



## Factsheet 2009-5a

# Recidivism report 1997-2006

## Developments in the reconviction rate of Dutch offenders

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For some years, the Research and Documentation Centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice (WODC) has conducted a study of the reconviction rate of Dutch offenders. The measurements relate to five study populations: adult offenders sanctioned by court or Public Prosecutor's Service (PPS), juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS, ex-prisoners, former inmates of juvenile detention centres and former offenders placed under an entrustment order. The Recidivism Monitor study covers almost the entire field of Dutch criminal law application. Nearly all persons in the Netherlands who came into contact with the Dutch judicial system as a suspect occur in one or more of the offender populations. Recidivism among former offenders placed under an entrust-

ment order is reported separately. This fact sheet outlines recidivism in the other four populations. The study includes all persons who were sanctioned by court or PPS or released from a penitentiary institution in the 1997-2006 period. In a former report, published in 2008, 2004 was the last year included in the study period. This report includes two more years.

WODC monitors the developments in criminal recidivism for a number of reasons. Currently, the results are particularly relevant, since the Netherlands cabinet Balkenende IV has resolved to cut back recidivism among ex-prisoners and juvenile offenders by a certain percentage (Safety begins with Prevention, 2007). This resolve obtains for the 2002-2010 period. The policy has not yet been fully executed. The implementation of the set of measures has not been rounded off. Moreover, it will take some more years before the intended effect can be measured in terms of recidivism. Therefore, it is too early for the final score. However, an interim review can be derived from this fact sheet.

## Box 1 Main results

For the first time since 1997, Dutch criminal recidivism has decreased on a broad front. The latest results show that among both adults and minors the percentage of offenders who again came into contact with the judicial system within two years has been slightly reduced. The last year of the study relates to persons who were sanctioned by court or Public Prosecutor's Service (PPS) in 2006, or who were released from a penitentiary institution during that year. This box does not contain the raw figures; they have been adjusted for changes in the composition of the offender groups on background characteristics like sex, age and the number of former contacts with the Dutch judicial system.

- From 1997, the percentage of repeat offenders among adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS increased slightly, but from 2005, the prevalence of criminal recidivism has been decreased in small steps. Of all the persons on whom a punishment was imposed for committing a crime in 2006, 28.2 percent relapsed within two years. In 2003 and 2004, this still amounted to 29.8 percent.
- Among juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS, the prevalence of criminal recidivism continued to increase during a longer period. Only in the last year of the study was the percentage of criminal recidivism lower than before. Of all the juvenile offenders whose criminal cases were disposed in 2006, through a fixed penalty, a discretionary dismissal because of lack of interest or other policy reasons, or a punishment or order imposed by the judge, 40.3 percent was prosecuted again within two years.
- In the last years of the study period, the reconviction rate of ex-prisoners likewise decreased. From 2003, the recidivism percentages in the sector of the adult prison system show a downward trend. Of all the adults leaving a penitentiary institution in 2006, 54.1 percent again came into contact with the judicial system within two years. In 2002, this still amounted to 59 percent.
- For years, the reconviction rate within two years among former inmates of juvenile detention centres has fluctuated around 60 percent. For the minors who were released in 2006, the prevalence of criminal recidivism amounted to 58.2 percent. Here, too, a slight decrease appears to show. This population includes both young offenders convicted under criminal law and minors institutionalised under a civil suit.

Because of the adjustment for changes in the composition of the offender groups, the figures in this box approximate the *net development* of reconviction relative to the 1997 level. Moreover, the results have been checked for the occurrence of registration effects as a result of fluctuation in the willingness to report crimes and the national clear-up rate. Therefore, the recent decrease in the reconviction rate in the four offender populations is a real decline. Next year, when the measurements of the WODC Recidivism Monitor are due to be reiterated, it will become clear whether the decrease in recidivism has continued.

### Study method

The Recidivism Monitor study is based on data from the Dutch Offenders Index<sup>1</sup>, an anonymous version of the official registry of judicial documentation in the Netherlands. The use of the Dutch Offenders Index implies that only the criminal cases that have come under the attention of the PPS are being analysed. Offences that go undetected or fail to be prosecuted are not taken into consideration.

A detailed summary of the method of the Recidivism Monitor can be found in a brochure which is available on the WODC website (<http://english.wodc.nl>). It explains how the raw case and offence data from the Dutch Offenders Index are converted into the reconviction statistics. The calculation results have been

stored in REPRIS, a database that can be accessed on the WODC website through a query panel. This report focuses on the prevalence of general recidivism up to two years after the date on which the original case was registered or the date of release from the penitentiary institution. This means that we present the percentages of those persons who have again come into contact with the judicial system within two years in relation to a crime. Moreover, figures have been calculated with regard to other types of recidivism (serious, very serious and special recidivism), other aspects of the recidivism (the average number of reconvictions per repeat offender and the total volume of recidivism) and other observation periods (up to ten years after the index case or the release from the penitentiary institution).

<sup>1</sup> In Dutch: Onderzoeks- en Beleidsdatabase Justitiële Documentatie (OBJD).

**Table 1 The offender groups of the WODC Recidivism Monitor – measurements 2009**

Group	Description	Number of observations									
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS	Adults with a conviction in relation to a crime that falls within the scope of criminal law	139,890	138,652	140,396	137,341	139,605	148,484	168,869	170,904	173,318	179,330
Juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS	Minors with a conviction in relation to a crime that falls within the scope of juvenile criminal law	15,588	15,859	16,718	17,453	18,131	20,262	21,543	22,978	23,456	23,869
Ex-prisoners	Adults who have been released from a penitentiary institution, with the exception of those released from Aliens Custody, individuals who are awaiting expulsion and people of whom the pre-trial detention was lifted.	19,135	20,096	19,925	21,613	20,826	19,278	22,611	27,827	35,206	35,455
Former inmates of juvenile detention centres	Minors who have been released from a penitentiary institution for juvenile offenders. This includes young offenders convicted under criminal law or institutionalised under a civil suit.	1,454	1,994	2,105	2,341	2,861	2,921	3,443	3,579	3,706	3,703

Part of it can be found in the annexes to this fact sheet. The database REPRIS contains all the figures, including breakdowns by background characteristics. Table 1 outlines the four offender groups, which overlap to some extent. An individual person may appear in more than one population and in several cohorts. At most however, only once per population per year.<sup>2</sup> The table shows the numbers of persons in the consecutive cohorts. All four populations have increased in the course of the study, although the numbers of ex-prisoners and former inmates of juvenile detention centres appear to have stabilised over the last year. The population of former inmates of juvenile detention centres includes minors who were institutionalised under a civil, family supervision order (ots). Apart from persons released from a penitentiary institution, the population of ex-prisoners includes persons who were held in pre-trial detention or imprisoned for non-compliance with an alternative sentence.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of frequent offenders who had three criminal cases within a year, the other two cases do count as reconvictions, but only the first is included in the study as the index case.

### *Changes in the composition of the populations*

Important changes have occurred in the composition of two offender populations. In comparison to earlier measurements, the population of ex-prisoners has been supplemented with two categories. These relate to persons who have evaded their detention during leave or by absconding, and persons who were released from the penitentiary institution after their pre-trial detention was lifted. More particularly, it concerns cases in which detention had not yet been resumed.<sup>3</sup> These categories had been included in the study among former inmates of juvenile detention centres for some time. Still, the numbers of observations in this population have been altered as well, as the study now also looks at least two years ahead with regard to the persons included in the most recent years of the study, to see whether a prematurely terminated detention has since been resumed. Moreover, the release data of the juvenile detention centres have been adjusted for cases in which the pre-trial detention was immediately lifted or a civil,

<sup>3</sup> If detention were resumed, the release date following the latter part of the imprisonment constituted the starting point of the observation period.

family supervision order (ots) was not effectuated after all. Especially in 2003 en 2004, the numbers have thus decreased substantially, compared to earlier measurements. The increase in the population of ex-prisoners and the decrease among the former inmates of juvenile detention centres cause changes in the way reconvictions in both populations are represented compared to the results of former rounds. This is due to the fact that both study populations are now composed more consistently. The adults and minors figures have been slightly adjusted as a consequence of a backlog of the Dutch Offenders Index source system.<sup>4</sup>

### Reconvictions following specific sanctions

Figure 1 provides the raw reconviction rates within two years in the ten consecutive cohorts of adult offenders, broken down by the disposal of the index cases.<sup>5</sup> Figure 2 provides the same rates for juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS. These two groups run the largest risk of reconviction following a non-suspended prison sentence.<sup>6</sup> This is not surprising, since it is the heaviest punishment that is usually only imposed in relatively severe cases. The reverse holds for fines. An offence for which the PPS has offered an out-of-court settlement or the judge has imposed a fine tends to be relatively minor.

<sup>4</sup> Between July 2008 and July 2009, JustID has eliminated this backlog.

