



Home Office

# **Drug-misusing offenders: results from the 2008 cohort for England and Wales**

**March 2010**

## Introduction

This report presents statistics on the proven offending by individuals identified as Class A drug-misusing offenders.<sup>1</sup> Both drug use amongst offenders, and their levels of offending can be difficult to measure with confidence. The data presented in this report are intended to provide a proxy measure which indicates the level of *proven* offending<sup>2</sup> by *known* (Class A) drug-misusing individuals who have been identified through their contact with the criminal justice system.

Local agencies work to reduce the offending of individuals who are identified as drug users through a partnership approach involving local authorities, criminal justice integrated teams (CJITs), drug action teams (DATs), treatment services, police, probation, prisons and other partners and agencies. A wide range of interventions and partners are involved.

Results from the analysis of two different datasets are presented in this report: a **national measure** for the whole of England and Wales, and a **local measure** for individual partnership areas. More information is given on both of these datasets below and in the explanatory notes at the end of the report. It is important to note that neither of these datasets constitute a measure of offending by all drug-misusing individuals; they only cover those offenders that were identified by contact with the criminal justice system in a given time period.

### National measure

The national measure monitors proven offending for a cohort of drug-misusing individuals. These data provide the baseline for the Public Service Agreement 25 (reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs),<sup>3</sup> indicator 3 (the rate of drug-related offending), jointly led by the Home Office and the Ministry of Justice – National Offender Management Service (NOMS).

A cohort of drug-misusing offenders was identified between 1 January 2008 and 31 March 2008 through their contact with the CJS and then matched to the Police National Computer (PNC).<sup>4</sup> For this group, offences which were proven at court in the 12 months following first identification were counted. Further information about this national measure can be found in the explanatory notes.

### Local measure

The local measure provides a similar means of monitoring proven offending of drug-misusing individuals, but based on smaller cohorts identified at the geographic level of Drug Action Team (DAT) or Community Safety Partnership (CSP) in Wales. This local measure is part of the National Indicator Set<sup>5</sup> (National Indicator 38 – Rate of drug-related offending).<sup>6</sup> In addition to

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1 Where their drug use includes: *Heroin, Methadone (not prescribed), Other opiates, Crack/Cocaine and Cocaine Hydrochloride, or (misused) prescribed drugs.*

2 A definition of proven offending is given in the explanatory notes.

3 The delivery agreement for PSA 25 can be found at: [http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/pbr\\_csr07\\_psa25.pdf](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/pbr_csr07_psa25.pdf)

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

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

6 The technical definition for NI38 can be accessed via: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/updatednidefinitions>

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providing more in-depth local understanding of offending by known drug-misusing offenders, local data have also been used to set the baseline and will, in subsequent years, be used to monitor the progress in reducing offending under NI38. Every local area has a level of required improvement built into this measure. Nineteen areas in England<sup>7</sup> have selected NI38 as part of their Local Area Agreement (LAA), and these areas have agreed more stretching improvement targets.

Apart from geographic breakdown, there are two important differences between the national and the local measures. The first relates to the identification of cohorts. Local drug-misusing cohorts are made up of those individuals identified through a positive drug test as part of the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) or through a National Offender Management Service Offender assessment (OASys assessment). The cohort used for **the national measure uses additional methods to identify drug-misusing individuals** (those identified upon their release from prison and those identified as requiring further intervention in the community). The different offender identification methods are discussed in more detail later in this report.

The second key difference relates to how progress is measured. For the national measure, progress will be judged based on the rate of proven offending per individual for subsequent cohorts compared with the rate in the baseline year. In contrast, **the local NI38 measure incorporates a predicted volume of proven offending** based on analysis of the historical offending characteristics of each area's cohort. Progress against NI38 is measured by comparing the actual volume of proven offences committed by a local cohort with the predicted volume for the same local cohort. This approach is adopted for the local measure in order to allow for variations in the nature of cohorts between areas. Further information on how predicted volumes of proven offending are calculated is provided in the explanatory notes.

The data presented here are different from Ministry of Justice published statistics on the national measure of adult re-offending and local measures of adult and youth re-offending (NI18 and NI19). The methods used also differ from those used to measure offending of Prolific and other Priority Offenders (NI30). Further detail on the differences between these measures is given in the explanatory notes.

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<sup>7</sup> The LAA framework only applies in England.

## Key Points

### National measure

- At the national level, 20,934 Class A drug-misusing individuals in England and Wales were identified between 1 January 2008 and 31 March 2008 to form the national cohort.
- During the 12 months following identification, individuals in the cohort were convicted of a total of 54,462 proven offences. This equates to a baseline rate of offending of 2.60 offences per individual.
- Sixty-one per cent of the national cohort were convicted of at least one offence in the 12 months following identification. Twenty-five per cent were convicted of either one or two offences, while 16 per cent were convicted of more than five offences.
- Comparing proven offending rates by different ways in which drug-misusing offenders were initially identified reveals that those individuals identified as drug misusers on release from prison and who also tested positive for Class A drugs on arrest, had a rate of proven offending that was markedly higher than any other group of offenders in the cohort (5.59 proven offences per individual).

