

Reconviction patterns of offenders managed
in the community:
A 60-months follow-up analysis

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Introduction

Reducing re-offending is an important objective for most correctional services. As such, measures of recidivism, particularly reconviction and re-imprisonment rates, are key indicators of organisational performance. The current study is intended to assist the Department of Corrections in meeting its strategic objectives. In addition to providing straightforward data on recidivism, it is hoped also that the study will be a valuable reference tool for those interested in correctional trends and issues, and will inform discussions on improving New Zealand's correctional system.

The data presented here are based on the "recidivism index" (RI) methodology used in the Department of Corrections' annual reporting of reconviction. This method quantifies the rate of reconviction and re-imprisonment for specified sub-groups of offenders, over follow-up periods of defined length, after release from a custodial sentence, or following commencement of a community sentence or order. Conviction and sentencing data is obtained from the Ministry of Justice's Case Management System (CMS) database.

This report summarises patterns of reconviction and re-imprisonment amongst almost 35,000 offenders who started community sentences (Supervision, Community work) and orders (front-end Home Detention¹) during the 12 months period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. The same cohort of offenders was the subject of previous report in this series, which provided reconviction and re-imprisonment rates within 48-months follow-up period². The current report provides similar data, but now with a 60-months follow-up period: that is, figures represent reconvictions for offences that occurred within 60 months of each individual offender's sentence start date (up to 30 June 2008)³. The report does not include other offenders managed in the community (such as those on post-release conditions or parole), as recidivism outcomes for these individuals are dealt with in a similar report on prisoners⁴.

Recidivism figures are produced for two potential outcomes: reconvictions leading to any sentence administered by the Department of Corrections (community-based or prison), and reconviction leading solely to a term of imprisonment. Imprisonment figures are generally considered the more critical of the two measures, as this outcome is associated with more serious offences and higher costs of sentence administration. Recidivism figures exclude reconvictions which do not result in sentences administered by the Department (fines, convicted and discharged, etc). These figures also exclude re-sentencing for breaches of community sentences.

In summary all reconviction data presented here should be interpreted as restricted to convictions for a new offence resulting in imprisonment or a community-based sentence within 60 months of each individual offender's sentence start date. It is also important to note that

¹ It is important to note that the Home Detention order, which was operative during the period noted (2002-2003) is different from the current form of Home Detention. The earlier form entailed an initial sentence of imprisonment, from where the offender was able to apply to with a subsequent release which allowed the person to serve the sentence under Home Detention conditions, was decided by the Parole Board. The current form of Home Detention is a sentence of the court, and does not involve an initial period spent in prison.

² "Reconviction patterns of offenders managed in the community" (48-months follow-up analysis), available at <http://www.corrections.govt.nz/research.html>

³ The data set also included reconvictions on dates up to March 2009 when the offence date was prior to 30 June 2008.

⁴ Available at <http://www.corrections.govt.nz/research/reconviction-patterns-of-released-prisoners-a-60-months-follow-up-analysis2.html>

most of the figures here represent *any* reconviction or imprisonment during the 60-months follow-up period: some of the individuals reconvicted may have had multiple, successive terms of reconviction during that period.

Offender characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, age at start of sentence, age at first conviction, offence type and offenders' previous criminal history are each examined with reference to reconviction and imprisonment.

Many offenders are convicted for more than one offence. Therefore, when offenders are grouped by offence type (or offence group), the convention is to identify the most serious offence type⁵ (MSO) for which they were convicted for the particular sentence.

Recidivist offenders are a challenge both to criminal justice sector agencies and to society at large. Therefore, this report examined reconviction data by dividing the current sample into two groups, "first-timers" and "recidivists". A number of important findings emerge from this perspective. The study also pays particular attention to reconviction outcomes for offenders on Home Detention orders, and to data which demonstrates the strength of the relationship between gang association and reconviction.

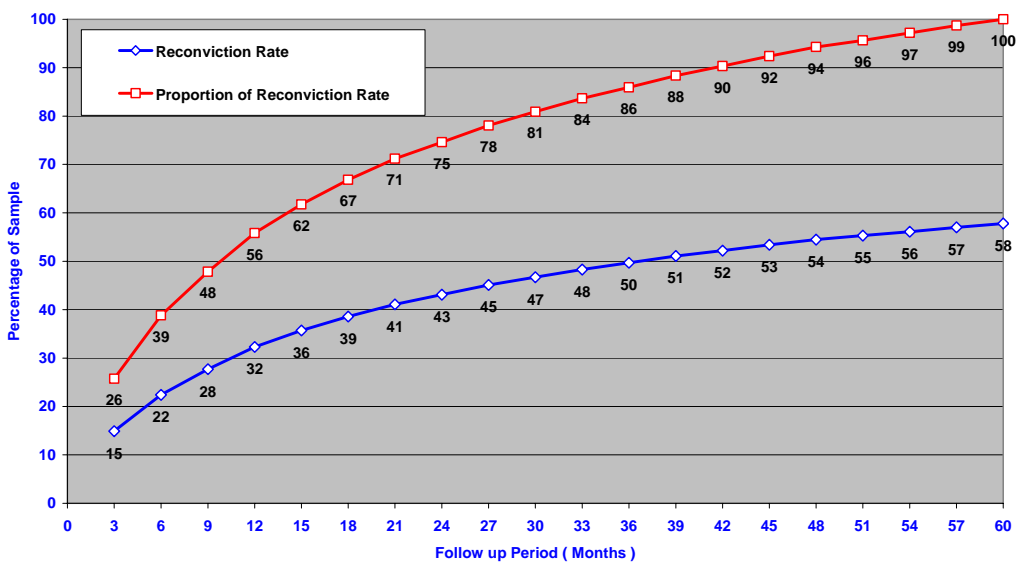
It is important to note that countries differ markedly in how criminal justice data are handled: reconviction and re-imprisonment rates are influenced by legislation, sentencing practices, resource levels of criminal justice sector agencies, as well as volumes of crimes committed and rates of detection and resolution. In some countries, reconviction rates are based on new offending which occurs after *completion* of a community sentence (the approach used here is based on new offending which occurs after commencement of a community sentence). Consequently, comparisons of reconviction or re-imprisonment rates between countries are usually a fraught exercise. Nevertheless, the study provides a benchmark for five-year recidivism rates for offenders on community sentences in New Zealand.

⁵ MSO rankings are determined from the Ministry of Justice Seriousness of Offence Scale, which orders offences in accordance with the average number of days imprisonment ordered by judges, for that specific offence type, over the past five years.

Recidivism rates; all community sentences

Across the entire sample of offenders who commenced Supervision, Community Work and Front-end Home Detention in 2002/03, 19 percent were convicted of a new offence *and* started a prison sentence at least once during the 60-months follow-up period. For the same period, 39 percent were convicted and started a community sentence. This means overall reconviction rate of offenders who started Supervision, Community Work and Front-end Home Detention was 58% over five years. To provide more background to the reconviction rate, the relationship between time and first proved re-offence is shown below.

Graph 1: Reconviction rate by time to first proved re-offence



To clarify the above graph, the shape of the two curves is illustrative of the relationship between the volume of offenders reconvicted and elapsed time over five year follow-up period. The lower (blue) line is the cumulative proportion reconvicted, and indicates that numbers rise steadily early in the follow-up phase, such that by the one-year mark, 32 percent of the sample had already been reconvicted. By the two-year mark 43 percent had been reconvicted, by the three-year mark 50 percent of the sample, by the four-year mark 54 percent of the sample, with the 58 percent figure attained by 60 months.

The upper (red) curve in the above graph shows the *proportion* of all reconvicted individuals (in percentages) who had been reconvicted by successive three-monthly intervals. This shows, for example, that of those who were reconvicted, over half (56 percent) were reconvicted within the first year. From that point the rate of “relapse” slows, with a further 19 percent reconvicted by the second year, another 11 percent reconvicted by the third year, eight percent more reconvicted by the fourth year, and the remaining six percent convicted by the fifth year.

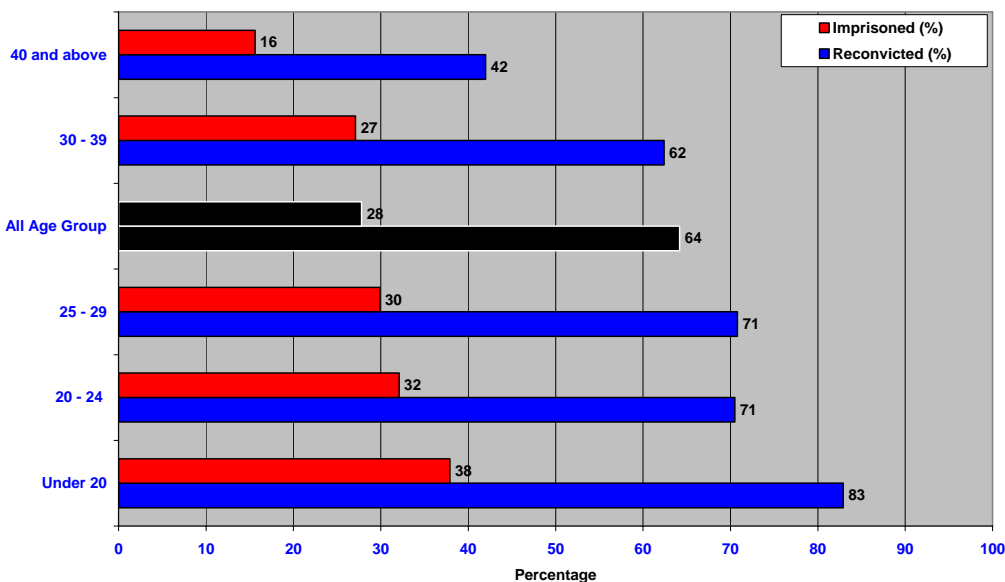
Reconviction and imprisonment rates by age; Supervision sentences

Supervision is a community-based sentence with a rehabilitative focus. Sentences of Supervision range from six to 24 months; each year about 6,000 Supervision sentences are handed down by courts. Offenders sentenced to Supervision tend to have longer criminal histories compared to those receiving Community Work or Home Detention orders. Across the entire sample of offenders who started Supervision in 2002/03, 16% were under the age of 20 years, and 15% of offenders were aged 40 or over.