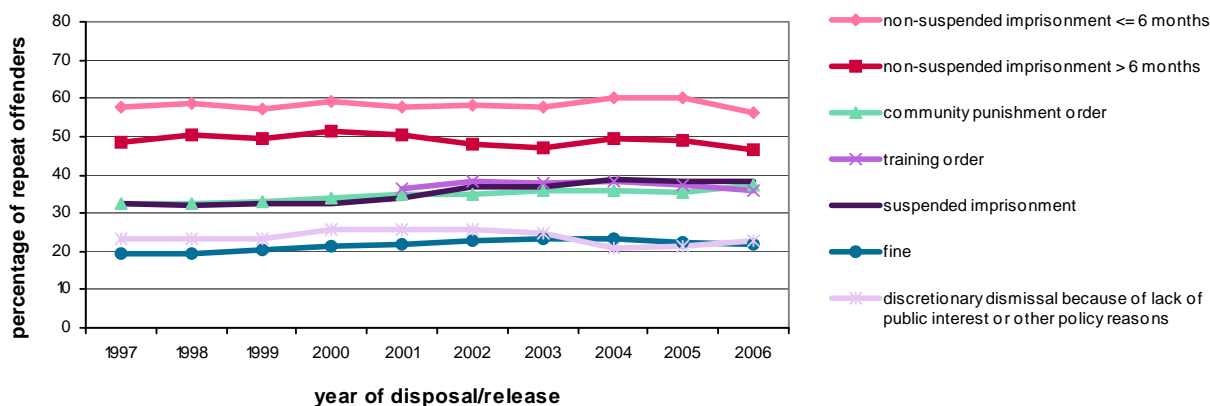
<sup>5</sup> In every criminal case, only the most severe offence charge is measured.

<sup>6</sup> In 2001, the number of training orders was too low for the reconviction rate to be calculated (see also the table in annex 1).

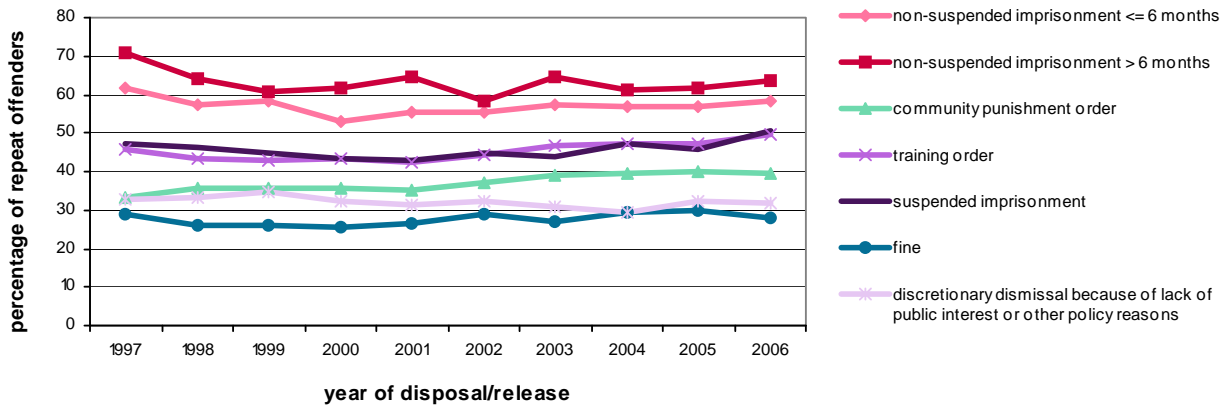
Apart from the penalty imposed, persons confronted with a fine run less risk of re-offending than persons with a prison sentence.

Thus, the data in both figures give no insight in the effectiveness of the penalties. A raw reconviction rate is only indicative of the effectiveness of a judicial intervention if it is contrasted with the reconviction rates in a comparable group that has not undergone the punishment. Since it does not apply in this case these data only give a general idea of the relapse to be expected for the various types of penalties. The same restriction holds for the *development* of the reconviction rates. Through the years, adult offenders released after a long prison sentence show a slight decrease in reconviction. In 1997, 48.7 percent again came into contact with the judicial system within two years; in 2006, the reconviction rate had decreased to 46.5 percent. This does not mean – at least, not necessarily – that prison sentences exceeding six months have grown more effective for adults. At the start of the study period, this punishment may have been imposed on other types of offenders than at the end. It is possible that reconviction rates decreased because, in the course of the study period, the punishment was more frequently used for relatively minor offences. Thus, a more general rule of thumb is that, in order to chart the *net development* of the reconviction rates, fluctuations in the composition of the offender populations must be taken into account.

**Figure 1** Prevalence of general recidivism within two years in ten consecutive cohorts of adult offenders; raw reconviction rates by disposal type



**Figure 2 Prevalence of general recidivism within two years in ten consecutive cohorts of juvenile offenders; raw reconviction rates by disposal type**



### Fluctuations in the offender populations

The tables in annex 1 through 4 outline the background characteristics of the persons included in the study. We notice that in each of the four offender populations the percentage of women has increased through the years. This applies to the adult and juvenile offenders, but also to the ex-prisoners and the former inmates of juvenile detention centres. Furthermore, it becomes evident that between 1997 and 2006, more and more suspects were prosecuted for a violent offence, that the percentage of over 50s in penitentiary institutions increased and that the percentage first offenders in the general offender populations gradually decreased.

Initially, the proportion of first offenders in the populations of ex-prisoners and former inmates of juvenile detention centres increased, but from 2004, there was a slight decline in the percentage of imprisoned persons who did not formerly come into contact with the judicial system.

In the last year of the study period, the number of former inmates of juvenile detention centres released following a civil, family supervision order (ots) is relatively high.

Among the ex-prisoners a rise in the percentage of prison sentences of less than one month is evident in the last years of the study period. This is connected with the shortage of cells. In 2004, the worst capacity shortage in the penitentiary institutions was relieved. There was room to get rid of the backlog of outstanding sentences. These relate to detentions in connection with, for instance, unpaid traffic fines or a failed community punishment order. Usually, these are short sentences.

The demographic changes in the composition of the study populations are important, since they affect the reconviction rate. Along with the offenders' backgrounds, their 'risk profiles' change as well. Thus, an increase of the number of women will result in a decrease of recidivism, as presently women tend to re-offend less than men. The rise of the percentage of first offenders in the penitentiary institutions and the juvenile detention centres in the middle of the study period will have resulted in a decrease of the reconviction rates in these sectors. After all, the risk of recidivism tends to be larger if someone has come into contact with judicial system before. By correcting the raw figures with the help of a statistical model, the fluctuations due to changes in the composition of the populations can be partly neutralised and the 'net development' of recidivism can be revealed more effectively. The prediction models that were used (see box 2) included six common background characteristics: the offender's sex, age and country of birth, the type of offence, the number of previous criminal cases and the age at which the first criminal case took place. The connection between these characteristics and the chances of reconviction is known. This knowledge has been used to estimate the influence of the fluctuations in the offender populations on the reconviction rate.

In the same manner, the occurrence of registration effects are verified for. Since 2000, an increasingly large proportion of criminal offences that were reported to the police has been cleared (Kalidien & Eggen, 2009). As the measurements of the Recidivism monitor relate to *recorded* criminality only, the

increase of the clear-up rate automatically boosts the rates of reconviction.

The verification for this effect takes place on the basis of the national clear-up rate. Thus, regional differences are not taken into account and no distinction is made with regard to type of offence. Moreover, we must assume that for juveniles the same

fluctuations in the clear-up rate were found as for adult offenders and this remains to be seen. In short, there are limitations to the adjustments made. Nevertheless, the adjusted rates yield a better insight into the net development of the reconviction rates than the raw figures do.

