203	379	
Probation centre ⁽⁴⁾ /accredited programs	2,872	2,802	2,830	2,580	2,326	2,078	2,802	2,653	2,345	2,143	4,928	
Report to specified person at specified place	889	824	766	707	795	776	877	861	776	500	498	
Participate in specified activities	4,869	5,737	6,684	7,103	8,173	10,115	11,268	10,929	10,738	13,392	14,174	
Refrain from specified activities	7	6	10	12	15	15	24	33	20	39	49	
Mental treatment by/under qualified medical person ⁽³⁾	74	291	323	337	333	329	304	259	256	215	172	
Residential drugs/ alcohol treatment ⁽⁵⁾	50	269	338	374	344	346	299	276	236	192	80	
Non-residential drugs/alcohol treatment ⁽⁵⁾	99	444	601	769	897	1,039	1,394	1,590	1,795	1,133	619	
Drugs/alcohol treatment by/under qualified medical person ⁽⁵⁾	70	375	420	564	541	631	843	1,131	1,101	793	652	
Extended requirements for sex offenders ⁽⁵⁾	6	29	39	32	62	41	45	53	33	43	38	
Other requirement	1,041	859	1,035	1,100	1,268	1,373	1,158	1,042	1,165	1,355	936	
Drug abstinence requirement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
No additional requirement	31,488	31,031	36,264	34,577	34,313	34,731	36,833	37,668	36,098	35,538	36,534	
All persons	42,518	42,861	49,504	48,271	49,105	51,509	55,514	55,903	53,930	54,470	58,154	

(1) Each person is counted only once in the total even if several types of additional requirement started in the year.

(2) Previously known as probation order.

(3) Prior to 1 October 1992 all mental treatment was recorded under non-residential or residential.

(4) Prior to 1 October 1992 known as day centre.

(5) New requirements added from 1 October 1992.

Table 3.10 Persons starting probation service supervision by type of additional requirement (continued)

(b) Community punishment and rehabilitation orders^(1,2)

England and Wales											Number of persons	
Type of additional requirement	1992 ⁽³⁾	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Non-residential mental treatment	3	14	16	17	23	40	31	21	27	21	24	
Residential mental treatment	2	2	1	1	1	5	2	-	6	-	-	
Residence in approved probation hostel	2	34	46	44	52	60	52	29	21	23	19	
Residence in other institution	-	3	3	4	-	4	3	1	3	-	1	
Other residential requirement	-	13	13	18	14	16	17	19	10	8	36	
Probation centre and accredited programs	30	205	245	294	421	439	915	909	805	642	1,315	
Report to specified person at specified place	29	163	220	243	323	321	381	371	297	161	177	
Participate in specified activities	130	954	1,389	1,836	2,486	3,241	3,670	3,237	2,787	2,748	3,137	
Refrain from specified activities	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	4	
Mental treatment by/under qualified medical person	1	12	14	15	10	14	12	8	3	7	5	
Residential drugs/ alcohol treatment	-	6	11	7	5	4	5	3	1	6	4	
Non-residential drugs/ alcohol treatment	10	62	71	110	129	165	238	238	175	143	81	
Drugs/alcohol treatment by/under qualified medical person	6	35	36	62	73	92	105	110	131	71	83	
Extended requirements for sex offenders	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	
Drug abstinence requirement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Other requirement	30	119	162	212	278	363	312	239	145	172	186	
No additional requirement	1,150	7,681	10,423	12,041	13,293	14,441	15,639	15,539	14,329	11,639	10,579	
All persons	1,390	9,236	12,606	14,831	17,004	19,087	21,170	20,528	18,570	15,503	15,676	

(1) Each person is counted only once in the total even if several types of additional requirement started in the year.

(2) Previously known as combination order.

(3) From 1 October 1992.

Table 3.11 Persons starting Children and Young Persons Act 1969 supervision orders⁽¹⁾

England and Wales		Number of persons									
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
(a) by sex											
Males	5,565	6,717	8,150	8,811	9,542	9,671	10,715	10,895	9,711	9,330	8,910
Females	580	803	1,069	1,206	1,379	1,581	1,879	1,956	1,845	1,753	1,592
All persons	6,145	7,520	9,219	10,017	10,921	11,252	12,594	12,851	11,556	11,083	10,502
(b) by age at start of order											
10-13	587	648	834	961	831	1,085	1,419	1,759	1,547	1,464	1,290
14 and over	5,558	6,872	8,385	9,056	10,090	10,167	11,175	11,092	10,009	9,619	9,212
All ages	6,145	7,520	9,218	10,017	10,921	11,252	12,594	12,851	11,556	11,083	10,502

(1) Figures compiled on an all persons basis from returns of court proceedings.

Table 3.12 Persons starting court order supervision by length of order

England and Wales											Number of persons and percentage	
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Number of persons												
(a) CRO ⁽¹⁾												
under 1 year	4,470	4,878	5,640	5,270	5,271	5,349	5,667	6,013	6,346	6,657	6,648	
1 year	19,471	20,851	24,888	24,272	24,677	26,044	28,311	28,662	27,786	29,094	30,697	
2 years ⁽²⁾	17,711	16,291	18,013	17,731	17,983	18,812	20,186	19,884	18,565	17,572	19,379	
3 years ⁽²⁾	866	841	963	998	1,174	1,304	1,350	1,344	1,233	1,147	1,430	
All lengths	42,518	42,861	49,504	48,271	49,105	51,509	55,514	55,903	53,930	54,470	58,154	
Average length of order (months)	17.5	16.9	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.3	15.9	16.3	
(b) CRO ⁽¹⁾ element of CPRO ⁽³⁾												
1 year	751	5,200	7,369	8,928	10,419	11,727	13,273	13,209	12,042	9,568	8,910	
2 years	610	3,907	5,031	5,724	6,360	7,048	7,461	7,081	6,159	5,204	5,462	
3 years	22	119	184	212	241	265	257	233	197	185	239	
All lengths ⁽⁴⁾	1,383	9,226	12,584	14,864	17,020	19,040	20,991	20,523	18,398	14,957	14,611	
Average length of order (months)	17.4	16.9	16.6	16.3	16.1	16.1	16	16.1	15.6	15.7	16.2	
(c) C&YP 1969 ⁽⁵⁾												
1 year ⁽²⁾	4,396	5,495	6,903	7,512	8,388	8,706	9,787	10,171	9,246	9,034	8,491	
2 years ⁽²⁾	1,639	1,874	2,104	2,293	2,359	2,355	2,622	2,526	2,139	1,917	1,888	
3 years ⁽²⁾	110	151	212	212	174	191	185	154	171	132	123	
All lengths	6,145	7,520	9,219	10,017	10,921	11,252	12,594	12,851	11,556	11,083	10,502	
(d) CPO ⁽⁶⁾												
40-99 hours	14,304	14,452	15,530	15,806	15,393	15,740	16,909	18,186	20,215	20,588	20,509	
100-149 hours	16,416	17,504	18,087	17,441	16,281	16,532	16,717	16,734	16,595	16,726	16,685	
150-199 hours	8,207	9,725	9,911	9,599	8,860	9,296	9,399	9,205	8,785	8,628	8,803	
200-240 hours	5,071	6,498	6,685	6,334	5,967	6,302	6,445	6,357	6,413	6,244	6,412	
All lengths	43,998	48,179	50,213	49,180	46,501	47,870	49,470	50,482	52,088	52,186	52,409	
Average length of order (hours)	123	126	124.6	123	121.7	122.3	121.2	120.2	116.5	115.2	116.5	
(e) CPO ⁽⁶⁾ element of CPRO ⁽³⁾												
40-99 hours	842	4,914	6,570	7,915	9,440	10,624	12,070	11,647	10,545	8,479	8,763	
100 hours	530	4,297	6,015	6,924	7,563	8,392	8,773	8,307	7,931	6,611	6,552	
All lengths ⁽⁴⁾	1,372	9,211	12,585	14,839	17,003	19,016	20,843	19,955	18,478	15,090	15,315	
Average length of order (hours)	77.4	82.2	82.8	82.5	81.9	82.1	81.6	81.7	81.6	81.8	82.2	

(1) Community rehabilitation order (CRO). Previously known as probation order.

(2) Includes a small number of orders for less than the full number of years.

(3) Community punishment and rehabilitation order (CPRO). Previously known as combination order.

(4) The totals do not equal those shown in tables 3.1,3.3-3.6 because of missing components.

(5) Figures compiled on an all persons basis from returns of court proceedings (see Technical Notes, paragraph 14). They include offenders who are not supervised by the Probation Service.

(6) Community punishment order (CPO). Previously known as community service order (CSO).

Table 3.12 Persons starting court order supervision by length of order (continued)

England and Wales	Number of persons and percentage										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>Percentage</i>											
(a) CRO⁽¹⁾											
under 1 year	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	11	12	12	11
1 year	46	49	50	50	50	51	51	51	52	53	53
2 years ⁽²⁾	42	38	36	37	37	37	36	36	34	32	33
3 years ⁽²⁾	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
All lengths	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(b) CRO⁽¹⁾ element of CPRO⁽³⁾											
1 year	54	56	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	64	61
2 years	44	42	40	39	37	37	36	35	33	35	37
3 years	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
All lengths	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(c) C&YP 1969⁽⁴⁾											
1 year ⁽²⁾	72	73	75	75	77	77	78	79	80	82	81
2 years ⁽²⁾	27	25	23	23	22	21	21	20	19	17	18
3 years ⁽²⁾	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
All lengths	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(d) CPO⁽⁵⁾											
40-99 hours	33	30	31	32	33	33	34	36	39	39	39
100-149 hours	37	36	36	35	35	35	34	33	32	32	32
150-199 hours	19	20	20	20	19	19	19	18	17	17	17
200-240 hours	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12
All lengths	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(e) CPO⁽⁵⁾ element of CPRO⁽³⁾											
40-99 hours	61	53	52	53	56	56	58	58	57	56	57
100 hours	39	47	48	47	44	44	42	42	43	44	43
All lengths	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Community rehabilitation order (CRO). Previously known as probation order.

(2) Includes a small number of orders for less than the full number of years.

(3) Community punishment and rehabilitation order (CPRO). Previously known as combination order.

(4) Figures compiled on an all persons basis from returns of court proceedings (see Technical Notes, paragraph 14). They include offenders who are not supervised by the Probation Service.

(5) Community punishment order (CPO). Previously known as community service order (CSO).

Table 4.1 Terminations of community punishment orders⁽¹⁾ during 2002 by reason and length

England and Wales		Percentage of terminations				
Reason for termination	Length (number of hours specified)					
	40-99	100-149	150-199	200-240	All lengths	
Specified number of hours completed	71	69	68	68	70	
Failure to comply with requirements	11	12	12	12	12	
Conviction of another offence	10	11	11	10	10	
Other change in circumstances	3	3	4	4	3	
Warrant for arrest unexecuted	2	3	3	3	3	
Other reason	2	2	3	3	2	
All orders (100%)	20,115	16,187	8,493	6,149	50,944	

⁽¹⁾ Previously known as community service order.

Table 4.2 Average time taken to terminate community punishment orders⁽¹⁾ during 2002 by reason/length

England and Wales		Months				
Reason for termination	Length (number of hours specified)					
	40-99	100-149	150-199	200-240	All lengths	
Specified number of hours completed	4.1	6.1	8.1	9.6	6.0	
Failure to comply with requirements	9.4	11.2	11.6	12.8	10.8	
Conviction of another offence	9.1	10.3	10.6	11.6	10.0	
Other change in circumstances	9.0	10.2	11.2	12.5	10.3	
Warrant for arrest unexecuted	21.4	23.0	25.2	24.6	23.1	
Other reason	11.2	12.9	13.6	13.8	12.6	
All orders	5.9	8.0	9.6	10.9	7.8	

⁽¹⁾ Previously known as community service order.

Table 4.3 Terminations of court orders during 2002 by reason and age

England and Wales Reason for termination	Percentage of terminations				
	Age at start of order				
	Under 18	18-20	21-29	30 and over	All ages
(a) Community rehabilitation orders⁽¹⁾					
Ran their full course	66	55	57	64	60
Replaced by conditional discharge order	1	1	1	1	1
Terminated early for:					
good progress	2	6	7	11	8
failure to comply with requirements	11	11	10	6	9
conviction of an offence	16	23	21	13	18
other reasons	4	4	4	4	4
All community rehabilitation orders ⁽¹⁾ (=100%)	502	10,319	22,379	23,956	57,156
(b) Community punishment orders⁽²⁾					
Specified number of hours completed	57	66	67	78	70
Failure to comply with requirements	20	14	12	8	12
Conviction of an offence	16	13	12	6	10
Other change in circumstances	2	3	3	4	3
Warrant for arrest unexecuted	2	3	3	2	3
Other reason	3	2	3	2	2
All community punishment orders ⁽²⁾ (=100%)	4,393	10,725	17,817	18,009	50,944
(c) Community rehabilitation element of CPRO⁽³⁾					
Ran their full course	39	48	50	56	51
Replaced by conditional discharge order	-	-	1	1	1
Terminated early for:					
good progress	7	8	12	19	13
failure to comply with requirements	12	15	13	8	12
conviction of offence	13	24	19	11	17
other reasons	28	4	6	6	6
All community rehabilitation element of CPRO ⁽³⁾ (=100%)	434	3,476	5,488	4,800	14,198
(d) Community punishment element of CPRO⁽³⁾					
Specified hours completed	52	52	57	72	60
Failure to comply with requirements	22	19	15	9	15
Conviction of an offence	17	21	17	9	16
Other change in circumstances	4	3	3	4	3
Warrant unexecuted	2	3	3	3	3
Other reason	4	3	3	3	3
All community punishment element of CPRO ⁽³⁾ (=100%)	857	3,528	5,387	4,770	14,542
(e) MPSO					
Completion of payment	20	32	33	37	34
Payment remitted by the court or the Crown	12	12	13	14	13
Client committed to custody in default of payment	8	5	6	4	5
Order lapsed on transfer to another court	-	6	5	1	4
Suspended committal warrant issued	-	-	1	1	1
Other reasons (includes offender absconding)	60	45	41	42	43
All MPSO (=100%)	18	450	2,466	1,397	4,331

(1) Previously known as probation order.

