



IOM END OF YEAR PERFORMANCE REPORT

2020-2021

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Glossary of Terms


Acronym	Definition
PI	Prolific Intensive-judge led scheme where prolific non-violent burglary offenders receive a 3-year community order
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DA	Domestic Abuse
ONS	Office for National Statistics
BRIM	Burglary Reduction Intelligence Meeting
SV	Serious Violence
SYV	Serious Youth Violence
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangement
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
ETE	Education Training Employment
SAC	Serious Acquisitive Crime
OGRS	Offender Group Reconviction Scale
CSS	Crime Severity Scores
MDAP	Management of Domestic Abuse Perpetrators
EOY	End of Year
MACC	Multi Agency Case Conference
MOJ	Ministry of Justice


Summary of IOM Outcomes 2020-21

IOM End of Year Summary 2020-2021

All Cohorts

54% 
reduction in offences
committed 2020-2021

72% 
of the total cohort
reduced or stopped
offending in 2020-2021

73% 
reduction in harm
caused to society
2020-2021

Burglary Cohort

91%
of the burglary cohort
reduced or stopped
burglary offending
2020-2021

71%
reduction in
burglary
offences
committed
2020-2021

 **207,550**
saved due to the
reduction in burglary
offences 2020-2021

Domestic Abuse Cohort

66%
of domestic abuse
offenders under the
analysis reduced or
stopped domestic abuse
offending 2020-2021

24%
reduction in
domestic abuse
offences committed
2020-2021

 **136,060**
saved due
to the
reduction
in
domestic
abuse
offending
2020-2021

Info-graphics by: Benita Branagan

Cohort Snapshot Data April 2021

Table 1: Snapshot Overview of Cohorts

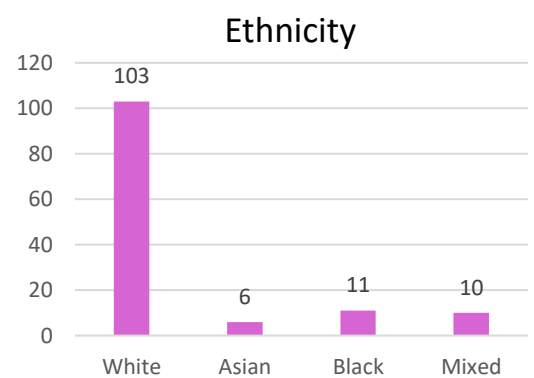
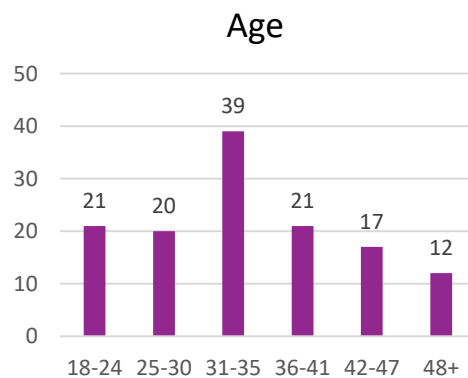
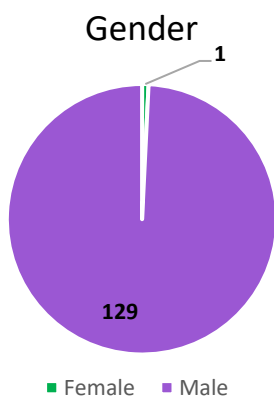
Cohort	North	South	Total
Burglary Dwelling	25	36	61
Domestic Abuse	11	17	28
High Impact	10	8	18
PI	2	2	4
Serious Violence	6	0	6
MDAP	5	8	13
Total	59	71	130

Table 1 shows the snapshot of all cohorts at the end of quarter 4. Out of 130, 51 offenders can be analysed in the current report. Only offenders from Burglary Dwelling, Domestic Abuse, PI, High Impact and Serious Violence cohorts can be analysed. The MDAP cohort is a name change from the previously named DA silver group. The structure of the meeting and process is the same. The cohort is rolling and changes every 6 weeks. IOM carry out actions and enforcement tactics that are agreed within the meeting, updates are then shared at the subsequent meeting and the cohort may change if effective management and a reduction in risk has occurred.

Statutory cases	108
Non-Statutory cases	22

NPS	29
CRC	79

Cohort Characteristics

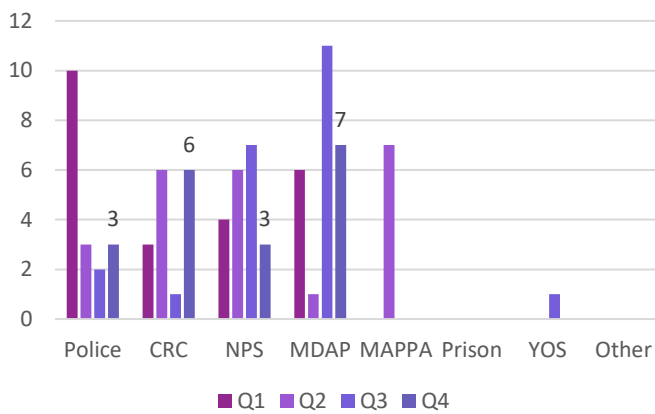


The graphs above show the cohort characteristics for IOM at the end of the year. Results are consistent with previously reported figures within quarterly returns. There is still a very small number of females, this could be due to the specific crime types that IOM manage being more male dominated. As IOM progresses into 2021-2022 there will be a weighting applied to female offenders at the selection process. Females may be considered for adoption onto IOM's new Fixed cohort even if they have a medium OGRS score and neighbourhood crime type (see page 16 for more information around cohorts going forward).