## Box 2 Adjusting the raw recidivism figures

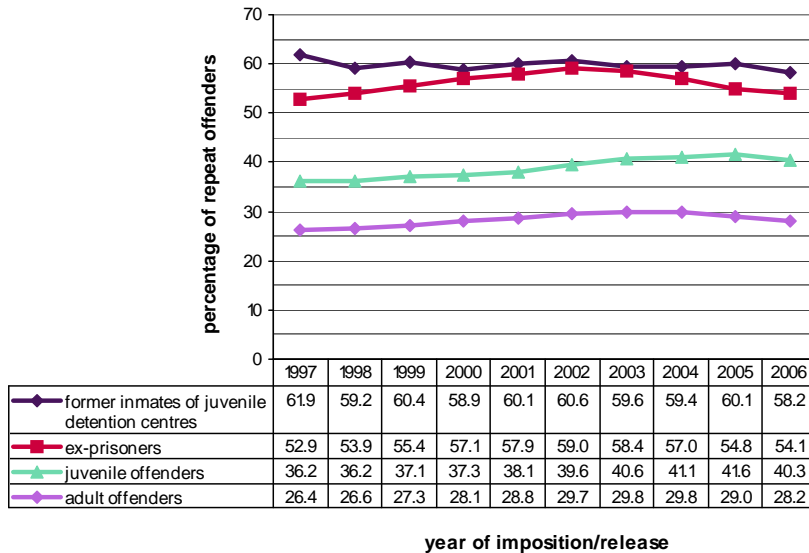
Fluctuations in the composition of the study groups as well as potential effects of registration make it difficult to keep a clear perspective on the development of the reconviction rates. That is why the Recidivism Monitor shows adjusted rates as well as raw ones. The raw figures are corrected by means of a statistical model, a parametric survival model, which is a special type of regression analysis (Royston, 2001). The model estimates the influence background characteristics have on the chances of reconviction and calculates whether there are significant registration effects. On the basis of these estimates, the raw reconviction rates can be adjusted. Separate regression equations were formed for each of the four offender populations. The models were fitted to one half of the population and validated against the other half. In view of the scant number of former inmates of juvenile detention centres a ten-fold cross validation was performed for this group. The fit of the four models is good. Two years after imposing judicial sanctions or release from the institution, the prediction error does not exceed 0.9 percent in any of the four study populations. This means that the models yield an accurate estimate regarding the influence of the factors on the reconviction rate within two years. Six common background characteristics were included in the prediction models: the offender's sex, age and country of birth, the type of offence, the number of previous criminal cases and the age at which the first criminal case took place. With respect to the adult offenders, two other factors played a role in predicting the chances of reconviction: the total number of former fines and the number of previous criminal cases as a result of very serious offences. In the model for the former inmates of juvenile detention centres, the ethnic background was used (instead of the country of birth) and likewise, the legal framework (criminal or civil) was added. In this group, the age at which inmates are released proved not to be significant. Together, the background characteristics included in the models determine the 'risk profile' for the group. Subsequently, annual clear-up rates and percentages of willingness to report crime were added to the model. In none of the study populations did the fluctuations in the willingness to report crime turn out to contribute separately to the recidivism prediction. Apparently, this factor does not play a significant role. The boosting effect of the clear-up rate on the reconviction rates was not evident either. This factor was not significant and positive for any of the offender populations. Consequently, the recidivism figures did not need to be corrected for this element.

### Reconviction rate developments

Figure 3 provides the adjusted reconviction rates in the consecutive cohorts of the four study populations. The data relates to the general recidivism two years after the disposal of the criminal case or the release from the institution. The adjusted rates show the trends of the recidivism in the four sectors independent of the changes in the background characteristics included in the model and likewise independent of fluctuations in the willingness to report a crime and the clear-up rate. It is as if the offender populations don't vary on these scores; the later cohorts are supposed to be composed in the same way as the 1997 group.

The figure shows that juveniles tend to re-offend more often than adults. That is to say: persons who come into contact with the judicial system at an early age generally run a bigger risk of reconvictions than persons who are prosecuted at a later age. Reconviction is highest among the ex-prisoners and the former inmate of juvenile detention centres. Roughly 15 percent of the adult and juvenile offenders was imprisoned in a penitentiary institution between 1997 and 2006. More than half of them again came into contact with the judicial system within two years after they were released.

**Figure 3 Adjusted percentages of general recidivism two years after imposing the sanction, or release from the institution, by year of imposition/release**



In the first part of the study period, three of the four sectors evince a slight increase of the reconviction rate. By the turn of the century, the relapse among the adult offenders, the juvenile offenders and the ex-prisoners grew by 3 to 6 percent. The former inmates of the juvenile detention centres show a different picture. After 1997, the proportion of re-offenders in this sector fluctuated around 60 percent.<sup>7</sup> At the end of the study period, there appears to be –on the basis of current data – a slight decrease in the reconviction rate in all the sectors. In the last year, the percentage of re-offenders in the population of former inmates of juvenile detention centres decreases by nearly two percent points, compared to a reduction of just over one percent among juvenile offenders in general. Among the adult offenders and ex-prisoners the decrease started earlier on, among the ex-prisoners from 2003 and in the population of adult offenders from 2005. The variations are not substantial and we do not know whether the decrease will continue, but it is striking that each sector shows a downward trend by the end of the

study period. Is this a coincidence, or could this be the first indication that crime in the Netherlands is decreasing in terms of reconviction rates as well? Recidivism studies always focus on offenders from former years; one goes back in time and subsequently looks ahead. Moreover, the results of this recidivism study relate to the crime data registered at PPS level. Whereas the latest victim questionnaires (Kalidien & Eggen, 2008; p. 49) and national reported crime data (Van Mantgem et al., 2007, p. 35) indicated a decline earlier on, the number of criminal cases registered at the PPS first decreased in 2008 (Kalidien & Eggen, 2008; p. 442). If this decrease persists, however, it may mean that the ‘repeat crime rate at PPS level’ has achieved a downward trend across a broad front. The reconviction rates in figure 3 have been adjusted for fluctuations in the compositions of the four study populations. At any rate, the decrease in the last stage of the study period can be called real, even if it is not equally large in all populations.

<sup>7</sup> The last recidivism report on the 1997-2004 period (Wartna et al., 2008) referred to a decreased reconviction rate among former inmates of juvenile detention centres. However, the composition of the study population has changed (see pp. 3 and 4). On balance, due to the adjustment for the lifted and non-effectuated detentions, the proportion of ‘less serious’ minors has decreased and the reconviction rate in the rest of the group increased.

### **The recidivism objective: a half-way score**

The Netherlands cabinet aims at cutting back recidivism among ex-prisoners and juvenile offenders by ten percent point in the 2002-2010 period. This objective relates to the relapses taking place in the period up to seven years after the original case. It has been calculated that the reconviction rate within two years among the ex-prisoners needs to decrease by 7.7 percent to meet the long-term objective. With regard to juvenile offenders a reduction of 5.8 percent is targeted (Safety begins with Prevention, 2007).

The graph in figure 3 indicates to what extent the 'recidivism objective' is being realised. The outlook for the juveniles is not positive. For the cohort from 2002, the reconviction rate within two years amounted to 39.6 percent. In 2006, 40.3 percent of the juvenile offenders again came into contact with the judicial system within two years. Thus, this sector actually shows a slight increase in the prevalence of criminal recidivism compared to 2002. However, it is still early days and in the last year of the study period a decrease is evident. In four years' time, we shall know the result for the 2010 cohort of juveniles. Only then will the final score be known.

With regard to the population of ex-prisoners the half-way score is more positive. In 2002, the reconviction rate within two years amounted to 59.0 percent, for the group released in 2006, it was 54.1 percent – a positive difference of 4.9 percent points. The big question – and obviously the reverse applies to juveniles as well – is whether the measured difference can be attributed to the government policy. Are they 'natural fluctuations' in the repeat crime level, or can these fluctuations be connected to the way criminal law is applied?

In the past years, various measures have been taken both in the juvenile sector and in the prison system

to help decrease the relapse among juveniles and adult prisoners. Some measures were of a substantive nature, such as increasing the availability of behaviour interventions. Others required a legal procedure, for instance, introducing the behaviour modification measure and designing a legislative framework for after-care. Others again have a purely organisational character, such as strengthening the cooperation between chain partners, establishing regional 'safety houses' or the installation of the accreditation committee. The latter is a panel of experts that assesses the potential of the intervention programmes that are implemented within and outside the institutions.

In fact, the introduction of the set of measures is still in full swing. The screening instruments that are to result in improvement of individual placement decisions have not yet been fully developed. The behaviour interventions that need to keep part of the ex-prisoners and juvenile offenders from relapsing into crime are not yet being executed as they are meant to and by the end of 2009, only a few municipalities supply the intended after-care according to schedule. The question whether the criminal law policy in the past years has contributed to the development of the national reconviction rates, coincides with the question whether the measures mentioned above have actually, or potentially, influenced the processes that determine whether persons who have been sanctioned will or will not relapse into crime. In other words, in order to be able to establish the link, the effect of the policy needs to be analysed on the level of individual offenders. Such an analysis falls outside the scope of this fact sheet; this report only presents the most recent figures. And they indicate a decrease in the reconviction rate.



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This series includes concise reports of research conducted by or on behalf of the WODC. Inclusion in the series does not entail that the contents of the research reflect the official point of view of the Dutch Minister of Justice.

WODC-reports can be downloaded free of charge at [www.wodc.nl](http://www.wodc.nl). Some of the reports are in English. The site grants access to REPRIS, a web application which stores the outcome of the research of the Recidivism Monitor. REPRIS contains statistics regarding the offender groups that are being monitored as well as offender groups for whom criminal recidivism was measured incidentally.