(2) Previously known as community service order.

(3) Community punishment and rehabilitation order (CPRO). Previously known as combination order.

Table 4.4 Terminations of court orders by reason

England and Wales

Number of persons and percentage

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
(a) CRO⁽¹⁾											
Ran their full course ⁽²⁾	64	70	73	72	72	72	71	70	67	68	60
Replaced by conditional discharge order	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Terminated early for:											
good progress	13	12	9	10	9	8	8	8	9	8	8
failure to comply with requirements	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	9
conviction of offence ⁽²⁾	14	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	18
other reasons	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
All probation (=100%)	49,550	44,092	46,684	51,335	51,385	51,516	53,943	58,766	60,135	58,842	57,156
(b) CRO⁽¹⁾ element of CPRO⁽³⁾											
Ran their full course	*	27	50	55	57	61	61	60	56	57	51
Replaced by conditional discharge order	*	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Terminated early for:											
good progress	*	13	13	12	13	11	11	11	11	11	13
failure to comply with requirements	*	22	14	11	10	9	10	10	11	10	12
conviction of offence	*	25	15	13	14	13	13	14	16	16	17
other reasons	*	12	8	7	6	5	5	5	6	5	6
All combination (=100%)	*	1,982	7,651	12,329	14,479	16,992	19,014	20,504	19,867	17,940	14,198
(c) CPO⁽⁴⁾											
Specified hours completed	72	71	70	71	71	71	72	72	71	71	70
Failure to comply with requirements	15	16	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	12	12
Conviction of an offence	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	9	9	10
Other change in circumstances	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	3	3
Warrant unexecuted	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
Other reason	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
All CSO (=100%)	42,835	43,554	48,851	50,934	49,015	46,606	45,237	44,186	49,030	48,996	50,944
(d) CPO⁽⁴⁾ element of CPRO⁽³⁾											
Specified hours completed	*	77	72	70	69	68	66	63	60	60	60
Failure to comply with requirements	*	11	14	15	14	14	14	15	16	14	15
Conviction of an offence	*	7	8	9	9	10	12	13	16	18	16
Other change in circumstances	*	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3
Warrant unexecuted	*	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Other reason	*	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	3
All combination (=100%)	*	4,551	9,738	12,881	14,324	15,762	16,527	17,394	17,468	14,831	14,542
(e) C&YP Act orders											
Ran their full course	76	77	74	74	73	74	72	74	82	85	67
Replaced by a care order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terminated early for:											
good progress	9	7	7	8	8	8	8	6	4	1	7
application by supervisor/client	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	-
failure to comply with requirements	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	3	1	4
conviction of an offence	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	9	4	1	11
other reasons	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	5	11	11
All C&YP orders (=100%)	2,836	2,434	2,605	2,812	2,941	3,062	2,984	2,716	1,603	306	27
(f) SSSO											
Ran their full course	65	74	89	79	85	77	80	82	80	82	74
Terminated early for:											
good progress	16	11	4	6	4	9	7	8	7	8	8
failure to comply with requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Suspended sentence activated	9	6	3	5	4	5	4	3	3	4	3
other reasons	10	9	4	10	7	10	9	8	10	7	11
All SSSO (=100%)	2,421	1,867	895	332	337	394	532	531	501	515	360

(1) Community rehabilitation order (CRO). Previously known as probation order

(2) Under CJA 1991 it is no longer automatic that commission of another offence leads to breach proceedings being started

(3) Community punishment and rehabilitation order (CPRO). Previously known as combination order

(4) Community punishment order (CPO). Previously known as community service order (CSO)

Table 4.5 Terminations of community rehabilitation orders⁽¹⁾ during 2002 by length of order, reason and age

England and Wales		Percentage of terminations				
Length of order and reason for termination	Age at start of order					
	Under 18	18-20	21-29	30 and over	All ages	
1 year and under						
Ran their full course	70	60	62	70	65	
Replaced by conditional discharge order	1	1	1	1	1	
Terminated early for:						
good progress	1	5	5	9	7	
failure to comply with requirements	11	10	9	6	8	
conviction of an offence	13	20	18	11	16	
other reasons	4	4	4	4	4	
All orders (=100%)	329	7,026	14,661	15,105	37,121	
2 years⁽²⁾						
Ran their full course	59	43	46	54	49	
Replaced by conditional discharge order	1	1	1	1	1	
Terminated early for:						
good progress	4	8	9	16	12	
failure to comply with requirements	12	13	11	7	10	
conviction of an offence	21	30	27	16	23	
other reasons	3	5	5	5	5	
All orders (=100%)	151	3,157	7,350	8,112	18,770	
3 years⁽²⁾						
Ran their full course	59	49	52	60	56	
Replaced by conditional discharge order	-	1	2	1	2	
Terminated early for:						
good progress	14	13	12	12	12	
failure to comply with requirements	5	8	11	7	8	
conviction of an offence	14	23	20	10	14	
other reasons	5	6	4	9	7	
All orders (=100%)	22	136	368	739	1,265	
All lengths						
Ran their full course	66	55	57	64	60	
Replaced by conditional discharge order	1	1	1	1	1	
Terminated early for:						
good progress	2	6	7	11	8	
failure to comply with requirements	11	11	10	6	9	
conviction of an offence	16	23	21	13	18	
other reasons	4	4	4	4	4	
All orders (=100%)	502	10,319	22,379	23,956	57,156	

(1) Previously known as probation order.

(2) Includes a small number of orders for less than the full number of years.

Table 5.1 Offenders starting⁽¹⁾ probation service pre or post-release supervision by sex and type of supervision⁽²⁾

England and Wales										Number of persons	
Sex and supervision type	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Males											
Statutory											
YOI	12,157	11,722	11,767	12,701	13,353	14,029	15,037	15,293	13,562	12,494	11,616
Sex offenders ⁽³⁾	-	20	101	193	257	349	395	163	179	165	372
Violent offenders ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	9	4	25
Adult statutory	3,452	17,847	19,628	21,407	23,179	24,696	25,355	25,754	24,762	23,727	25,771
Parole	11,928	6,757	1,533	550	285	98	73	57	44	28	20
DCR ⁽⁵⁾	-	8	185	717	1,195	1,494	2,541	3,054	3,025	2,559	2,705
Detention & training order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	67	33	15
Return to prison (S105)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	171	200	198
Others on licence ⁽⁶⁾	368	374	372	376	469	497	543	617	531	516	541
All statutory ^(1,2)	26,421	36,148	33,431	35,787	38,574	41,008	43,700	44,701	42,097	39,479	40,957
Voluntary	22,549	10,111	11,616	10,191	8,415	7,572	6,867	8,766	7,289	6,838	6,646
All Males ⁽²⁾	45,684	45,536	44,525	45,473	46,572	48,209	50,220	52,980	48,853	45,790	47,135
Females											
Statutory											
YOI	298	353	401	436	525	649	880	894	866	840	798
Sex offenders ⁽³⁾	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2
Violent offenders ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	1	-	-
Adult statutory	125	736	769	903	1,104	1,251	1,420	1,681	1,593	1,773	1,904
Parole	404	251	37	14	8	2	1	2	2	-	-
DCR ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	3	24	45	55	93	150	141	97	118
Detention & training order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	4	-	1
Return to prison (S105)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	7	10	9
Others on licence ⁽⁶⁾	24	24	21	25	18	27	19	32	26	22	27
All statutory ^(1,2)	821	1,351	1,229	1,399	1,697	1,980	2,410	2,751	2,631	2,730	2,846
Voluntary	1,096	569	731	709	596	603	616	862	779	725	598
All Females ⁽²⁾	1,785	1,899	1,941	2,090	2,276	2,575	3,008	3,592	3,384	3,422	3,410
All persons											
Statutory											
YOI	12,455	12,075	12,168	12,168	13,137	13,878	14,678	16,187	14,428	13,334	12,414
Sex offenders ⁽³⁾	-	20	102	194	258	349	395	164	180	165	374
Violent offenders ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	10	4	25
Adult statutory	3,577	18,583	20,397	22,310	24,283	25,947	26,775	27,435	26,355	25,500	27,675
Parole	12,332	7,008	1,570	564	293	100	74	59	46	28	20
DCR ⁽⁵⁾	-	8	188	741	1,240	1,549	2,634	3,204	3,166	2,656	2,823
Detention & training order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	71	33	16
Return to prison (S105)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	178	210	207
Others on licence ⁽⁶⁾	392	398	393	401	487	524	562	649	557	538	568
All statutory ^(1,2)	27,242	37,499	34,660	37,186	40,271	42,988	46,110	47,452	44,728	42,209	43,803
Voluntary	23,645	10,680	12,347	10,900	9,011	8,175	7,483	9,628	8,018	7,563	7,244
All persons ⁽²⁾	47,469	47,435	46,466	47,563	48,848	50,784	53,228	56,572	52,237	49,212	50,545

(1) Most types begin before release. However, parole, psychiatric hospital conditional discharge and DCR begin at release.

(2) Each person is counted once only in the total even if they started several types of supervision in the year.

(3) Sex offenders supervised to end of sentence under s44 CJA 1991.

(4) Violent offenders supervised to end of sentence under s44 CJA 1991.

(5) Includes young offenders starting discretionary conditional release.

(6) Life, detention under s53 C&YP Act 1933, extended sentence and psychiatric hospital conditional discharge.

Table 5.2 Offenders receiving probation service pre or post-release supervision at 31 December by supervision type ⁽¹⁾

England and Wales										Number of persons	
Type of supervision	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ⁽²⁾
(a) Pre-release											
Statutory											
YOI	5,617	5,275	5,205	5,605	6,746	8,119	8,962	8,847	8,747	8,601	7,408
Sex offenders ⁽³⁾	-	24	114	252	415	643	808	751	725	722	799
Violent offenders ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	13	17	42
Adult statutory	3,467	15,396	21,037	25,015	29,925	35,408	38,920	41,381	43,523	47,377	41,237
Life	3,166	3,281	3,385	3,566	3,791	4,036	4,327	4,691	4,977	5,306	4,954
C&YP 1933 ⁽⁵⁾	195	178	187	188	238	293	324	284	226	200	120
Extended sentence	34	31	25	19	16	16	13	12	12	11	-
Detention & training order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	52	61	10
Return to prison (S105)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	109	177	52
All statutory	12,461	24,157	29,918	34,610	41,089	48,470	53,279	56,902	58,282	62,344	54,473
Voluntary ⁽⁶⁾	20,280	9,596	5,831	3,271	3,174	3,115	3,333	4,291	4,268	4,541	1,956
All pre-release supervision ⁽⁶⁾	32,649	33,643	35,650	37,817	44,196	51,525	56,543	60,063	62,424	66,720	56,359
(b) Post-release											
Statutory											
YOI	3,638	3,808	3,945	4,103	4,173	4,753	6,375	6,401	5,490	5,058	4,396
Sex offenders ⁽³⁾	-	-	11	52	117	175	291	370	382	349	497
Violent offenders ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	6
Adult statutory	122	3,620	6,661	8,090	8,621	9,523	10,669	10,905	10,846	9,601	12,534
Parole	10,121	6,970	4,696	2,926	2,413	2,274	2,215	2,191	2,188	2,171	20
DCR ⁽⁷⁾	-	9	189	740	1,351	2,077	3,534	4,832	6,104	6,660	3,452
Life	627	666	709	739	761	801	857	930	963	1,018	880
C&YP 1933 ⁽⁵⁾	60	73	63	66	60	85	106	112	106	98	39
Extended sentence	11	5	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	-
Psychiatric hospital conditional discharge	154	145	138	134	147	149	162	185	210	231	126
Detention & training order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	6
Return to prison (S105)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	37
All statutory	14,688	15,251	16,393	16,771	17,528	19,720	24,100	25,792	26,142	25,086	21,827
Voluntary ⁽⁶⁾	3,412	3,012	2,465	1,766	1,492	1,266	971	2,146	1,728	1,010	563
All post-release supervision ⁽⁶⁾	18,014	18,203	18,816	18,505	18,998	20,978	25,052	27,897	27,795	26,074	22,368
(c) All pre or post-release supervision											
Statutory											
YOI	9,139	9,010	9,101	9,627	10,831	12,760	15,081	14,887	13,916	13,393	11,683
Sex offenders ⁽³⁾	-	24	125	302	526	811	1,087	1,105	1,091	1,052	1,295
Violent offenders ⁽⁴⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	13	17	48
Adult statutory	3,562	18,994	27,668	33,058	38,475	44,878	49,485	52,130	54,180	56,820	53,574
Parole	10,121	6,970	4,696	2,926	2,413	2,274	2,215	2,191	2,188	2,171	20
DCR ⁽⁷⁾	-	9	189	740	1,351	2,077	3,534	4,832	6,104	6,660	3,451
Life	3,785	3,936	4,086	4,296	4,541	4,829	5,159	5,600	5,919	6,300	5,830
C&YP 1933 ⁽⁵⁾	255	251	250	254	298	378	430	396	332	299	159
Extended sentence	45	36	27	21	18	18	16	13	14	13	-
Psychiatric hospital conditional discharge	154	145	138	134	147	149	162	186	210	231	126
Detention & training order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	52	61	16
Return to prison (s105)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	109	177	89
All statutory	26,966	39,274	46,194	51,207	58,396	67,919	76,846	80,924	83,588	86,668	75,809
Voluntary ⁽⁶⁾	23,614	12,589	8,285	5,020	4,653	4,369	4,294	6,327	5,909	5,523	2,515
All pre or post-release supervision ⁽⁶⁾	50,325	51,631	54,293	56,102	62,934	71,730	80,622	86,998	89,183	91,871	78,188

(1) Each person is counted once only in the total even if they were subject to several types of supervision at the year end.

(2) A new system for collecting this data and method of deriving caseload figures was introduced in 2002, making any comparisons with earlier years unreliable. The caseload figures presented for 2002 are the most realistic for a number of years. (see Technical Notes, paragraph 5).