### Local measure

- There were 72 DATs/CSPs where the level of proven offending was greater than predicted for the area's cohort, taking into account the cohort's historical levels of offending.
- There were 99 DATs/CSPs where the level of offending was less than predicted for the area's cohort, taking into account the cohort's historical levels of offending.

## Detailed analysis – national measure

### Identification of drug-misusing offenders

The national cohort of individuals included in the measure is made up of people identified as (Class A) drug users through their contact with the criminal justice system during the period 1 January to 31 March 2008. Individuals were identified by any of the *four* methods as summarised below:

- 1. Identification through a positive drug test** – Any individual who tested positive for heroin or cocaine/crack in police detention following arrest/charge as part of the DIP.
- 2. Identification through an OASys<sup>8</sup> assessment** – Any offender that received an OASys assessment whilst on licence or on a community sentence and are either recorded as being subject to a current Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO) or Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR), or are assessed as having a criminogenic drug need.
- 3. Identification on prison release** – Any offender identified as requiring further drug interventions by Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice, Throughcare (CARAT) teams in prison, and now being released into the community.
- 4. Identification for further intervention** – Any offender identified by local criminal justice integrated teams (CJITs) as requiring further intervention for their drug use and offending.

**Table 1 Sub-groups by means of identification for the national cohort**

Identification sub-groups	Abbreviation
Individuals only identified by positive drug test	Drug test
Individuals identified by both a positive drug test and by CJIT for further intervention	Drug test/further intervention
Individuals identified by both a positive drug test and by a CARAT team for further intervention on prison release	Drug test/prison release
Individuals identified by both a positive drug test and an OASys assessment	Drug test/OASys
Individuals only identified by CJIT for further intervention (no positive drug test recorded)	Further intervention
Individuals only identified by a CARAT team for further intervention on prison release (no positive drug test recorded)	Prison release
Individuals only identified by OASys assessment (no positive drug test recorded)	OASys

8 OASys is the National Offender Management Service Offender Assessment System.

It is possible for individuals in the cohort to have been identified through more than one of these methods. Table 1 lists the different means of identification (and combinations of these) for individuals in the national cohort. It also gives abbreviations used to identify these cohort sub-groups in charts presented below.

### Rate of proven offending

A cohort of 20,934 Class A drug-misusing individuals was identified during the period 1 January 2008 and 31 March 2008 from the four different identification methods, as outlined above. This cohort was subsequently convicted of a total of 54,462 proven offences. This measure includes offences which are proven by conviction at court in the 12 months following identification.<sup>9</sup> The volume of proven offences translates to a rate of proven offending of 2.60 offences per individual in the national cohort.

