



CSO statistical release, 09 November 2016, 11am

Prison Recidivism

2010 cohort

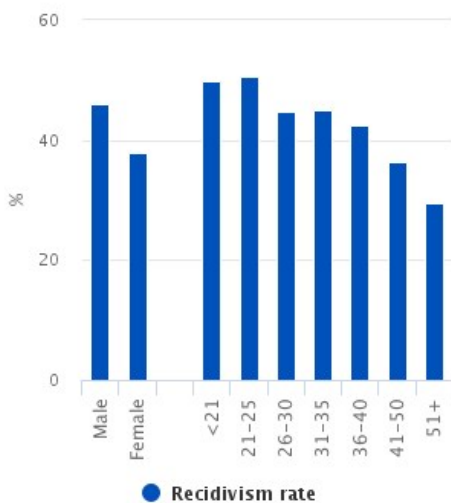
Offender numbers classified by whether there was a re-offence within three years, 2010 cohort

| | Reoffence within three years | | | Recidivism ¹ rate |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | Yes | No | Total | % |
| Total offenders | 4,208 | 5,131 | 9,339 | 45.1 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 3,794 | 4,451 | 8,245 | 46.0 |
| Female | 414 | 680 | 1,094 | 37.8 |
| All persons age group | | | | |
| <21 years | 530 | 535 | 1,065 | 49.8 |
| 21-25 | 1,270 | 1,234 | 2,504 | 50.7 |
| 26-30 | 874 | 1,081 | 1,955 | 44.7 |
| 31-35 | 617 | 752 | 1,369 | 45.1 |
| 36-40 | 398 | 539 | 937 | 42.5 |
| 41-50 | 391 | 682 | 1,073 | 36.4 |
| 51+ | 128 | 308 | 436 | 29.4 |

¹ See Background Notes.

45% of prisoners released in 2010 reoffended within three years

Figure 1: Prison recidivism rate by gender and age, 2010



Source: CSO Ireland

This release examines the reoffending behaviour of prisoners released from the custody of the Irish Prison Service in 2010, based on crime incident and court conviction data up to the end of 2015.

The rate of reoffending, or recidivism, for prisoners released in 2010 was 45.1%, a decrease of 2.4% on the previous year's figure. The rate of recidivism was higher for males (46.0%) than for females (37.8%) and was generally higher for prisoners released at a younger age, with 49.8% in the 'under 21' age category reoffending compared to 29.4% in the '51 and over' age category. Individuals who had been imprisoned for *Burglary and related offences* showed the highest rate of recidivism (68.6%). See *Table 1*

For the purposes of the release recidivism is defined as an individual committing a criminal offence (a 're-offence') within a three year period following their release from prison and being subsequently convicted for that offence. The CSO used a matching process to match prisoners released in 2010 to crime incident and court outcome datasets in order to identify re-offences and re-convictions. Further detail regarding the methods used to measure recidivism in this release is provided in the *Background Notes*.

Prison Recidivism 2010 cohort (full)



The CSO resumed publication of Recorded Crime statistics in June 2015, following a comprehensive review of the quality of Garda Síochána crime data and on foot of the Garda Inspectorate report on Crime Investigation (11th November 2014). The latest CSO review on the quality of PULSE data was published on 28th September 2016 (link below). When interpreting Recorded Crime statistics (including recidivism) the CSO advises that the findings of these reviews should be taken into account.

<http://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/releasespublications/documents/crimejustice/2016/reviewofcrime.pdf>

Recidivism down among younger offenders

The overall recidivism rate for the 2010 cohort was 45.1%, a decrease of 2.4% from 47.5% in 2009. Male reoffending fell from 48.2% to 46.0% while the rate for females fell from 41.2% to 37.8%. See *table 1*.

The rate of recidivism among prisoners in younger age groups decreased compared to the previous release (54.4% to 49.8%, down 4.6% among those under 21) while the rate among older prisoners increased (24.8% to 29.4%, up 4.6% among those aged 51 and overs). This characteristic was observed in both male and female cohorts. The contrast was particularly apparent among female offenders where recidivism among under 21s fell nearly 13% while recidivism for those aged 51 and over rose almost 9%.

Reoffending rates disaggregated by the initial imprisonment offences are also shown in Table 1. The highest rates of recidivism were among prisoners whose initial offence was in *Group 6 Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences, Group 7 Burglary and related offences and Group 8 Theft and related offences*. Recidivism in each of these groups was measured at over 60%, as was the case in the previous year.