Of the offenders on Supervision, 28 percent were convicted of a new offence *and* received a prison sentence during the 60-months follow-up period. In the same period, 36 percent were convicted and started a community sentence. The overall reconviction rate of offenders who started Supervision therefore was 64% over five years.

The graph below gives rates of reconviction and imprisonment for offenders of different age bands (note that offenders' ages here are as at the start of the Supervision sentence). Eighty three percent of those aged under 20 were reconvicted within 60 months. Only 42 percent of those aged over 40 were reconvicted. In other words, offenders aged under 20 are twice as likely to be reconvicted as those aged over 40. Thirty eight percent of those aged under 20 were imprisoned compared to only 16 percent of those aged over 40 were imprisoned within 60 months.

Graph 2: Reconviction and imprisonment rate by age, Supervision



Reconviction and imprisonment rates by gender; Supervision

Across the entire sample of offenders who started Supervision in 2002/03, 17% were female. The rate of reconviction over 60 months for male offenders (67%) is higher than the rate of reconviction for female offenders (55%). The rate of imprisonment for male offenders (30%) is considerably higher than the rate of imprisonment for female offenders (17%).

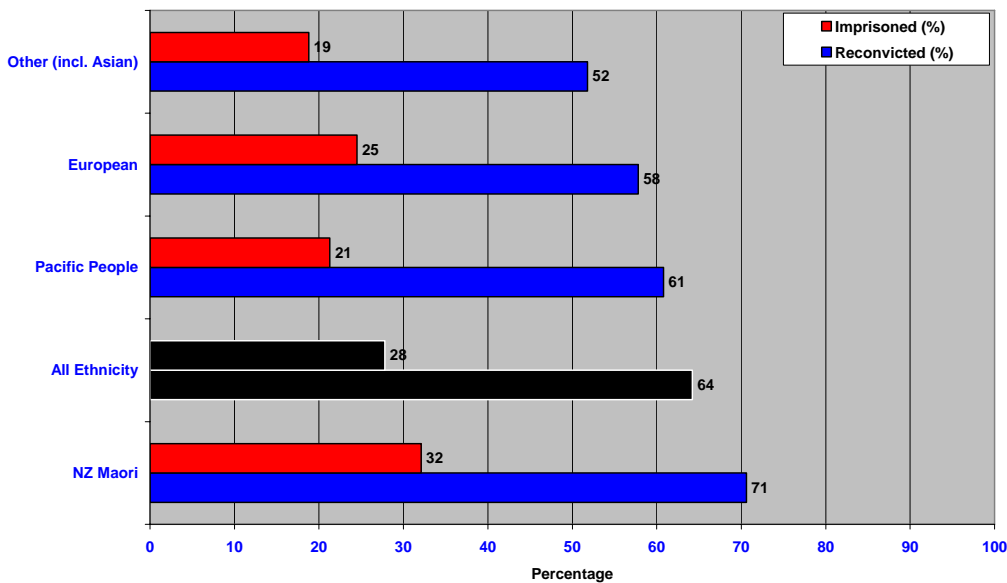
Reconviction and imprisonment rates by ethnicity; Supervision

Across the entire sample of offenders who started Supervision in 2002/03, 50% were Maori, 38% were European and 11% were Pacific offenders.

The reconviction rate over 60 months for Maori offenders (71%) is considerably higher than the rate for both NZ Europeans (58%) and Pacific offenders (61%). This difference is likely to be a reflection of a number of variables such as age and offence type: there are higher numbers of young Maori offenders, and Maori are more likely to be convicted for offences which have high base-rates, especially dishonesty offences (burglary, car conversion, theft, etc – see below)⁶.

The imprisonment rate over 60 months for Maori offenders (32%) is also considerably higher than the rate for both NZ Europeans (25%) and Pacific offenders (21%).

Graph 3: Reconviction and imprisonment rates by ethnicity, Supervision



⁶ The high base rates of dishonesty offences can be appreciated from the fact that in the year to June 2009, around 226,000 dishonesty offences were recorded by Police; on the other hand, just over 3700 sexual offences were recorded.

Reconviction and imprisonment rates by age; Community Work

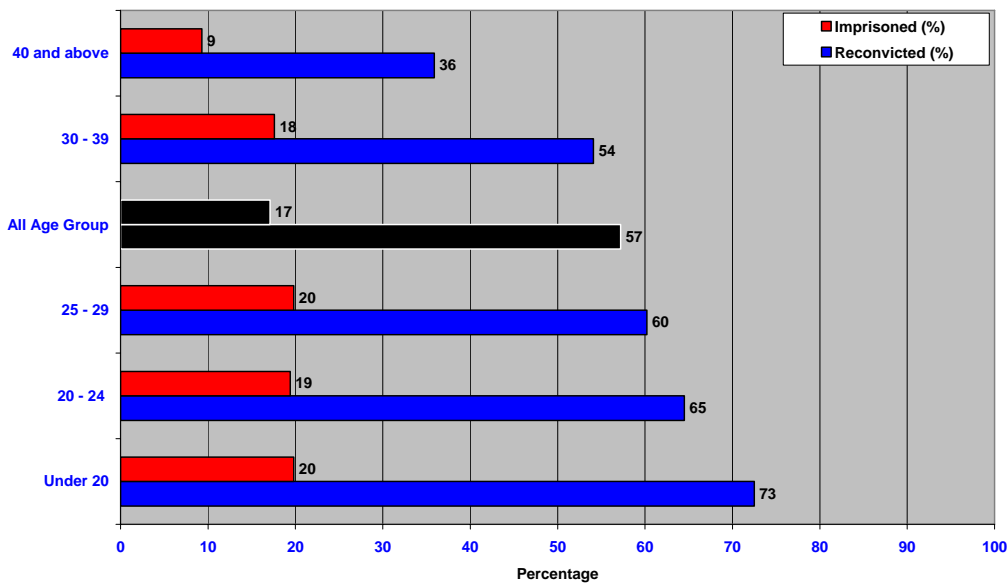
In 2002 the sentence of Community Work replaced sentences known as Periodic Detention and Community Service. Community Work is the most widely used community sentence: each year more than 30,000 offenders start Community Work sentences, more than all other community sentences combined.

Of offenders who started Community Work in 2002/03, 17 percent were convicted of a new offence and started a prison sentence during the 60-months follow-up period. For the same period, 40 percent were convicted and started a community sentence. This means overall reconviction rate over five years for offenders who started Community Work was 57%.

Across the entire sample of offenders who started Community Work in 2002/03, 19% of offenders were under the age of 20 and 14% of offenders were aged 40 or more.

The graph below gives rates of imprisonment and reconviction for offenders of different age bands (again, offenders' ages are as at the start of the Community Work sentence). Seventy three percent of those aged under 20 were reconvicted within 60 months, and only 36 percent of those aged over 40 were reconvicted. In other words, offenders aged under 20 are twice more likely to be reconvicted than those aged over 40.

Graph 4: Reconviction and Imprisonment rate by age at start, Community Work



Reconviction and imprisonment rates by gender, Community Work

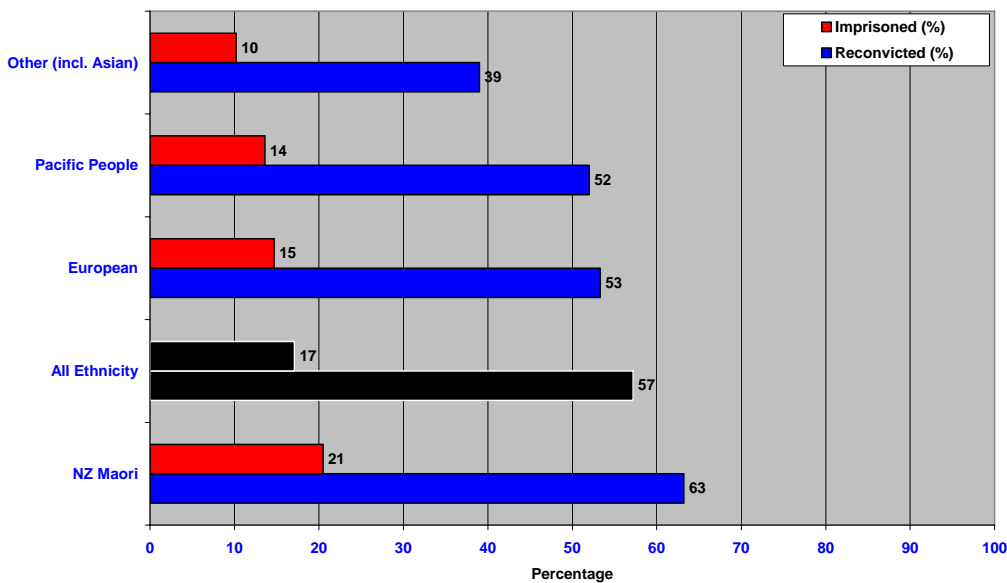
Across the entire sample of offenders who started Community Work in 2002/03, 20% were female. The reconviction rate over 60 months for male offenders (61%) is much higher than the rate for female offenders (44%), and the imprisonment for male offenders (19%) is also higher than for female offenders (9%).