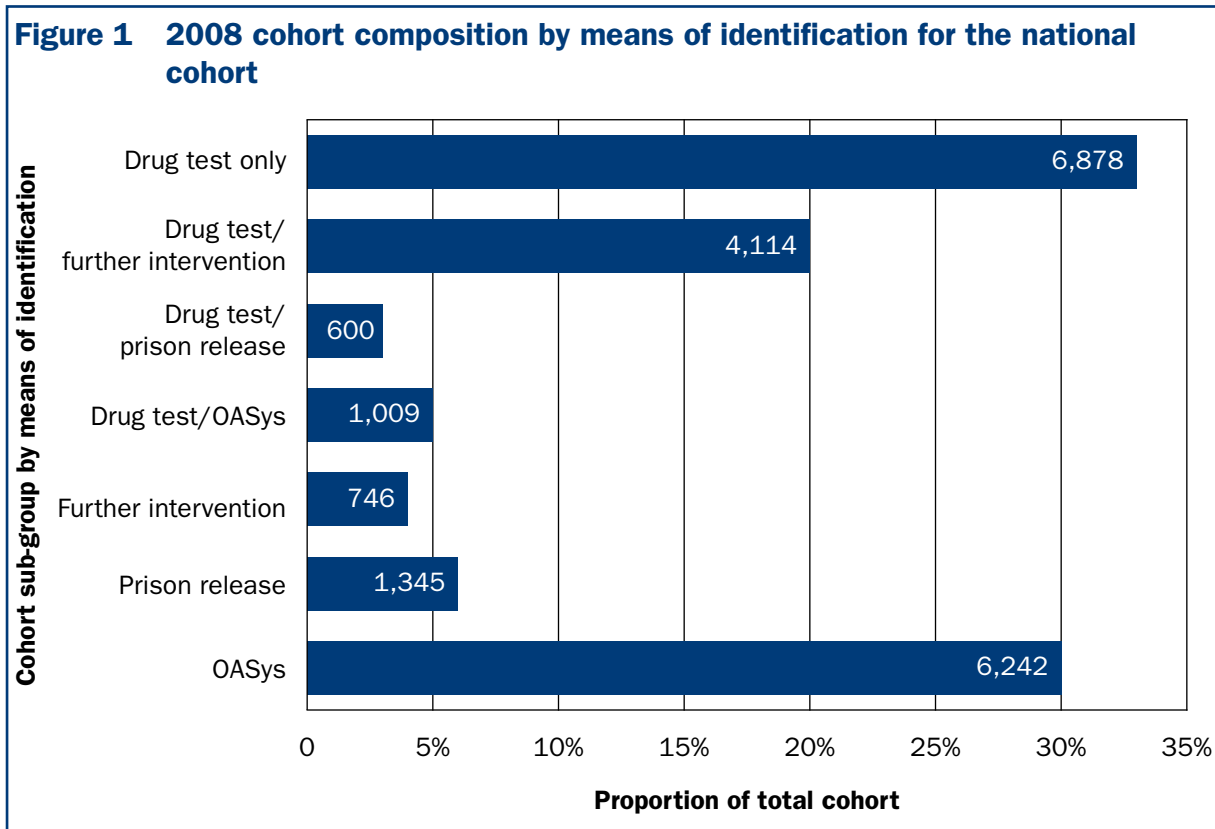
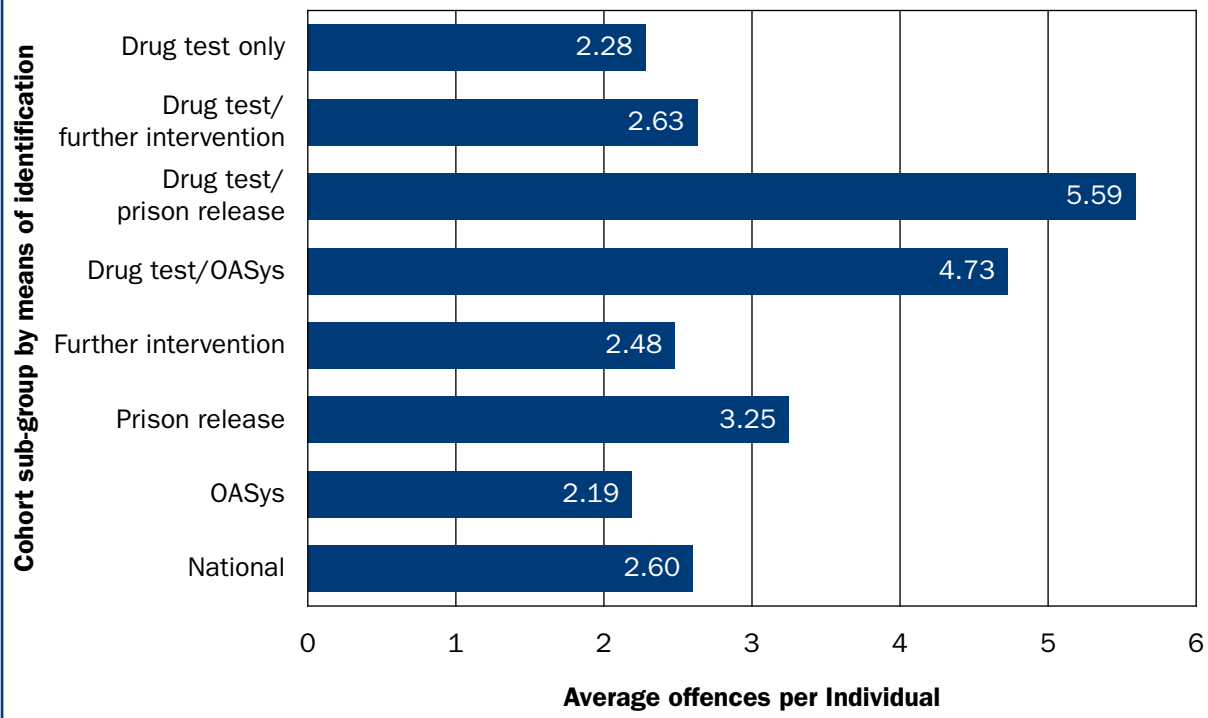


Figure 1 shows the proportion of the cohort coming from the different identification methods. The 2008 national cohort is predominantly composed of individuals identified through a positive drug test on arrest (33%) and individuals identified by an OASys assessment (30%). These are the two identification methods used to form local cohorts.

<sup>9</sup> If an individual is identified several times during the identification window, then offending is measured from the earliest identification point.