(3) Sex offenders supervised to end of sentence under s44 CJA 1991.

(4) Violent offenders supervised to end of sentence under s44 CJA 1991.

(5) Detention under s53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

(6) Excludes voluntary supervision beyond 3 years.

(7) Includes young offender discretionary conditional release. Numbers under-recorded in 2002 due to coding problems associated with new data collection system.

Table 5.3 Offenders receiving probation service supervision in the community⁽¹⁾ at 31 December by type of supervision⁽²⁾

England and Wales	Number of persons										
Type of supervision	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ⁽³⁾
Criminal supervision											
Court orders ⁽⁴⁾	88,543	96,563	107,257	107,333	110,274	115,622	126,876	120,945	119,904	120,174	116,859
Post-release											
Statutory											
YOI ⁽⁵⁾	3,583	3,727	3,890	4,012	4,071	4,613	6,074	5,952	5,058	4,719	4,396
Sex offenders ⁽⁶⁾			11	48	111	163	271	348	358	320	497
Violent offender ⁽⁷⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	6
Adult statutory	120	3,587	6,609	8,031	8,532	9,455	10,541	10,717	10,595	9,375	12,534
Parole	10,121	6,970	4,696	2,926	2,413	2,274	2,215	2,183	2,177	2,160	20
DCR ⁽⁸⁾		9	189	740	1,351	2,077	3,534	4,710	5,941	6,433	3,452
Life	613	643	684	714	734	776	832	908	940	992	880
C&YP ⁽⁹⁾	59	72	62	65	60	82	103	110	100	96	39
Extended sentence	11	5	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	-
Psychiatric ⁽¹⁰⁾	154	145	138	134	147	149	162	180	205	228	126
Detention & training order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	6
Return to prison (s105)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	37
All statutory	14,525	15,038	16,251	16,566	17,035	19,408	23,541	24,987	25,241	24,230	21,827
Voluntary ⁽¹¹⁾	3,383	2,978	2,438	1,733	1,446	1,242	936	1,989	1,562	924	563
All post-release	17,822	17,981	18,648	18,267	18,465	20,642	24,458	26,935	26,740	25,132	22,368
All criminal supervision	104,109	111,387	122,668	123,334	126,539	133,183	146,790	143,918	142,204	140,684	138,386

(1) Excludes persons in custody receiving pre-release after care.

(2) Each person is counted once only in the total even if they were subject to several types of supervision at the year end.

(3) A new system for collecting this data and method of deriving caseload figures was introduced in 2002, making any comparisons with earlier years unreliable. The caseload figures presented for 2002 are the most realistic for a number of years. (see Technical Notes, paragraph 5).

(4) Excludes community punishment orders which have run for more than 2 years.

(5) Young offender institution.

(6) Sex offenders supervised to end of sentence under s44 CJA 1991.

(7) Violent offenders supervised to end of sentence under s44 CJA 1991.

(8) Includes young offender discretionary conditional release. Numbers under-recorded in 2002 due to coding problems associated with new data collection system.

(9) Detention under s53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

(10) Psychiatric hospital conditional discharge.

(11) Excludes voluntary post-release supervision beyond 3 years.

Table 6.1 Serious Incident Reports that resulted in conviction⁽¹⁾, by type of offence and by type of supervision

England and Wales		Number of reports				
Type of offence	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Murder	40	29	24	26	37	
Attempted murder	16	10	16	15	16	
Conspiracy to murder	1	1	-	-	3	
Unlawful killing	1	-	1	2	-	
Manslaughter	20	12	2	1	4	
Rape	33	18	24	27	30	
Attempted rape	5	-	5	2	6	
Arson with intent to endanger life	13	9	7	3	8	
Armed robbery	4	6	10	5	9	
Robbery/false imprisonment	1	3	8	11	7	
Kidnapping/abduction	3	4	3	1	5	
Conspiracy to supply Class A drugs	1	-	-	-	-	
Other offences	45	65	73	69	31	
All convictions	183	157	173	162	156	
Type of supervision						
Community sentence	120	103	103	111	99	
Post-release supervision	60	52	45	33	42	
Family Court Welfare	1	1	-	-	-	
Concurrent supervision ⁽²⁾	2	1	25	18	15	
All types of supervision	183	157	173	162	156	

(1) Serious incidents being committed whilst an offender or defendant is under Probation Service supervision. Includes murder, etc. as above and any offence likely to attract significant media interest or to raise wider issues of national interest.

(2) Receiving more than one type of supervision.

Table 6.2 Serious Incident Reports that did not result in conviction, by reason

England and Wales		Number of reports	
Reason	2001	2002	
Death or suicide	3	3	
Awaiting trial	48	76	
Did not meet Serious Incident criteria	5	4	
Ongoing cases	61	81	
Not guilty or acquitted	19	19	
Case dismissed, dropped, discharged or discontinued	43	52	
Offender at large	-	3	
Total	179	238	

Table 7.1 Contact with victims, April 2002 to March 2003, by length of sentence

England and Wales			
	Length of sentence		All cases
	12 months to less than 4 years	4 years or more	
Number of cases ⁽¹⁾	7,800	4,693	12,493
Number of victims	9,237	6,667	15,904
Number of victims contacted within 8 weeks	7,649	5,300	12,949
Percentage of victims contacted within 8 weeks	82.8	79.5	81.4
Number of victims where no contact required ⁽²⁾	75	42	117

(1) Cases where the offender received a custodial sentence of 12 months or more for a violent or sexual offence.

(2) Where the probation area concluded that contact should not be offered because the level of violence used was not intended or likely to lead to the victim's death or physical injury.

Table 8.1 Expenditure on the probation service⁽¹⁾ by type of expenditure

England and Wales										£ millions at outturn prices	
Type of expenditure	1992/3	1993/4	1994/5	1995/6	1996/7	1997/8	1998/9	1999/0	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3 ⁽²⁾
Current ^(1,3,4)	343.6	367.8	390.7	388.3	420.1	409.4	409.6	467.8	497.6	537.6	642.3
Capital ^(1,3,4)	21.1	25.0	23.1	23.3	22.2	17.1	21.7	22.7	16.1	39.4	22.9
All expenditure	364.7	392.9	413.8	411.6	442.3	426.5	431.3	490.4	513.7	577.0	665.2

- (1) Expenditure up to and including 2000/01 was funded by 80% Home Office grant for revenue, capital and loan charges plus the 20% local authority contribution. Expenditure from April 2001 funded by 100% Home Office grant for resource and capital expenditure.
- (2) Estimated figures.
- (3) Expenditure up to and including 2000/01 included Family Court Welfare which from 2001/02 is now part of CAF/CASS and is excluded in 2002/02. It is estimated that the expenditure relating to Family Court Welfare charged to probation in 2000/01 was £38m.
- (4) Expenditure on service IT (STEPS Programme) is mainly current expenditure in 2002/03 and this is different to 2001/02 when it was mainly capital.

Table 8.2 All probation service staff in post by type⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 31 December										Number of staff	
Type	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽²⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ⁽³⁾
All Probation Officers	7,484	7,666	7,776	7,455	7,312	7,149	7,193	7,519	7,571	7,506	7,979
All non-probation grade staff ⁽⁴⁾	7,412	7,663	7,755	7,369	7,076	6,819	6,612	7,152	7,667	8,282	8,691
All staff ⁽⁴⁾	14,896	15,329	15,531	14,824	14,388	13,967	13,805	14,671	15,239	15,788	16,670
Hostel staff (non-probation grade)	808	901	874	878	845	841	855	821	791	826	615
All staff	15,704	16,230	16,405	15,702	15,233	14,809	14,660	15,492	16,029	16,615	17,285

- (1) Whole-time equivalent. Individual figures may not round to the total because of the rounding of part-time hours.
- (2) Includes Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire at 30 June 1995.
- (3) Includes Sussex at 30 June 2002.
- (4) Excluding non-probation grade staff in approved accommodation (hostels).

Table 8.3 Probation officers in post by sex⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 31 December										Number of officers	
Type	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽²⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ⁽³⁾
Males	3,835	3,797	3,761	3,594	3,461	3,327	3,234	3,283	3,266	3,082	3,092
Females	3,649	3,869	4,015	3,861	3,851	3,822	3,959	4,237	4,305	4,424	4,887
All persons	7,484	7,666	7,776	7,455	7,312	7,149	7,193	7,519	7,571	7,506	7,979

- (1) Whole-time equivalent. Individual figures do not always add to the total because of the rounding of part-time hours.
- (2) Includes Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire at 30 June 1995.
- (3) Includes Sussex at 30 June 2002.

Table 8.4 Probation officers in post, by type and grade⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 31 December										Number of officers	
Type and Grade	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽²⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ⁽³⁾
Chief	55	55	55	54	54	54	55	53	54	42	42
Deputy	23	26	22	25	15	15	13	13	12	18	26
Assistant Chief	230	242	248	240	246	207	203	201	213	223	210
Area Manager	..	..	..	..	..	40	45	49	49	53	82
Regional training ⁽⁴⁾	6	5	3	3	3	6	24	40	48	37	85
Senior											
Family court welfare	84	85	86	81	74	73	57	59	60	-	-
Other field work	898	923	941	895	850	769	744	768	816	902	900
Seconded to prison	123	126	124	117	109	93	110	113	110	113	105
Hostels	87	93	87	83	77	76	71	79	71	79	67
Other	23	23	18	10	11	8	6	5	8	14	28
All Senior	1,215	1,249	1,255	1,185	1,121	1,020	989	1,023	1,065	1,106	1,100
Senior Practitioner											
Field work	..	..	..	..	..	53	66	70	105	109	159
Seconded to prison	..	..	..	..	..	15	-	4	11	7	7
Hostels	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	9	8	16
Other	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	4	4	19	36
All Senior Practitioner	..	..	..	..	..	73	69	85	130	143	218
Main Grade											
Family court welfare	539	561	626	604	623	599	555	554	543	-	-
Other field work ⁽⁵⁾	4,823	4,891	4,944	4,715	4,679	4,579	4,412	4,334	4,258	4,177	4,043
Trainee	16	18	13	-	-	-	229	523	564	1,096	1,566
Seconded to prison	498	506	511	523	458	452	499	527	509	455	422
Hostels	77	86	78	85	93	92	79	80	74	65	48
Other	2	26	20	24	20	13	21	38	53	92	135
All Main Grade	5,955	6,088	6,192	5,949	5,874	5,734	5,795	6,055	6,001	5,885	6,214
All Probation Officers	7,484	7,666	7,776	7,455	7,312	7,149	7,193	7,519	7,571	7,506	7,979

(1) Whole-time equivalent. Individual figures may not add to the total because of the rounding of part-time hours.

(2) Includes Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire at 30 June 1995.

(3) Includes Sussex at 30 June 2002.

(4) CPO, DCPO, ACPO and area manager grades.

(5) Includes temporary probation officers.

Table 8.5 Female probation officers in post, by grade⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 31 December	Number of officers										
	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽²⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ⁽³⁾
Chief	8	8	8	8	12	13	14	16	16	18	18
Deputy	5	7	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	5	8
Assistant Chief	66	76	79	78	74	60	65	65	75	82	89
Area Manager	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	25	24	23	44
Regional training ⁽⁴⁾	-	1	2	2	2	2	13	20	26	23	58
Senior	422	452	469	454	439	417	414	463	488	531	555
Main Grade ⁽⁵⁾	3,148	3,325	3,452	3,314	3,321	3,303	3,425	3,644	3,673	3,742	4,115
All probation Officers	3,649	3,869	4,015	3,861	3,851	3,822	3,959	4,237	4,305	4,424	4,887

(1) Whole-time equivalent. Individual figures may not add to the total because of the rounding of part-time hours.

(2) Includes Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire at 30 June 1995.

(3) Includes Sussex at 30 June 2002.

(4) CPO, DCPO, ACPO and area manager grades.

(5) Includes senior practitioners, temporary probation officers and trainee probation officers.

Table 8.6 Proportion of probation officers in post who are female, by grade⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 31 December	Percentages										
	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽²⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ⁽³⁾
Chief	15	15	15	15	22	24	26	30	30	43	43
Deputy	22	27	23	20	17	27	38	38	33	28	31
Assistant Chief	29	31	32	33	30	29	32	32	35	37	42
Area Manager	..	..	..	..	..	58	51	51	49	45	54
Regional training ⁽³⁾	-	20	67	67	67	29	52	50	54	62	68
Senior	35	36	37	38	39	41	42	45	46	48	50
Main Grade ⁽⁴⁾	53	55	56	56	57	57	58	59	60	62	66
All above Main grade	33	34	36	36	37	39	40	43	44	46	50
All probation Officers	49	50	52	52	53	53	55	56	57	59	61

(1) Whole-time equivalent. Individual figures may not add to the total because of the rounding of part-time hours.

(2) Includes Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire at 30 June 1995.

(3) Includes Sussex at 30 June 2002.

(4) CPO, DCPO, ACPO and area manager grades.

(5) Includes senior practitioners, temporary probation officers and trainee probation officers.

Table 8.7 Staff other than probation officers in post, by type and grade⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 31 December										Number of staff	
Type and grade	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽²⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ⁽³⁾
Probation Services'											
Officers											
Community service											
schemes	809	872	934	984	979	990	1,037	1,015	1,019	1,160	1,166
Prison	..	..	..	..	..	30	45	102	132	185	247
Other duties ⁽⁴⁾	648	653	662	577	609	503	453	714	869	1,184	1,373
General duties	424	418	375	353	308	396	492	671	849	1,037	1,297
All Probation Services'											
Officers	1,881	1,942	1,971	1,914	1,895	1,919	2,027	2,502	2,869	3,566	4,083
Clerical & Secretarial											
RIO ⁽⁵⁾	69	79	77	88	82	86	87	100	106	120	113
Administrative	706	769	910	868	906	904	1,006	1,247	1,489	1,638	2,219
Sessional supervisors	506	535	566	544	514	522	464	471	421	367	323
Others ⁽⁶⁾	371	365	340	316	272	246	227	235	254	224	204
All non-probation grade staff ⁽⁶⁾											
	7,412	7,663	7,755	7,369	7,076	6,819	6,612	7,152	7,667	8,282	8,691

(1) Whole-time equivalent. Individual figures may not add to the total because of the rounding of part-time hours.