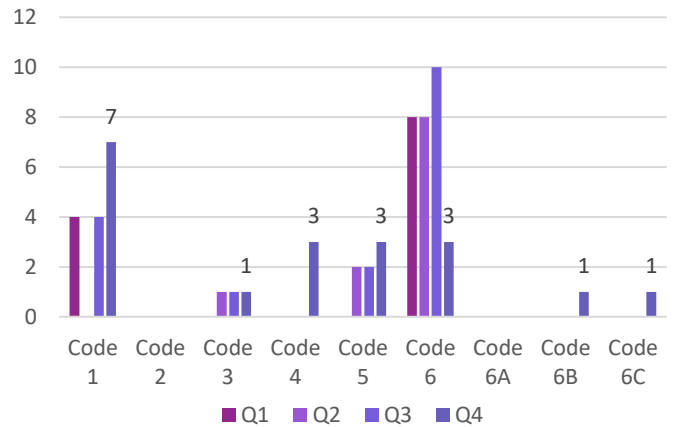
The majority of the cohort at the end of the year are CRC cases. This is also likely to change as the scheme transitions to the new strategy. There is likely to be a 50/50 approximate split between NPS and CRC to begin with but this will change as probation reforms to The Probation Service.

Selections and Deselections

Selections by Agency



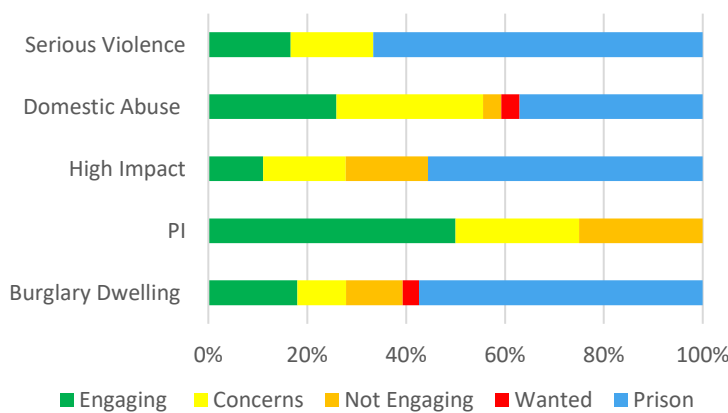
Deselections by Code



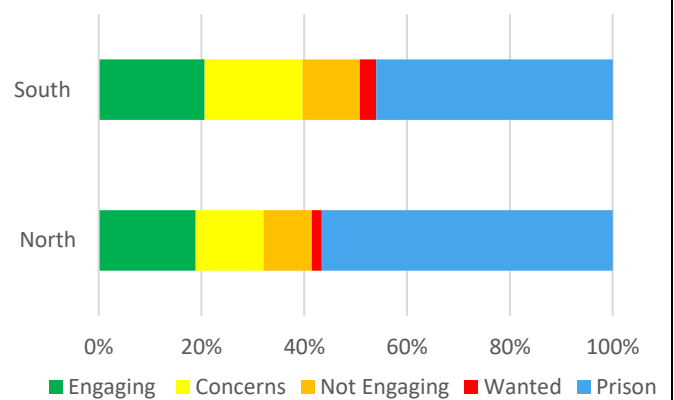
The above graphs detail the IOM selection sources over the past year and the reasons for deselections by code (see appendix for code descriptions).

RAG Status at the EOY

RAG Status by Cohort



RAG Status by Area



The RAG graphs show an outline of the RAG status of offenders on IOM at the EOY. A high proportion of offenders were incarcerated at the end of the reporting year 2020-2021. As

IOM in Bedfordshire initiates the new home office strategy the RAG will have a new name: MACC (Multi Agency Case Conference).