Type of reoffending

Most re-offences following imprisonment fell into either *Group 13 Public Order and Other Social Code Offences* (34.2%), *Group 08 Theft and Related Offences* (17.9%) or *Group 10 Controlled Drug Offences* (13.4%). See *table 2*.

Most reoffenders were convicted for offences which fell into a different crime group than their initial imprisonment offence. 21.9% were convicted for offences of the same crime type.

Majority of reoffences occur within six months of release

Of the 4,208 individuals who were found to have reoffended 60.8% offended within six months their official release date and an additional 16.7% within one year. See *table 3*.

The time taken to reoffend was shorter among younger offenders. In the under 21 age category, the reoffending rate was 49.8%, but of those who did reoffend 94.2% had done so within one year. The figure fell to 67.2% among reoffenders aged 51 and over.

Prison Recidivism 2010 cohort (full)



Table 1 Offender numbers classified by sex, age group, initial imprisonment offence and whether there was a re-offence within three years, 2009 and 2010 cohort

| | 2009 cohort | | | | 2010 cohort | | | | Recidivism rate | Absolute change |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Re-offence within three years | | | Recidivism ¹ rate | Re-offence within three years | | | Recidivism rate | | |
| | Yes | No | Total | | Yes | No | Total | | | |
| Total offenders | 3,563 | 3,944 | 7,507 | 47.5 | 4,208 | 5,131 | 9,339 | 45.1 | -2.4 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3,254 | 3,503 | 6,757 | 48.2 | 3,794 | 4,451 | 8,245 | 46.0 | -2.1 | |
| Female | 309 | 441 | 750 | 41.2 | 414 | 680 | 1,094 | 37.8 | -3.4 | |
| Male age group | | | | | | | | | | |
| <21 years | 465 | 376 | 841 | 55.3 | 502 | 472 | 974 | 51.5 | -3.8 | |
| 21-25 | 1,027 | 867 | 1,894 | 54.2 | 1,166 | 1,063 | 2,229 | 52.3 | -1.9 | |
| 26-30 | 689 | 712 | 1,401 | 49.2 | 783 | 919 | 1,702 | 46.0 | -3.2 | |
| 31-35 | 444 | 517 | 961 | 46.2 | 538 | 641 | 1,179 | 45.6 | -0.6 | |
| 36-40 | 270 | 343 | 613 | 44.0 | 344 | 468 | 812 | 42.4 | -1.7 | |
| 41-50 | 286 | 445 | 731 | 39.1 | 350 | 593 | 943 | 37.1 | -2.0 | |
| 51+ | 73 | 243 | 316 | 23.1 | 111 | 295 | 406 | 27.3 | +4.2 | |
| Female age group | | | | | | | | | | |
| <21 years | 31 | 40 | 71 | 43.7 | 28 | 63 | 91 | 30.8 | -12.9 | |
| 21-25 | 99 | 100 | 199 | 49.7 | 104 | 171 | 275 | 37.8 | -11.9 | |
| 26-30 | 63 | 100 | 163 | 38.7 | 91 | 162 | 253 | 36.0 | -2.7 | |
| 31-35 | 54 | 71 | 125 | 43.2 | 79 | 111 | 190 | 41.6 | -1.6 | |
| 36-40 | 27 | 48 | 75 | 36.0 | 54 | 71 | 125 | 43.2 | +7.2 | |
| 41-50 | 24 | 70 | 94 | 25.5 | 41 | 89 | 130 | 31.5 | +6.0 | |
| 51+ | 11 | 12 | 23 | 47.8 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 56.7 | +8.8 | |
| All persons age group | | | | | | | | | | |
| <21 years | 496 | 416 | 912 | 54.4 | 530 | 535 | 1,065 | 49.8 | -4.6 | |
| 21-25 | 1,126 | 967 | 2,093 | 53.8 | 1,270 | 1,234 | 2,504 | 50.7 | -3.1 | |
| 26-30 | 752 | 812 | 1,564 | 48.1 | 874 | 1,081 | 1,955 | 44.7 | -3.4 | |
| 31-35 | 498 | 588 | 1,086 | 45.9 | 617 | 752 | 1,369 | 45.1 | -0.8 | |
| 36-40 | 297 | 391 | 688 | 43.2 | 398 | 539 | 937 | 42.5 | -0.7 | |
| 41-50 | 310 | 515 | 825 | 37.6 | 391 | 682 | 1,073 | 36.4 | -1.1 | |
| 51+ | 84 | 255 | 339 | 24.8 | 128 | 308 | 436 | 29.4 | +4.6 | |
| Initial Imprisonment offence | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 Homicide offences | 12 | 25 | 37 | 32.4 | 9 | 22 | 31 | 29.0 | -3.4 | |
| 02 Sexual offences | 19 | 71 | 90 | 21.1 | 12 | 74 | 86 | 14.0 | -7.2 | |
| 03 Attempts/Threats to murder, assaults, harassments and related offences | 256 | 199 | 455 | 56.3 | 308 | 233 | 541 | 56.9 | +0.7 | |
| 04 Dangerous or negligent acts | 292 | 516 | 808 | 36.1 | 315 | 590 | 905 | 34.8 | -1.3 | |
| 05 Kidnapping and related offences | 7 | 5 | 12 | 58.3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 42.9 | -15.5 | |
| 06 Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences | 25 | 13 | 38 | 65.8 | 29 | 14 | 43 | 67.4 | +1.7 | |
| 07 Burglary and related offences | 128 | 55 | 183 | 69.9 | 157 | 72 | 229 | 68.6 | -1.4 | |
| 08 Theft and related offences | 481 | 252 | 733 | 65.6 | 570 | 333 | 903 | 63.1 | -2.5 | |
| 09 Fraud, deception and related offences | 41 | 110 | 151 | 27.2 | 59 | 132 | 191 | 30.9 | +3.7 | |
| 10 Controlled drug offences | 228 | 260 | 488 | 46.7 | 319 | 366 | 685 | 46.6 | -0.2 | |
| 11 Weapons and explosives offences | 99 | 56 | 155 | 63.9 | 112 | 85 | 197 | 56.9 | -7.0 | |
| 12 Damage to property and to the environment | 198 | 128 | 326 | 60.7 | 234 | 164 | 398 | 58.8 | -1.9 | |
| 13 Public order and other social code offences | 716 | 467 | 1,183 | 60.5 | 789 | 573 | 1,362 | 57.9 | -2.6 | |
| 14 Road and traffic offences (NEC) | 543 | 1,288 | 1,831 | 29.7 | 754 | 1,962 | 2,716 | 27.8 | -1.9 | |
| 15 Offences against Government, justice procedures and organisation of crime | 373 | 243 | 616 | 60.6 | 457 | 338 | 795 | 57.5 | -3.1 | |
| 16 Offences not elsewhere classified | 145 | 256 | 401 | 36.2 | 81 | 169 | 250 | 32.4 | -3.8 | |