**Figure 2 Rate of proven offending, by means of identification**

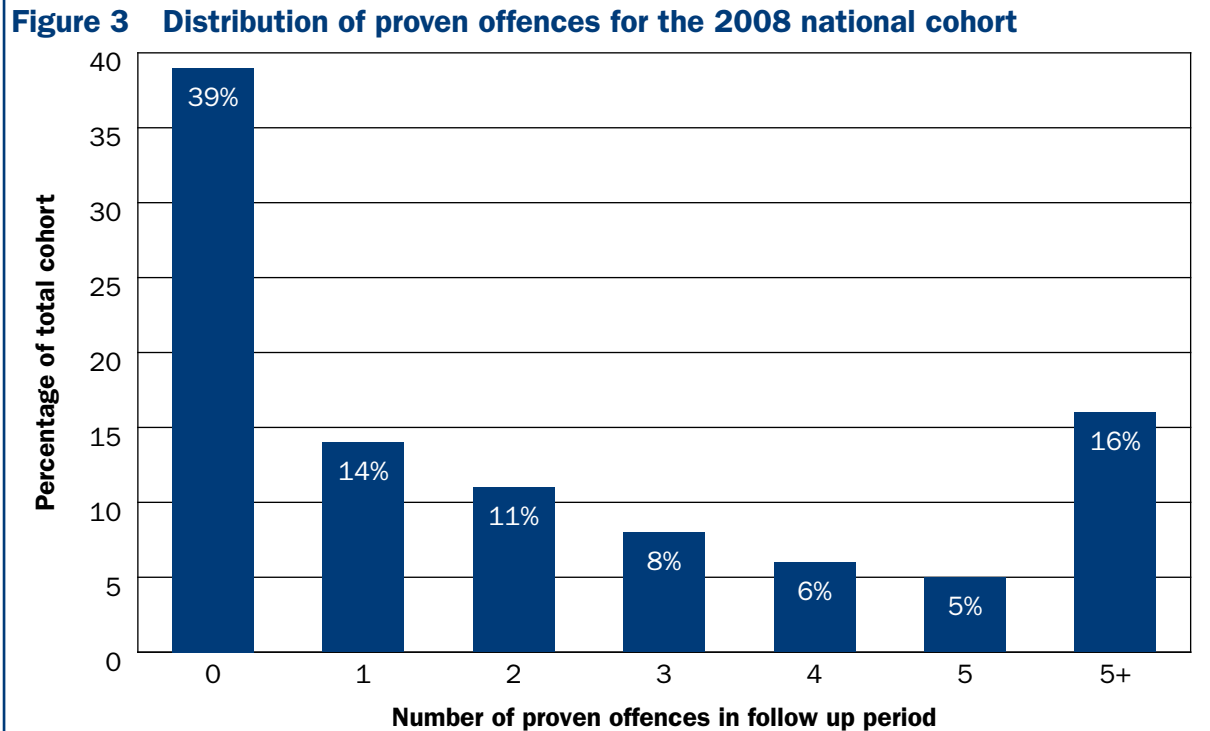


The rate of proven offending differed markedly across the identification sub-groups. Figure 2 shows that, at 5.59 proven offences per individual, those identified through *both* a positive drug test and by a CARAT team for further intervention on release from prison had a higher level of proven offending than all other groups. This group comprises individuals who had recently committed an offence warranting a custodial sentence and have continuing drug misuse problems, evidenced through their positive drug test on arrest. As shown in Figure 1, this sub-group makes up three per cent on the overall national cohort.

Those individuals identified through both a positive drug test and an OASys assessment had the next highest rate of proven offending at 4.73 offences per individual. As shown in Figure 1, this sub-group makes up five per cent of the overall national cohort.

### **Frequency of proven offending by individuals**

Figure 3 breaks down the national cohort by the number of offences they were convicted of in the 12-month period following identification. Just under two-fifths of individuals (39%) had not been convicted of any further offences. A quarter of individuals were convicted of either one or two offences, while 16 per cent were convicted of more than five offences. The maximum number of proven offences for a member of the cohort was 43.



### Local data on drug-misusing offenders

Local area targets for NI38 are based on the local measure of proven offending by drug-misusing individuals as described earlier in this report. Targets compare the actual volume of proven offences committed by a local cohort with a predicted volume of offences for the same local cohort.<sup>10</sup> Predicted volumes are based on analysis of the historical offending characteristics of each local cohort. Using a predicted volume of proven offending in this way allows for variations in the nature of cohorts between areas. In essence, the local measure is based on how far an area's volume of actual offending differs from the prediction. Higher volumes than predicted indicate lower performance, while lower volumes of offending than predicted indicate good performance.

Appendix A presents a full table of results at DAT level (CSP in Wales). A more detailed breakdown of this dataset on the proven offending for local cohorts can be found in the supplementary table to this report.

There were 99 DATs/CSPs where the level of offending was less than predicted for the area's cohort, taking into account the cohort's historical levels of offending.

There were 72 DATs/CSPs where the level of proven offending was greater than predicted for the area's cohort, taking into account the cohort's historical levels of offending.

<sup>10</sup> Difference between the level of actual proven offending observed and the predicted level of offending are not subject to tests of statistical significance; for further information see the section on calculating predicted levels of offending in the explanatory notes.



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## **Future publication schedule**

The results contained within this report are the first in an annual series. It is intended that the next report, on the 2009 local and national cohorts, will be published by February 2011.

## Explanatory notes

### Who is included in the cohorts as a drug-misusing individual?

#### **Local measure – NI38**

The NI38 cohort is a sub-cohort of that used for the national measure (PSA25:3). It includes individuals identified only (a) through a positive drug test as part of the DIP or (b) through an OASys assessment. In both cases, individuals are included in the cohort only where the area of residence can be established.

Drug Action Team areas which have ‘intensive’ DIP arrangements will have mandatory drug testing in police custody, whereas ‘non-intensive’ DAT/CSP areas will not. This means that cohorts in non-intensive areas are likely to consist largely of individuals identified through an OASys assessment and being managed by probation services.

Data contained within Appendix A provide a breakdown at DAT/CSP level of the overall size of the cohort identified for each local area. The accompanying tables to this report contain further breakdown of the cohort composition and relative performance for each combination of the identified groups.