Reconviction and imprisonment rates by ethnicity, Community Work

Across the entire sample of offenders who started Community Work in 2002/03, 46% were Maori, 42% were NZ European and 9% were Pacific offenders.

The reconviction rate over 60 months for Maori offenders (63%) is higher than the rate for both NZ Europeans (53%) and Pacific offenders (52%). This difference is likely to reflect of a number of variables such as age and offence type.

Graph 5: Reconviction and imprisonment rates by ethnicity; Community Work

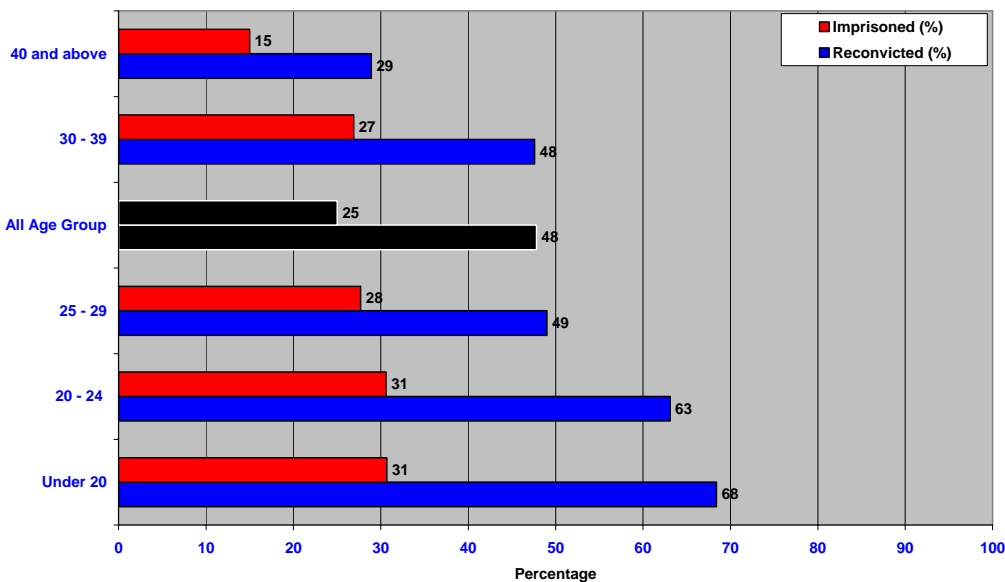


Reconviction and imprisonment rates by age; Home Detention Order

Home Detention in 2002/03 was a community-based order that allowed offenders to serve their prison sentence at an approved place of residence, under electronic monitoring and close supervision by a Probation Officer⁷. In that year around 1,000 offenders were released on Home Detention. The graph below gives rates of imprisonment and reconviction for offenders of different age bands (offenders' ages are as at the start of the Home Detention period).

Across the entire sample of offenders who started Home Detention in 2002/03, 25 percent were convicted of a new offence and started a prison sentence during the 60-months follow-up period. For the same period, 23 percent were convicted and started a community sentence. This means the overall reconviction rate of offenders who started Home Detention was 48%.

Graph 6: Reconviction and Imprisonment rate by age; Home Detention



Reconviction and imprisonment rates by gender; Home Detention

Across the entire sample of offenders who started Home Detention in 2002/03, 19% were female. The reconviction rate over 60 months for male offenders (51%) is much higher than the rate for female offenders (34%). The imprisonment for male offenders (28%) is considerably higher than the rate for female offenders (12%).

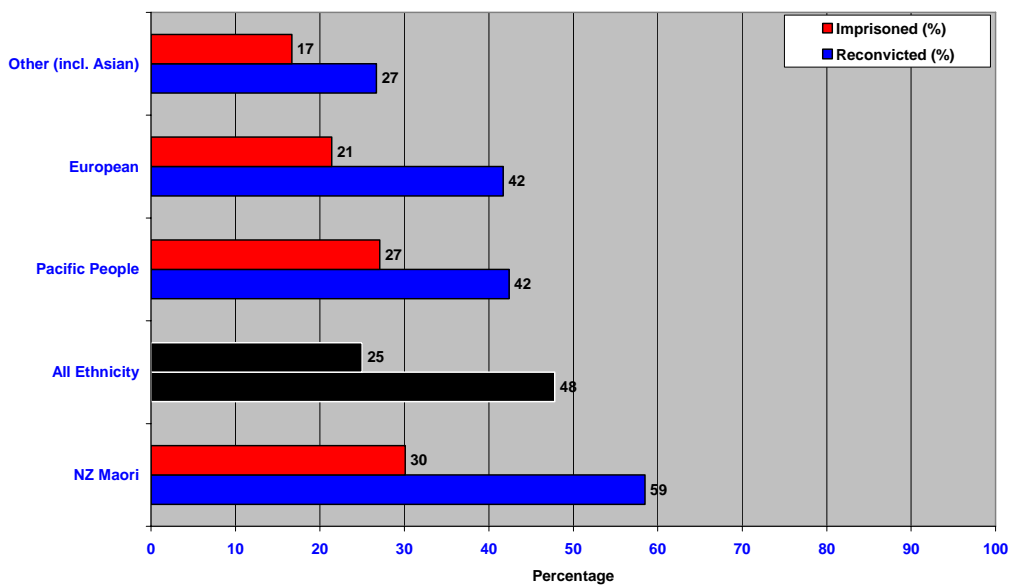
⁷ In this paper, only “front-end” Home detention is considered. As noted above, since October 2007, Home Detention became a sentence in its own right.

Reconviction and imprisonment rates by ethnicity; Home Detention

Across the entire sample of offenders who started Home Detention in 2002/03, 51% were European, 39% were Maori and 6% were Pacific.

The reconviction rate over 60 months for Maori offenders (58%) is considerably higher than the rate for both NZ Europeans (42%) and Pacific offenders (42%). Interestingly however, in contrast to the figures reported above for both Supervision and Community Work, the *imprisonment* rate for Pacific offenders (27%) is almost same as the rate for Maori offenders (30%), and the imprisonment rate for NZ Europeans (21%) is considerably lower than both.

Graph 7: Reconviction and imprisonment rates by ethnicity, Home Detention



Reconviction rates by offence group and type for the original sentence

In this section, we explore reconviction rates on the basis of the offence committed by offenders for their original sentence. For this discussion, it is important to distinguish between offence *group* and offence *type*. Offence groups are broad categories of crimes encompassing many different offence types. For example, Dishonesty (an offence group) comprises a variety of offence types, the main ones being burglary, theft, fraud and car conversion. The table below provides more detail on these groupings.

Offence Groups and their Component Offence Types

Violence	Sexual	Drugs & Antisocial	Dishonesty	Property	Traffic	Admin
Homicide	Sexual Violation	Drugs (Cannabis)	Fraud	Property Damage (e.g., Arson)	Drink-Driving	Breach of sentences or orders
Robbery	Indecent Assault	Other Drugs	Theft, Receiving	Property Abuses (e.g., Trespassing)	Disqualified Driving	Immigration offences
Assault	Incest	Family Offences	Burglary		Driving causing injury, death	Offences Against Justice
Intimidation & Threats			Car Conversion			

Supervision

Across the entire sample of offenders who started Supervision in 2002/03, 36% of offenders were convicted of either violent or sexual offences. About 26% of offenders were sentenced for dishonesty offences and 23% of offenders were sentenced for traffic offences.

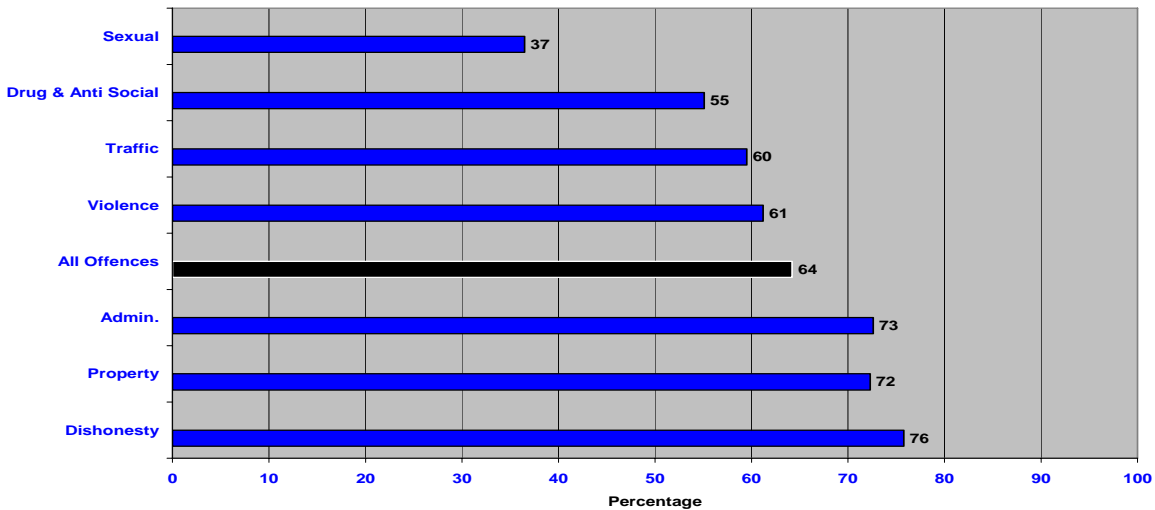
Graph 8 illustrates reconviction rates by offence groups. When examined in this context, the reconviction rate is by far the highest among dishonesty offenders, with 76 percent reconvicted within five years. By contrast, the reconviction rate of sex offenders is around half the dishonesty rate, at 37 percent.