(2) Includes Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire at 30 June 1995.

(3) Includes Sussex at 30 June 2002.

(4) Includes bail, court and probation centre duties, fine supervision, finding employment and/or accommodation and other specialist tasks.

(5) Research and Information staff.

(6) Excluding non-probation grade staff in approved accommodation (hostels).

Table 8.8 Probation officers in post by type of employment and sex

England and Wales 31 December										Number of officers	
	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽¹⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ⁽²⁾
Full-time											
Males	3,781	3,726	3,695	3,516	3,370	3,225	3,133	3,181	3,144	2,974	2,975
Females	3,337	3,524	3,664	3,478	3,447	3,406	3,491	3,740	3,791	3,953	4,411
All full-time	7,118	7,250	7,359	6,994	6,817	6,631	6,624	6,920	6,935	6,927	7,386
Part-time											
Males	109	141	132	145	191	193	201	213	234	191	218
Females	605	679	670	704	739	752	824	888	884	801	771
All part-time	714	820	802	849	930	945	1,025	1,101	1,118	992	989
Full-time and part-time											
Males	3,890	3,867	3,827	3,661	3,561	3,418	3,334	3,394	3,378	3,165	3,193
Females	3,942	4,203	4,334	4,182	4,186	4,158	4,315	4,628	4,675	4,754	5,182
All full-time and part-time	7,832	8,070	8,161	7,843	7,747	7,576	7,649	8,021	8,053	7,919	8,375

(1) Includes Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire at 30 June 1995.

(2) Includes Sussex at 30 June 2002.

**Table 8.9 Number of probation officers in post at 31 March 2003
by grade and ethnic group^(1,2)**

England and Wales							Number of officers	
Type of employment	Number of those with ethnic group recorded						Ethnic group not recorded	All probation officers
	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British ⁽³⁾	Black or Black British	Chinese or other minority ethnic groups	All ethnic minority groups including mixed		
Females:								
Probation officers								
CO	18	-	-	1	-	1	-	18
DCO	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ACO & Area Managers	143	2	2	5	1	10	2	155
SPO	487	5	9	43	5	62	8	557
Maingrade ⁽⁴⁾	3185	57	83	295	16	451	198	3834
All female probation officers	3838	64	94	344	22	524	208	4569
Males:								
Probation officers								
CO	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
DCO	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
ACO & Area Managers	172	-	4	1	-	5	1	178
SPO	482	6	9	20	1	36	16	534
Maingrade ⁽⁴⁾	1908	35	53	140	19	247	116	2271
All male probation officers:	2599	41	66	161	20	288	133	3020
All Probation officers:								
Probation officers								
CO	41	-	-	1	-	1	-	42
DCO	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
ACO & Area Managers	315	2	6	6	1	15	3	333
SPO	969	11	18	63	6	98	24	1091
Maingrade ⁽⁴⁾	5093	92	136	435	35	698	314	6105
All probation officers	6436	105	160	505	42	812	341	7589

(1) Includes part-time staff

(2) Based on the 2001 Census categories

(3) Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi.

(4) Includes temporary officers.

**Table 8.10 Percentages of probation officers in post at 31 March 2003
by grade and ethnic group^(1,2)**

England and Wales							percentages	
Type of employment	Percentages of all those with ethnic group recorded						Ethnic group not recorded	All probation officers
	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British ⁽³⁾	Black or Black British	Chinese or other minority ethnic groups	All ethnic minority groups including mixed		
Females:								
Probation officers								
CO	94.4	-	-	5.6	-	5.6	-	18
DCO	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ACO & Area Managers	93.5	1.3	1.3	3.3	0.7	6.5	1.3	155
SPO	88.7	0.9	1.6	7.8	0.9	11.3	1.4	557
Maingrade ⁽⁴⁾	87.6	1.6	2.3	8.1	0.4	12.4	5.2	3834
All female probation officers	88.0	1.5	2.2	7.9	0.5	12.0	4.6	4569
Males:								
Probation officers								
CO	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
DCO	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
ACO & Area Managers	97.2	-	2.3	0.6	-	2.8	0.6	178
SPO	93.1	1.2	1.7	3.9	0.2	6.9	3.0	534
Maingrade ⁽⁴⁾	88.5	1.6	2.5	6.5	0.9	11.5	5.1	2271
All male probation officers	90.0	1.4	2.3	5.6	0.7	10.0	4.4	3020
All Probation officers:								
Probation officers								
CO	97.6	-	-	2.4	-	2.4	-	42
DCO	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
ACO & Area Managers	95.5	0.6	1.8	1.8	0.3	4.5	0.9	333
SPO	90.8	1.0	1.7	5.9	0.6	9.2	2.2	1091
Maingrade ⁽⁴⁾	87.9	1.6	2.3	7.5	0.6	12.1	5.1	6105
All probation officers	88.8	1.4	2.2	7.0	0.6	11.2	4.5	7589
General population of working age ⁽⁵⁾	91					9		

(1) Includes part-time staff

(2) Based on the 2001 Census categories

(3) Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi.

(4) Includes temporary officers.

(5) Age 18 to 54 in 2001 Labour Force Survey

**Table 8.11 All probation staff in post at 31 March 2003
by pay band and ethnic group^(1,2,3)**

England and Wales	Number of those with ethnic group recorded						Number of staff	
	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British ⁽⁴⁾	Black or Black British	Chinese or other minority ethnic groups	All ethnic minority groups including mixed	Ethnic group not recorded	All staff
Pay Band ⁽⁵⁾								
Females:								
Probation staff								
Band 1	40	1	-	2	-	3	1	44
Band 2	134	1	1	5	1	8	2	144
Band 3	684	14	10	61	5	90	14	788
Band 4	3,869	49	104	390	16	559	186	4,614
Band 5	3,568	55	112	226	9	402	142	4,112
Band 6	2,936	35	77	135	9	256	130	3,322
Band 7	109	1	-	-	-	1	7	117
All female probation staff	11,340	156	304	819	40	1,319	482	13,141
Males:								
Probation staff								
Band 1	76	-	-	-	-	-	1	77
Band 2	182	-	3	3	-	6	1	189
Band 3	625	6	11	29	2	48	21	694
Band 4	2,226	36	68	195	26	325	134	2,685
Band 5	1,503	16	52	64	7	139	75	1,717
Band 6	630	2	33	78	3	116	55	801
Band 7	71	2	-	3	-	5	1	77
All male probation staff	5,313	62	167	372	38	639	288	6,240
All probation staff:								
Probation staff								
Band 1	116	1	-	2	-	3	2	121
Band 2	316	1	4	8	1	14	3	333
Band 3	1,309	20	21	90	7	138	35	1,482
Band 4	6,095	85	172	585	42	884	320	7,299
Band 5	5,071	71	164	290	16	541	217	5,829
Band 6	3,566	37	110	213	12	372	185	4,123
Band 7	180	3	-	3	-	6	8	194
All probation staff	16,653	218	471	1,191	78	1,958	770	19,381

(1) Includes part-time staff

(2) Based on the 2001 Census ethnicity categories

(3) Excludes chief officers

(4) Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi.

(5) The pay bands are based on the standard pay scale; Band 1 being the highest paid & Band 7 the lowest

**Table 8.12 Percentages of staff in post at 31 March 2003
by pay band and ethnic group^(1,2,3)**

England and Wales							percentages	
Pay Band ⁽⁵⁾	Percentages of those with ethnic group recorded						Ethnic group not recorded as a % of all staff	All staff
	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British ⁽⁴⁾	Black or Black British	Chinese or other minority ethnic groups	All ethnic minority groups including mixed		
Females:								
Probation staff								
Band 1	93.0	2.3	-	4.7	-	7.0	2.3	44
Band 2	94.4	0.7	0.7	3.5	0.7	5.6	1.4	144
Band 3	88.4	1.8	1.3	7.9	0.6	11.6	1.8	788
Band 4	87.4	1.1	2.3	8.8	0.4	12.6	4.0	4,614
Band 5	89.9	1.4	2.8	5.7	0.2	10.1	3.5	4,112
Band 6	92.0	1.1	2.4	4.2	0.3	8.0	3.9	3,322
Band 7	99.1	0.9	-	-	-	0.9	6.0	117
All female probation staff	89.6	1.2	2.4	6.5	0.3	10.4	3.7	13,141
Males:								
Probation staff								
Band 1	100	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	77
Band 2	96.8	-	1.6	1.6	-	3.2	0.5	189
Band 3	92.9	0.9	1.6	4.3	0.3	7.1	3.0	694
Band 4	87.3	1.4	2.7	7.6	1.0	12.7	5.0	2,685
Band 5	91.5	1.0	3.2	3.9	0.4	8.5	4.4	1,717
Band 6	84.5	0.3	4.4	10.5	0.4	15.5	6.9	801
Band 7	93.4	2.6	-	3.9	-	6.6	1.3	77
All male probation staff	89.3	1.0	2.8	6.3	0.6	10.7	4.6	6,240
All probation staff:								
Probation staff								
Band 1	97.5	0.8	-	1.7	-	2.5	1.7	121
Band 2	95.8	0.3	1.2	2.4	0.3	4.2	0.9	333
Band 3	90.5	1.4	1.5	6.2	0.5	9.5	2.4	1,482
Band 4	87.3	1.2	2.5	8.4	0.6	12.7	4.4	7,299
Band 5	90.4	1.3	2.9	5.2	0.3	9.6	3.7	5,829
Band 6	90.6	0.9	2.8	5.4	0.3	9.4	4.5	4,123
Band 7	96.8	1.6	-	1.6	-	3.2	4.1	194
All probation staff	89.5	1.2	2.5	6.4	0.4	10.5	4.0	19,381
General population of working age ⁽⁶⁾	91					9		

(1) Includes part-time staff

(2) Based on the 2001 Census categories

(3) Excludes chief officers

(4) Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi.

(5) The pay bands are based on the standard pay scale with Band 1 being the highest paid and Band 7 the lowest.

(6) Age 18 to 54 in 2001 Labour Force Survey

Table 8.13 Number of probation officers in post at 31 March 2003 by ethnic group and probation area^(1,2)

Probation area	Number of those with ethnic group recorded						Number of officers		
	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British ⁽³⁾	Black or Black British	Chinese or other ethnic groups	All ethnic minority groups incl. mixed	Ethnic group not recorded	Total number of probation officers ⁽⁴⁾	% minority ethnic groups in LFS ⁽⁵⁾
Avon & Somerset	177	1	-	7	2	10	5	192	3
Bedfordshire	37	1	1	4	-	6	11	54	12
Cambridgeshire	64	4	1	-	-	5	1	70	5
Cheshire	25	-	-	1	-	1	-	26	1
Cumbria	63	1	-	1	-	2	11	76	1
Derbyshire	108	1	1	1	2	5	3	116	3
Devon & Cornwall	153	1	-	1	1	3	29	185	1
Dorset	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	2
Durham	98	3	3	-	1	7	5	110	1
Essex	152	2	-	2	-	4	4	160	2
Gloucestershire	52	-	2	2	1	5	-	57	3
Gt Manchester	314	7	8	24	1	40	48	402	8
Hampshire	223	2	2	7	-	11	6	240	3
Hertfordshire	83	5	3	4	2	14	-	97	7
Humberside	157	3	-	3	-	6	6	169	2
Kent	179	2	4	5	1	12	6	197	3
Lancashire	178	-	2	-	3	5	2	185	5
Leicestershire	110	2	6	9	2	19	-	129	14
Lincolnshire	83	-	-	1	1	2	2	87	1
Merseyside	218	5	2	16	2	25	-	243	3
Norfolk	98	1	1	1	-	3	9	110	1
Northants	79	2	1	1	-	4	1	84	4
Northumbria	285	4	6	1	-	11	-	296	2
North Yorkshire	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	1
Nottinghamshire	176	5	10	15	3	33	1	210	5
South Yorkshire	222	4	5	19	2	30	7	259	4
Staffordshire	135	4	-	2	-	6	-	141	3
Suffolk	90	1	-	1	-	2	-	92	3
Surrey	93	2	-	2	-	4	2	99	5
Sussex	148	-	-	1	-	1	-	149	3
Teesside	96	-	1	1	-	2	1	99	3
Thames Valley	193	1	-	11	4	16	6	215	8
Warwickshire	62	1	7	1	-	9	2	73	3
West Mercia	151	-	4	11	-	15	6	172	2
West Midlands	349	5	41	71	6	123	39	511	19
West Yorkshire	340	6	24	17	3	50	27	417	11
Wiltshire	63	-	1	1	-	2	-	65	3
London	872	31	24	256	5	316	71	1,259	30
Dyfed-Powys	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	1
Gwent	81	1	-	2	-	3	1	85	3
North Wales	65	2	-	2	1	5	18	88	-
South Wales	212	-	3	5	1	9	11	232	3
England & Wales	6,436	105	160	505	42	812	341	7,589	9

(1) Includes part-time staff.

(2) Based on the 2001 Census ethnicity categories.

(3) Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi.

(4) Includes chief officers, deputy chief officers, assistant chief officers, senior probation officers and maingrade officers

(5) Percentage in minority ethnic groups aged 18 to 54 in the Labour Force Survey 2001. Includes all mixed.