Pathway Needs

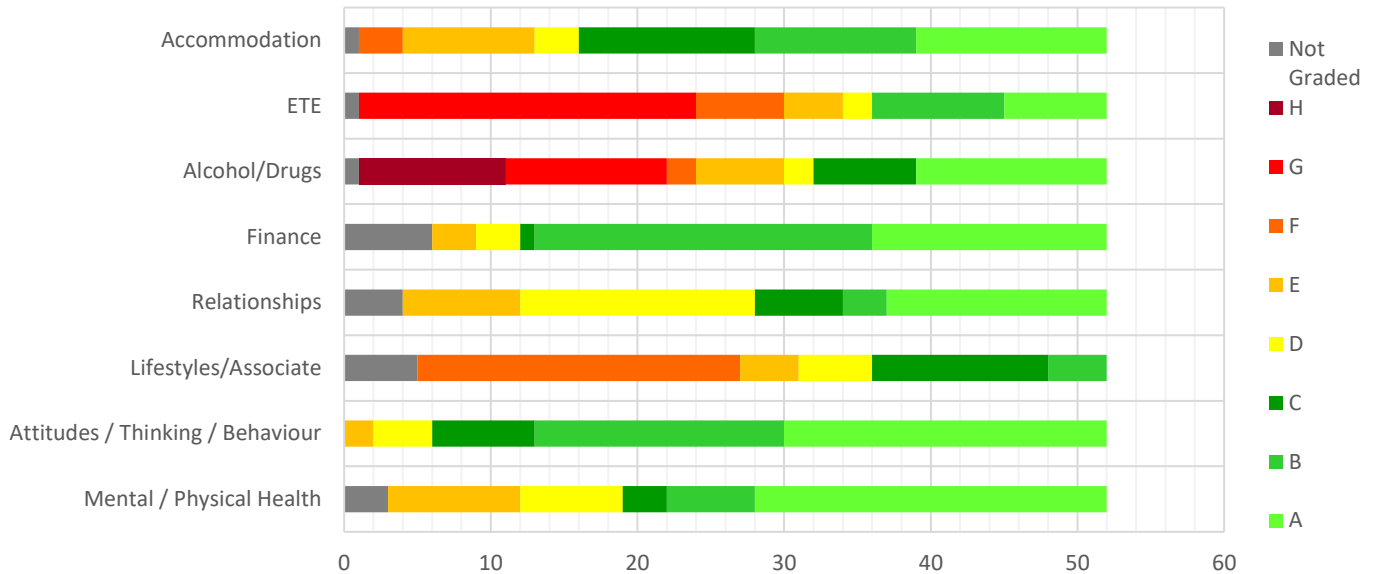


Figure 1: Pathways Data at the End of Year 2021

Figure 1 shows the pathway data for offenders that have been scored within the last quarter of 2020-2021 (see appendix for label explanation). The reporting on pathway needs enables agencies and the criminal justice board to ask and act on themes identified. It can also direct resource allocation and identify gaps in service provision.

Figure 1 shows that a high proportion of offenders scored, have positive needs in regards to their financial situation. Lower scoring pathway needs at the end of the year are Alcohol and drugs and also ETE. The scores indicate that 10 individuals have substance misuse problems and are not engaged in recovery services and 11 are using on top of their treatment. With regards to ETE, 23 individuals are unemployed and not seeking work or have no job offer.

The use of pathway scores has enabled IOM to understand where gaps in service exist. One of these has been housing. IOM now has good links to housing providers across the county and, while still challenging, there is more provision open to offenders than there has been previously.

YouTurn continue to provide additional support to IOM service users, even during the COVID-19 pandemic. YouTurn continues to improve IOM data collection methods to enhance analytical products as well as bringing independence in coordinating the strategic direction of IOM in Bedfordshire. Further to this YouTurn have continued to commission KeyStage housing and Reactiv8 to support IOM offenders. The Reactiv8 scheme is now being run on a case by case basis as many of the PI offenders no longer require the additional mentoring support provided by Reactiv8.

Methodology for EOY Analysis

This report will analyse the re-offending rates, harm and cost over the last reporting year of the nominals who have been on the cohort for a period of 6 months or more. For those individuals who have been on the cohort between 6-12 months a multiplier will be applied in order to gain re-offending rates for the entire year. The same is done when an individual has been in custody for 6 months of the reporting year or less. Any individual who has spent more than 6 months in custody in the last year have also been removed.

51 offenders can be included in the end of year analysis. This is a slight increase on the previous year (2019-2020). It may seem small; however, IOM have previously deselected many offenders who were deemed to be causing less harm to society, or those who have a long custodial sentence. IOM had been successful in reducing their offending and impact on society.

Over the next reporting year there will be significant changes to the structure of IOM cohorts and the way in which they are analysed (see page 16).

Re-offending Rates CSP Area Offence Figures

Table 2: All Offences 2020-2021

CSP	Cohort	Baseline All Offences	Total Offences 2020-21	% Change
Luton	27	122	55	67 = -55%
Central	2	1	3	2=+200%
Bedford	22	73	33	37 = -55%
Total	51	196	91	105 = -54%

Table 2 shows that in the year 2020-2021 there has been a **54%** reduction in offences committed by the IOM cohort open to the analysis. Bedford and Luton Borough have seen the largest reductions of **55%**, however care should be taken when comparing CSP areas as cohort structure, available services and management differ. The numbers for central Bedfordshire are very small; offenders here have shown an increase in offences compared to baselines. Overall, there have been 105 fewer offences committed in 2020-2021 when compared to baseline data.

CSP Area Offender Figures

Table 3: Offender Re-offending Rates 2020-2021

CSP	Number of cohort analysed in 2020-21	Number of offenders NOT offending in 2020-21 (A)	Number of offenders REDUCING offending in 2020-21 (B)	Offenders that STOPPED or REDUCED Offending In 2019-20 (A+B)
Luton	27	14	3	17 = 64%
Central	2	1	0	1 = 50%
Bedford	22	11	8	19= 66%
Total	51	26	11	37 = 72%

Table 3 shows that in 2020-2021 26 (51%) of the cohort measured (51) committed zero offences. Of the cohort measured, **72%** reduced or stopped offending whilst on IOM in 2020-2021. The remaining 14 individuals either have increased offending or have an unchanged offending total.