Further insights can be gained from dividing these broad offence groups into their component offence types, as graph 9 shows. A number of interesting observations can be made when offenders are examined in this way. In 2002/03 over a thousand offenders are sentenced to Supervision in New Zealand for either disqualified driving or drunk driving. While the overall rate of reconviction for traffic offenders is 60 percent, a significant difference emerges between drink-drivers (56%) and disqualified drivers (70%). Many disqualified drivers are in fact persistent offenders with extensive criminal histories, of which disqualified driving is simply one aspect.

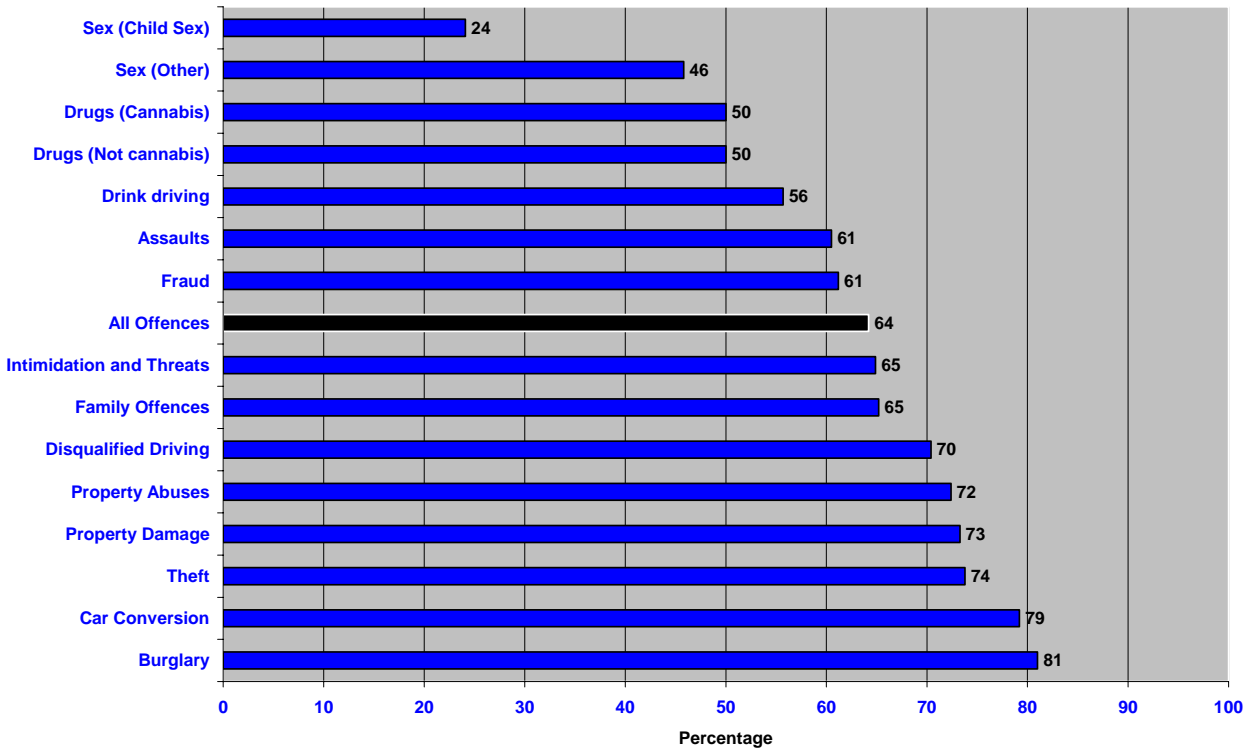
Community Work

Across the entire sample of offenders who started Community Work in 2002/03, 26% of offenders were sentenced for traffic offences for their original sentence. About 25% offenders were sentenced for dishonesty offences and only 14% of offenders were sentenced for either violent or sexual offences.

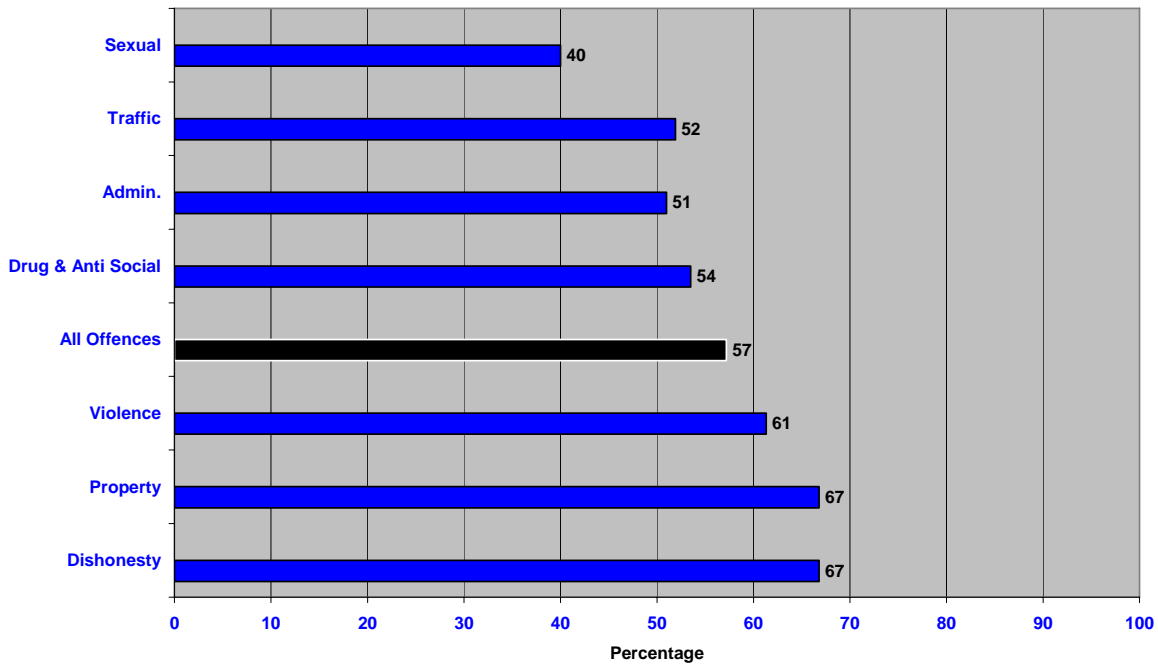
Graph 8: Reconviction rates by offence group, Supervision



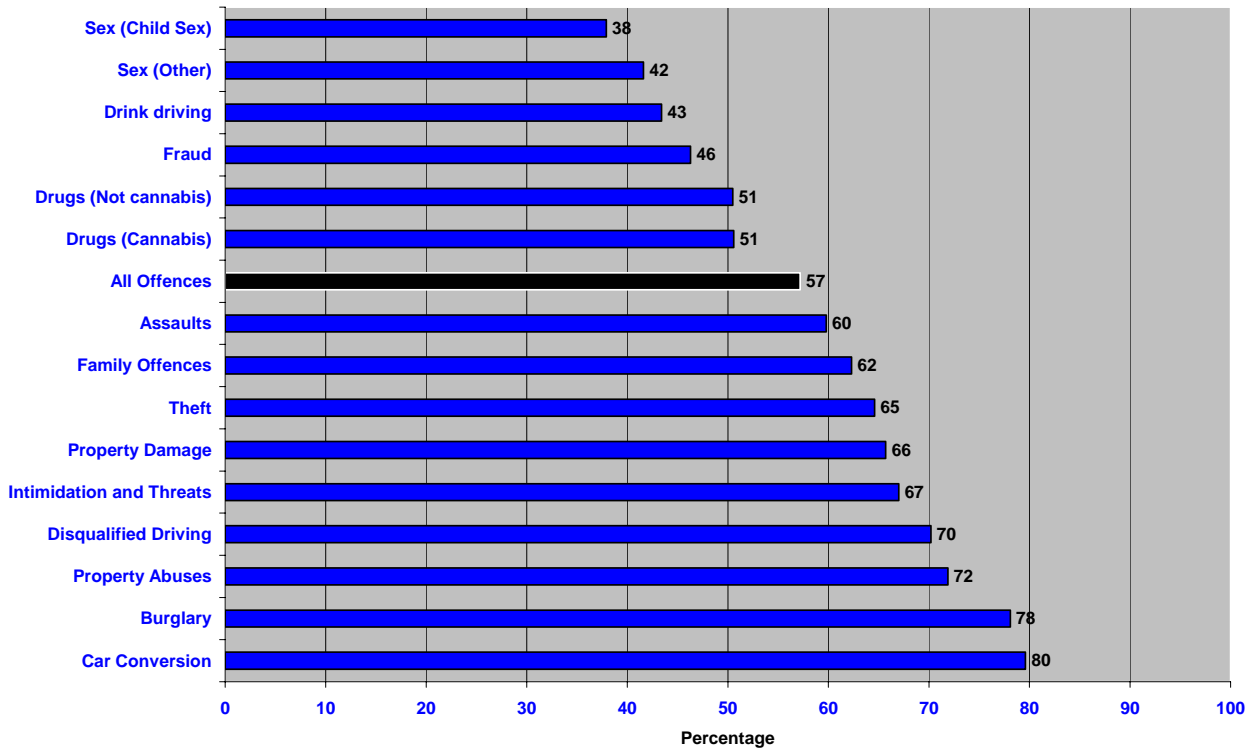
Graph 9: Reconviction rates by offence type, Supervision