Table 8.14 Percentage of probation officers in post at 31 March 2003 by ethnic group and probation area^(1,2)

Probation area	Percentage of those with ethnic group recorded						Ethnic group not recorded as % of all officers ⁽⁴⁾	Total number of probation officers ⁽⁵⁾	% minority ethnic groups in LFS ⁽⁶⁾
	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British ⁽³⁾	Black or Black British	Chinese or other ethnic groups	All ethnic minority groups incl. mixed			
Avon & Somerset	94.7	0.5	-	3.7	1.1	5.3	2.6	192	3
Bedfordshire	86.0	2.3	2.3	9.3	-	14.0	20.4	54	12
Cambridgeshire	92.8	5.8	1.4	-	-	7.2	1.4	70	5
Cheshire	96.2	-	-	3.8	-	3.8	-	26	1
Cumbria	96.9	1.5	-	1.5	-	3.1	14.5	76	1
Derbyshire	95.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	4.4	2.6	116	3
Devon & Cornwall	98.1	0.6	-	0.6	0.6	1.9	15.7	185	1
Dorset	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	2
Durham	93.3	2.9	2.9	-	1.0	6.7	4.5	110	1
Essex	97.4	1.3	-	1.3	-	2.6	2.5	160	2
Gloucestershire	91.2	-	3.5	3.5	1.8	8.8	-	57	3
Gt Manchester	88.7	2.0	2.3	6.8	0.3	11.3	11.9	402	8
Hampshire	95.3	0.9	0.9	3.0	-	4.7	2.5	240	3
Hertfordshire	85.6	5.2	3.1	4.1	2.1	14.4	-	97	7
Humberside	96.3	1.8	-	1.8	-	3.7	3.6	169	2
Kent	93.7	1.0	2.1	0.3	0.5	6.3	3.0	197	3
Lancashire	97.3	-	1.1	-	1.6	2.7	1.1	185	5
Leicestershire	85.3	1.6	4.7	7.0	1.6	14.7	-	129	14
Lincolnshire	97.6	-	-	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.3	87	1
Merseyside	89.7	2.1	0.8	6.6	0.8	10.3	-	243	3
Norfolk	97.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	3.0	8.2	110	1
Northants	95.2	2.4	0.1	1.2	-	4.8	1.2	84	4
Northumbria	96.3	1.4	2.0	0.3	-	3.7	-	296	2
North Yorkshire	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	1
Nottinghamshire	84.2	2.4	4.8	7.2	1.4	15.8	0.5	210	5
South Yorkshire	88.1	1.6	2.0	7.5	0.8	11.9	2.7	259	4
Staffordshire	95.8	2.8	-	1.4	-	4.3	-	141	3
Suffolk	97.8	1.1	-	1.1	-	2.2	-	92	3
Surrey	95.9	2.1	-	2.1	-	4.1	2.0	99	5
Sussex	99.3	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	-	149	3
Teesside	98.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	1.0	99	3
Thames Valley	92.3	0.5	-	5.3	1.9	7.7	2.8	215	8
Warwickshire	87.3	1.4	9.9	1.4	-	12.7	2.7	73	3
West Mercia	91.0	-	2.4	6.6	-	9.0	3.5	172	2
West Midlands	73.9	1.1	8.7	15.0	1.3	26.1	7.6	511	19
West Yorkshire	87.2	1.5	6.2	4.4	0.1	12.8	6.5	417	11
Wiltshire	96.9	-	1.5	1.5	-	3.1	-	65	3
London	73.4	2.6	2.0	21.5	0.4	26.6	5.6	1,259	30
Dyfed-Powys	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	1
Gwent	96.4	1.2	-	2.4	-	3.6	1.2	85	3
North Wales	92.9	2.9	-	2.9	1.4	7.1	20.5	88	-
South Wales	9.6	-	1.4	2.3	0.5	4.1	4.7	232	3
England & Wales	88.8	1.4	2.2	7.0	0.6	11.2	4.5	7,589	9

(1) Includes part-time staff.

(2) Based on the 2001 Census ethnicity categories.

(3) Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi.

(4) In areas with a high percentage not recorded the breakdown by ethnic group should be treated with caution.

(5) Includes chief officers, deputy chief officers, assistant chief officers, senior probation officers and maingrade officers

(6) Percentage in minority ethnic groups aged 18 to 54 in the Labour Force Survey 2001. Includes all mixed.

Table 8.15 Average number of reports⁽¹⁾ per maingrade officer⁽²⁾ by type of report

England and Wales									Reports completed per officer		
Type of report	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ⁽³⁾	2001	2002
Pre sentence reports for:											
Magistrates' courts - adult	23.8	24.1	27.3	27.1	28.8	29.9	32.4	33.6	37.9	43.6	45.8
Youth court ⁽⁴⁾	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.1
The Crown Court	12.5	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.6	12.5	12.2	11.9	12.2	13.5	14.5
Family court reports ⁽⁵⁾	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.7	-	-
Other reports ⁽⁶⁾	8.8	7.3	9.3	10.3	11.2	12.5	12.7	13.1	13.8	14.9	15.8
All reports	52.5	51.8	57.2	58.3	61.7	65.0	67.3	68.1	71.3	72.2	76.2

(1) Includes reports completed by staff other than maingrade officers.

(2) Whole time equivalent of maingrade probation officers, excluding temporary or trainee, on fieldwork duties at 31 December.

(3) The format for the collection of data on numbers of reports was revised from 1 January 2000 (see Table 2.1).

(4) Under 18 from 1 October 1992; previously juvenile courts dealt with those under 17. Much of the work with offenders aged 16-17 transferred to Youth Offending Teams during 2000.

(5) Court welfare work transferred to CAF/CASS on 1 April 2001.

(6) Bail information, means inquiries, inquiries for county courts and institutions, Local Review Committee inquiries (other than those by probation officers seconded to prisons) and reports prepared on court appearances for sentence after deferment.

Table 8.16 Average caseload⁽¹⁾ per maingrade officer⁽²⁾ by type of supervision⁽³⁾

England and Wales									Cases per officer		
Type of supervision	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Criminal supervision ⁽¹⁾											
Court Orders											
CRO ⁽⁴⁾	9.2	8.8	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.8	11.8	11.4	12.8	14.5
CPRO ⁽⁵⁾	0.3	1.6	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.3
C&YP 1969 supervision	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	-	-
Suspended sentence super.	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Money payment supervision	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.4
All court orders ⁽¹⁾	11.3	11.9	13.4	14.4	15.5	16.7	18.3	17.8	17.0	19.0	19.4
Pre and post release supervision											
Statutory											
YOI	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.7
Adult statutory	0.7	3.5	5.0	6.3	7.5	9.0	9.9	10.6	11.2	13.4	12.8
Parole/DCR	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	0.8
Other statutory ⁽⁶⁾	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8
All statutory	5.0	7.1	8.2	9.7	11.2	13.6	15.3	16.5	17.3	20.5	18.1
Voluntary ⁽⁷⁾	4.4	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6
All pre and post release supervision ⁽⁷⁾	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.6	12.1	14.3	16.0	17.7	18.5	21.7	18.7
All criminal supervision ^(1,7)											
Pre-release	6.1	6.2	6.5	7.2	8.6	10.2	11.3	12.3	12.9	15.8	13.6
In the community	14.5	15.0	16.5	17.7	19.0	20.8	23.0	23.2	22.5	24.9	24.6
Family court supervision	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
All types ⁽¹⁾											
Pre-release	6.1	6.2	6.5	7.2	8.6	10.2	11.3	12.3	12.9	15.8	13.6
In the community	14.6	15.1	16.6	17.8	19.1	20.9	23.0	23.3	22.6	24.9	24.6
All caseload	20.7	21.3	23.1	25.0	27.7	31.1	34.4	35.5	35.5	40.7	38.2

(1) Excludes community punishment orders and drug treatment and testing orders. Includes cases supervised by staff other than maingrade officer.

(2) Whole-time equivalent of maingrade probation officers, excluding temporary and trainee, on fieldwork duties at 31 Dec

(3) Persons receiving more than 1 type of supervision are counted in the caseload only for the first type of supervision which applies

(4) Community rehabilitation order (CRO). Previously known as probation order

(5) Community punishment and rehabilitation order (CPRO). Previously known as combination order

(6) Life, detention under section 53(2) of the C&YP Act 1933, extended sentence, psychiatric hospital conditional discharge and sex offenders supervised to end of sentence.

(7) Excludes voluntary supervision beyond 3 years.

Table 8.17 Average caseload per officer⁽¹⁾ by type of supervision⁽²⁾

England and Wales										Cases per officer	
Type of supervision	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Criminal supervision											
Court Orders											
CRO ⁽³⁾	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.2	6.5
CPO ⁽⁴⁾	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.4
CPRO ⁽⁵⁾	0.2	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.0
DTTO ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.3
C&YP 1969 supervision	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	-	-
Suspended sentence super.	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Money payment supervision	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
All court orders	10.3	11.2	12.3	12.8	13.4	14.2	16.0	14.1	13.3	13.2	12.5
Pre and post release supervision											
Statutory											
YOI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2
Adult statutory	0.4	2.2	3.3	4.0	4.6	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.4	5.8
Parole/DCR	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.4
Other statutory ⁽⁷⁾	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
All statutory	3.2	4.6	5.3	6.1	7.0	8.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.8	8.2
Voluntary ⁽⁸⁾	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3
All pre and post release supervision ⁽⁸⁾	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.6	8.9	9.9	10.4	10.2	10.4	8.4
All criminal supervision⁽⁸⁾											
Pre-release	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.5	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.6	6.1
In the community	12.3	13.3	14.3	15.0	15.4	16.6	18.9	17.3	16.3	16.0	14.8
Family court supervision	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
All types											
Pre-release	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.5	6.4	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.6	6.1
In the community	12.4	13.3	14.4	15.0	15.5	16.7	18.9	17.3	16.3	16.0	14.8
All caseload	16.2	17.3	18.5	19.6	21.0	23.1	26.0	24.5	23.5	23.6	21.0

(1) Whole-time equivalent of main grade probation officers, senior probation officers, senior practitioners and temporary probation officers (excluding trainees) on fieldwork duties, and all probation services' officers, at 31 December

(2) Persons receiving more than 1 type of supervision are counted in the caseload only for the first type of supervision which applies

(3) Community rehabilitation order (CRO). Previously known as probation order

(4) Community punishment and rehabilitation order (CPRO). Previously known as combination order

(5) Community punishment order (CPO). Previously known as community service order

(6) Drug treatment and testing orders were introduced in all areas from October 2000

(7) Life, detention under section 53(2) of the C&YP Act 1933, extended sentence, psychiatric hospital conditional discharge and sex offenders supervised to end of sentence.

(8) Excludes voluntary supervision beyond 3 years.

TABLE 9.1 Two year reconviction rates⁽¹⁾ for community penalty⁽²⁾ commencements in 1999⁽³⁾

England and Wales												
	No previous convictions				One or more previous convictions				All persons			
	Percentage of offenders reconvicted											
	Number In sample	6 months	12 months	2 years	Number In sample	6 months	12 months	2 years	Number In sample	6 months	12 months	2 years
Males												
Aged 10-17	291	25	45	56	474	55	75	86	765	45	66	76
Aged 18-20	2,012	23	37	48	3,727	48	72	81	5,739	41	62	72
Aged 21-24	1,554	17	29	39	4,159	39	60	72	5,713	34	53	65
Aged 25-29	1,175	8	17	24	4,527	34	55	66	5,702	31	50	60
Aged 30+	2,550	5	10	15	8,645	24	40	50	11,195	21	35	44
Aged 18+	7,291	13	23	31	21,058	33	53	63	28,349	30	47	57
All Males	7,582	14	24	32	21,532	34	53	64	29,114	30	47	57
All Females	2,311	10	17	24	2,835	31	50	61	5,146	24	38	47
All persons	9,893	13	23	30	24,367	34	53	63	34,260	29	46	56

⁽¹⁾ Only subsequent convictions for standard list offences are counted as reconvictions.

⁽²⁾ This includes all community rehabilitation order, community punishment order and community punishment & rehabilitation order commencements in the first quarter of 1999.

⁽³⁾ Sample consists of all those given penalties in the first quarter of 1999.

TABLE 9.2 Two year reconviction rates⁽¹⁾ for community penalty⁽²⁾ commencements by original offence and number of previous convictions in 1999

England and Wales		Percentage of offenders reconvicted within 2 years															
		Original offence for which given community penalty ⁽⁴⁾											Other		Other		
		Number in sample ⁽³⁾	Violence		Sexual Offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft of a vehicle	Theft from a vehicle	Theft from shops	Other theft	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drugs offences	Other indictable offences	Other summary offences	Motoring offences
			All offences	against the person													
No previous convictions																	
Males			7,582	1,799	239	485	98	359	62	265	783	506	364	431	545	18	1,628
Aged 10-17		291	56	44	50	65	53	71	100	71	57	100	57	50	60	-	67
Aged 18-20		2,012	48	42	41	61	52	55	63	63	53	39	49	47	42	80	35
Aged 21-24		1,554	39	36	31	54	63	43	43	65	41	29	35	42	32	80	34
Aged 25-29		1,175	24	21	13	36	-	39	60	35	22	19	19	21	27	-	24
Aged 30+		2,550	15	17	4	19	10	17	-	9	17	11	24	24	19	50	13
Aged 18+		7,291	31	30	13	51	44	47	56	49	34	20	36	37	32	75	21
All Males		7,582	32	31	14	52	46	49	57	50	34	21	38	37	33	75	22
All Females			2,311	395	4	56	19	31	4	231	412	454	76	160	129	1	339
		2,311	24	21	-	47	8	24	33	35	26	19	25	28	28	-	15
All persons			9,893	2,194	243	541	117	390	66	496	1,195	960	440	591	674	19	1,967
		9,893	30	29	14	52	40	47	56	43	32	20	36	35	32	69	20
One or more previous convictions																	
Males			21,532	3,811	152	1,885	92	820	292	2,474	2,668	1,037	1,358	1,534	1,323	192	3,894
Aged 10-17		474	86	86	50	83	88	86	88	92	89	67	89	84	80	82	84
Aged 18-20		3,727	81	73	77	83	81	83	86	89	85	85	76	78	81	82	77
Aged 21-24		4,159	72	56	57	79	86	76	81	87	77	77	71	68	71	71	63
Aged 25-29		4,527	66	53	29	74	73	72	87	86	71	62	71	66	60	58	57
Aged 30+		8,645	50	42	22	63	35	64	74	80	54	40	55	50	49	60	40
Aged 18+		21,058	63	51	29	75	72	77	83	84	69	56	66	61	62	71	50
All Males		21,532	64	52	30	76	73	78	83	84	70	56	67	61	63	72	50
All Females			2,835	373	3	64	18	19	7	932	456	318	91	239	138	4	173
		2,835	61	49	-	63	61	63	71	72	65	50	55	61	58	100	41
All persons			24,367	4,184	155	1,949	110	839	299	3,406	3,124	1,355	1,449	1,773	1,461	196	4,067
		24,367	63	52	29	75	71	77	83	81	69	54	66	61	62	73	50
All persons																	
Males			29,114	5,610	391	2,370	190	1,179	354	2,739	3,451	1,543	1,722	1,965	1,868	210	5,522
Aged 10-17		765	76	66	50	78	64	82	89	89	83	75	77	74	74	82	80
Aged 18-20		5,739	72	60	54	78	67	75	81	85	78	69	70	66	68	82	64
Aged 21-24		5,713	65	51	39	75	79	69	78	85	71	63	65	62	60	72	56
Aged 25-29		5,702	60	46	20	71	67	67	85	84	65	54	66	60	54	58	50
Aged 30+		11,195	44	38	13	60	26	56	69	77	49	33	52	49	45	59	34
Aged 18+		28,349	57	46	21	72	61	70	79	82	63	47	62	57	56	72	43
All Males		29,114	57	47	22	72	62	71	80	82	64	47	62	57	56	72	44
All Females			5,146	768	7	120	37	50	11	1,163	868	772	167	399	267	5	512
		5,146	47	37	-	57	39	43	60	67	50	35	44	51	46	80	26
All persons			34,260	6,378	398	2,490	227	1,229	365	3,902	4,319	2,315	1,889	2,364	2,135	215	6,034
		34,260	56	46	21	71	58	70	79	77	61	43	61	56	55	72	42

⁽¹⁾ Only subsequent convictions for standard list offences are counted as reconvictions.

