**S4. Description of data extracted from the studies.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Study** | **Description of outcomes** | **Description of follow-up** | **Sentences** | **Notes and exclusions** |
| Australia –  New South Wales | Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 2017 | **Reconviction**  The crime and conviction should both happen during a follow-up to be counted as recidivism. Technical violations are not automatically counted as reoffence. | 1 year. Starts with an imposition of a sentence. | Any sentence other than imprisonment. | A single offender is counted only once. |
| Australia –  Tasmania | Bartels, 2009 | **Reconviction**  The crime and conviction should both happen during a follow-up to be counted as recidivism. Technical violations are not automatically counted as reoffence. | 2 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence. | Wholly suspended sentence  Noncustodial order | Excludes pseudo-reconvictions. A single offender is counted only once. |
| Australia –  West Australia | Department of Correctional Services, 2014 | **Reconviction (return)**  Return of an individual to Corrective Services during a follow-up period. | 2 years. Starts with an end of a sentence. | Any sentence that results in an offender entering Community Corrections. | One offender may be counted several times, if he is sentenced, released and reconvicted again during a follow-up period.  Excludes returns to community correction Work and Development orders and Bail orders. Excludes fines. |
| Australia (federal) | Department of Correctional Services, 2014 | **Reconviction (return)**  Return of an individual to Corrective Services during a follow-up period. | 2 years. Starts with an end of a sentence. | Any sentence that results in an offender entering Community Corrections. | One offender may be counted several times, if he is sentenced, released and reconvicted again during a follow-up period. Excludes fines. |
| Canada –  Ontario | Ontario Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, 2017 | **Reconviction**  Return to a provincial correctional supervision after committing an offence during the time of follow-up | 2 years. Start with the end of a sentence. | Community supervision | Excludes individuals sentenced to federal prisons |
| Canada –  Quebec | Ministère de la Sécurité publique, 2015 | **Reconviction**  The crime and conviction should both happen during a follow-up to be counted as recidivism**.** Technical violations are not automatically counted as reoffence | 2 years. Start with the end of a sentence. | Probation | Two types of reconviction rates are provided in the report: for a period during supervision (i.e., revocation) and during a follow-up after the end of a sentence. Taking into account recidivism during serving a sentence increases the 2-year reconviction rate to 52% |
| Chile | Peillard, Correa, Chahuán, & Lacoa, 2012 | **Rearrest**  Any rearrest during a follow-up period. In case of a successful restitution, rearrest in not counted. | 3 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence. | Conditional sentence  Probation  Night detention |  |
| Denmark | Statistics Denmark, 2018 | **Reconviction**  3 years after follow-up ends, an individual can be sentenced for an offence committed during the follow-up period. | 2 years, broken down into 6 monthly periods. Starts with an imposition of a sentence | Suspended sentence  Community service  Withdrawal of charges with conditions | Individuals of age 19 and younger are excluded.  Online tool is provided. |
| Finland | Graunbøl et al., 2010 | **Reconviction**  The offence and conviction should both happen during a follow-up to be counted as recidivism | 2 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence | Probation with supervision  Probation with treatment  Community service |  |
| France | Ministère de la Justice, 2013 | **Reconviction**  The offence and conviction should both happen during a follow-up to be counted as recidivism**.** | 5 years. Starts with an end of a sentence. Broken down by 1-year periods. | Conditional sentence | Two types of reconviction rates are provided in the report: for a period during supervision (i.e., revocation) and during a follow-up after the end of a sentence. Only 2.2% of a cohort were reconvicted while serving a sentence. |
| Germany | Albrecht & Jehle, 2014 | **Reconviction**  The offence and conviction should both happen during a follow-up to be counted as recidivism**.** | 3 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence | Suspended sentence | The rates are estimated from graphs. |
| Iceland | Graunbøl et al., 2010 | **Reconviction**  The offence and conviction should both happen during a follow-up to be counted as recidivism | 2 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence | Probation with supervision  Probation with treatment |  |
| Ireland, Republic of | Central Statistics Office, 2016 | **Reconviction**  To be counted as a recidivism event, an offence should occur within a follow-up period and a conviction should happen within two years after the offence. | 6 months – 3 years. Broken down into multiple intervals. | Probation orders  Community service orders | Sex offenders and individuals who committed certain road offences are not included in a sample. |
| Italy | Leonardi, 2007 | **Reconviction**  Operationalisation is unclear. | 7 years | Community sanctions. Exact sentences are unclear |  |
| Latvia | Ķipēna, Zavackis, & Ņikišins, 2013 | **Reconviction**  **(or initiation of proceedings)**  A new criminal charge that did not results in acquittal or other technical dismissal during a follow-up period. | 29 months. Starts with an imposition of a sentence. | Community service  Probation | The report provides two definitions of recidivism (reconviction and initiation of legal proceedings). |