Burglary Specific Analysis

CSP Area Burglary Offence Figures

The total Burglary Dwelling offenders that can be analysed is 21. Table 1 shows the current Burglary Dwelling cohort as 61. There are a number of reasons for the analysis of a low number: recent selection; quick return to prison after breach of licence or committing offence; or deselection with less than 6 months on the cohort in this reporting period.

IOM is responsive to agency demand; therefore, this can lead to offenders experiencing shortened terms on IOM. As a result of this intelligence-based approach, managers are able to fast track new referrals of Burglars back on to IOM upon their impending release from significant prison sentences. The figures below include those who are on the PI scheme.

Table 4: Burglary offences 2020-2021

CSP	Burglary Offenders	Baseline Burglary Offences	Burglary Offences 2020-21	% Change
Luton	13	37	10	27 = -73%
Central	0	0	0	0
Bedford	8	12	4	8 = -67%
Total	21	49	14	35 = -71%

Table 4 shows the volume offence figures of the Burglary baseline offences and Burglary offences committed 2020-2021. There has been a reduction of **71%**, 35 fewer victims.

Within table 4, there are 2 offenders who had no Burglary baseline arrests, but have then committed Burglary in the past year. These offenders account for 2 Burglaries across Bedfordshire in 2020-2021. The reason for this increase in offending is that they were selected on intelligence of Burglary; however, arrests were not positively disposed. Alternatively, their offending behaviour may have increased in severity from shoplifting to Burglary.

CSP Area Burglary Offender Figures

Table 5: Burglary Offender Re-offending Rates 2020-2021

CSP	Number of cohort analysed in 2020-21	Number of offenders NOT offending in 2020-21 (A)	Number of offenders REDUCING offending in 2020-21 (B)	Offenders that STOPPED or REDUCED Offending In 2020-21 (A+B)
Luton	15	12	2	14 = 93%
Central	0	0	0	0
Bedford	8	7	0	7 = 87%

Total	23*	19	2	21 = 91%
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Table 5 shows that 19 (83%) of offenders with Burglary baseline offences have not committed Burglary in 2020-2021. Of the 23, **91%** have reduced or completely stopped burglary offending. The remaining 9% have increased Burglary offending in 2020-2021.

*includes 2 offenders without baseline burglary offences that account for 2 2020-21 offences

Domestic Abuse Specific Analysis

CSP Area Domestic Abuse Offence Figures

At the end of Q4 there were 28 Domestic Abuse perpetrators (see table 1). The reason there are so few is that many of the statutory managed offenders were not receiving any significant support from IOM compared to those that were being more chaotic and not engaging. Therefore, IOM began concentrating on those offenders where there was a significant harm being caused, or were chaotic in their offending and engagement with services. This enabled a greater focus on the management of these offenders. There are 12 offenders who meet the criteria for the end of year reduced re-offending analysis.

Table 6: Domestic Abuse offending 2020-2021

CSP	DA offenders	Baseline DA Offences	DA Offences 2020-21	% Change
Luton	6	9	5	4=-44%
Central	0	0	0	-100%
Bedford	6	16	14	2 = -12.5%
Total	12	25	19	6 = -24%

Table 6 shows that there has been a **24%** decrease in Domestic Abuse related offences in the past year of the 12 offenders analysed.

There are 3 offenders, who have a baseline Domestic Abuse offence count of 0 but have gone on to commit 4 Domestic Abuse recorded offences in 2020-2021.

CSP Area Domestic Abuse Perpetrators

Table 7: Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Re-offending Rates 2020-2021

CSP	Number of cohort analysed in 2020-21	Number of offenders NOT offending in 2020-21 (A)	Number of offenders REDUCING offending in 2020-21 (B)	Offenders that STOPPED or REDUCED Offending In 2020-21 (A+B)
Luton	6	4	0	4=66%
Central	0	0	0	0
Bedford	6	3	1	4=66%
Total	12	7	1	8=66%

Table 7 shows that there are 12 offenders who have baseline DA offences. Of those 8 (66%) have reduced or stopped DA recorded crimes in 2020-2021.

ONS Harm

Offenders that are referred to IOM receive a harm score that aids in the decision-making process at panel meetings. The score is calculated using the ONS harm matrix. Offences are assigned a weighted numerical score that reflects the severity of the offence. For example, an arrest for Burglary scores 438 and shoplifting scores 13. To calculate the individual overall scores, the offences an individual commit is calculated for the previous 5 years whilst the offender has been at liberty.

For the current analysis, each offender has been given an additional harm score that goes back one year whilst at liberty, this is so that baseline harm scores can be compared to harm caused in 2020-2021. For those offenders who have been on the cohort for between 6-12 months a multiplier has been applied to the individual harm scores to account for the entire year. Harm has been calculated for the 51 offenders on the identified cohort.