⁽²⁾ This includes all community rehabilitation order, community punishment order and community punishment & rehabilitation order commencements in the first quarter of 1999.

⁽³⁾ Sample consists of all those given penalties in the first quarter of 1999.

⁽⁴⁾ The principal offence at conviction. This is the conviction that incurs the severest sentence at each court appearance.

⁽⁵⁾ Where the number in the sample is less than 50 the rate is in italics.

TABLE 9.3 Two year reconviction rates⁽¹⁾ for community penalty⁽²⁾ commences by original offence and offence on first reconviction in 1999⁽³⁾

England and Wales	Percentage of offenders reconvicted within 2 years														
	Original offence for which given community penalty														
	All offences ⁽⁴⁾	Violence against the person	Sexual Offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft of a vehicle	Theft from a vehicle	Theft from shops	Other theft	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drugs offences	Other Indictable offences	Other summary offences	Motoring offences
Males															
All those with Community Penalties	29,114	5,610	391	2,370	190	1,179	354	2,739	3,451	1,543	1,722	1,965	1,868	210	5,522
% reconvicted within 2 years	57	47	22	72	62	71	80	82	64	47	62	57	56	72	44
Number reconvicted	16,716	2,642	85	1,719	118	841	284	2,255	2,206	726	1,078	1,133	1,052	152	2,425
Violence against the person	14	38	10	6	15	9	6	6	9	8	16	9	16	9	12
Sexual offences	1	-	32	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Burglary	8	4	6	30	8	10	10	6	8	6	6	6	5	12	3
Robbery	1	1	-	1	23	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Theft of a vehicle	2	2	3	2	3	12	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	2
Theft from a vehicle	1	1	3	2	-	2	14	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	1
Theft from Shops	16	7	3	13	8	8	9	49	13	14	12	10	10	8	6
Other Theft	13	6	6	13	12	13	16	12	30	13	9	9	9	12	8
Fraud and Forgery	4	2	4	2	1	3	1	3	3	24	2	3	2	1	3
Criminal Damage	7	11	7	6	2	9	11	3	4	5	24	4	7	3	5
Drugs Offences	10	7	10	7	13	5	4	6	8	7	7	40	8	7	8
Other Indictable offences	9	9	7	7	6	10	10	6	8	8	10	7	24	12	9
Other summary offences	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	18	2
Motoring offences	13	10	8	7	5	11	10	4	9	10	8	9	12	9	41
Females															
All those with Community Penalties	5,146	768	7	120	37	50	11	1,163	868	772	167	399	267	5	512
% reconvicted within 2 years	47	37	-	57	39	43	60	67	50	35	44	51	46	80	26
Number reconvicted	2,444	289	-	70	15	22	7	786	439	272	75	205	126	4	134
Violence against the person	9	33	-	7	17	11	-	6	5	5	19	5	9	-	6
Sexual offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	2	-	-	21	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	3	1	-	3
Robbery	1	1	-	2	17	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Theft of a vehicle	1	2	-	-	-	11	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	2
Theft from a vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft from Shops	38	20	-	31	17	17	43	64	33	21	19	17	24	-	18
Other Theft	15	8	-	16	25	17	29	11	31	16	6	13	15	25	13
Fraud and Forgery	9	5	-	8	-	-	-	5	8	31	5	9	9	-	5
Criminal Damage	4	11	-	5	8	11	-	1	2	3	34	1	4	25	3
Drugs Offences	8	3	-	-	17	6	-	3	6	7	6	43	4	-	6
Other Indictable offences	8	9	-	7	-	11	-	6	7	10	3	6	31	25	7
Other summary offences	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	25	2
Motoring offences	4	7	-	2	-	17	14	1	2	5	5	2	-	-	34
Males and Females															
All those with Community Penalties	34,260	6,378	398	2,490	227	1,229	365	3,902	4,319	2,315	1,889	2,364	2,135	215	6,034
% reconvicted within 2 years	56	46	21	71	58	70	79	77	61	43	61	56	55	72	42
Number reconvicted	19,160	2,931	85	1,789	133	863	291	3,041	2,645	998	1,153	1,338	1,178	156	2,559
Violence against the person	14	37	10	6	15	9	6	6	8	8	16	8	15	9	11
Sexual offences	-	-	32	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Burglary	8	3	6	30	7	9	10	5	7	5	6	5	5	11	3
Robbery	1	1	-	1	22	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Theft of a vehicle	2	2	3	2	3	12	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	2
Theft from a vehicle	1	1	3	2	-	2	14	-	2	-	1	1	1	2	1
Theft from Shops	18	8	3	14	9	8	10	53	16	16	12	11	11	8	7
Other Theft	13	6	6	13	13	13	16	12	30	14	9	9	10	12	8
Fraud and Forgery	4	3	4	2	1	3	1	3	4	26	3	4	3	1	3
Criminal Damage	7	11	7	6	3	9	11	3	4	4	25	4	7	4	5
Drugs Offences	9	6	10	7	13	5	4	5	8	7	7	41	8	7	8
Other Indictable offences	9	9	7	7	6	10	10	6	8	8	10	7	25	12	9
Other summary offences	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	18	2
Motoring offences	12	10	8	7	5	11	10	3	8	9	8	8	11	9	41

⁽¹⁾ Only subsequent convictions for standard list offences are counted as reconvictions.

Figures reflect the percentages of those reconvicted, receiving community penalties and that are reconvicted for the offence given in the row of the table.

⁽²⁾ This includes all community rehabilitation order, community punishment order and community punishment & rehabilitation order commences in the first quarter of 1999.

⁽³⁾ Sample consists of all those given community penalties in the first quarter of 1999.

⁽⁴⁾ The principal offence at conviction. This is the conviction that incurs the severest sentence at each court appearance.

⁽⁵⁾ Where the number in the sample is less than 50 the rate is given in italics.

Table 9.4 **Reconviction rates⁽¹⁾ after 6 months, 12 months and 2 years for community penalty commences by type⁽²⁾ and length of order in 1999⁽³⁾**

England and Wales

		Type and length of order																				Percentage of offenders reconvicted							
		Community rehabilitation order with probation centre				Community rehabilitation order with specified activities				Other community rehabilitation				All community rehabilitation				Community punishment & rehabilitation order											
		3 year order		2 year order		1 year order		less than 1 year		3 year order		2 year order		1 year order		less than 1 year		3 year order		2 year order		1 year order		less than 1 year		200 hours and over	150 to 199 hours	100 to 149 hours	under 100 hours
		order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order	order
Percentage reconvicted within 6 months of commencement																													
	Aged 10-17	-	33	33	-	-	50	42	-	-	52	54	43	-	50	52	40	-	52	52	-	41	40	39	45				
	Aged 18-20	-	45	46	33	-	35	45	37	47	44	47	45	41	42	47	44	44	45	46	100	28	31	36	38				
	Aged 21-24	-	41	54	57	14	38	40	37	39	41	40	44	29	40	41	43	10	34	34	-	26	24	27	31				
	Aged 25-29	100	27	35	-	12	33	30	35	30	36	37	41	25	35	35	40	35	33	33	-	17	20	24	27				
	Aged 30+	-	33	29	36	9	21	21	20	10	23	27	26	10	23	26	26	19	26	22	-	14	15	16	18				
	Aged 18+	9	35	39	43	10	29	31	30	21	33	35	37	17	32	34	36	26	34	32	50	19	21	24	28				
All Males	Total number	11	231	355	24	89	1,097	1,388	126	199	3,073	4,615	1,122	299	4,401	6,358	1,272	63	1,671	3,131	2	1,637	2,236	3,858	4,186				
	Reconviction rates	9	35	39	43	10	29	31	30	21	33	35	37	17	32	35	36	26	34	33	50	19	21	25	29				
All Females	Total number	2	33	32	2	19	162	199	17	63	982	1,317	399	84	1,177	1,548	418	8	180	332	-	117	211	430	641				
	Reconviction rates	-	19	26	50	33	26	28	20	20	29	26	26	23	28	27	26	14	20	23	-	14	10	17	17				
All offenders	Total number	13	264	387	26	108	1,259	1,587	143	262	4,055	5,932	1,521	383	5,578	7,906	1,690	71	1,851	3,463	2	1,754	2,447	4,288	4,827				
	Reconviction rates	8	33	38	43	14	29	30	29	21	32	33	34	18	31	33	34	25	33	32	50	19	20	24	27				
Percentage reconvicted within 12 months of commencement																													
	Aged 10-17	-	100	100	-	-	75	67	-	-	76	69	50	-	78	70	47	-	73	74	-	52	67	64	63				
	Aged 18-20	-	67	75	67	33	65	68	42	63	68	70	66	59	67	70	64	67	68	67	100	49	52	55	57				
	Aged 21-24	33	68	70	86	29	63	64	59	67	60	61	59	54	61	63	60	20	56	55	-	43	42	45	44				
	Aged 25-29	100	61	58	-	29	51	51	52	42	57	58	60	39	56	56	59	59	55	51	-	41	38	39	43				
	Aged 30+	29	48	45	36	21	36	35	37	21	40	42	39	21	39	40	39	31	41	35	-	27	26	28	30				
	Aged 18+	36	58	59	57	24	48	50	46	34	52	54	53	31	51	53	52	42	53	50	50	36	37	39	43				
All Males	Total number	11	231	355	24	89	1,097	1,388	126	199	3,073	4,615	1,122	299	4,401	6,358	1,272	63	1,671	3,131	2	1,637	2,236	3,858	4,186				
	Reconviction rates	36	58	59	57	24	49	50	46	34	52	54	53	31	52	54	52	42	54	51	50	37	37	40	44				
All Females	Total number	2	33	32	2	19	162	199	17	63	982	1,317	399	84	1,177	1,548	418	8	180	332	-	117	211	430	641				
	Reconviction rates	50	29	56	50	39	42	45	27	34	42	43	43	35	42	44	42	14	38	37	-	23	24	28	31				
All offenders	Total number	13	264	387	26	108	1,259	1,587	143	262	4,055	5,932	1,521	383	5,578	7,906	1,690	71	1,851	3,463	2	1,754	2,447	4,288	4,827				
	Reconviction rates	38	54	59	57	27	48	49	44	34	50	52	50	32	50	52	50	39	52	49	50	36	36	39	42				
Percentage reconvicted within 2 years of commencement																													
	Aged 10-17	-	100	100	-	-	75	75	100	-	81	79	79	-	81	80	80	-	91	84	-	56	77	73	74				
	Aged 18-20	-	79	89	67	33	75	76	68	79	82	79	72	73	80	79	72	67	76	75	100	58	64	64	65				
	Aged 21-24	67	81	81	100	29	76	74	67	83	75	71	65	68	75	72	66	30	70	65	-	56	54	57	55				
	Aged 25-29	100	76	69	-	41	63	64	52	58	70	70	65	53	69	68	64	65	65	60	-	49	48	48	50				
	Aged 30+	29	61	54	45	28	47	44	44	29	52	52	51	28	51	50	50	50	51	43	-	36	34	36	38				
	Aged 18+	45	71	69	67	31	60	59	55	45	65	64	61	41	64	63	61	53	64	59	50	46	47	49	51				
All Males	Total number	11	231	355	24	89	1,097	1,388	126	199	3,073	4,615	1,122	299	4,401	6,358	1,272	63	1,671	3,131	2	1,637	2,236	3,858	4,186				
	Reconviction rates	45	71	69	67	31	60	59	56	45	65	64	61	41	64	64	61	53	65	60	50	46	47	50	53				
All Females	Total number	2	33	32	2	19	162	199	17	63	982	1,317	399	84	1,177	1,548	418	8	180	332	-	117	211	430	641				
	Reconviction rates	50	45	63	50	44	51	55	33	44	54	52	53	44	53	53	52	43	47	45	-	28	31	36	39				
All offenders	Total number	13	264	387	26	108	1,259	1,587	143	262	4,055	5,932	1,521	383	5,578	7,906	1,690	71	1,851	3,463	2	1,754	2,447	4,288	4,827				
	Reconviction rates	46	68	69	65	34	59	59	53	44	62	62	59	41	62	62	59	52	63	58	50	45	46	48	51				

⁽¹⁾ Only subsequent convictions for standard list offences are counted as reconvictions.