| Netherlands | Wartna & Tollenaar, 2006 | **Reconviction (or initiation of proceedings)**  A new criminal charge that did not results in acquittal or other technical dismissal during a follow-up period | 2 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence. | Community service  Training order  Conditional sentence  Discretionary dismissal | Rates for fines are reported separately (Fig. 3). |
| New Zealand | Department of Corrections, 2017  Department of Corrections, 2016 | **Reconviction**  The crime and conviction should both happen during a follow-up to be counted as recidivism | 1, 2 years. Starts with an end of an end of a sentence | Community sentence | Cohort sizes are not provided. Some offenders may be double-counted, if they participate in multiple rehabilitation programmes. |
| Norway | Graunbøl et al., 2010 | **Reconviction**  The offence and conviction should both happen during a follow-up to be counted as recidivism | 2 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence | Probation with supervision  Probation with treatment  Community service |  |
| Sweden | Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, 2017 | **Reconviction**  The offence and conviction should both happen during a follow-up period to be counted as recidivism | 2 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence | Intensive supervision with electronic monitoring  Probation (incl. with community service)  Suspended sentence (incl. with community service) | One offender can be counted multiple times. For intensive supervision, follow-up starts at the end of a sentence. |
| UK – England & Wales | Ministry of Justice, 2018 | **Proven reoffending**  6 months after observational period ends, an individual can be sentenced for an offence committed during this period. | 1-year observational period. Starts with an imposition of a sentence | Pre CJA orders  Community orders  Suspended sentence order | Cautions and discharges are not included. Rates for fines are reported separately (Fig. 3). |
| UK – N. Ireland | Duncan & Damkat, 2017 | **Proven reoffending**  6 months after observational period ends, an individual can be sentenced for an offence committed during this period. Technical violations are not counted as reoffence | 1-year observational period. Starts with an imposition of a sentence | Community supervision  Community other | Diversionary disposal are not included. Rates for fines are reported separately (Fig. 3). |
| UK – N. Ireland | Department of Justice, 2011 | **Reoffending**  The offence and conviction should both happen during a follow-up period to be counted as recidivism | 2 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence | Community service order  Probation order  Combination order  Bound over  Conditional discharge  Suspended prison  Other | Fines as an index offence are excluded in extracted overall general recidivism rate (Appendix 4). Rates reported by gender include fines as an index offence (Table 1). |
| UK – Scotland | Scottish Government, 2017 | **Reconviction**  The conviction should happen during a follow-up period to be counted as recidivism | 1-year. Starts with an imposition of a sentence | Restriction of liberty order  Community payback order  Drug treatment and testing orders | Rates for fines are reported separately (Fig. 3). An offence against public justice are not counted as an index offence. |
| USA – Illinois | Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2011 | **Rearrest**  An arrest during a follow-up period. | 5 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence. | Probation | Data are reported separately for a period during probation and after probation. Combined rate was extracted. Minor traffic offences are excluded. |
| USA – Michigan | Harding et al., 2013 | **Reincarceration**  New sentence that leads to imprisonment during a follow-up period  **Reconviction**  New sentence for a felony during a follow-up period | 1, 3, 5 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence. | Probation | The cohort includes individuals sentenced for a felony. Separate data on reincarceration resulting from technical violation and from a new sentence are provided. |
| USA – New York State | The Council of State Governments, 2013 | **Reconviction**  Operationalisation is unclear | 5 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence. | Probation | For all felony probation sentences in NYS, 5 years is also a supervision period. |
| USA – North Carolina | North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, 2016 | **Rearrest**  **Reconviction Reincarceration**  An occurrence of a respective event during a follow-up period. Arrests for technical violations are not counted as recidivism. Only rearrests when an individual was fingerprinted | 1, 2 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence. | Probation | Excludes offenders with serious DWI, serious misdemeanor traffic offence. |
| USA – Oregon | State of Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, 2018 | **Reconviction**  **Rearrest**  **Reincarceration**  An occurrence of a respective event during a follow-up period. Only rearrests when an individual was fingerprinted. | 1, 2, 3 years. Starts with an imposition of a sentence. | Probation | Online tool is provided.  One offender can be counted multiple times, since each new admission is considered a separate case.  Sample does not include those sentenced to felony bench or court probation. |
| USA (federal) | Flores, Holsinger, Lowenkamp, & Cohen, 2017 | **Rearrest**  An arrest during a follow-up period. | 1-9 years. Broken down into multiple intervals. | Probation | Rates are based on random samples that consist of offenders that had undertaken PCRA assessment |

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