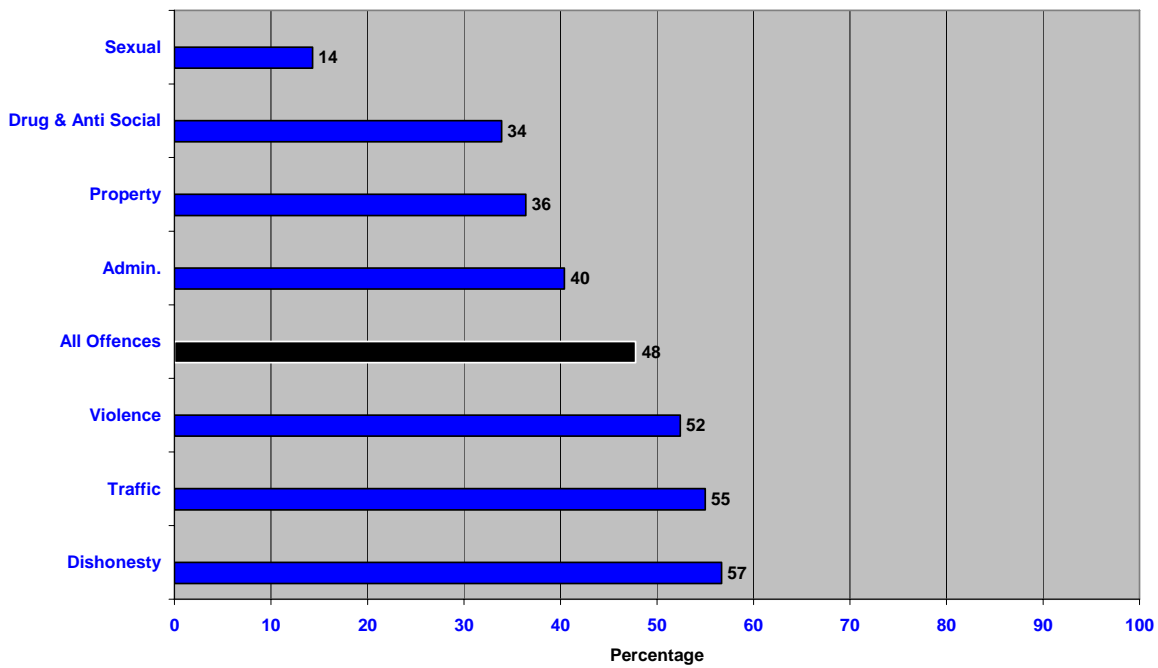
Graph 10: Reconviction rates by offence group, Community Work



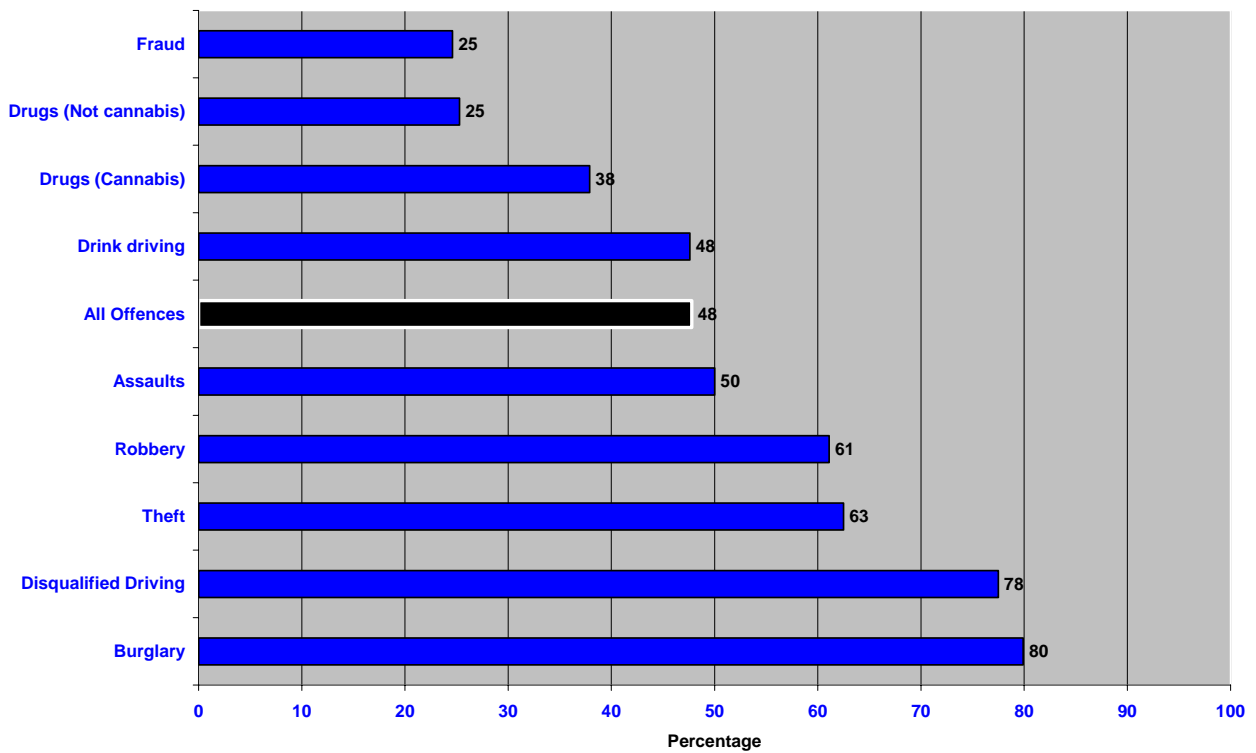
Graph 11: Reconviction rates by offence type, Community Work



Graph 12: Reconviction rates by offence group, Home Detention



Graph 13: Reconviction rates by offence type, Home Detention



Graph 10 illustrates reconviction rates by offence groups. Graph 11 illustrates reconviction rates by offence types.

In 2002/03, over three thousand offenders were sentenced to Community work in New Zealand for either disqualified driving or drunk driving. While the overall rate of reconviction for traffic offenders is 52 percent, a significant difference emerges between drink-drivers (43%) and disqualified drivers (70%).

Home Detention

Across the entire sample of offenders who started Home Detention in 2002/03, 30% were sentenced for traffic offences; 23% were sentenced for dishonesty offences and 22% for drug offences. The remaining 25% of offenders were sentenced for other offences such as violence, sex, property and administrative offences.

Graph 12 illustrates reconviction rates by offence groups. Graph 13 illustrates reconviction rates by offence types. Due to insufficient numbers, reconviction rates of some offence types are excluded.

The reconviction rate over 60 months for Disqualified drivers (78%) is almost same as for Burglars (80%). No obvious explanation presents itself for this high reconviction rate among disqualified drivers. However, as mentioned earlier, many disqualified drivers are in fact persistent offenders with extensive criminal convictions such as burglary, car conversion, theft etc.

Once again, it is important to recall that for each community sentence, there may exist multiple convictions in different offence groups, but offenders are categorized here by the most serious offence for which they were originally sentenced.

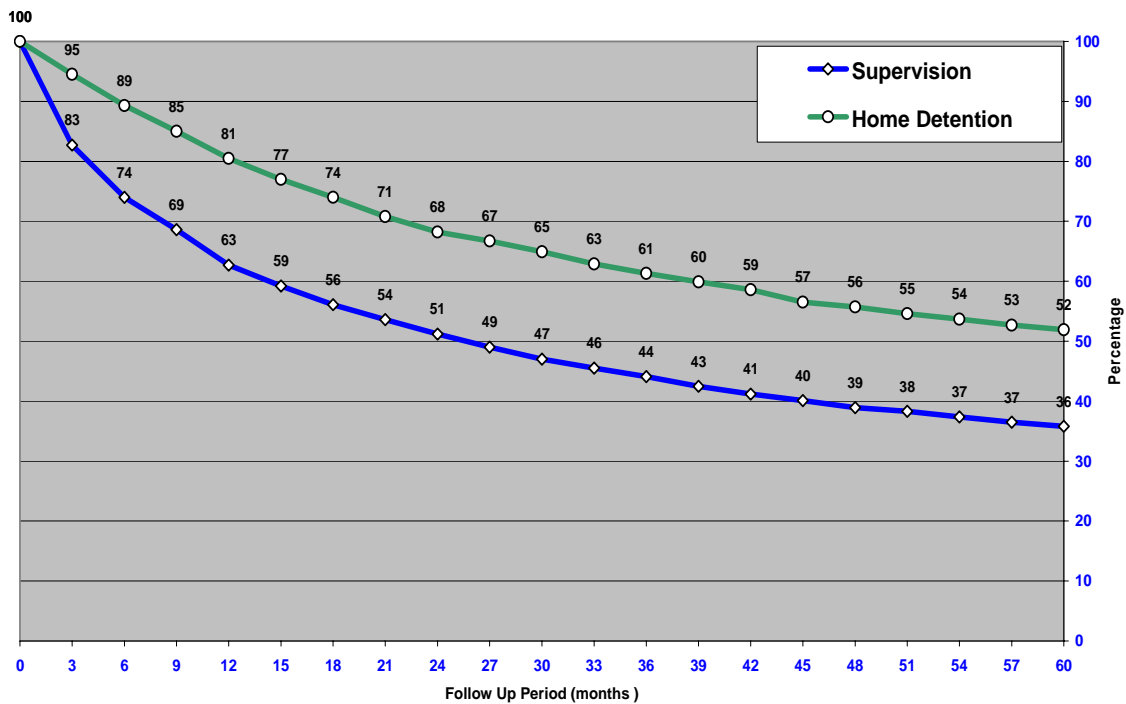
Survival Analysis (Supervision Vs Home Detention)