#### **National measure – PSA 25.3**

The national cohort of individuals included in the measure is made up of people identified as (Class A) drug users through their contact with the criminal justice system during the period 1 January to 31 March 2008. Individuals were identified by any of the four methods as summarised below:

- 1. Identification through a positive drug test** – Any individual who tested positive for heroin or cocaine/crack in police detention following arrest/charge as part of the DIP.
- 2. Identification through an OASys assessment** – Any offender that received an OASys<sup>11</sup> assessment whilst on licence or on a community sentence and are either recorded as being subject to a current Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO) or Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR), or are assessed as having a criminogenic drug need.
- 3. Identification on prison release** – Any offender identified as requiring further drug interventions by Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice, Throughcare (CARAT) teams in prison, and now being released into the community.
- 4. Identification for further intervention** – Any offender identified by local criminal justice integrated teams (CJITs) as requiring further intervention for their drug use and offending.

11 OASys is the National Offender Management Service Offender Assessment System.

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## How are offences counted and what is a proven offence?

The measure includes offences which are proven by conviction at court in the 12 months following identification. If an individual is identified several times during the identification window (1 January 2008–31 March 2008), then offending is measured from the earliest identification point.

For each individual, the offending window starts on the day following identification. Any offences on the day of identification (for example, a trigger offence which prompted the individual to be drug tested in police custody) will *not* be included.

Only proven offences are counted. These are offences where an associated conviction at court has been recorded on the PNC. To allow for any CJS processes to be completed, and for convictions to be recorded, a three-month catch-up period (six months for the national measure) is allowed for convictions to be recorded. All offences resulting in a conviction at court are counted, including breach-of-ASBO, but excluding most other breach offences. Pre-court disposals and cautions are not counted as 'proven offending'.

## Interpreting the local (NI38) measure

The measure looks at the overall volume of proven offending by each area's cohort. A ratio (A:B) is calculated for each area comparing the predicted result for that area and the actual result:

(A) The **actual** volume of proven offences in the 12 months following identification

against

(B) The **predicted** volume of proven offences in the 12 months following identification

So if an area is predicted to have 750 offences in the 12 months following identification of the cohort and goes on to have 600 then  $600/750 =$  **ratio of 0.80**.

A ratio of 1 means that predicted and actual outcomes were identical. A ratio of less than 1 means that actual proven offending was lower than predicted, while more than 1 means the actual was higher than predicted.

The comparison to predicted values is an important part of the measure, because it means that values are comparable across different cohorts. Using the ratio measure it is valid to compare performance between different areas and in the same area over time (despite cohorts being refreshed annually).

## How is the predicted volume of offending calculated?

Predicted volumes of offending are calculated for each area using Response Surface Methodology (RSM). The calculation of predicted volumes of offending removes some important sources of bias, which would be present in simple unadjusted comparisons of the average number of proven offences per person in each area.

A large research cohort of 15,439 drug-using individuals was identified between December 2006 and February 2007 using the same method as used to identify cohorts during the PSA period.

Regression analysis on the research cohort established that the most influential predictors of offending in the 12 months following identification were the number of occasions on which the individual has been convicted at court in the year *prior* to identification and the number of conviction occasions in the two years before that.

The individuals identified in each local cohort were first categorised according to their historical levels of offending (on the one hand offences in the previous year and, on the other offences in the two years prior to that). Total numbers of proven offences in the 12 months *following* identification were categorised in the same way. To calculate the average number of offences per individual, the data points from the second analysis are divided by the corresponding data points from the first analysis. Finally to calculate the predicted level of offending per local cohort, the number of individuals in each area was multiplied by the average number of offences per individual. This ensures that the comparison reflects the offending characteristics of the individuals being managed for each area and each unique cohort.

Predicted volumes of offending were calculated for each area using this methodology, based on the actual offending volumes observed for the baseline year (2008/09). Predicted values for subsequent cohorts will be generated using this analysis of the 2008 baseline cohort. These values will therefore represent the level of offending if performance were in line with the national average over the baseline period.

The difference between the actual level of proven offending and predicted level of offending for the data presented within this report have not been subject to tests of statistical significance (to determine whether the difference was beyond that which may be explained by random variation). This is in part because of the technical problems around constructing confidence intervals around a single point estimate (most areas had different predicted levels of offending). As more data become available for future cohorts, further analysis will be undertaken to assess the robustness of this prediction model. Testing the statistical significance of the difference between actual and predicted levels of proven offending is not a requirement for the purposes of measuring partnerships' progress for NI38.

### **Differences with other measures of offending and re-offending**

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

- a national measure of re-offending of adults;<sup>12</sup>
- a national measure of re-offending of juveniles;<sup>13</sup>

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12 Further details on the re-offending of adults can be accessed via <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reoffendingofadults.htm>

13 Further details on the re-offending of juveniles can be accessed via <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reoffendingjuveniles.htm>

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- a local measure of re-offending of adults;<sup>14</sup>
  - a local measure of re-offending of juveniles;<sup>15</sup> and
  - a local measure of the offending of Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPOs).<sup>16</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

The local measure on the offending of Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPOs) measures the offending of all offenders identified as PPOs at the start of a financial year. These data are reported at national, regional, police force and local authority level and form the basis for NI30 – Offending rate of PPOs. This indicator provides the change in the level of offending for the specified cohort in a 12-month period compared with their level of offending for the previous 12-month period.