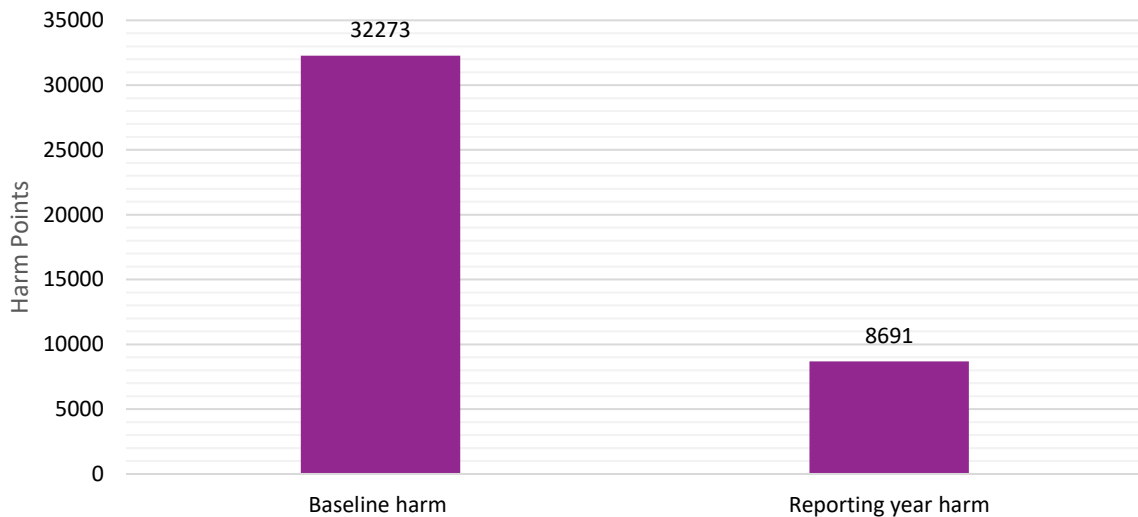


Figure 2: Aggregated ONS Harm score comparisons

Calculated using ONS Harm Matrix

Figure 2 shows that there has been an overall **73%** reduction in harm caused to society in 2020-2021, a difference of 23,528 points. The average harm score per individual for the reporting year is 170. The average baseline score is 633.

Cost of Harm Analysis

Harm to the victim and society can be analysed in a cost benefit way. The outcome for the ‘cost of harm’ has been calculated using the Norfolk and Suffolk Crime Harm Savings Model. The combined baseline harm scores of all of the offenders under the cohort (51) have been assessed using the model to reach a monetarised of ‘cost of harm’. The same has been applied to the harm scores calculated for 2020-2021. The aim is to infer whether there have been economic and societal savings associated with the decrease in harm achieved by IOM in 2020-21.

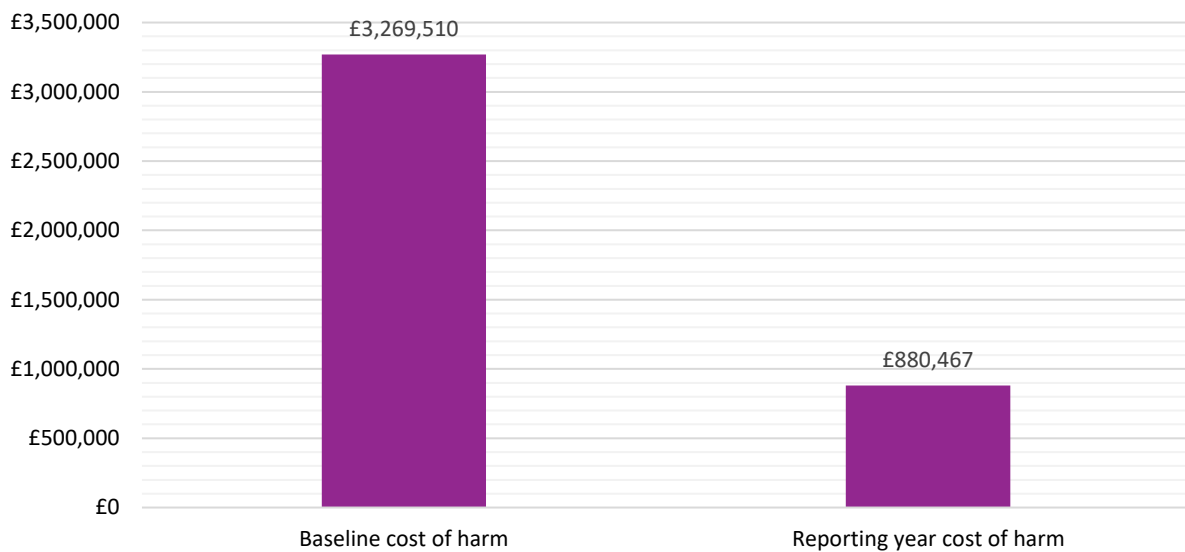


Figure 3: Costs Associated with Harm

Figure 3 shows costs and subsequent savings to the victim, criminal justice system and society because of the reduction in harm through reduced offending. As there has been a reduction in harm of 23,528 points in the year 2020-2021, applying the Norfolk / Suffolk Model, this equates to savings of £2,389,043 from the 51 offenders analysed on the IOM cohorts.

Cost of Crime Analysis

The purpose of the following section is to infer whether there has been any cost saving benefit that IOM has caused in Bedfordshire as a result of the reduction in offences. This can be calculated by applying the average cost of a specific crime type¹ to each offence and multiplying to reach a total. The total baseline offence cost can then be compared to the current reporting year.

This section only shows the cost of Burglary and Domestic Abuse crimes. Costs across all crime types would be much higher. As an example, the costs associated to Burglary offences include: costs in anticipation of crime, for example the cost of burglar alarms; costs as a consequence of crime, for example the cost of property stolen or damaged; and costs in response to crime, for example costs to the Police and Criminal Justice System. Each Burglary offence is assessed as costing society £5,930.