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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	n=139,890	n=138,652	n=140,396	n=137,341	n=139,605	n=148,484	n=168,869	n=170,904	n=173,318	n=179,330
<b>Sex</b>										
male	84.7	84.9	84.7	85.5	85.5	85.4	85.3	85.2	83.9	83.1
female	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.3	14.2	14.5	14.5	14.6	15.7	16.7
<b>Age</b>										
12-17 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
18-24 years	22.9	23.3	23.4	24.1	24.5	25.0	24.9	25.5	25.4	25.6
25-29 years	18.0	17.9	17.5	16.9	15.9	15.1	14.4	13.9	13.8	13.9
30-39 years	27.9	27.9	28.3	28.6	28.4	28.1	27.9	27.2	26.2	25.5
40-49 years	17.2	16.9	16.9	16.9	17.5	17.7	18.2	18.7	19.2	19.5
50+ years	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.9	14.1	14.6	15.0
<b>Country of birth</b>										
Netherlands	69.7	69.4	68.3	68.1	67.4	67.5	67.5	68.5	69.6	70.3
Morocco	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1
Netherlands Antilles	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.7
Suriname (Dutch Guyana)	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.4
Turkey	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
other Western countries	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.3	10.0	9.7	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.5
other non-Western countries	6.1	6.3	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.6	7.2	7.2
<b>Type of offence</b>										
public order offences**	8.3	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.3	10.2	10.0
property offences	29.9	29.1	28.5	26.9	25.7	25.1	24.1	23.0	22.0	21.8
violent property offences	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
violent offences (non sexual)	8.4	9.2	10.0	10.7	11.4	11.7	12.4	13.4	13.4	13.7
sexual offences	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
drug offences	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.6	6.4	6.5	7.5	6.7	6.5
traffic crimes	29.8	29.6	28.9	29.1	28.5	28.5	29.9	29.2	29.4	28.7
miscellaneous and	13.3	12.7	13.1	13.3	12.9	12.8	13.1	13.2	15.0	15.8
violation of other laws										
<b>Type of disposal</b>										
imprisonment <= 6 months	7.6	7.6	8.6	8.7	8.3	8.2	7.8	6.9	6.2	5.5
imprisonment > 6 months	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.1
community punishment order	8.0	8.5	9.5	9.2	11.0	12.3	12.9	14.7	16.5	15.5
training order	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
susp. imprisonment	7.7	7.5	7.5	6.9	5.6	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.4
fine	60.1	60.4	59.4	59.2	59.0	58.3	58.7	59.4	60.1	60.6
discretionary dismissal	8.1	8.2	6.8	7.6	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.1	5.4	4.7
<b>Criminal history</b>										
0 former contacts	43.2	42.6	42.1	41.1	41.9	41.4	40.8	40.5	40.3	40.7
1-2 former contacts	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.2	25.1	25.2	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.3
3-4 former contacts	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.9
5-10 former contacts	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.0	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.2
11-19 former contacts	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2
20 or more former contacts	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.7
<b>Age at first criminal case</b>										
12-17 years	17.5	18.0	18.4	18.9	18.8	19.1	19.4	19.9	20.2	20.4
18-24 years	30.4	31.2	31.4	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.8	33.2	32.9	32.7
25-29 years	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.5	12.3
30-39 years	18.3	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.3	17.1	16.7	16.5
40-49 years	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.3	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.8
50+ years	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.7

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

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

\*\* Vandalism, light aggression and public order offences.

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

	1997 n=15,588	1998 n=15,859	1999 n=16,718	2000 n=17,453	2001 n=18,131	2002 n=20,262	2003 n=21,543	2004 n=22,978	2005 n=23,456	2006 n=23,869
<b>Sex</b>										
male	87.3	86.8	86.6	85.6	84.3	83.2	83.0	83.2	82.4	82.0
female	12.4	13.0	13.3	14.2	15.6	16.6	16.9	16.7	17.5	18.0
<b>Age</b>										
12 years	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
13 years	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.7	8.3	8.0
14 years	13.9	12.1	12.5	13.3	14.0	13.7	13.7	14.0	14.8	14.8
15 years	19.5	19.1	18.9	19.1	19.9	19.6	18.9	19.8	19.6	19.9
16 years	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.1	23.2	24.0	23.6	23.3	24.0	24.0
17 years	33.4	35.5	35.7	34.5	32.9	32.4	33.6	32.2	30.6	30.5
<b>Country of birth</b>										
Netherlands	80.8	81.1	80.6	79.8	79.7	79.5	81.4	82.9	84.2	85.2
Morocco	5.0	4.8	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5
Netherlands Antilles	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.9
Suriname (Dutch Guyana)	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2
Turkey	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
other Western countries	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6
other non-Western countries	4.1	4.7	5.5	6.4	7.3	7.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.6
<b>Type of offence</b>										
public order offences**	25.8	25.7	26.4	25.6	27.7	27.6	27.8	29.3	29.3	29.3
property offences	43.1	41.6	40.6	40.0	37.7	37.5	35.3	35.5	33.8	34.1
violent property offences	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.8	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.2
violent offences (non sexual)	10.8	12.3	13.0	14.0	14.1	14.4	15.1	15.7	16.7	16.7
sexual offences	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5
drug offences	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8
traffic crimes	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4
misdemeanours and violation of other laws	6.1	5.3	5.8	6.6	5.7	6.3	8.8	7.2	7.8	8.5
<b>Type of disposal</b>										
imprisonment <= 6 months	4.1	3.4	4.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.7
imprisonment > 6 months	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5
community punishment order	42.6	44.6	46.2	47.3	48.7	48.7	50.0	53.3	59.4	60.3
training order	6.4	7.7	8.6	8.6	8.9	10.0	8.1	7.8	7.1	7.2
susp. imprisonment	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	2.5	1.8
fine	18.2	17.0	14.1	12.6	11.5	10.6	12.6	10.2	10.0	11.4
discretionary dismissal	18.4	16.4	15.9	15.2	14.2	11.2	9.8	8.9	7.8	6.9
<b>Criminal history</b>										
0 former contacts	72.0	70.0	70.9	70.4	72.2	71.8	71.4	71.1	70.3	68.5
1-2 former contacts	20.9	22.7	21.6	22.2	20.6	21.9	22.0	22.4	23.3	24.7
3-4 former contacts	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8
5-10 former contacts	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
11 or more former contacts	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Age at first criminal case</b>										
12 years	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.6
13 years	11.7	12.0	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.8	12.3	12.6	13.5	13.6
14 years	18.5	17.3	17.1	17.9	18.7	18.2	18.4	19.1	19.5	19.8
15 years	21.1	20.8	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.2	20.5	21.4	21.4	21.1
16 years	20.3	21.1	20.7	20.4	20.0	20.7	20.4	20.1	20.3	20.3
17 years	23.0	23.8	24.0	23.0	22.6	21.9	22.7	21.2	19.7	19.5

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

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

\*\* Vandalism, light aggression and public order offences.

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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	n=19,135	n=20,096	n=19,925	n=21,613	n=20,826	n=19,278	n=22,611	n=27,827	n=35,206	n=35,455
<b>Sex</b>										
male	95.8	94.9	92.4	92.1	94.5	93.2	88.5	89.8	91.6	91.1
female	4.2	5.1	7.6	7.9	5.5	6.8	11.5	10.2	8.4	8.9
<b>Age at date of release</b>										
up to 20 years	3.8	4.3	5.3	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.1	4.5
20-24 years	18.0	17.5	17.1	16.8	17.5	19.0	18.2	18.2	18.0	17.6
25-29 years	22.9	21.6	20.9	19.8	18.0	18.0	17.5	16.3	16.0	15.9
30-39 years	34.6	35.1	34.8	35.1	35.9	34.6	34.4	33.4	31.9	31.0
40-49 years	15.2	15.5	16.5	17.2	17.6	17.2	18.4	19.9	21.3	21.5
50+ years	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.3	7.5	8.6	9.5
<b>Country of birth</b>										
Netherlands	56.1	55.2	54.3	53.9	52.0	50.6	49.7	53.8	57.0	59.0
Morocco	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.2
Netherlands Antilles	5.8	6.5	6.4	6.9	7.8	8.7	10.8	9.4	8.0	7.2
Suriname (Dutch Guyana)	10.5	9.9	9.7	9.0	9.2	8.6	8.2	8.7	8.5	8.0
Turkey	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
other Western countries	7.8	8.4	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.3	7.9	7.3	7.6
other non-Western countries	7.8	8.1	9.2	9.7	10.4	10.7	10.9	9.6	8.8	8.5
<b>Type of offence</b>										
public order offences**	6.4	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.4	6.3	7.0	7.2
property offences	38.1	37.6	38.8	38.7	35.3	34.5	33.7	33.8	32.1	29.7
violent property offences	10.7	10.9	10.0	10.6	10.3	12.2	11.0	9.7	7.9	7.2
violent offences (non sexual)	9.2	9.1	9.5	10.8	11.1	13.2	12.7	13.1	14.7	14.8
sexual offences	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.0
drug offences	14.3	14.5	13.4	12.3	13.3	16.7	20.0	16.4	12.5	11.6
traffic crimes	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.1	4.9	3.0	3.4	5.5	7.4	8.0
misdeemeanours and violation of other laws	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.4
<b>Criminal history</b>										
0 former contacts	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.7	15.0	18.3	19.7	14.7	11.8	11.7
1-2 former contacts	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.7	15.7	17.4	17.3	17.4
3-4 former contacts	11.1	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.1	10.6	11.8	13.0	13.2
5-10 former contacts	21.7	21.2	21.0	20.7	20.3	19.6	19.1	20.8	23.1	23.6
11-19 former contacts	15.4	15.4	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.0	13.5	14.3	14.8	15.0
20 or more former contacts	22.5	22.9	23.5	23.6	24.2	23.3	21.4	21.0	20.0	19.1
<b>Age at first criminal case</b>										
12-17 years	38.5	38.6	38.1	38.5	38.3	38.5	36.3	38.1	39.1	39.6
18-24 years	32.7	32.6	33.0	32.6	32.1	31.9	32.1	32.4	32.8	31.8
25-29 years	12.1	11.7	12.3	12.3	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3	10.9	10.7
30-39 years	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.6	12.1	12.0	12.9	12.0	11.5	11.6
40-49 years	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2
50+ years	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7
<b>Length of imprisonment</b>										
Up to 1 month	33.4	36.0	38.9	38.8	36.5	25.8	29.0	33.0	38.8	44.3
1 to 3 months	25.6	23.9	25.8	25.7	25.4	25.9	24.5	25.3	25.7	23.7
3 to 6 months	15.3	14.7	14.4	14.2	15.5	20.1	20.2	17.7	15.3	13.7
6 months to 1 year	15.8	16.3	13.3	13.8	14.1	17.9	16.9	15.1	12.7	10.9
1 year or longer	10.0	9.2	7.7	7.6	8.5	10.2	9.4	9.0	7.4	7.3