⁽²⁾ These were renamed in 2001 from probation, community service and combination orders to community rehabilitation, community punishment and community punishment & rehabilitation orders respectively.

⁽³⁾ The principal offence at conviction. This is the conviction that incurs the severest sentence at each court appearance.

⁽⁴⁾ Where the number in the sample is less than 50 the rate is given in italics.

Table 9.5 Type of original disposal and type of disposal on first reconviction⁽¹⁾ after 2 years for community penalty commencements in 1999 after 2 years.

England and Wales	Percentage of offenders reconvicted			
	Original Disposal			
	Community rehabilitation order	Community punishment order	Community punishment & rehabilitation order	All community penalties
Reconviction disposal				
Number in sample	15,557	13,316	5,387	34,260
Percentage reconvicted within 2 years	61	60	48	56
Males:				
Young males aged 10-17				
Absolute/conditional discharge	23	13	13	15
Fine	17	20	15	18
Community rehabilitation order	27	18	18	20
Community punishment order	13	19	16	17
Community punishment & rehabilitation order	4	8	10	7
Curfew/Other community penalty	3	1	1	2
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	-	-
Other court disposal (excluding custody)	3	8	11	7
Immediate custody	10	13	14	13
Males aged 18 and over				
Absolute/conditional discharge	14	9	10	11
Fine	26	37	28	30
Community rehabilitation order	19	10	10	14
Community punishment order	9	16	13	12
Community punishment & rehabilitation order	3	5	7	4
Curfew/Other community penalty	1	1	1	1
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	-	-
Other court disposal (excluding custody)	4	3	5	4
Immediate custody	24	20	26	23
All males				
Absolute/conditional discharge	14	9	10	11
Fine	26	35	28	30
Community rehabilitation order	19	11	10	15
Community punishment order	9	16	13	12
Community punishment & rehabilitation order	3	5	7	4
Curfew/Other community penalty	1	1	1	1
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	-	-
Other court disposal (excluding custody)	4	4	5	4
Immediate custody	24	20	26	23
All females				
Absolute/conditional discharge	21	15	16	19
Fine	25	28	19	25
Community rehabilitation order	27	24	22	26
Community punishment order	6	15	13	8
Community punishment & rehabilitation order	2	4	7	3
Curfew/Other community penalty	1	-	1	1
Fully suspended sentence	-	1	-	-
Other court disposal (excluding custody)	3	3	3	3
Immediate custody	15	10	18	14
All Offenders				
Absolute/conditional discharge	15	9	10	12
Fine	26	35	27	29
Community rehabilitation order	20	12	11	16
Community punishment order	8	16	13	12
Community punishment & rehabilitation order	3	5	7	4
Curfew/Other community penalty	1	1	1	1
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	-	-
Other court disposal (excluding custody)	4	4	5	4
Immediate custody	22	19	25	22

⁽¹⁾ Only subsequent convictions for standard list offences are counted as reconvictions.

Table 9.6 **Reconviction rates ⁽¹⁾ within 2 years of commencing a community penalty order since 1987 ⁽²⁾**

England and Wales		Percentage of offenders reconvicted within 2 years											
		Type of community penalty order									All community penalties		
		Community rehabilitation order			Community punishment & rehabilitation order ⁽³⁾			Community punishment order					
Year		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
1987		57	40	53	*	*	*	55	44	55	56	40	54
1988		56	37	52	*	*	*	54	51	54	55	40	53
1989		59	38	54	*	*	*	57	43	56	58	39	55
1990		60	39	56	*	*	*	57	37	56	59	39	56
1991		63	45	59	*	*	*	58	45	58	60	45	59
1992		60	48	58	65	47	63	56	40	55	58	46	57
1993		62	51	60	62	49	61	53	39	52	58	48	57
1994		61	46	59	61	48	60	49	40	48	55	45	54
1995		62	44	59	62	41	60	52	38	52	58	42	56
1996		63	49	60	59	50	59	51	35	50	57	46	56
1997		62	50	60	61	40	59	49	38	48	56	46	55
1998		63	52	61	60	48	59	51	35	50	58	47	56
1999		63	52	61	61	45	60	50	36	48	57	47	56

⁽¹⁾ Only subsequent convictions for standard list offences are counted as reconvictions.

⁽²⁾ Changes in the coverage of standard list offences in 1995 and at the start of 1996 increased the overall reconviction rate in the late nineteen nineties.

⁽³⁾ Community punishment & rehabilitation orders came into force in 1992.

Table 9.7 Reconviction rates⁽¹⁾ within 6 months, 12 months and 2 years of the termination of a community rehabilitation order⁽²⁾ in 1995⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

England and Wales		Reason for termination of the community rehabilitation order						Percentage of offenders reconvicted	
		Order completed	Order substituted by conditional discharge	Order terminated early for good progress	Order terminated for breach	Order terminated for further offence	Order terminated for other reason	All orders	
Percent reconvicted within 6 months of termination									
Males:	Sample size								
Aged 10-17	450	44	-	19	48	43	26	41	
Aged 18-20	2,226	36	17	15	49	35	32	35	
Aged 21-24	2,573	31	13	6	45	32	29	30	
Aged 25-29	2,375	25	19	15	46	26	17	25	
Aged 30+	4,008	21	14	6	35	29	14	20	
Aged 18+	7,624	27	15	9	44	31	22	26	
All males	11,632	28	15	9	44	32	22	27	
Females	2,534	19	17	5	32	38	25	19	
All Persons	14,166	26	15	9	42	32	22	25	
Percent reconvicted within 12 months of termination									
Males:	Sample size								
Aged 10-17	450	58	25	23	62	68	68	58	
Aged 18-20	2,226	51	67	32	68	59	51	53	
Aged 21-24	2,573	45	25	18	73	55	51	46	
Aged 25-29	2,375	40	38	21	64	47	32	40	
Aged 30+	4,008	31	29	14	50	44	28	30	
Aged 18+	7,624	40	34	18	64	52	38	41	
All males	11,632	41	34	18	64	53	39	41	
Females	2,534	29	22	12	57	48	39	29	
All Persons	14,166	39	31	17	63	53	39	39	
Percent reconvicted within 2 years of termination									
Males:	Sample size								
Aged 10-17	450	71	75	27	71	89	79	71	
Aged 18-20	2,226	65	100	49	78	84	65	68	
Aged 21-24	2,573	59	75	25	85	79	63	60	
Aged 25-29	2,375	55	38	38	77	73	55	57	
Aged 30+	4,008	44	46	23	62	66	37	43	
Aged 18+	7,624	54	53	30	76	76	52	55	
All males	11,632	55	55	30	76	77	53	56	
Females	2,534	39	43	19	68	68	42	40	
All Persons	14,166	52	52	27	74	76	52	52	

⁽¹⁾ Only subsequent convictions for standard list offences are counted as reconvictions.

⁽²⁾ Renamed from a probation order in 2001.

⁽³⁾ These are based on all offenders commencing an order in first quarter 1995 and examine the follow up period after the date of termination of the order.

⁽⁴⁾ Some sample members may spend part or all of the period in custody. This may artificially lower the reconviction rates for reasons that may be linked to the termination of the order.

Table 9.8 Reconviction rates⁽¹⁾ within 6 months, 12 months and 2 years of the termination of a community punishment order⁽²⁾ in 1995⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

England and Wales		Reason for termination of the community punishment order					Percentage of offenders reconvicted		
	Number of hours Served	Order terminated for breach	Order terminated for further offence	Order terminated due to other change in circumstance	Warrant for arrest remains unexecuted 12 mths after Issue	Order terminated for other reason	All reasons		
Percent reconvicted within 6 months of termination									
Males:	Sample size								
Aged 10-17	839	30	59	36	44	25	25	38	
Aged 18-20	2,483	21	48	31	42	21	31	28	
Aged 21-24	2,973	20	46	20	37	19	38	24	
Aged 25-29	2,629	16	38	29	26	16	30	20	
Aged 30+	3,859	11	32	19	17	17	16	13	
Aged 18+	11,944	16	42	25	27	18	28	21	
All males	12,783	18	44	26	28	18	28	22	
Females	965	10	49	25	22	11	27	16	
All Persons	13,748	17	44	26	27	18	28	22	
Percent reconvicted within 12 months of termination									
Males:	Sample size								
Aged 10-17	839	47	78	62	61	25	42	56	
Aged 18-20	2,483	34	66	49	54	33	38	41	
Aged 21-24	2,973	31	60	33	57	28	53	37	
Aged 25-29	2,629	25	58	44	38	28	37	31	
Aged 30+	3,859	18	44	31	28	32	20	21	
Aged 18+	11,944	26	58	39	40	30	36	32	
All males	12,783	27	61	42	41	30	37	33	
Females	965	17	60	38	28	33	36	24	
All Persons	13,748	27	61	42	40	30	37	33	
Percent reconvicted within 2 years of termination									
Males:	Sample size								
Aged 10-17	839	62	92	88	72	25	75	71	
Aged 18-20	2,483	49	83	74	70	67	55	58	
Aged 21-24	2,973	44	75	58	66	44	63	50	
Aged 25-29	2,629	36	70	70	55	44	59	44	
Aged 30+	3,859	27	57	52	44	48	36	31	
Aged 18+	11,944	37	73	64	55	49	52	45	
All males	12,783	39	75	67	56	49	54	46	
Females	965	23	71	56	39	56	45	31	
All Persons	13,748	38	75	67	54	49	53	45	

⁽¹⁾ Only subsequent convictions for standard list offences are counted as reconvictions.

⁽²⁾ Renamed from a community sentence order in 2001.

⁽³⁾ These are based on all offenders commencing an order in first quarter 1995 and examine the follow up period after the date of termination of the order.

⁽⁴⁾ Some sample members may spend part or all of the period in custody. This may artificially lower the reconviction rates for reasons that may be linked to the termination of the order.

Table 9.9 Reconviction rates⁽¹⁾ within 6 months, 12 months and 2 years of termination of community punishment & rehabilitation order ⁽²⁾ in 1995⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

England and Wales		Reason for termination of the community rehabilitation part of the order							Reason for termination of the community punishment part of the order							Percentage of offenders reconvicted	
		Order completed	Order substituted by conditional discharge	Order terminated early for good progress	Order terminated for breach	Order terminated for further offence	Order terminated for other reason	All orders	Terminated for other reason	Number of hours served	Terminated early for breach	Terminated for further offence	Terminated due to other change in circumstances	Warrant for arrest remains unexecuted 12 mths after Issue	All orders		
Percent reconvicted within 6 months of termination																	
Males:																	
	Sample size																
Aged 10-17	225	36	-	6	58	50	25	38	40	31	62	35	100	-	38		
Aged 18-20	806	34	50	18	43	34	40	35	60	30	45	31	68	67	35		
Aged 21-24	845	26	50	7	46	24	44	27	40	21	39	36	50	33	27		
Aged 25-29	756	23	33	2	33	24	20	22	13	18	41	32	14	25	22		
Aged 30+	1,057	17	-	5	31	30	16	16	31	15	23	36	13	-	16		
Aged 18+	3,464	24	27	7	39	28	29	25	34	20	38	34	35	26	25		
All males	3,689	25	27	7	41	30	29	26	34	21	40	34	37	26	26		
Females	298	16	-	-	47	67	22	17	17	15	43	-	17	50	17		
All Persons	3,987	24	25	6	41	31	28	25	33	20	41	33	34	28	25		
Percent reconvicted within 12 months of termination																	
Males:																	
	Sample size																
Aged 10-17	225	54	-	44	77	65	58	58	60	51	78	65	100	-	58		
Aged 18-20	806	49	100	31	64	59	54	52	70	45	68	57	79	83	52		
Aged 21-24	845	39	100	17	69	44	54	43	60	34	60	51	64	67	43		
Aged 25-29	756	37	33	15	61	56	43	40	33	33	64	43	48	50	40		
Aged 30+	1,057	27	-	13	53	45	26	28	31	24	44	58	30	-	28		
Aged 18+	3,464	37	45	16	63	52	43	40	46	33	60	56	54	39	40		
All males	3,689	38	45	18	64	53	44	41	48	34	62	57	55	39	41		
Females	298	23	-	4	76	67	33	26	50	21	62	-	25	100	26		
All Persons	3,987	37	42	17	65	53	43	40	48	33	62	57	52	44	40		
Percent reconvicted within 2 years of termination																	
Males:																	
	Sample size																
Aged 10-17	225	76	-	50	81	76	75	74	80	70	84	83	100	-	74		
Aged 18-20	806	61	100	41	79	83	74	67	80	58	84	80	89	100	67		
Aged 21-24	845	52	100	29	82	73	83	58	67	48	79	75	86	100	58		
Aged 25-29	756	52	67	28	80	71	69	56	60	48	83	79	52	50	56		
Aged 30+	1,057	37	-	24	66	62	32	38	31	35	58	70	43	20	38		
Aged 18+	3,464	49	54	28	77	74	62	54	57	46	77	76	67	56	54		
All males	3,689	51	55	29	77	75	63	55	59	47	78	77	68	57	55		
Females	298	32	-	11	76	100	50	35	67	29	67	100	33	100	35		
All Persons	3,987	50	50	28	77	75	62	54	60	46	77	77	64	60	54		

⁽¹⁾ Only subsequent convictions for standard list offences are counted as reconvictions.

⁽²⁾ Renamed from a combination order in 2001.

⁽³⁾ These are based on all offenders commencing an order in first quarter 1995 and examine the follow up period after the date of termination of the order.

⁽⁴⁾ Some sample members may spend part or all of the period in custody. This may artificially lower the reconviction rates for reasons that may be linked to the termination of the order.

Table 9.10 All offenders reconvicted⁽¹⁾, by age at commencement of a community penalty within two years of commencement during 1999⁽²⁾ also by sex and number of previous convictions.