The costs shown in Figure 5, concerning Domestic Abuse are somewhat more difficult to analyse and interpret. Burglary cost analysis is straight forward, a cost can be attributed to an offence. Conversely, Domestic Abuse costs are calculated per victim. The Home Office estimates the cost for a single victim of Domestic Abuse is £34,015. The costs shown in Figure 5, concerning Domestic Abuse victims, includes: costs in anticipation; cost of consequence, physical and emotional harm; and cost in response to Domestic Abuse, Police and Criminal Justice costs.

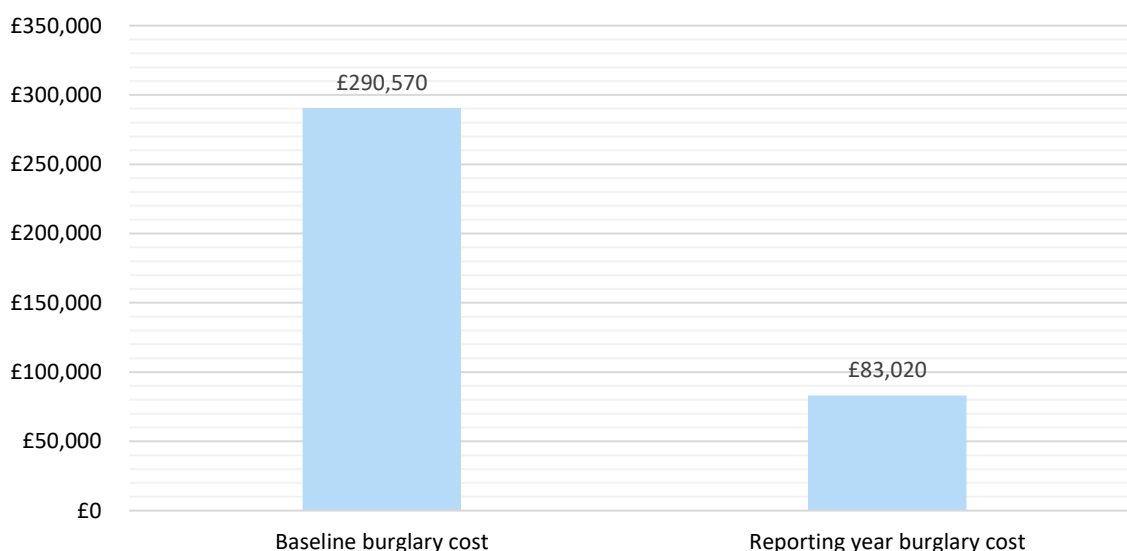


Figure 4: Aggregated IOM Economic and Social Cost of Burglary

There has been a significant reduction in Burglary crimes in 2020-2021 from 49 to 14 (71%). This has consequently reduced the economic and social costs of the offending by the IOM cohort from £290,570 to £83,020 over the year, creating a saving of £207,550.

¹ Home Office, *The Economic and Social Costs of Crime, Second Edition, July 2018*

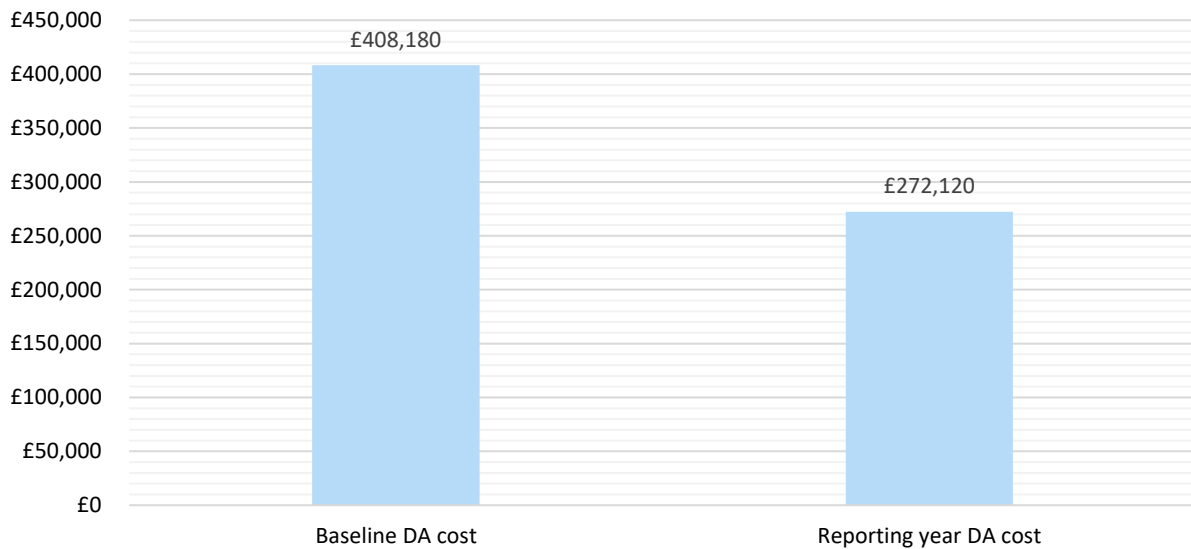


Figure 5: Aggregated Economic and Social Cost of Domestic Abuse

Figure 5 assumes there is one victim per offender; the actual number of victims could be higher. Of the 12 offenders analysed, in 2020/21 8 committed Domestic Abuse related crimes. Within the report analysis 12 offenders, committed 25 offences making the baseline cost £408,180. In 2020-2021 there are 8 offenders, committing 19 DA offences totalling £272,120. This is a 33% reduction in cost based on reduction in offenders committing crimes against victims equating to £136,060.