¹ See Background Notes.

Prison Recidivism 2010 cohort (full)



Table 2 Re-offender numbers classified by initial imprisonment offence and subsequent re-offence, 2010 cohort

| | Subsequent re-offence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--------------|-------|
| | 01 Homicide offences | 02 Sexual offences | 03 Attempts/ Threats to murder, assaults, harassments and related offences | 04 Dangerous or negligent acts | 05 Kidnapping and related offences | 06 Robbery, and extortion and hijacking offences | 07 Burglary and related offences | 08 Theft and related offences | 09 Fraud, and deception and related offences | 10 Controlled drug offences | 11 Weapons and explosives offences | 12 Damage to property and to the environment | 13 Public order and other social code offences | 15 Offences against Government, justice procedures and Organisation of Crime | 16 Offences not elsewhere classified | | |
| Total re-offenders | 5 | 7 | 171 | 416 | 3 | 90 | 255 | 755 | 45 | 564 | 115 | 153 | 1,439 | 180 | 10 | 4,208 | |
| Initial Imprisonment offence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 Homicide offences | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 9 | |
| 02 Sexual offences | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 12 | |
| 03 Attempts/Threats to murder, assaults, harassments and related offences | 0 | 0 | 23 | 38 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 40 | 5 | 36 | 12 | 10 | 109 | 12 | 0 | 308 | |
| 04 Dangerous or negligent acts | 0 | 0 | 13 | 67 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 47 | 2 | 42 | 10 | 6 | 102 | 11 | 1 | 315 | |
| 05 Kidnapping and related offences | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| 06 Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 29 | |
| 07 Burglary and related offences | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 38 | 29 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 44 | 8 | 0 | 157 | |
| 08 Theft and related offences | 0 | 2 | 15 | 22 | 1 | 17 | 52 | 192 | 8 | 51 | 12 | 22 | 144 | 30 | 2 | 570 | |
| 09 Fraud, deception and related offences | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 59 | |
| 10 Controlled drug offences | 1 | 0 | 15 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 21 | 44 | 2 | 100 | 7 | 8 | 89 | 5 | 1 | 319 | |
| 11 Weapons and explosives offences | 0 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 29 | 7 | 0 | 112 | |
| 12 Damage to property and to the environment | 0 | 1 | 13 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 45 | 0 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 82 | 12 | 1 | 234 | |
| 13 Public order and other social code offences | 2 | 2 | 31 | 47 | 1 | 14 | 24 | 86 | 4 | 75 | 18 | 31 | 427 | 27 | 0 | 789 | |
| 14 Road and traffic offences (NEC) | 1 | 1 | 35 | 140 | 0 | 16 | 31 | 122 | 11 | 138 | 19 | 18 | 200 | 19 | 3 | 754 | |
| 15 Offences against Government, justice procedures and organisation of crime | 0 | 0 | 7 | 29 | 0 | 11 | 19 | 105 | 4 | 48 | 8 | 25 | 154 | 45 | 2 | 457 | |
| 16 Offences not elsewhere classified | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 81 | |