In this section, offenders are examined more closely by way of a statistical procedure known as survival analysis. Survival analysis presents data (cumulatively) in terms of time elapsed until an event of interest occurs. Elapsed time is reported here in terms of months from the beginning of the follow-up period for each individual offender (i.e., from the date of commencement of either sentence or order), while the event of interest is re-offending.

The graph below indicates that, 17 percent of offenders who started Supervision re-offended within three months of the sentence commencement date, and subsequently commenced a prison or a community sentences. By contrast, only five percent of offenders who started Home Detention re-offended within three months and subsequently commenced a prison or a community sentence. The survival curves show similar information by successive three-monthly intervals.

Offenders on Supervision and Home Detention are somewhat dissimilar in relation to offence profile, but their overall mean risk of reconviction and imprisonment were almost identical. While it is to be expected that reoffending while on Home Detention is suppressed during the period of home detention management, it is noteworthy that the difference (about 16 percent) achieved during this period is nevertheless maintained over the entire 60-months follow-up period.

Graph 14: Survival curves (Supervision vs Home Detention)



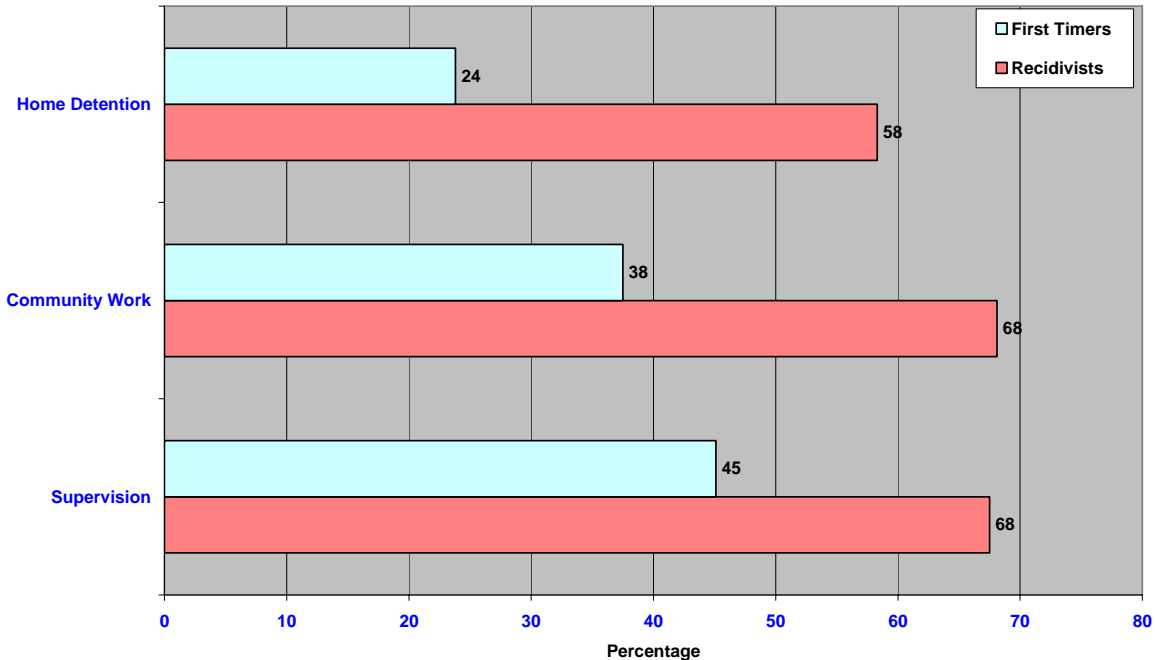
Reconviction rates by number of previous sentences

The following section examines more closely the reconviction dataset by disaggregating offenders according to the number of previous sentences. Those for whom the community sentence started in 2002/03 was their first Corrections-administered sentence are designated in the following as “first-timers”. Of interest is the fact that 15 percent of those who started Supervision had never previously served either a community sentence or a prison sentence. In contrast, 36 percent of those who started Community Work and 34 percent of those who started Home Detention never had previously served either a community sentence or a prison sentence. The remainder are designated “recidivists”. As noted above, conviction records used here do not include fines or other minor penalties (e.g., convicted and discharged).

Reconviction rates: “first-timers” and “recidivists”

The graph below shows clearly that the reconviction rates of first-timers are much lower than the reconviction rates of recidivists: further, first-timers’ reconviction rates differ also between those who started Supervision, Community Work and Home Detention. The reconviction rates of recidivists for both Supervision and Community Work is 68%, and for Home Detention is 58%, over five years.

Graph 15: Reconviction rate by sentence type: First-timers vs Recidivists



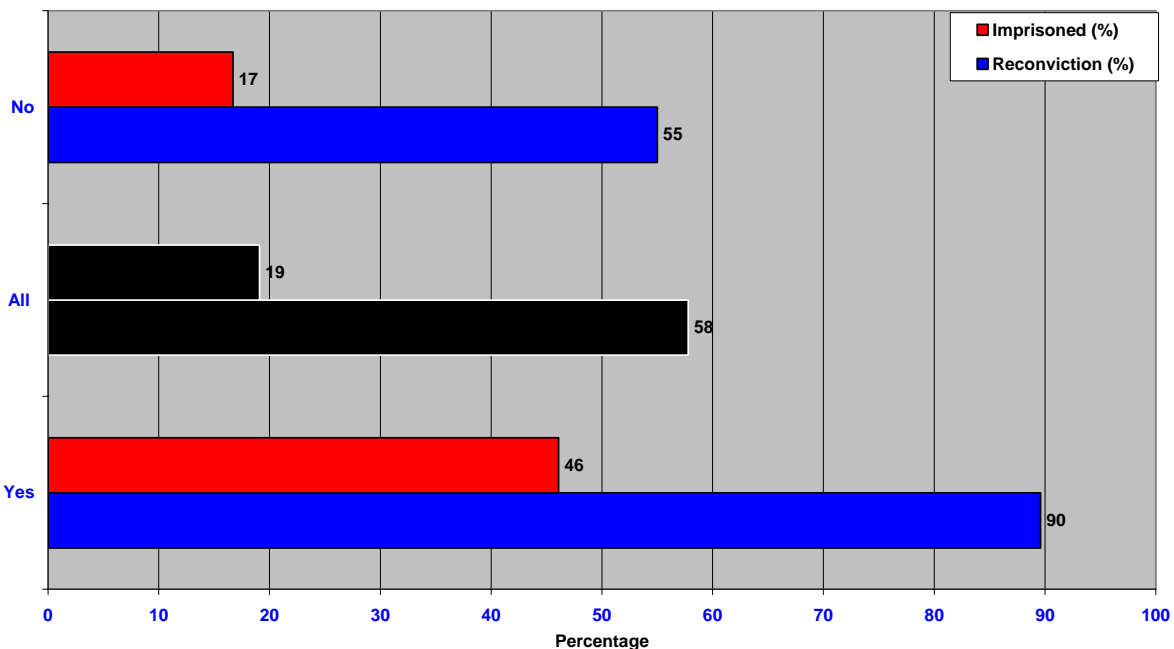
Reconviction and imprisonment rates by Gang Association

Information on gang affiliation is usually recorded at the time of the commencement of the community sentence, and is based on voluntary self-disclosure.