Summary of Cost Benefit analysis

Within this report, there are two separate cost analysis figures. Across the 51 offenders analysed, the reduction in harm has resulted in savings of £2,389,043. The reduction in Burglary crimes and DA combined has resulted in savings of £343,610.

Domestic Abuse is a complex issue to analyse in this way, as there are often numerous offences committed against one victim. The Home Office calculates domestic abuse costs per victim rather than per offence. This is perhaps because a number of offences can fall under domestic abuse e.g. criminal damage, ABH. It is therefore likely that additional costs that have not been accounted for will be incurred for repeat offences against the same victim e.g. police call outs and additional emotional support for the victims, rendering the costs less valid than that of a burglary cost analysis for example. The harm reduction cost benefit analysis is calculated based on offences and the costs associated with each. It is reasonable to assume that the exact and actual cost saved lies somewhere between the two figures. Regardless, there is still a significant reduction in cost when comparing the savings achieved and costs of crime and harm pre and post engagement with IOM.

Implementation of New IOM Cohorts 2021

Towards the end of 2020/21 a new IOM strategy was released by the Home Office/Ministry of Justice (MOJ). The new strategy outlines that IOM will go back to largely managing the traditionally named SAC offenders under the new approach including; all Burglary offences, Robbery and Vehicle Crime.

The cohorts have been defined by the strategy as Fixed, flex and free. Defined in the strategy as:

Fixed priority: This group should be the first priority for inclusion in the IOM model set out within this strategy.

- Neighbourhood Crime offenders with a high, very high or prolific risk of Re-offending assessed using the Offender Group Reconviction Score (OGRS).
- More serious neighbourhood crimes such as Robbery and Burglary should be further targeted and included even when they have a medium OGRS score. This reflects the level of harm caused by these offences, and the year on year increases in robbery cases.
- The Fixed cohort should include a mix of offenders serving community orders and those leaving prison on licence. IOM can help improve outcomes for people leaving prison.

Flex: This group could be included within the IOM model set out in this strategy. The 'Flex' surrounding the fixed priority cohort aims to ensure that this IOM model remains locally driven and that a matrix approach is complemented with professional judgement.

- Local areas may apply additional weighting within the neighbourhood crime cohort – if the need is evidenced by local crime trends. This could mean weighting towards risk of violence or a particular index offence within the cohort.
- Local areas could weight towards people leaving prison if improving outcomes for prison leavers is a local priority.
- Local areas could weight towards young adult offenders to prioritise those making the transition from youth to adult services.
- There can be referrals into this cohort for offenders who have similar needs, Re-offending risks or offending types to the fixed neighbourhood crime cohort, and for whom this model may therefore be appropriate. This may include neighbourhood crime offenders who have low or medium risk of Re-offending scores but are judged by police and probation to be at greater risk of Re-offending; or lower level acquisitive offenders such as shoplifters who are judged to have the potential to progress onto committing more serious neighbourhood crime. It may also include those persistent offenders with non-acquisitive index offences but who have a similar needs and risk profile to the Fixed cohort.
- Police and probation may also decide to deselect individuals from the 'Fixed' cohort who have a high OGRS score but are individually assessed as low risk of re-offending or otherwise unsuitable for the IOM approach.

All referral decisions should be made through shared selection panels. There should be clear referral mechanisms for other parts of the criminal justice system to refer into IOM, with probation and police jointly making final decisions as to whether or not IOM is appropriate.

Free: The Home Office/MOJ are aware that some local areas are running IOM schemes for other cohorts of offenders with different needs, risks and offending patterns. This includes schemes focused on serious violence, serious organised crime and domestic abuse. We encourage good practice to continue in line with local priorities, where resources are sufficient. These schemes should be tailored to the specific needs of other cohorts and should ensure their IOM approach is appropriate, and that staff have the correct training. For example, police working within domestic abuse should have specialist training in victim safeguarding. As the aims of these schemes and the approach needed will be distinct, they should be run and evaluated separately to neighbourhood crime schemes.

The criteria for the Fixed cohort are ridged and set nationally, this is to ensure analysis and comparisons are statistically sound across borders. Within the Fixed cohort in Bedfordshire, an additional measure will be around sentence length. Those with 3 months or less remaining on their sentence will not be considered. This is due to there not being enough time to engage and have meaningful impact on the individuals offending behaviour.

The Flex cohort will include 20-30 offenders who have been flagged on the police felonious matrix; this is based on specific crime types and the severity of the offences. The top 20 most harmful suspects will be looked at with the proposal that 10 will be managed north and 10 will be managed south. The majority of these are non-statutory cases that have been flagged as suspects within neighbourhood crimes. They are causing a substantial amount of harm to society, calculated using a crime severity matrix.