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

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14 Further details on local adult re-offending can be accessed via <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/local-adult-reoffending.htm>

15 Further details on the re-offending of juveniles can be accessed via <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reoffendingjuveniles.htm>

16 Further details on the offending of PPOs can be accessed via <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/Misc0110.pdf>

## **Data sources and quality**

The rate of drug-related offending is monitored using data from the Drug Interventions Management Information System (DIMIS), the Police National Computer (PNC) and the Offender Assessment System (OASys).

Although quality assurance procedures are in place, as with any administrative system the quality of the data relies on the accurate entering of data from police forces, DATs and CSPs. The OASys Data Evaluation and Analysis team (O-DEAT) in the Ministry of Justice has processes in place to ensure data quality. As OASys is not required with all offenders, the data should not be read as representative of the entire offending population. The reliability of the data is also dependent upon assessors using OASys consistently.

The measurement of this indicator relies on the accurate combination of data from different data sources, to identify the cohorts and their subsequent re-offending. This matching process varies in success depending upon the source of the data; matching positive drug tests and data from OASys to the PNC results in a high success rate, whereas there is a lower match rate with data from prisons and self-referrals.

Robust mechanisms are in place to monitor the quality of the data collected through diagnostic process measures. Although care is taken when processing and analysing the returns, the detail collected is subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system. While the figures shown have been checked as far as practicable, they should be regarded as approximate.

## **Revisions policy**

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

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

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## Appendix A: Main results

The following tables contain local results for the NI38 measure of Drug-Related Offending; these data are based on the local cohorts identified between 1 January 2008 and 31 March 2008. Proven offending of individuals in an area's cohorts is measured for 12 months after the first identification point, with an additional three-month lag to allow CJS processes to be completed. These data form the baseline for this NI38.

The column headed 'DAT Type' in the main table relates to the whether there is mandatory drug testing on arrest within police custody in the local area. This is liable to affect the composition of the cohort of individuals identified, although subsequent interventions and support will not differ.

'EI' refers to a local authority in England with mandatory drug testing (Intensive).

'EN' refers to a local authority in England without mandatory drug testing.

'WI' and 'WN' refer to partnerships in Wales.

There are 19 areas that have selected an NI38 improvement target within their Local Area Agreements ; these are noted within the tables with "✓" in the NI38 target column. Please note that the LAA framework does not cover Wales.

Data have been provided in this table for all individuals included in a local area cohort. The accompanying tables<sup>17</sup> to this report contain further breakdown of the cohort composition and relative performance for each combination of the identified groups.

The comparison to predicted values, in the Actual/Predicted column of the main table, is an important part of the measure. It means that values are comparable across different cohorts. Using the ratio measure it is valid to compare performance between different areas and in the same area over time (despite cohorts being refreshed annually).

- A ratio of 1 means that predicted and actual outcomes were identical.
- A ratio of less than 1 means that actual proven offending was lower than predicted.
- A ratio of more than 1 means the actual was higher than predicted.

It is important to note that there are varying cohort sizes and for some of the areas with particularly small cohorts, the actual and predicted volumes can be susceptible to large changes arising from the offending of relatively few individuals.

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17 <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/Misc0210supp.xls>

Government Office Region/ Wales	DAT/CSP	DAT Type <sup>a</sup>	NI 38 Target <sup>a</sup>	Cohort size <sup>c</sup>	Actual volume of offending	Predicted volume of offending	Actual/ Predicted
<b>East Midlands</b>							
	Derby	EN		43	89	120	0.74
	Derbyshire	EN		62	111	142	0.78
	Leicester	EI		175	511	500	1.02
	Leicestershire	EI		177	463	464	1.00
	Rutland	EN		*	1	2	0.63
	Lincolnshire	EN		65	160	189	0.84
	Northampton	EI		112	273	309	0.88
	Nottingham	EI		438	1,390	1,187	1.17
	Nottinghamshire	EI		353	976	874	1.12
<b>East of England</b>							
	Bedfordshire	EN		82	184	218	0.84
	Luton	EI		112	253	284	0.89
	Cambridgeshire	EN		34	98	86	1.14
	Peterborough	EI		129	396	358	1.11
	Essex	EN		107	179	273	0.66
	<i>Southend</i>	EN		24	40	75	0.54
	<i>Thurrock</i>	EN		18	37	54	0.68
	Hertfordshire	EN		68	124	188	0.66
	Norfolk	EN		70	173	226	0.77
	Suffolk	EN		33	72	102	0.70