England and Wales All males and females		Percentage reconvicted					
		Number of previous convictions ⁽³⁾					Total
		None	1 or 2	3-6	7-10	11 or more	
All Offenders							
Aged under 21							
Community Rehabilitation		56	69	83	94	95	75
Community Punishment		42	70	85	91	92	63
Community Rehabilitation and Punishment		51	74	83	91	100	74
All Community Penalties		47	70	84	93	95	69
Aged 21 to 24							
Community Rehabilitation		38	57	75	82	92	69
Community Punishment		32	48	67	77	86	53
Community Rehabilitation and Punishment		34	49	68	82	86	63
All Community Penalties		34	52	72	80	89	62
Aged 25 to 29							
Community Rehabilitation		28	45	64	74	85	64
Community Punishment		17	36	53	70	81	47
Community Rehabilitation and Punishment		24	47	55	72	91	61
All Community Penalties		22	42	59	73	85	58
Aged 30 and over							
Community Rehabilitation		15	32	42	56	73	48
Community Punishment		13	22	36	47	67	34
Community Rehabilitation and Punishment		14	29	40	56	73	44
All Community Penalties		14	27	39	53	71	42
All males							
Community Rehabilitation		35	52	65	72	79	63
Community Punishment		30	46	59	66	74	50
Community Rehabilitation and Punishment		35	54	64	73	82	61
All Community Penalties		32	50	63	70	78	57
All females							
Community Rehabilitation		27	50	63	79	83	52
Community Punishment		19	42	61	68	85	36
Community Rehabilitation and Punishment		25	47	64	78	81	45
All Community Penalties		24	48	63	77	83	48
All ages							
Community Rehabilitation		32	51	64	73	79	61
Community Punishment		28	46	59	66	74	48
Community Rehabilitation and Punishment		33	54	64	73	82	60
All Community Penalties		30	49	63	71	78	56

⁽¹⁾ Only subsequent convictions for standard list offences are counted as reconvictions.

⁽²⁾ Sample consists of all those given penalties in the first quarter of 1999.

⁽³⁾ Appearances at court that led to a conviction for standard list offences before the commencement date, excluding the last conviction before commencement if no conviction is recorded on the day of commencement - this normally would be the number of previous convictions prior to the sentencing date.

⁽⁴⁾ Where the number in the sample is less than 50 the rate is in italics.

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

Criminal penalties

1. The criminal penalties supervised by the Probation Service are:

- Community Rehabilitation Order (formerly Probation Order) of 6 months to 3 years for those aged 16 or more. It may have additional requirements such as residence in a probation hostel, probation centre attendance or treatment for drug, alcohol or mental problems.
- Community Punishment Order (CPO) (formerly Community Service Order (CSO)) of unpaid work of 40 - 240 hours for those aged 16 or more. (20 - 100 hours for fine defaulters.)
- Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order (formerly Combination Order) of a 1-3 year probation element and a 40-100 hour community service element for those aged 16 or more. It may have additional requirements like those of a CRO.
- Drug Treatment and Testing Order for 6 months to 3 years for those aged 16 or more. (Piloted in a few areas from 30 September 1998, and introduced nationally from 1 October 2000.)
- Money Payment Supervision Order (MPSO). Youth and adult magistrates' courts may enforce monetary penalties by appointing a member of the Probation Service (or other person) to supervise the offender.
- Suspended Sentence Supervision Order (SSSO). Where the Crown Court suspends the 6 month to 2 year prison sentence they may ask the Probation Service to supervise.

Because of the ages involved in the following orders, few of these orders are likely to be supervised by the Probation Service.

- Children and Young Persons Act 1969 supervision order (C&YP) for up to 3 years for those aged under 18. It may have additional requirements similar to those of a probation order. (Youth Offending Teams supervise most of these orders.)
- Detention and Training Orders for those aged 12 – 17 for up to 2 years with half served in custody and half under post-release supervision. (Youth Offending Teams supervise most of these orders.)
- Breach of the above orders may involve a separate sentence, which the Probation Service may supervise.

2. Curfew orders are supervised by the suppliers of the electronic monitoring equipment, and not by the Probation Service.

Legislative changes

3. The statistics in this report may have been affected by the following changes in legislation:-

Children Act 1989

- made the welfare of the child the paramount consideration of the court. Welfare reports replaced Custody and Access reports and some other types of report prepared by the Probation Service. Family assistance orders and supervision orders replaced other types of domestic supervision orders (introduced on 14 October 1991).

Criminal Justice Acts 1991 and 1993

The main principles of the sentencing framework introduced by the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) 1991, in October 1992, were:-

- the severity of the sentence should reflect primarily the seriousness of the offence. The court could only take into account previous convictions where the circumstances of the previous offence disclosed aggravating factors of the current offence. The court could combine only two offences to justify custody or a community penalty. The CJA 1993 repealed these provisions on 16 August 1993. In terms of seriousness, the court may now consider any previous convictions and the failure to respond to previous sentences. The court may look at all the offences currently before it to justify custody or a community sentence;
- courts should use prison only for the most serious offences. However, the courts may use prison to protect the public from serious harm from violent or sexual offenders. The courts may thus pass sentences longer than those justified by the seriousness of the offence;
- community sentences should not simply be alternatives to custody. They should play a full role in sentencing for offences that are not so serious that the courts can justify custody;
- the way the courts deal with young people should closely reflect their age and development. The juvenile court, renamed as the youth court, became responsible for 17 year olds.

This led to changes in the sentences available to the courts, including:-

- the new combination orders, that, in a single order given for one offence, had elements of probation supervision and community service work;
- magistrates' courts introduced a unit fine scheme. The CJA 1993 abolished this scheme in September 1993. Currently all courts must fine to reflect the seriousness of the offence, but must also take account of the financial circumstances of the offender;
- making probation, supervision and combination orders available for 16 and 17 year olds;
- abolishing the sentence of detention in a Young Offender Institution for 14 year old boys. Also changing the minimum and maximum sentence lengths for 15 to 17 year old boys or girls to two and twelve months respectively;

- abolishing partly suspended prison sentences. A court may decide that the offence is so serious as to justify a prison sentence of not more than 2 years. However, only if there are exceptional circumstances can the court then fully suspend the sentence;
- raising the maximum length of CSO for 16 year olds from 120 to 240 hours in line with those aged 17 and over;
- the introduction of drug and alcohol treatment as additional requirements for probation orders.

The CJA 1991 changed the release arrangements for those given a custodial sentence on or after 1 October 1992 to:-

- **under 12 months** - released automatically after serving half the sentence. Those under 22 receive a minimum of 3 months post-release supervision, provided this does not extend beyond their 22nd birthday. There is no statutory supervision for adult offenders. They can request voluntary supervision and are all at risk of recall until the end of their sentence;
- **12 months but less than 4 years** - Automatic Conditional Release (ACR). Released automatically after serving half the sentence. The Probation Service supervises all those with ACR up to the three-quarter point of their sentence, subject to a 3 month minimum for those under 22. All those on licence are at risk of recall until the end of their sentence. Probation Service supervises some sex offenders until the end of their sentence (Section 44);
- **4 years or more** - prisoners become eligible for Discretionary Conditional Release (DCR parole) after serving half their sentence. If not released earlier they get automatic release after serving two thirds. The Probation Service supervises all DCR cases until the three-quarters point of the sentence. Probation Service supervises some sex offenders until the end of their sentence (Section 44). All those on licence are at risk of recall until the end of their sentence.

It also replaced social inquiry reports (SIR) with pre-sentence reports (PSR). Courts must consider a PSR before giving a prison sentence for most triable either way offences.

Under CJA 1991 a further offence no longer leads automatically to breach proceedings starting. A higher proportion of community sentences run to normal termination after 1992. Caseloads post CJA 1991 will also be at a higher level.

Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994

- relaxed the need for a pre-sentence report for those aged 18 or more (implemented on 3 February 1995).
- made new provisions for dealing with young offenders. The maximum adult sentence became available for 12-17 year olds convicted of grave crimes with maximum prison sentences of 14 years or more including rape, arson, domestic burglary and robbery. The maximum length of sentence for 15-17 year olds in a young offender institution increased from 1 year to 2.

Crime (Sentences) Act 1997

- introduced, on a pilot basis only, new community service orders for persistent petty offenders and for fine defaulters.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

- introduced Home Detention Curfews that allowed selected prisoners to be released under a curfew order, enforced by electronic tagging, for up to 2 months prior to their normal release date. (Implemented January 1999)
- introduced new assault, harassment and public order offences with significantly higher maximum penalties where it can be shown that the offence was racially aggravated. (Implemented 30 September 1998)
- introduced Specific Sentence Reports (SSRs), which are a shortened form of pre-sentence reports, during 1999.
- introduced extended post-release supervision for certain sexual and violent offenders to allow supervision for up to 5 years for violent offences (10 years for sexual) after release from prison. (Implemented 30 September 1998)
- introduced new types of order (parenting, child safety, local child curfews, reparation and action plans). (Piloted in a few areas from 30 September 1998 and implemented nationally from 1 June 2000)
- introduced detention and training orders. These were implemented nationally on 1 April 2000.
- introduced drug treatment and testing orders. (Piloted in a few areas from 30 September 1998, and introduced nationally from 1 October 2000.)
- introduced further periods of supervision (on licence) for offenders following recall or return to prison. (Implemented 30 September 1998)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Data sources

1. Footnotes show sources other than returns made by the Probation Service. Returns of court proceedings show all those supervised under the Children and Young Person Act 1969 (by local authority social services, as well as by the Probation Service).

Previous criminal history

2. A new system for collecting probation workload data was introduced from 1 January 2002. One of the consequences of this was that a number of probation areas were unable to supply the Home Office with meaningful data on offenders' previous criminal histories. This meant that national level data relating to the previous criminal records of offenders was not sufficiently complete for publication in this statistical volume.

Ethnic monitoring of Probation Service workload

3. Information on minority ethnic workload (including commencement of orders and pre sentence report writing) was collected for the period October 2002 to March 2003. However, due to a large proportion of cases where ethnic code was missing, or where it had not yet been correctly classified by probation areas according to 2001 Census codes, the information was deemed not sufficiently complete for publication in this statistical volume.

Counting procedure

(i) People starting supervision

4. The statistics count each person once in each year for each type of supervision started in the year (eg once under CRO, even if that person received more than one CRO in a given year). But each person is counted only once in each total or sub-total even if they started several types of supervision in the year (eg once under 'all court orders' in Table 3.1, though they may be recorded as starting, for instance, a CRO and a CPO). Thus the sum of the number of persons starting each type of court order exceeds the number of those starting court orders in total (Table 3.1).

(ii) People supervised (caseload)

5. As above, the statistics count each person once for each type of supervision being received on 31 Dec. But each person is counted only once in each total or sub-total even if they were subject to several types of supervision at the year end (the examples above apply equally to Table 3.2). Thus, the sum of the numbers receiving each type of court order supervision exceeds the number receiving court order supervision in total (Table 3.2).

6. A new system for collecting probation workload data was introduced from 1 January 2002. As a consequence, information on caseload is now provided directly by probation areas, as opposed to the previous method of it being calculated based on the number of people starting supervision and the number of terminations. Given that many areas had difficulty in sending through details of terminations, the caseload figures shown in tables 3.2, 5.2 and 5.3 for the years prior to 2002 were inflated. This method also had the effect of exaggerating the inflated caseload year on year, as the shortfall in termination details each year had a cumulative effect. The figures shown for 31 December 2002 are the most reliable to date.

7. Data was collected under both the old and new system for the first quarter of 2002; a comparison of these data for commencements, caseload and terminations, is given at paragraph 10 below. All CPOs that have run for more than 2 years and all voluntary supervision that has run for more than 3 years have been excluded from the figures, on the basis that realistically they should have already terminated.

(iii) Terminations

8. The statistics count all terminations of all types of supervision in each year, including multiple terminations of the same type of supervision (eg two periods of CRO supervision terminating in the same year would be included in the tables).

(iv) Court proceedings

9. An all persons basis is defined in these statistics as the number of court appearances at which a person received a particular sentence or order. Each disposal is recorded, whether or not it is the principal one. The figures used in this volume exclude sentences or orders made as a result of breach proceedings.

Data collection method

10. A new system for collecting data on commencements, terminations and caseload was introduced in 2002, with data coming in quarterly lists from case management systems. Figures for the first quarter of 2002 were collected on both the old (probation index) and new (quarterly lists) bases. A table summarizing figures under the old and new methods is given below.

Comparison of figures for January to March 2002 under the old and new data collection methods

Supervision Type	Caseload		Commencements		Terminations ⁽¹⁾	
	Probation Index	Quarterly lists	Probation Index	Quarterly lists	Probation Index	Quarterly lists
CRO	56,700	57,000	15,000	15,300	15,300	15,100
MPSO	6,900	2,300	300	400	400	300
CPO	38,400	34,200	13,800	14,100	11,500	12,800
CPO breach	1,800	2,400	1,100	1,200		
CPRO	21,600	17,500	4,100	4,200	7,100	7,700
DTTO	3,200	3,300	1,000	1,300	700	1,000
All court orders	122,200	110,800	34,800	35,800	35,000	36,900
YOI	13,300	11,000	3,400	3,700	n/a	n/a
Adult statutory	58,000	50,500	6,200	7,200	n/a	n/a
Parole	2,200	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DCR	6,800	3,200	600	700	n/a	n/a
Life	6,400	5,500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Voluntary	5,700	2,300	2,000	2,100	n/a	n/a
All pre and post release supervision	93,400	73,800	12,300	14,000	n/a	n/a
All supervision	210,800	182,900	47,100	49,900	n/a	n/a

(1) The termination of pre and post release supervision cases has never been analysed

This indicates that the old and new data collection methods yield similar figures for commencements of court orders, although the new data collection system is picking up more commencements and terminations. Caseload is significantly reduced under the new method both for court orders and pre and post release supervision (see paragraph 5 above).

Rounding and accuracy

11. The statistics round percentages independently and therefore they may not add up to 100. The figures are subject to the errors found in any large-scale recording system of this kind. As a result, the figures in this volume are not always accurate to the last digits shown.

Symbols used

12. This report uses the following symbols:

- .. not available
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- * not applicable

FURTHER INFORMATION

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