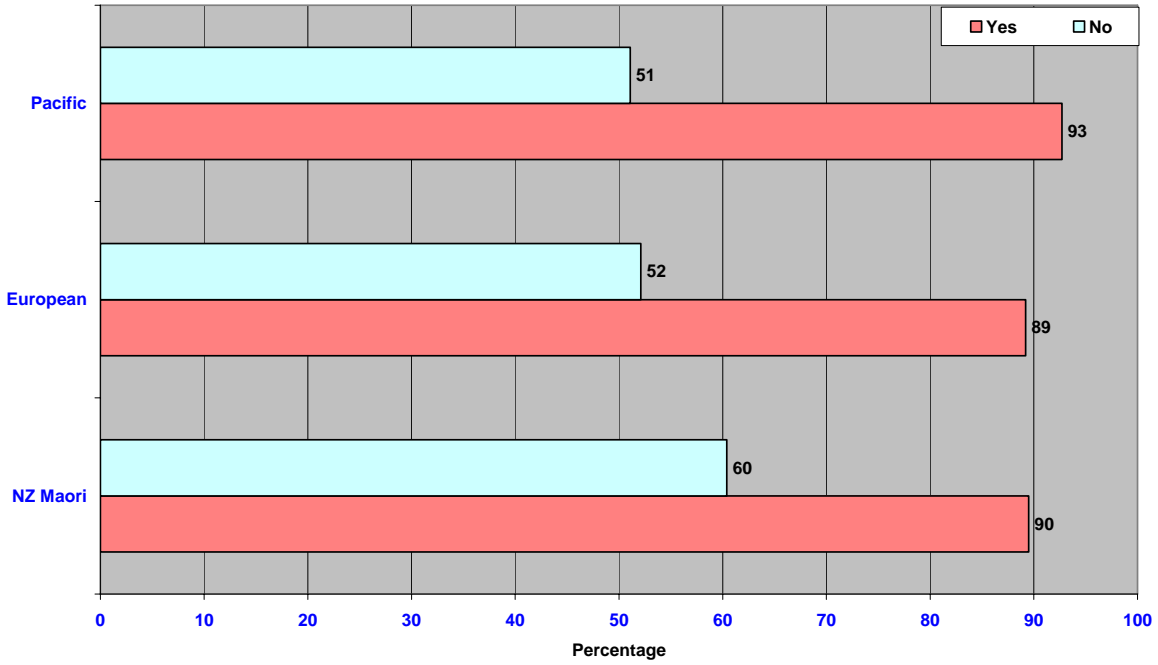
The reconviction rate over 60 months of offenders who are recorded as gang affiliates is 90 percent. The reconviction rate of offenders who are recorded as non gang affiliates is 55 percent for the same period. The imprisonment rate of offenders who are recorded as gang affiliates is 46 percent. By contrast, the reconviction rate of offenders who are recorded as non gang affiliates is just 17 percent for the same period. In other words, gang-affiliated offenders on community sentences are 2.7 times more likely to be imprisoned than those not affiliated.

A number of interesting results are found when the data is disaggregated by ethnicity and gender; graph 17 illustrates reconviction rates by ethnicity and gang association, and graph 18 illustrates reconviction rates by gender and gang association. Regardless of ethnicity or gender, the reconviction rate of gang-affiliated offenders remains significantly higher than those not affiliated.

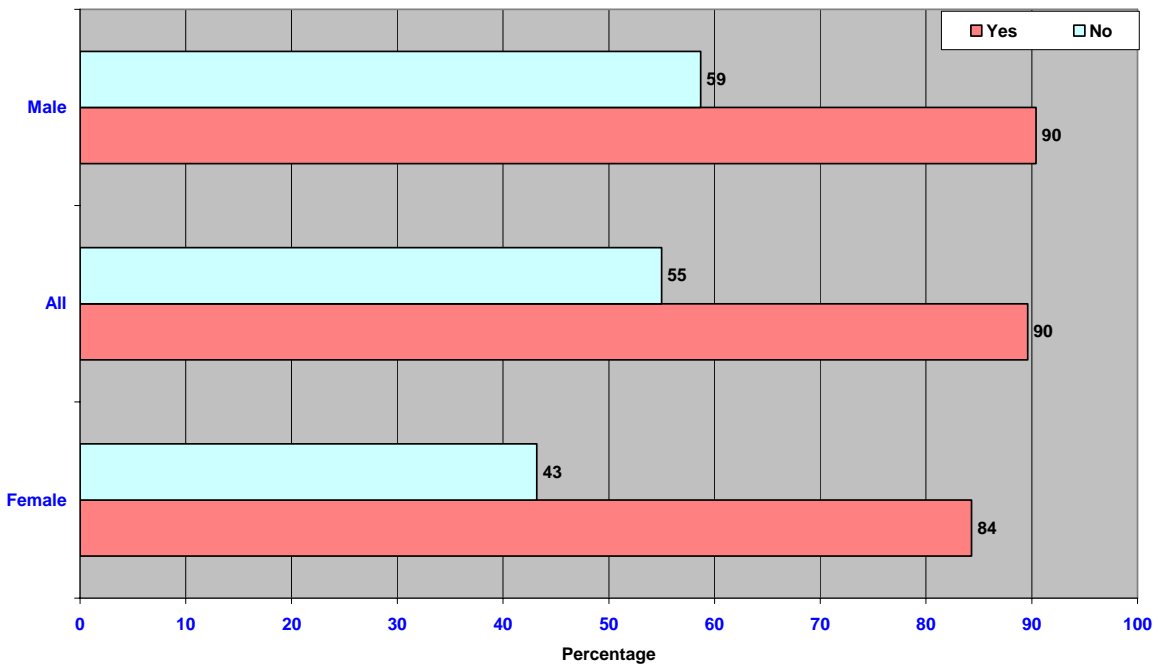
Graph 16: Reconviction and imprisonment rate by Gang Association



Graph 17: Reconviction rate by Gang Association and Ethnicity



Graph 18: Reconviction rate by Gang Association and Gender

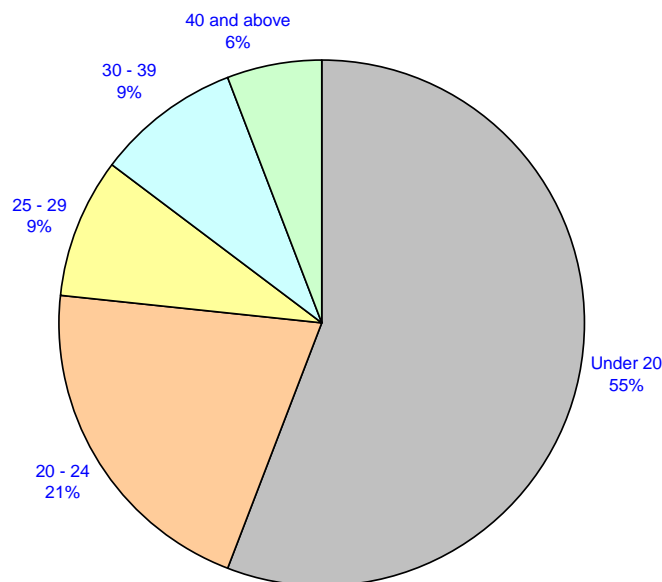


Reconviction and imprisonment rates by age at first conviction; all community sentences

In general, offenders who commence their offending careers during their teenage years are considerably more likely to become persistent offenders. Previous study in this series⁸ showed that many prisoners were first convicted and imprisoned when they were young.

The graph below indicates that, for the 2002/03 cohort of community-sentenced offenders, about 55 percent were first convicted under the age of 20. About 76 percent of offenders were first convicted under the age of 24 or under. Only six percent offenders were first convicted at the age of 40 or more.

Graph 19: Distribution of age at first conviction

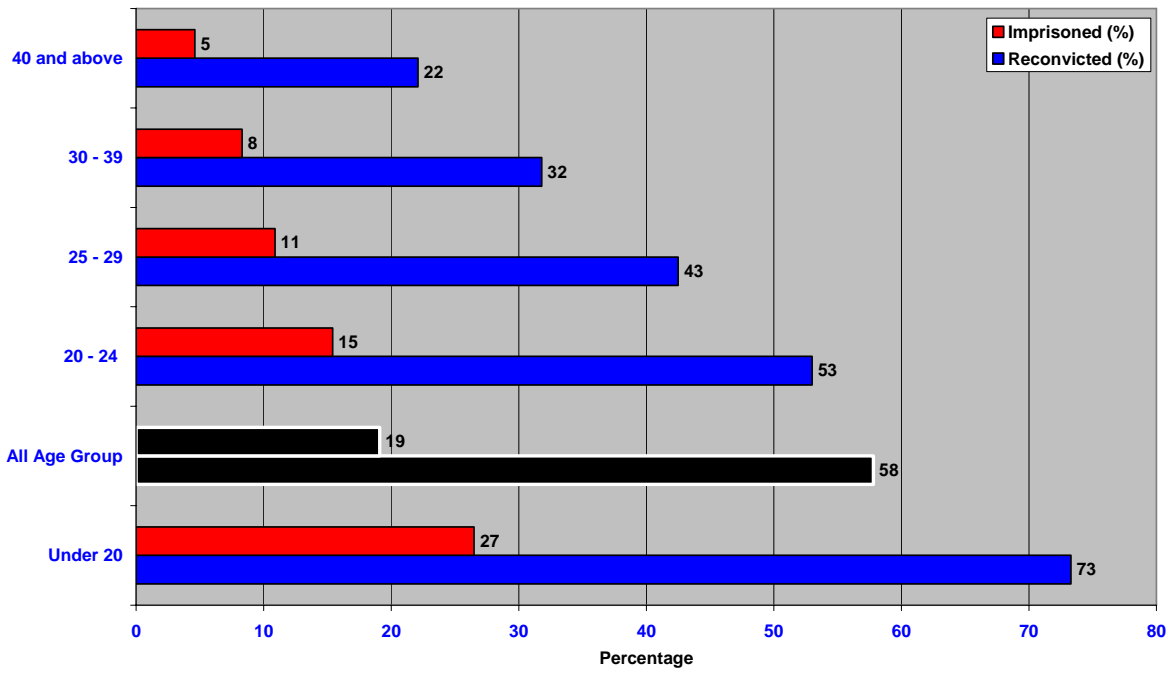


As the graph 20 below indicates, offenders first convicted by age 19 are 3.3 times more likely to be reconvicted than are those whose very first conviction occurred when they were over the age of 40.