Government Office Region/ Wales	DAT/CSP	DAT Type <sup>a</sup>	NI 38 Target <sup>a</sup>	Cohort size <sup>c</sup>	Actual volume of offending	Predicted volume of offending	Actual/ Predicted
<b>London</b>							
	City of London	EI		12	18	23	0.77
	Barking and Dagenham	EN		34	50	66	0.76
	Barnet	EN		27	46	65	0.70
	Bexley	EN		25	24	48	0.50
	Brent	EI		167	280	331	0.84
	Bromley	EN		42	74	97	0.76
	Camden	EI		160	328	368	0.89
	City of Westminster	EI		73	206	197	1.05
	Croydon	EI		155	352	339	1.04
	Ealing	EI		181	305	365	0.83
	Enfield	EI		99	265	222	1.19
	Greenwich	EI		117	258	254	1.02
	Hackney	EI	✓	76	153	179	0.86
	Hammersmith & Fulham	EI	✓	54	97	120	0.81
	Haringey	EI		51	128	113	1.14
	Harrow	EN		30	58	55	1.05
	Havering	EN		38	91	88	1.03
	Hillingdon	EN		40	62	87	0.71
	Hounslow	EI		39	97	87	1.11
	Islington	EI	✓	80	205	189	1.08
	Kensington & Chelsea	EI		38	91	95	0.96
	Kingston upon Thames	EN		18	30	47	0.64
	Lambeth	EI		172	383	442	0.87
	Lewisham	EI		129	243	257	0.95
	Merton	EN		15	20	29	0.70

Government Office Region/ Wales	DAT/CSP	DAT Type <sup>a</sup>	NI 38 Target <sup>a</sup>	Cohort size <sup>c</sup>	Actual volume of offending	Predicted volume of offending	Actual/ Predicted
London (continued)							
	Newham	EI	✓	186	387	427	0.91
	Redbridge	EI		69	119	144	0.83
	<i>Richmond upon Thames</i>	EN		15	16	36	0.44
	Southwark	EI		178	303	403	0.75
	<i>Sutton</i>	EN		20	54	51	1.06
	Tower Hamlets	EI		252	507	571	0.89
	Waltham Forest	EI		61	142	133	1.07
	Wandsworth	EI		100	233	228	1.02
<b>North East</b>							
	Hartlepool	EI	✓	131	509	373	1.36
	Middlesbrough	EI	✓	232	843	669	1.26
	Redcar and Cleveland	EN		85	253	197	1.29
	Stockton-on-tees	EI		163	566	421	1.34
	<i>Darlington</i>	EN		28	107	78	1.37
	Durham	EN		88	295	240	1.23
	Gateshead	EI	✓	103	359	301	1.19
	Newcastle	EI	✓	227	937	686	1.37
	North Tyneside	EN		46	210	147	1.43
	Northumberland	EN		30	124	98	1.26
	<i>South Tyneside</i>	EN		21	64	65	0.99
	Sunderland	EI	✓	179	510	472	1.08

Government Office Region/ Wales	DAT/CSP	DAT Type <sup>a</sup>	NI 38 Target <sup>a</sup>	Cohort size <sup>c</sup>	Actual volume of offending	Predicted volume of offending	Actual/ Predicted
<b>North West</b>							
	Cheshire	EN		58	165	149	1.11
	Halton	EN		14	24	41	0.59
	Warrington	EN		21	35	51	0.69
	Cumbria	EN		53	156	169	0.92
	Bolton	EI		234	732	609	1.20
	Bury	EI		85	198	229	0.87
	Manchester	EI		595	1,661	1,644	1.01
	Oldham	EI		145	327	386	0.85
	Rochdale	EI		165	430	444	0.97
	Salford	EI		174	373	433	0.86
	Stockport	EI		120	260	305	0.85
	Tameside	EI		139	432	413	1.04
	Trafford	EI		73	226	215	1.05
	Wigan	EI		106	169	260	0.65
	Blackburn with Darwen	EN		30	54	77	0.70
	Blackpool	EN		47	103	127	0.81
	Lancashire	EN		174	504	510	0.99
	Knowsley	EI	✓	113	221	254	0.87
	Liverpool	EI		601	1,275	1,331	0.96
	Sefton	EI		177	450	432	1.04
	St Helens	EI		141	406	359	1.13
	Wirral	EI	✓	253	626	573	1.09

Government Office Region/ Wales	DAT/CSP	DAT Type <sup>a</sup>	NI 38 Target <sup>a</sup>	Cohort size <sup>c</sup>	Actual volume of offending	Predicted volume of offending	Actual/ Predicted
<b>South East</b>							
	Hampshire	EN		99	239	270	0.88
	Isle of Wight	EN	✓	22	19	51	0.37
	Portsmouth	EN		37	102	106	0.97
	Southampton	EN	✓	44	116	131	0.89
	Kent	EN		141	259	360	0.72
	Medway	EN		25	46	57	0.81
	Surrey	EN		63	147	174	0.85
	Brighton and Hove	EN	✓	40	90	92	0.97
	East Sussex	EN		46	87	119	0.73
	West Sussex	EN		41	81	121	0.67
	Bracknell Forest	EN	✓	18	107	49	2.20
	Buckinghamshire	EN		29	67	73	0.91
	Milton Keynes	EN		26	88	82	1.08
	Oxfordshire	EI		199	464	452	1.03
	Reading	EI		178	474	427	1.11
	Slough	EI	✓	87	234	190	1.23
	West Berkshire	EN		15	114	53	2.15
	Windsor & Maidenhead	EN	✓	20	36	46	0.78
	Wokingham	EN		16	42	36	1.18