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

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

\*\* Vandalism, light aggression and public order offences.

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

	1997 n=1,454	1998 n=1,994	1999 n=2,105	2000 n=2,341	2001 n=2,861	2002 n=2,921	2003 n=3,443	2004 n=3,579	2005 n=3,706	2006 n=3,703
<b>Sex</b>										
male	92.0	88.8	85.5	88.3	87.5	84.8	82.2	83.2	84.2	82.0
female	8.0	11.2	14.5	11.7	12.5	15.2	17.8	16.8	15.8	18.0
<b>Age at date of release</b>										
15 years or younger	26.2	24.3	29.1	27.0	29.4	26.6	25.2	26.3	24.8	23.7
16 to 18 years	53.1	54.9	54.6	54.0	53.1	54.3	54.3	54.1	56.3	56.4
18 years or older	20.7	20.8	16.2	18.9	17.6	18.9	20.3	19.5	18.8	19.8
<b>Country of birth</b>										
Netherlands	69.4	65.2	67.5	67.2	67.8	67.3	69.4	71.0	72.7	72.5
Morocco	10.5	10.4	8.0	7.4	6.6	6.2	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.9
Netherlands Antilles	5.2	4.3	4.2	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.3
Suriname (Dutch Guyana)	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.1
Turkey	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
other Western countries	3.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2
other non-Western countries	5.8	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.4	9.2	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>										
Netherlands	45.5	38.7	38.6	40.3	37.6	40.3	42.9	45.2	45.3	47.4
Morocco	20.8	22.1	20.1	20.2	19.3	18.9	18.0	17.7	16.7	17.0
Netherlands Antilles/Aruba	5.3	5.2	5.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3
Suriname (Dutch Guyana)	11.5	13.0	13.4	10.9	12.1	11.5	10.1	9.3	8.5	8.3
Turkey	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.3	6.3	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.6
other Western countries	5.8	7.2	8.0	7.6	7.6	8.3	8.9	7.3	7.5	6.3
other non-Western countries	5.8	8.3	8.9	9.2	10.7	10.7	9.6	9.7	10.5	9.6
<b>Type of offence</b>										
public order offences**	5.9	6.4	7.5	7.5	6.3	7.1	8.4	8.2	10.4	9.9
property offences	20.8	21.4	19.0	20.4	22.4	20.1	21.2	21.4	22.3	22.7
violent property offences	28.5	27.0	30.0	32.7	30.9	27.8	21.2	22.6	22.1	21.1
violent offences (non sexual)	6.7	6.0	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.5	8.6	8.7	10.0	9.5
sexual offences	3.6	2.3	4.0	3.0	3.1	3.6	2.3	4.2	3.3	3.4
other offences	2.3	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.3	4.2	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.5
None/civil suit	32.0	33.3	28.9	26.1	26.2	29.5	34.7	30.7	28.3	29.8
<b>Criminal history</b>										
0 former contacts	29.2	31.1	36.9	37.2	38.5	37.3	37.0	35.4	33.9	31.1
1-2 former contacts	34.3	34.7	34.3	32.0	32.7	34.3	34.3	35.5	35.6	35.3
3-4 former contacts	17.4	15.8	13.9	16.0	14.5	15.1	15.8	16.4	16.8	18.4
5-10 former contacts	16.3	15.3	12.8	13.2	12.6	12.0	11.5	11.6	12.5	14.0
11 or more former contacts	2.8	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1
<b>Age at first criminal case</b>										
15 years or younger	68.0	64.8	67.1	65.3	66.4	63.8	62.5	66.2	66.3	67.3
16 to 18 years	29.1	31.7	29.6	31.0	30.2	32.2	32.8	30.0	30.4	29.5
18 years or older	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.6	3.8	3.3	3.1
<b>Length of confinement</b>										
less than 3 months	56.6	53.4	52.5	52.7	54.1	54.8	57.5	56.7	58.0	53.9
3 to 6 months	19.6	17.7	19.2	18.0	20.1	17.3	15.1	16.3	15.4	13.7
6 to 12 months	11.1	10.4	9.8	10.2	8.4	9.7	9.5	8.7	8.7	10.5
12 months or longer	12.7	18.6	18.4	19.1	17.3	18.2	17.9	18.4	17.9	21.9
<b>Type of imprisonment</b>										
pre-trial detention	50.1	48.2	52.1	54.0	55.2	49.2	46.1	47.9	49.0	45.3
juvenile detention	22.6	22.9	19.0	18.6	17.8	20.9	17.5	19.6	19.5	16.9
treatment order for juveniles ('pij')	4.3	5.7	5.8	6.5	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.2	3.9	4.4
juveniles under a civil, family supervision order (ots)	21.1	22.3	22.0	20.4	21.7	24.2	30.6	27.3	26.8	32.5

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

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

\*\* Vandalism, light aggression and public order offences.

## Annex 5 Recidivism rate in ten consecutive cohorts of adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS<sup>8</sup>

**Table 5.1 Prevalence of general recidivism\* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period**

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	139,890	18.1	26.1	31.3	35.0	38.1	40.6	42.8	44.7	46.3	47.7
1998	138,652	18.3	26.4	31.7	35.6	38.8	41.6	43.8	45.8	47.5	48.8
1999	140,396	18.7	27.2	32.7	36.9	40.3	43.1	45.4	47.3	48.8	49.9
2000	137,341	19.5	28.2	34.1	38.5	41.9	44.7	46.9	48.8	50.0	
2001	139,605	19.6	28.5	34.4	38.8	42.2	44.7	46.7	48.2		
2002	148,484	20.3	29.4	35.4	39.7	42.9	45.4	47.1			
2003	168,869	20.2	29.4	35.4	39.6	42.7	44.9				
2004	170,904	20.3	29.3	35.2	39.3	42.0					
2005	173,318	19.3	28.3	34.1	37.6						
2006	179,330	18.4	27.2	32.3							

\* General recidivism = Reconvictions as a result of any crime, irrespective of the nature and seriousness of the crimes committed. Cases that ended in an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction or another technical decision, are left out.

**Table 5.2 Prevalence of serious recidivism\* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period**

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	139,890	12.8	18.0	21.3	23.7	25.7	27.4	29.0	30.4	31.7	32.8
1998	138,652	12.9	18.2	21.6	24.1	26.2	28.1	29.9	31.4	32.7	33.8
1999	140,396	13.2	18.7	22.4	25.2	27.7	29.7	31.5	32.9	34.2	35.1
2000	137,341	13.7	19.4	23.4	26.4	28.9	31.0	32.7	34.1	35.2	
2001	139,605	13.6	19.5	23.5	26.6	29.1	31.0	32.6	33.8		
2002	148,484	14.2	20.2	24.3	27.4	29.7	31.6	32.9			
2003	168,869	13.9	20.0	24.1	27.2	29.5	31.1				
2004	170,904	13.8	19.9	24.0	26.9	28.9					
2005	173,318	13.0	19.0	23.0	25.5						
2006	179,330	12.0	18.0	21.6							

\* Serious recidivism = Reconvictions in relation to any crime that carries a minimum sentence of 4 years. Cases that ended in an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction or another technical decision, are left out.