The Free cohort will incorporate a small number (approx. 10) of domestic abuse perpetrators under the MDAP approach. This meeting structure and process has been in place in Bedfordshire for some time and is working well. The group consists of the 3 MARAC coordinators, Police Emerald Team and IOM. The professionals identify and refer DA perpetrators causing significant harm to victims. Individuals are discussed and selection is agreed. IOM will then attempt to engage and disrupt offenders. The management of high-risk domestic abuse offenders and the safety of victims is a strategic and local priority across the 3 CSP areas, our approach in Bedfordshire wants to address and assist in the reduction of offending across these perpetrator groups.

Appendix

Pathway Needs

The model assesses the pathways. Within each pathway category, a letter is assigned to each section. It gives an accurate picture of where the offender is in regards to their requirements e.g. sofa surfing.

Pathway	Label	Explanation
Accommodation	A	Stable homeowner or tenant
	B	Long Term arrangement to stable arrangement to live with family or friends
	C	Approved Premises/Hostel
	D	Own Tenancy (at risk)
	E	Sofa Surfing
	F	Street Homeless
Education Training Employment:	A	Currently in secure employment/self-employment
	B	Unable to work and supported on ESA
	C	Currently undergoing vocational training or apprenticeship
	D	Casual Short term employment
	E	Actively seeking work - not requiring support
	F	Actively seeking work - requiring support
	G	Not working, not seeking work, prison leaver - no job offer
Alcohol and Drugs	A	No known drug or alcohol problems
	B	Alcohol use: currently supported by recovery services, clean in treatment
	C	Use of illegal drugs (not linked to offending)
	D	Alcohol use (not linked to offending)
	E	Drug use: currently supported by recovery services, clean in treatment
	F	Alcohol use: currently supported by recovery services, using in treatment
	G	Drug use: currently supported by recovery services, using in treatment
	H	Substance misuse and not engaged with recovery services
Finance Management Income	A	No known debt or finance issues or stable income from employment or appropriate disability linked benefits
	B	Lack of financial skills (budgeting etc.)

	C	Benefit claim submitted-not yet receiving
	D	Not claiming benefits - not requiring support
	E	Not claiming benefits - requires support
Relationships	A	Stable relationship
	B	Issues with child contact (Children are defined as 17 and under)
	C	Separating or unstable partnerships (family/spouse/boy/girlfriend)
	D	Domestic violence/abuse in current relationship (12 months)
	E	Partner also associated with offending
Lifestyles and Associations	A	Family or friends provide a protective factor
	B	Keeps company of pro-social family and friends
	C	Some association with known offenders but no intelligence of this being linked to offending
	D	New to area, has no current associations
	E	Shares accommodation with known offenders
	F	Frequently associates with known offenders
Attitudes/Thinking/Behaviour	A	Fully engaged in the IOM process
	B	Sporadic/partial engagement
	C	Failing to engage with IOM (not wanted or in breach)
	D	In breach, wanted for re-call/offence/warrant
	E	Current intelligence indicating offending behaviour
Mental and Physical Health	A	No mental or physical health problem
	B	Medicated or treated for mental/physical health issues
	C	Other health issues requiring support
	D	Diagnosed mental/physical health issues or learning difficulties influencing offending
	E	Requires assessment for Mental/physical/ Health or Learning difficulties

Deselection Codes

Code 1: There has been a consistent period of desistance and no reliable Police information indicating criminal activity. The individual either has come to the end of their statutory supervision period or can be managed within the general offender population for the remainder of the license

Code 2: At least 75% of the pathways have been successfully stabilised, remaining pathways can be managed by a single identified agency, with probation support for the remainder of the individual's license period

Code 3: Non-statutory case where the offender has not engaged with services and there is no police information suggesting involvement in criminal activity

Code 4: Non-statutory case where the offender has not engaged with services but there is intelligence of criminal activity that can be managed only by the Police

Code 5: Individual has moved out of Bedfordshire

Code 6: Other including: further significant custodial sentence, offender has been long term missing or has absconded, offender has been removed by or will be managed by other agency e.g. MAPPA

Code 6 A: Offender has been given a custodial sentence of over 2 years and requires reassessment prior to release

Code 6 B: Offender is deceased or deported

Code 6 C: Offender no longer fits the criteria for IOM

Offences classified as neighbourhood crime by the Home Office/MOJ strategy

Offence group	Description	Detailed
Burglary	28.1 Burglary in a Dwelling – indictable only	Burglary in a dwelling with intent to rape – indictable only
28.1 Burglary in a Dwelling – indictable only	Burglary in a dwelling with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm – indictable only	
28.2 Burglary in a Dwelling – triable either way	Other burglary in a dwelling	
29 Aggravated Burglary in a Dwelling	Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	
30A.1 Burglary in a Building Other than a Dwelling – indictable only	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling with intent to rape – indictable only	
30A.2 Burglary in a Building Other than a Dwelling – triable either way	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling with intent to steal/inflict grievous bodily harm/commit damage – triable either way	
31 Aggravated Burglary in a Building not a Dwelling	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	
Robbery	34 Robbery	Robbery
34 Robbery	Assault with intent to rob	
Other theft	39 Theft from the Person of Another	Stealing from the person of another
45 Theft from Vehicle	Theft from a motor vehicle	
48 Theft of a motor vehicle (excl. aggravated vehicle taking) – triable either way (MOT)	Theft from a vehicle – other than a motor vehicle	