Prison Recidivism 2010 cohort (full)



Table 3 Re-offender numbers classified by time period to first re-offence, sex and age group, 2010 cohort

| | Reoffended | Time period to first re-offence | | | | | Did not reoffend | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | < 6 months ¹ | 6<12 | 12<18 | 18<24 | 24<36 | | |
| Total re-offenders | 4,208 | 2,561 | 703 | 393 | 257 | 294 | 5,131 | 9,339 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3,794 | 2,304 | 630 | 360 | 232 | 268 | 4,451 | 8,245 |
| Female | 414 | 257 | 73 | 33 | 25 | 26 | 680 | 1,094 |
| Male age group | | | | | | | | |
| <21 years | 502 | 408 | 64 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 472 | 974 |
| 21-25 | 1,166 | 739 | 188 | 97 | 76 | 66 | 1,063 | 2,229 |
| 26-30 | 783 | 420 | 145 | 86 | 54 | 78 | 919 | 1,702 |
| 31-35 | 538 | 303 | 94 | 56 | 39 | 46 | 641 | 1,179 |
| 36-40 | 344 | 186 | 70 | 42 | 20 | 26 | 468 | 812 |
| 41-50 | 350 | 195 | 47 | 47 | 25 | 36 | 593 | 943 |
| 51+ | 111 | 53 | 22 | 14 | 9 | 13 | 295 | 406 |
| Female age group | | | | | | | | |
| <21 years | 28 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 91 |
| 21-25 | 104 | 73 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 171 | 275 |
| 26-30 | 91 | 51 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 162 | 253 |
| 31-35 | 79 | 48 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 111 | 190 |
| 36-40 | 54 | 31 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 71 | 125 |
| 41-50 | 41 | 21 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 89 | 130 |
| 51+ | 17 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 30 |
| All persons age group | | | | | | | | |
| <21 years | 530 | 434 | 65 | 19 | 9 | 3 | 535 | 1,065 |
| 21-25 | 1,270 | 812 | 210 | 101 | 77 | 70 | 1,234 | 2,504 |
| 26-30 | 874 | 471 | 158 | 98 | 63 | 84 | 1,081 | 1,955 |
| 31-35 | 617 | 351 | 110 | 60 | 44 | 52 | 752 | 1,369 |
| 36-40 | 398 | 217 | 79 | 48 | 24 | 30 | 539 | 937 |
| 41-50 | 391 | 216 | 55 | 52 | 28 | 40 | 682 | 1,073 |
| 51+ | 128 | 60 | 26 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 308 | 436 |

¹ Includes those who re-offended before official release date.

Prison Recidivism 2010 cohort (full)



Background Notes

Introduction

The Prison Recidivism, 2010 release provides figures for the re-offending rates of those released from the custody of the Irish Prison Service in 2010. These figures were produced using a combination of Garda Síochána and Prison Service records, based on the Irish Crime Classification System (ICCS).

The term “offences” in this report refers only to crime incidents known to An Garda Síochána and recorded as such in the Garda PULSE (Police Using Leading Systems Effectively) system. Because of timing issues with respect to the extraction of data, figures may be revised subsequent to this publication.