**Table 5.3 Prevalence of very serious recidivism\* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period**

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	139,890	2.6	4.2	5.3	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.6
1998	138,652	2.6	4.1	5.2	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.6
1999	140,396	2.4	4.0	5.3	6.4	7.2	7.9	8.5	9.0	9.5	9.9
2000	137,341	2.5	4.2	5.6	6.7	7.6	8.3	8.8	9.3	9.8	
2001	139,605	2.6	4.3	5.6	6.6	7.4	8.0	8.6	9.1		
2002	148,484	2.8	4.4	5.6	6.5	7.2	7.9	8.5			
2003	168,869	2.6	4.1	5.1	5.9	6.7	7.4				
2004	170,904	2.3	3.7	4.7	5.6	6.4					
2005	173,318	2.0	3.1	4.2	5.1						
2006	179,330	1.7	2.9	4.1							

\* Very serious recidivism = Reconvictions in relation to any crime that carries a minimum sentence of 8 years. Cases that ended in an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction or another technical decision, are left out.

<sup>8</sup> This annex presents raw recidivism rates. The differences between the years can partly be ascribed to fluctuations in the backgrounds of the persons included in the consecutive cohorts. More figures can be found in REPRIS, a search panel that can be accessed through [www.wodc.nl/recidivemonitor](http://www.wodc.nl/recidivemonitor).

**Table 5.4 Average number of reconvictions among adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period<sup>a</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9
1998	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9
1999	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	
2000	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4		
2001	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.0			
2002	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.6				
2003	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2					
2004	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.7						
2005	1.7	2.0	2.3							
2006	1.6	2.0								

**Table 5.5 Average number of reconvictions in relation to serious crimes committed by adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period<sup>a</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4
1998	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
1999	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	
2000	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0		
2001	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7			
2002	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4				
2003	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1					
2004	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7						
2005	1.1	1.3	1.5							
2006	1.0	1.2								

**Table 5.6 Average number of reconvictions in relation to very serious crimes committed by adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period<sup>a</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1998	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
1999	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
2000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		
2001	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3			
2002	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2				
2003	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2					
2004	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2						
2005	0.1	0.1	0.1							
2006	0.1	0.1								

<sup>a</sup> The calculation of the frequency and the volume of recidivism does not take any periods of incarceration into account.

**Table 5.7 Number of reconvictions per 100 adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period<sup>a</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	34.5	63.9	90.0	113.7	136.1	158.6	180.2	199.6	216.9	232.4
1998	34.8	64.3	91.1	116.0	140.9	164.2	185.4	204.1	221.1	236.0
1999	35.1	65.6	93.5	120.5	146.0	169.0	188.9	207.0	223.4	
2000	36.7	68.8	99.5	127.5	152.4	174.0	193.7	211.4		
2001	36.8	69.8	99.7	125.9	148.6	168.8	187.1			
2002	38.5	71.4	99.4	123.2	144.7	163.9				
2003	36.7	67.0	92.2	114.5	134.5					
2004	34.5	61.7	85.7	106.8						
2005	30.7	56.4	78.9							
2006	28.9	53.1								

**Table 5.8 Number of reconvictions per 100 adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006<sup>a</sup> period in relation to serious crimes<sup>a</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	25.6	46.9	65.4	81.7	97.2	112.6	127.2	139.7	150.6	160.3
1998	25.6	46.6	65.3	82.6	99.9	115.5	129.3	141.2	151.8	161.2
1999	25.4	47.1	66.6	85.4	102.7	117.6	130.3	141.7	151.9	
2000	26.4	49.1	70.5	89.5	105.8	119.5	131.9	142.9		
2001	26.4	49.7	70.1	87.0	101.3	113.9	125.4			
2002	27.5	50.0	68.3	83.4	96.7	108.8				
2003	25.1	44.8	60.8	74.7	87.1					
2004	22.7	39.9	54.7	67.8						
2005	19.7	35.6	49.4							
2006	17.9	32.8								

**Table 5.9 Number of reconvictions per 100 adult offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006<sup>a</sup> period in relation to very serious crimes<sup>a</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	2.6	4.9	6.7	8.3	9.9	11.4	12.8	14.0	15.1	16.0
1998	2.6	4.7	6.5	8.3	10.0	11.5	12.7	13.8	14.8	15.8
1999	2.4	4.6	6.6	8.5	10.2	11.6	12.8	13.9	14.9	
2000	2.5	4.8	7.0	8.9	10.5	11.8	13.0	14.1		
2001	2.6	4.9	7.0	8.8	10.2	11.4	12.6			
2002	2.7	5.0	6.9	8.4	9.6	10.9				
2003	2.5	4.5	6.2	7.5	8.8					
2004	2.3	4.1	5.5	7.0						
2005	2.0	3.5	4.9							
2006	1.6	3.2								

<sup>a</sup> The calculation of the frequency and the volume of recidivism does not take any periods of incarceration into account.



## Annex 6 Recidivism rate in ten consecutive cohorts of juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS<sup>9</sup>

**Table 6.1 Prevalence of general recidivism\* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period**

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	15,588	23.3	35.7	43.3	49.0	53.3	56.4	59.0	61.4	63.2	64.8
1998	15,859	22.8	35.9	44.3	49.9	54.4	57.9	60.9	63.2	65.1	66.6
1999	16,718	23.6	36.4	45.0	50.8	55.1	58.8	61.7	64.0	65.7	67.0
2000	17,453	22.8	36.2	45.2	51.8	56.7	60.3	63.1	65.2	66.7	
2001	18,131	23.3	36.5	45.9	52.4	57.2	60.7	63.3	65.1		
2002	20,262	23.6	38.0	47.5	53.9	58.8	61.9	64.2			
2003	21,543	23.9	38.8	47.8	54.6	58.8	61.9				
2004	22,978	25.1	39.5	48.7	54.8	58.6					
2005	23,456	25.0	40.0	49.1	54.5						
2006	23,869	25.3	39.6	47.6							

\* General recidivism = Reconvictions as a result of any crime, irrespective of the nature and seriousness of the crimes committed. Cases that ended in an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction or another technical decision, are left out.

**Table 6.2 Prevalence of serious recidivism\* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006**

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	15,588	21.6	32.6	39.1	43.8	46.9	49.4	51.5	53.3	54.6	55.8
1998	15,859	20.8	32.7	39.9	44.5	47.9	50.5	52.6	54.5	56.0	57.1
1999	16,718	21.4	32.7	40.0	44.7	48.2	51.1	53.1	54.9	56.3	57.4
2000	17,453	20.6	32.3	39.8	45.4	49.1	52.1	54.2	55.9	57.2	
2001	18,131	21.0	32.8	40.7	46.1	50.1	52.8	55.1	56.4		
2002	20,262	21.1	34.0	42.3	47.7	51.8	54.3	56.0			
2003	21,543	21.2	34.3	42.3	47.8	51.1	53.3				
2004	22,978	22.4	35.0	42.9	47.8	50.7					
2005	23,456	22.2	35.2	43.0	47.2						
2006	23,869	22.3	34.6	41.1							

\* Serious recidivism = Reconvictions in relation to any crime that carries a minimum sentence of 4 years. Cases that ended in an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction or another technical decision, are left out.

**Table 6.3 Prevalence of very serious recidivism\* (cumulative percentages re-offenders) among juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006**

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	15,588	4.6	8.2	10.6	12.5	14.1	15.6	16.9	17.8	18.6	19.2
1998	15,859	4.3	7.7	10.4	12.6	14.3	15.6	16.7	17.6	18.4	19.2
1999	16,718	4.4	7.6	10.4	12.6	14.2	15.7	16.8	17.6	18.6	19.5
2000	17,453	4.6	8.0	10.8	13.0	14.6	16.0	17.1	18.3	19.3	
2001	18,131	4.4	7.6	10.3	12.3	14.0	15.1	16.1	17.3		
2002	20,262	4.0	7.5	10.2	12.2	13.8	15.3	16.6			
2003	21,543	3.8	7.2	9.7	11.5	13.3	14.9				
2004	22,978	3.9	6.7	9.0	11.1	12.9					
2005	23,456	3.5	6.0	8.4	10.7						
2006	23,869	3.3	6.0	8.4							

\* Very serious recidivism = Reconvictions in relation to any crime that carries a minimum sentence of 8 years. Cases that ended in an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction or another technical decision, are left out.

<sup>9</sup> This annex presents raw recidivism rates. The differences between the years can partly be ascribed to fluctuations in the backgrounds of the persons included in the consecutive cohorts. More figures can be found in REPRIS, a search panel that can be accessed through [www.wodc.nl/recidivemonitor](http://www.wodc.nl/recidivemonitor).