Government Office Region/ Wales	DAT/CSP	DAT Type <sup>a</sup>	NI 38 Target <sup>a</sup>	Cohort size <sup>c</sup>	Actual volume of offending	Predicted volume of offending	Actual/ Predicted
<b>South West</b>							
	Bath and North East Somerset	EN		10	22	29	0.75
	Bristol	EI		419	1,514	1,128	1.34
	North Somerset	EN		20	66	66	1.00
	Somerset	EN		17	37	55	0.67
	South Gloucestershire	EN		18	40	52	0.77
	Cornwall and Isles Of Scilly	EN		20	18	39	0.46
	Devon	EN		70	208	196	1.06
	Plymouth	EN		37	54	86	0.63
	Torbay	EN		*	15	21	0.73
	Bournemouth	EN		31	50	96	0.52
	Dorset	EN		19	44	60	0.74
	Poole	EN		*	11	18	0.61
	Gloucestershire	EN		74	218	211	1.03
	Swindon	EN		22	44	68	0.64
	Wiltshire	EN		25	46	65	0.71

Government Office Region/ Wales	DAT/CSP	DAT Type <sup>a</sup>	NI 38 Target <sup>a</sup>	Cohort size <sup>c</sup>	Actual volume of offending	Predicted volume of offending	Actual/ Predicted
<b>West Midlands</b>							
	Staffordshire	EN		113	345	331	1.04
	Stoke on Trent	EN		44	72	109	0.66
	Warwickshire	EN		56	140	150	0.93
	Herefordshire	EN		16	35	41	0.86
	Shropshire	EN		29	76	71	1.08
	Telford and Wrekin	EN		23	75	68	1.10
	Worcestershire	EN		46	147	135	1.09
	Birmingham	EI	✓	874	1,670	2,081	0.80
	Coventry	EI		252	663	639	1.04
	Dudley	EI		173	552	454	1.22
	Sandwell	EI		217	548	521	1.05
	Solihull	EI		63	134	138	0.97
	Walsall	EI		226	674	637	1.06
	Wolverhampton	EI		218	666	585	1.14

Government Office Region/ Wales	DAT/CSP	DAT Type <sup>a</sup>	NI 38 Target <sup>a</sup>	Cohort size <sup>c</sup>	Actual volume of offending	Predicted volume of offending	Actual/ Predicted
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>							
	East Riding of Yorkshire	EN		29	81	66	1.22
	Kingston Upon Hull	EI		233	479	534	0.90
	N East Lincolnshire	EI		150	334	372	0.90
	North Lincolnshire	EI		71	181	151	1.19
	North Yorkshire	EN		38	125	124	1.00
	York	EN	✓	18	83	63	1.33
	Barnsley	EI		142	239	335	0.71
	Doncaster	EI		271	737	727	1.01
	Rotherham	EI		134	311	333	0.93
	Sheffield	EI		344	873	839	1.04
	Bradford	EI		379	916	1,020	0.90
	Calderdale	EI		93	177	226	0.78
	Kirklees	EI		168	435	500	0.87
	Leeds	EI		544	1,555	1,449	1.07
	Wakefield	EI		209	624	585	1.07

Government Office Region/ Wales	DAT/CSP	DAT Type <sup>a</sup>	NI 38 Target <sup>a</sup>	Cohort size <sup>c</sup>	Actual volume of offending	Predicted volume of offending	Actual/ Predicted
<b>Wales</b>							
	Powys	WN		*	18	26	0.69
	Ceredigion	WN		11	21	37	0.56
	Pembrokeshire	WN		*	10	24	0.42
	Carmarthenshire	WN		27	43	90	0.48
	Caerphilly	WN		10	31	25	1.23
	Blaenau Gwent	WN		*	11	20	0.56
	Torfaen	WN		*	51	32	1.62
	Monmouthshire	WN		*	34	23	1.48
	Newport	WI		62	178	180	0.99
	Isle of Anglesey	WN		*	2	2	1.26
	Gwynedd	WN		*	13	13	0.97
	Conwy	WN		*	47	34	1.38
	Denbighshire	WN		15	44	46	0.96
	Flintshire	WN		28	72	54	1.33
	Wrexham	WN		53	154	129	1.19
	Swansea	WI		124	359	309	1.16
	Neath Port Talbot	WN		23	37	62	0.60
	Bridgend	WN		23	49	52	0.95
	The Vale of Glamorgan	WN		14	13	36	0.37
	Rhondda Cynon Taff	WN		51	97	116	0.84
	Merthyr Tydfil	WN		12	25	32	0.79
	Cardiff	WI		192	567	511	1.11

a DAT type refers to whether there is mandatory drug testing on arrest in police custody. 'EI' refers to a local authority in England with mandatory drug testing (intensive), 'EN' refers to a local authority in England without mandatory drug testing. 'WI' and 'WN' refer to partnerships in Wales.

b The LAA framework only applies in England.

c In order to protect confidentiality, cohort sizes of less than 10 have been suppressed (marked with an "\*\*")  
*Data for areas with cohort sizes under 30 have been included for completeness in covering all partnerships, these have been italicised. Changes in levels of offending should be treated with caution.*



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