Data collection

The production of these statistics involved the combination of Garda PULSE and Prison PRIS (Prison Computer System) data. Since there is no direct link between the two systems, a statistical matching protocol was devised by the CSO to match Prison and Garda records. For this report, prison releases from 2010 were linked from Prison PRIS to their corresponding entries in the Garda PULSE system. Numerous quality control tests were then conducted to verify the accuracy of this matching system, in addition to various consultations with academics specializing in criminology.

Recidivism/Reoffending

For this report, a re-offender is defined as an individual who committed a recorded offence within three years of prison release date; and who is subsequently convicted in court proceedings. For example, if a person is released on December 31st 2010, and committed an offence on the December 31st 2013, they would be considered as having reoffended within three years if the court proceedings lead to a conviction. Offences such as some road traffic offences are not included in the definition of recidivism.

Court proceedings leading to a conviction

From Garda PULSE, the court date is used to mark the commencement of criminal proceedings. Court proceedings leading to a conviction do not include those cases where appeals are pending. The fact that an individual is suspected of committing an offence is not enough evidence for re-offender status to be designated; a conviction must have been secured.

Crime recording

Incidents reported or which become known to members of An Garda Síochána are recorded when, on the balance of probability, a Garda determines that a criminal offence defined by law has taken place, and there is no credible evidence to the contrary. If it is subsequently determined that a criminal offence did not take place, the criminal offence recorded is invalidated and is not counted in the statistics. If a person makes a report and subsequently withdraws it by stating that the criminal act did not take place, then this too is invalidated unless there is evidence to suggest that, by reasonable probability, the offence has taken place.

For criminal offences where victim confirmation is required (e.g. assault, fraud), a criminal offence is recorded only where the victim confirms the offence or where there is evidence to suggest that by reasonable probability it occurred. Another important feature of a recorded offence is that it is based on the date reported to, or that it became known to, the Gardaí. This has major implications for some offence types. Notable amongst these are sexual offences, as it has often been the case that such incidents have been reported to An Garda Síochána many years (sometimes decades) after the event(s). Thus a sexual assault, which occurred in 1960, would be included in the statistics for 2009 if it was first reported in that year.

Crime Classification

A criminal offence is classified as a particular offence type at the initial recording of that offence. However, upon investigation, it may later become apparent that an alternative offence type should be used. In this event, the record is amended to reflect this. Re-classification on the basis of court proceedings only occurs in relation to homicide offences. A murder offence is reclassified as manslaughter when a charge of manslaughter commences or when a murder charge results in a conviction for manslaughter. It is also possible, though more rare, that an incident originally classified as manslaughter may be re-classified as murder. Also, a re-classification to a homicide offence occurs when, for example, a serious assault has been recorded and, some time later, the victim dies as a consequence of the assault.

Prison Recidivism 2010 cohort (full)



General Counting Rules

Crime counting rules are applied to all criminal offences for the purposes of the statistics. The following are the main rules relevant to the quarterly figures:

Primary Offence Rule: Where two or more criminal offences are disclosed in a single episode, it is the primary criminal offence that is counted. The primary offence is that offence which the greater penalty may apply. Where offences have similar penalties, offences against the person take precedence over offences against property for the purpose of determining the primary offence.

One Offence Counts Per Victim: One offence counts per victim involved with the exceptions of cheque/credit card fraud and burglary. Under certain circumstances, the cheque/credit card exception necessitates that a series of these offences counts as one crime where the originating bank ultimately suffers the loss. The burglary exception dictates that one burglary offence is counted where property belonging to two or more victims is stolen (or damaged) during a single burglary.

Continuous Series Involving the Same Victim and Same Offender: A continuous series of offences against the same victim involving the same offender counts as one offence.

ICCSq Offence Groups

| | |
|--|---|
| 01 Homicide offences | Murder Manslaughter Infanticide Manslaughter (traffic fatality) Dangerous driving causing death |
| 02 Sexual offences | Rape of a male or female Rape Section 4 Unlawful carnal knowledge / Criminal law (Sexual Offences Act) 2006 Buggery Sexual offence involving mentally impaired person Aggravated sexual assault Sexual assault Incest Child pornography offences Child pornography – obstruction of warrant Gross indecency |
| 03 Attempts or threats to murder, assaults, harassments and related offences | Murder-attempt Murder-threat Assault causing harm Poisoning Assault or obstruction of Garda/official, resisting arrest Minor assault Coercion Harassment, stalking, threats Demanding payment of debt causing alarm Housing Act Menacing phone calls Incitement to hatred offences |
| 04 Dangerous or negligent acts | Dangerous driving causing serious bodily harm Driving/In charge of a vehicle while over legal alcohol limit Driving/In charge of a vehicle under the influence of drugs Endangerment with potential for serious harm or death Abandoning a child, child neglect and cruelty Unseaworthy/dangerous use of boat or |