**Table 6.4 Average number of reconvictions among juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period<sup>a</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7
1998	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6
1999	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	
2000	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.9		
2001	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6			
2002	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.3				
2003	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.9					
2004	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.6						
2005	1.5	1.8	2.2							
2006	1.5	1.8								

**Table 6.5 Average number of reconvictions in relation to serious crimes committed by juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period<sup>a</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6
1998	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4
1999	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	
2000	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0		
2001	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8			
2002	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5				
2003	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3					
2004	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1						
2005	1.3	1.5	1.8							
2006	1.3	1.5								

**Table 6.6 Average number of reconvictions in relation to very serious crimes committed by juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period<sup>a</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
1998	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
1999	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
2000	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4		
2001	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4			
2002	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3				
2003	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3					
2004	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3						
2005	0.2	0.2	0.2							
2006	0.1	0.2								

<sup>a</sup> The calculation of the frequency and the volume of recidivism does not take any periods of incarceration into account.

**Table 6.7 Number of reconvictions per 100 juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period<sup>a</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	39.0	75.6	109.3	140.0	169.8	199.1	228.7	256.2	281.0	305.9
1998	36.6	73.3	107.2	137.3	167.9	197.7	227.8	255.4	281.3	305.7
1999	37.2	72.3	105.5	136.9	168.5	200.1	229.0	257.3	281.7	
2000	35.5	70.2	104.5	138.0	170.8	201.4	230.2	256.4		
2001	34.6	69.8	105.9	140.0	170.8	201.0	228.9			
2002	35.4	73.1	108.3	141.2	173.5	202.9				
2003	35.6	73.6	108.0	141.2	171.1					
2004	37.1	73.4	108.4	140.7						
2005	36.1	72.8	106.4							
2006	36.6	71.5								

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

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	35.5	67.5	95.3	118.9	140.6	161.2	182.0	200.4	216.2	231.9
1998	32.7	64.4	91.5	114.2	136.2	156.8	176.7	194.9	211.6	226.9
1999	33.0	62.7	89.0	112.6	135.1	156.9	175.8	194.2	209.4	
2000	31.6	60.6	87.6	112.7	136.1	157.0	175.7	192.1		
2001	30.7	60.0	88.4	114.1	135.9	156.0	174.1			
2002	30.9	62.4	90.5	115.1	137.8	157.5				
2003	30.9	62.3	89.6	113.8	134.4					
2004	32.2	62.1	89.1	112.3						
2005	31.5	61.4	87.2							
2006	31.3	59.1								

**Table 6.9 Number of reconvictions per 100 juvenile offenders sanctioned by court or PPS in the 1997-2006 period in relation to very serious crimes<sup>a</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	5.4	10.3	14.2	17.5	20.4	23.5	26.3	28.7	30.6	32.4
1998	4.7	9.3	13.2	16.6	20.0	22.7	25.1	27.3	29.3	31.2
1999	4.6	9.0	13.0	16.6	19.7	22.6	25.0	27.1	29.1	
2000	5.0	9.4	13.6	17.2	20.3	23.0	25.3	27.6		
2001	4.7	8.9	12.7	16.0	18.8	21.0	23.3			
2002	4.2	8.4	12.2	15.2	17.7	20.5				
2003	4.1	8.2	11.7	14.5	17.4					
2004	4.1	7.8	11.0	14.1						
2005	3.8	7.0	10.3							
2006	3.5	6.9								

<sup>a</sup> The calculation of the frequency and the volume of recidivism does not take any periods of incarceration into account.

## Annex 7 Recidivism rate in ten consecutive cohorts of ex-prisoners<sup>10</sup>

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

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	19,135	40.4	51.8	58.5	63.0	66.3	69.1	71.2	73.1	74.5	75.5
1998	20,096	40.6	52.5	59.1	63.6	67.1	69.6	71.5	73.2	74.3	75.3
1999	19,925	42.0	53.7	60.6	65.2	68.5	71.0	72.8	74.1	75.1	75.9
2000	21,613	43.0	55.6	62.8	67.2	70.2	72.5	74.1	75.4	76.1	
2001	20,826	43.8	56.2	63.1	67.4	70.2	72.1	73.6	74.5		
2002	19,278	44.3	55.8	61.7	65.5	68.0	69.8	70.9			
2003	22,611	42.2	53.2	59.1	62.8	65.3	66.6				
2004	27,827	41.3	53.2	59.6	63.7	65.8					
2005	35,206	39.0	51.6	58.5	62.2						
2006	35,455	38.0	50.4	56.1							

\* General recidivism = Reconvictions as a result of any crime, irrespective of the nature and seriousness of the crimes committed. Cases that ended in an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction or another technical decision, are left out.

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

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	19,135	35.0	45.1	50.8	54.7	57.9	60.4	62.7	64.5	66.0	67.2
1998	20,096	35.2	45.5	51.1	55.4	58.7	61.4	63.4	65.2	66.4	67.3
1999	19,925	36.5	46.6	53.0	57.4	60.5	63.0	65.0	66.4	67.6	68.3
2000	21,613	37.4	48.4	55.0	59.4	62.2	64.5	66.2	67.5	68.2	
2001	20,826	38.0	49.1	55.4	59.7	62.4	64.3	65.9	66.8		
2002	19,278	38.9	49.0	54.7	58.2	60.7	62.6	63.7			
2003	22,611	37.1	46.4	51.8	55.3	57.7	59.1				
2004	27,827	34.6	45.3	51.0	54.9	57.2					
2005	35,206	31.9	42.8	49.2	52.6						
2006	35,455	30.4	41.1	46.2							

\* Serious recidivism = Reconvictions in relation to any crime that carries a minimum sentence of 4 years. Cases that ended in an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction or another technical decision, are left out.

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

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	19,135	9.0	13.5	16.9	19.7	22.1	24.2	25.9	27.2	28.3	29.0
1998	20,096	8.7	13.4	16.8	19.9	22.4	24.3	26.0	27.0	27.9	29.0
1999	19,925	8.5	13.4	17.4	20.7	23.2	25.2	26.5	27.7	29.0	29.9
2000	21,613	8.6	14.3	18.4	21.3	23.5	25.2	26.5	27.8	28.9	
2001	20,826	9.2	14.8	18.8	21.7	23.6	25.2	26.5	27.9		
2002	19,278	9.9	15.6	19.0	21.3	23.0	24.9	26.3			
2003	22,611	9.2	13.6	16.6	18.7	20.8	22.3				
2004	27,827	7.8	11.6	14.3	17.0	18.9					
2005	35,206	6.1	9.5	12.6	15.0						
2006	35,455	5.4	9.2	12.0							

\* Very serious recidivism = Reconvictions in relation to any crime that carries a minimum sentence of 8 years. Cases that ended in an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction or another technical decision, are left out.

<sup>10</sup> This annex presents raw recidivism rates. The differences between the years can partly be ascribed to fluctuations in the backgrounds of the persons included in the consecutive cohorts. More figures can be found in REPRIS, a search panel that can be accessed through [www.wodc.nl/recidivemonitor](http://www.wodc.nl/recidivemonitor).

**Table 7.4 Average number of reconvictions among ex-prisoners; by year of release<sup>b</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	2.7	3.6	4.5	5.3	6.0	6.7	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.6
1998	2.7	3.7	4.6	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.8
1999	2.7	3.8	4.7	5.6	6.4	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.4	
2000	2.7	3.8	4.8	5.6	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.7		
2001	2.9	4.0	4.9	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.1			
2002	2.9	4.0	4.7	5.3	5.9	6.4				
2003	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.2					
2004	2.3	3.0	3.6	4.1						
2005	2.1	2.7	3.2							
2006	2.0	2.7								

**Table 7.5 Average number of reconvictions in relation to serious crimes committed by ex-prisoners; by year of release<sup>b</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	2.3	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.9
1998	2.3	3.1	3.8	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.9
1999	2.3	3.1	3.9	4.6	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.6	
2000	2.3	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.0		
2001	2.4	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.6			
2002	2.4	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.6	5.0				
2003	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.9					
2004	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.0						
2005	1.5	2.0	2.3							
2006	1.5	1.9								

**Table 7.6 Average number of reconvictions in relation to very serious crimes committed by ex-prisoners; by year of release<sup>b</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
1998	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
1999	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	
2000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6		
2001	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6			
2002	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6				
2003	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5					
2004	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4						
2005	0.2	0.2	0.3							
2006	0.2	0.2								

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

**Table 7.7 Number of reconvictions per100 ex-prisoners; by year of release<sup>b</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	109.9	188.6	263.2	330.7	395.9	460.1	518.3	566.1	608.3	645.3
1998	108.8	195.1	271.4	345.7	417.0	481.4	533.0	578.2	617.5	652.7
1999	114.5	201.8	285.4	363.8	435.3	492.2	540.5	583.1	622.8	
2000	117.3	211.9	298.5	374.7	435.1	485.9	532.2	572.9		
2001	124.8	222.3	306.5	373.1	428.3	476.9	520.7			
2002	127.2	220.6	291.1	347.8	398.2	445.9				
2003	111.6	184.2	241.5	291.2	335.7					
2004	93.8	157.9	211.5	259.5						
2005	79.9	138.0	188.7							
2006	77.4	133.7								