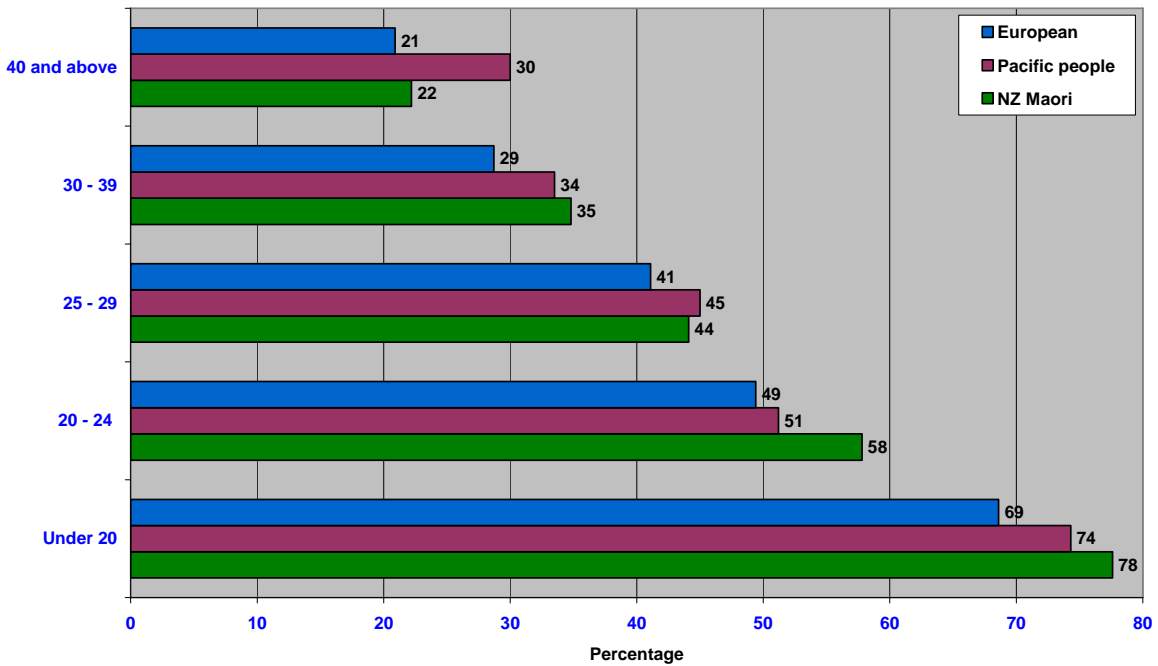
An interesting result is found when the data is disaggregated by ethnicity for offenders first convicted at age 40 or older. The reconviction rate for Pacific offenders (30%) is considerably higher than the rate for both NZ Europeans (21%) and Maori offenders (22%). This difference is likely to reflect the fact that some migrants from Pacific island states have already commenced a criminal career prior to their arrival here, and have a higher risk of reoffending than their known criminal history would suggest.

⁸ "Reconviction patterns of released prisoners" (A 48-months Follow-up Analysis), available at <http://www.corrections.govt.nz/public/research/reimprisonment-report/>.

Graph 20: Reconviction and imprisonment rate by age at first conviction



Graph 21: Reconviction rate by Ethnicity and age at first conviction



Summary

This report summarises patterns of reconviction and imprisonment over a 60-month period, amongst almost 35,000 offenders who started community sentences (Supervision, Community Work) and orders (Home Detention) during a 12-month period spanning 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

The report is part of a sequence of reports, available on the Department of Corrections website; an earlier report in this series presented reconviction and imprisonment amongst offenders who started community sentences with a 48-months follow-up period⁹.

The central finding of this study is that, amongst offenders who commenced Supervision, Community Work and Front-end Home Detention in 2002/03, 58 percent were convicted of a new offence and received a further prison sentence or community sentence within 60 months. Of those who were reconvicted over 60 months, over half (56 percent) were reconvicted within the first twelve months.

A number of important patterns emerge in the reconviction data. As is commonly found in most studies of this type, the highest rates of reconviction tend to occur amongst those who are younger, male, and who have prior convictions. Those convicted of burglary, car conversion, theft, disqualified driving, property abuses and property damages also tend to recidivate more frequently and rapidly.

Offenders sentenced to Home Detention had reconviction rates substantially lower than the offenders with similar risk of reconviction and re-imprisonment. This difference suggests that the sentence exerts an incapacitative effect on these offenders.

The reconviction rate of offenders who are recorded as gang affiliates is significantly higher than those not affiliated. This finding remains true across all major ethnic groups, and for men and women.

Offenders who commence their offending careers during their teenage years are considerably more likely to become persistent offenders. This study has established a very strong (inverse) correlation between age of first conviction and reconviction. Interventions with youth offenders are thus an important priority and, to the extent to which they are effective, have significant “down-stream” benefits.

⁹ “Reconviction patterns of offenders managed in the community” (A 48-months Follow-up Analysis), available at <http://www.corrections.govt.nz/research.html>

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Appendix 1: Counts of offenders in each sub-group

Reconviction Rate by Age Group, Supervision

Age Group	New Starts	Reconvicted	Reconvicted (%)
Under 20	815	676	82.9
20 - 24	1024	722	70.5
25 - 29	737	522	70.8
30 - 34	742	466	62.8
35 - 39	610	378	62.0
40 and above	775	376	48.5
Unknown	316	82	
All	5019	3222	64.2

Reconviction Rate by Gender, Supervision

Gender	New Starts	Reconvicted	Reconvicted (%)
Female	864	471	54.5
Male	4108	2742	66.7
Unknown	47	9	
All	5019	3222	64.2

Reconviction Rate by Major Ethnicity, Supervision

Major Ethnicity	New Starts	Reconvicted	Reconvicted (%)
NZ Maori	2487	1756	70.6
European	1900	1099	57.8
Pacific People	530	322	60.8
Asian	61	30	49.2
Other / Unknown	41	15	
All	5019	3222	64.2

Reconviction Rate by Most Serious Offence Group, Supervision

Most Serious offence	New Starts	Reconvicted	Reconvicted (%)
Dishonesty	1282	972	75.8
Admin.	212	154	72.6
Property	155	112	72.3
Violence	1673	1024	61.2
Traffic	1134	675	59.5
Drug & Anti Social	430	237	55.1
Sexual	126	46	36.5
Other Minor	7	2	
All	5019	3222	64.2

Reconviction Rate by Age Group, Community Work

Age Group	New Starts	Reconvicted	Reconvicted (%)
Under 20	5330	3865	72.5
20 - 24	6223	4016	64.5
25 - 29	4137	2490	60.2
30 - 34	3606	2026	56.2
35 - 39	2841	1464	51.5
40 and above	3980	1576	39.6
Unknown	1704	466	
All	27821	15903	57.2

Reconviction Rate by Gender, Community Work

Gender	New Starts	Reconvicted	Reconvicted (%)
Female	5621	2473	44.0
Male	21845	13347	61.1
Unknown	355	83	
All	27821	15903	57.2

Reconviction Rate by Major Ethnicity, Community Work

Major Ethnicity	New Starts	Reconvicted	Reconvicted (%)
NZ Maori	12835	8118	63.2
European	11721	6248	53.3
Pacific People	2367	1231	52.0
Asian	403	153	38.0
Other / Unknown	495	153	
All	27821	15903	57.2

Reconviction Rate by Most Serious Offence Group, Community Work

Most Serious offence	New Starts	Reconvicted	Reconvicted (%)
Dishonesty	6989	4671	66.8
Property	805	538	66.8
Violence	3722	2282	61.3
Drug & Anti Social	2181	1167	53.5
Traffic	7155	3717	51.9
Admin.	3102	1583	51.0
Other Minor	3732	1891	50.7
Sexual	135	54	40.0
All	27821	15903	57.2

Reconviction Rate by Age Group, Home Detention

Age Group	New Starts	Reconvicted	Reconvicted (%)
Under 20	114	78	68.4
20 - 24	268	169	63.1
25 - 29	202	99	49.0
30 - 34	230	114	49.6
35 - 39	182	82	45.1
40 and above	299	91	30.4
Unknown	47	9	
All	1342	642	47.8

Reconviction Rate by Gender, Home Detention

Gender	New Starts	Reconvicted	Reconvicted (%)
Female	252	85	33.7
Male	1083	555	51.2
Unknown	7	2	
All	1342	642	47.8

Reconviction Rate by Major Ethnicity, Home Detention

Major Ethnicity	New Starts	Reconvicted	Reconvicted (%)
NZ Maori	528	309	58.5
European	690	288	41.7
Pacific People	85	36	42.4
Asian	25	6	24.0
Other / Unknown	14	3	
All	1342	642	47.8

Reconviction Rate by Most Serious Offence Group, Home Detention

Most Serious offence	New Starts	Reconvicted	Reconvicted (%)
Dishonesty	312	177	56.7
Traffic	398	219	55.0
Violence	208	109	52.4
Admin.	47	19	40.4
Property	33	12	36.4
Drug & Anti Social	295	100	33.9
Sexual	42	6	14.3
Other Minor	7	0	
All	1342	642	47.8