Prison Recidivism 2010 cohort (full)



| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ship False alarm/interference with aircraft or air transport facilities Endangering traffic offences |
| 05 Kidnapping and related offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> False imprisonment Abduction of person under 16 years of age Human trafficking offences |
| 06 Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robbery of an establishment or institution Robbery of cash or goods in transit Robbery from the person Blackmail or extortion Carjacking, hijacking/unlawful seizure of aircraft/vessel |
| 07 Burglary and related offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggravated burglary Burglary (not aggravated) Possession of an article (with intent to burgle, steal, demand) |
| 08 Theft and related offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theft/Unauthorised taking of vehicle Interfering with vehicle (with intent to steal item or vehicle) Theft from person Theft from shop Theft from vehicle Theft/ Unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle Theft of, or interference with, mail Handling or possession of stolen property Theft of other property |
| 09 Fraud, deception and related offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fraud, deception, false pretence offences Forging an instrument to defraud Possession of an article for use in fraud, deception or extortion Falsification of accounts Offences under the Companies Act Offences under the Investment Intermediaries Act Offences under the Stock Exchange Act Money laundering Embezzlement Fraud against the European Union Importation/Sale/Supply of tobacco Counterfeiting notes and coins Counterfeiting of goods Bad debts criminal (Debtors Ireland) Corruption (involving public office holder) |
| 10 Controlled drug offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importation of drugs Cultivation or manufacture of drugs Possession of drugs for sale or supply Possession of drugs for personal use Forged or altered prescription offences Obstruction under the Drugs Act |
| 11 Weapons and explosives offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causing an explosion Making of explosives Possession of explosives Chemical weapons offences Discharging a firearm Possession of a firearm Possession of offensive weapons (not firearms) Fireworks offences (for sale, igniting etc.) |
| 12 Damage to property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arson |

Prison Recidivism 2010 cohort (full)



| | |
|--|--|
| and to the environment | Criminal damage (not arson) Litter offences |
| 13 Public order and other social code offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affray/Riot/Violent disorder Public order offences Drunkenness offences Air rage-disruptive or drunken behaviour on aircraft Forcible entry and occupation (not burglary) Trespass on lands or enclosed areas Liquor licensing offences Registered clubs offences Special restaurant offences Provision of intoxicating liquor to under 18 year olds Purchase or consumption of alcohol by under 18 year olds Sale of intoxicating liquor to under 18 year olds Brothel keeping Organisation of prostitution Prostitution, including soliciting etc. Offences under the Betting Acts Collecting money without permit, unauthorised collection Offences under Gaming and Lotteries Acts Permit/License offences for casual/street trading Allowing a child (under 16 years) to beg Bigamy Bestiality Indecency Begging |
| 14 Road and traffic offences (NEC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driving licence-failure to have, produce, etc. Insurance-failure to have, produce, display, etc. No tax, non-display of tax, unregistered vehicle etc. Misuse of Trade Licence Misuse of trailers, weight and other offences Obstruction under road traffic acts Other road offences Road transport - carriage of goods offences Public service vehicle offences Light rail offences (Luas) |
| 15 Offences against Government, justice procedures and organisation of crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treason Breaches of Offences Against the State Acts Breaches of Official Secrets Act Impersonating member of An Garda Síochána Electoral offences including personation Public mischief-annoying phone calls, wasting police time Criminal Assets Bureau offences Non compliance with Garda direction Criminal organisation offences (organised crime) Conspiracy to commit a crime Perjury Interfering with a jury (embracery) Assisting offenders Public mischief, pervert course of justice, conceal offence Escape or help to escape from custody Prison offences Breach of Domestic Violence Order (protection, safety, barring) Breach of order under Family Law Act Breach of bail |

Prison Recidivism 2010 cohort (full)



Failure to comply under Sex Offenders Act
Other failure to comply with court order, jury summons,
warrant etc.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS RELEASE:

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Prison Recidivism 2010 cohort (full)