**Table 7.8 Number of reconvictions per100 ex-prisoners in relation to serious crimes; by year of release<sup>b</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	93.9	159.1	218.8	272.4	324.8	375.4	419.7	455.2	485.9	512.3
1998	92.0	162.2	223.4	282.8	339.3	388.6	426.7	459.4	487.4	512.7
1999	96.1	167.3	235.3	298.4	353.0	395.6	430.9	461.4	489.8	
2000	98.1	175.6	246.1	305.0	349.6	386.6	420.1	449.2		
2001	104.8	184.3	249.9	299.0	339.4	373.9	405.6			
2002	106.8	180.4	234.2	276.2	312.8	347.4				
2003	90.5	144.9	187.5	223.3	255.7					
2004	71.8	119.3	157.5	192.1						
2005	59.7	101.0	136.6							
2006	56.0	95.9								

**Table 7.9 Number of reconvictions per100 ex-prisoners in relation to very serious crimes; by year of release<sup>b</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	10.9	17.9	23.9	29.6	35.1	40.3	44.9	48.5	51.7	54.4
1998	10.2	17.1	23.2	29.3	35.1	39.9	43.9	47.3	50.2	53.5
1999	9.9	17.0	24.0	30.6	36.1	40.7	44.2	47.6	51.5	
2000	10.0	18.2	25.5	31.3	36.2	40.0	43.8	47.6		
2001	10.8	19.0	26.2	31.6	36.2	40.3	44.0			
2002	11.5	20.0	26.1	30.7	34.8	39.3				
2003	10.5	16.7	21.8	25.8	30.1					
2004	8.8	14.1	18.4	23.2						
2005	6.8	11.4	16.2							
2006	6.2	11.3								

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

## Annex 8 Reconvictions in ten consecutive cohorts of former inmates of juvenile detention centres<sup>11</sup>

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

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1,454	46.1	61.8	68.7	73.7	77.1	79.9	81.7	83.6	85.1	85.7
1998	1,994	41.8	57.5	65.6	71.4	74.9	77.1	79.5	81.2	82.5	83.8
1999	2,105	40.9	55.9	64.5	70.3	74.5	77.5	79.9	81.4	82.4	83.1
2000	2,341	38.4	55.5	64.7	71.0	74.5	77.5	79.0	80.3	81.0	
2001	2,861	39.1	56.2	66.4	71.6	75.1	77.5	79.3	80.5		
2002	2,921	39.5	55.2	64.4	69.7	73.1	75.1	76.4			
2003	3,443	37.6	53.8	61.9	67.1	70.6	72.6				
2004	3,579	38.7	54.3	63.2	68.8	72.0					
2005	3,706	39.9	56.1	64.6	69.3						
2006	3,703	38.8	54.7	61.5							

\* General recidivism = Reconvictions as a result of any crime, irrespective of the nature and seriousness of the crimes committed. Cases that ended in an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction or another technical decision, are left out.

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

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1,454	44.1	58.5	65.2	69.3	72.2	74.6	76.3	77.9	79.3	79.9
1998	1,994	40.2	54.8	62.2	67.6	70.9	72.8	74.9	76.5	77.2	78.5
1999	2,105	38.3	52.8	60.5	65.7	69.7	73.1	74.9	76.2	77.2	77.6
2000	2,341	36.2	52.2	60.5	66.1	69.8	72.5	74.2	75.4	75.9	
2001	2,861	36.3	52.1	61.7	66.9	70.2	72.3	74.0	74.9		
2002	2,921	36.6	51.3	60.1	65.2	68.1	70.1	71.7			
2003	3,443	34.9	49.8	57.5	62.1	65.0	67.0				
2004	3,579	35.4	50.2	58.0	62.9	65.8					
2005	3,706	36.7	50.9	59.2	62.9						
2006	3,703	34.8	49.3	55.6							

\* Serious recidivism = Reconvictions in relation to any crime that carries a minimum sentence of 4 years. Cases that ended in an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction or another technical decision, are left out.

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

	Number	Observation period in years									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1,454	14.8	21.8	27.8	32.4	35.3	37.4	39.3	40.9	42.2	42.5
1998	1,994	13.1	21.4	26.5	30.5	34.1	36.3	38.0	39.3	40.3	41.5
1999	2,105	13.5	21.2	26.1	29.9	32.5	35.4	37.2	38.8	40.6	41.5
2000	2,341	12.5	19.9	24.7	29.2	32.1	34.4	35.8	37.3	38.9	
2001	2,861	12.5	18.9	24.1	27.9	30.4	32.1	33.9	35.5		
2002	2,921	9.9	17.1	22.1	25.9	28.6	31.4	33.5			
2003	3,443	9.9	15.7	19.7	22.7	25.6	28.3				
2004	3,579	9.1	14.5	17.6	21.7	25.0					
2005	3,706	9.0	14.4	19.2	22.9						
2006	3,703	8.3	13.7	18.4							

\* Very serious recidivism = Reconvictions in relation to any crime that carries a minimum sentence of 8 years. Cases that ended in an acquittal, a dismissal by reason of unlikelihood of conviction or another technical decision, are left out.

<sup>11</sup> This annex presents raw reconviction rates. The differences between the years can partly be ascribed to fluctuations in the backgrounds of the persons included in the consecutive cohorts. More figures can be found in REPRIS, a search panel that can be accessed through [www.wodc.nl/recidivemonitor](http://www.wodc.nl/recidivemonitor).

**Table 8.4 Average number of reconvictions among former inmates of juvenile detention centres; by year of release<sup>b</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.7	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.2
1998	1.9	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.5	6.9
1999	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.2	
2000	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.5		
2001	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0			
2002	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5				
2003	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.8					
2004	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.3						
2005	1.7	2.2	2.8							
2006	1.7	2.2								

**Table 8.5 Average number of reconvictions in relation to serious crimes committed by former inmates of juvenile detention centres; by year of release<sup>b</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7
1998	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5
1999	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.0	
2000	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.4		
2001	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.0			
2002	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.6				
2003	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1					
2004	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.7						
2005	1.5	1.9	2.3							
2006	1.5	1.8								

**Table 8.6 Average number of reconvictions in relation to very serious crimes committed by former inmates of juvenile detention centres; by year of release<sup>b</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
1998	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
1999	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	
2000	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8		
2001	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7			
2002	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6				
2003	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5					
2004	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4						
2005	0.3	0.3	0.4							
2006	0.2	0.3								

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



**Table 8.7 Number of reconvictions per 100 former inmates of juvenile detention centres; by year of release<sup>b</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	97.7	168.3	231.1	295.5	358.1	420.4	475.7	526.8	569.9	614.1
1998	81.4	153.1	218.1	281.9	339.6	391.9	442.8	489.0	532.9	577.7
1999	82.9	151.4	208.5	265.3	321.6	376.1	423.4	469.4	510.8	
2000	69.0	131.6	192.1	252.1	305.0	353.8	399.7	443.6		
2001	70.7	134.0	193.6	249.3	301.2	348.7	395.3			
2002	69.5	132.4	189.7	241.5	292.2	336.7				
2003	67.8	122.8	174.6	224.9	269.5					
2004	67.0	122.7	178.0	229.4						
2005	67.8	125.6	177.8							
2006	67.0	122.0								

**Table 8.8 Number of reconvictions per 100 former inmates of juvenile detention centres in relation to serious crimes; by year of release<sup>b</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	89.5	151.3	202.4	255.7	304.5	350.3	390.7	426.4	456.9	487.6
1998	74.4	136.5	190.5	242.8	287.9	326.9	364.2	398.6	429.1	459.1
1999	74.3	133.9	182.2	227.1	271.0	311.0	345.3	378.3	407.2	
2000	62.1	116.5	165.1	212.0	252.8	289.2	321.8	351.8		
2001	63.4	117.3	167.0	210.8	250.0	284.5	315.8			
2002	61.7	115.2	162.0	201.4	238.6	269.4				
2003	60.1	105.8	148.2	186.9	219.9					
2004	58.8	104.6	147.6	185.4						
2005	59.4	106.3	147.4							
2006	56.8	101.0								

**Table 8.9 Number of reconvictions per 100 former inmates of juvenile detention centres in relation to very serious crimes; by year of release<sup>b</sup>**

	Observation period in years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1997	18.8	30.6	40.0	48.6	55.6	63.7	70.2	76.1	80.9	85.0
1998	15.1	26.9	35.7	43.9	52.6	59.4	64.3	68.9	73.3	78.5
1999	16.1	27.1	36.1	44.5	51.9	58.0	63.1	68.1	72.9	
2000	14.6	25.5	33.6	42.4	49.7	55.4	59.7	65.0		
2001	14.4	23.9	32.0	39.3	45.0	49.7	55.4			
2002	11.4	20.8	28.4	34.9	40.3	46.8				
2003	11.4	18.9	25.4	30.7	36.5					
2004	10.3	17.0	22.4	29.4						
2005	10.3	17.4	25.3							
2006	9.5	16.8								

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