

Reoffending of juveniles: results from the 2007 cohort

England and Wales

Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

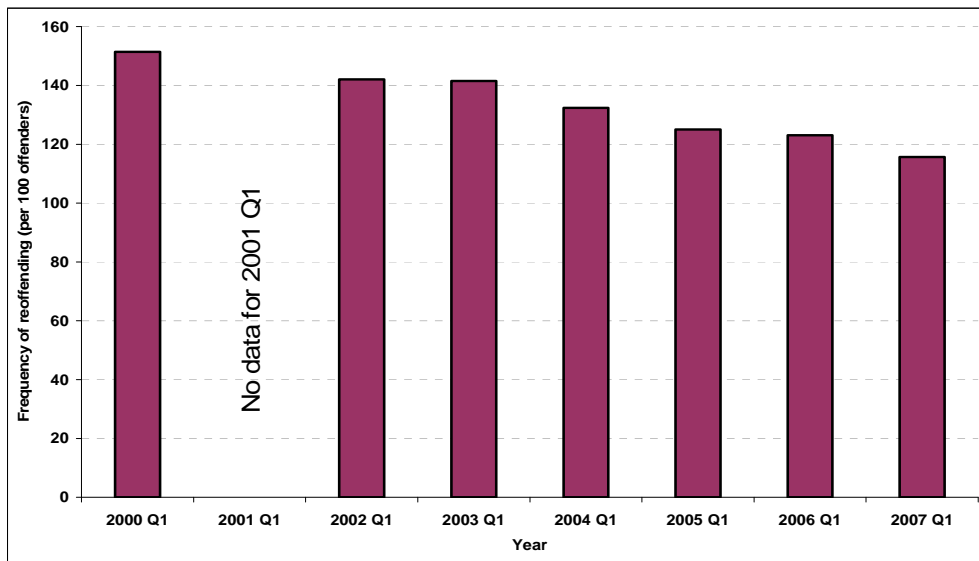
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Executive summary

Comparing reoffending results for the 2000 and 2007 juvenile cohorts:

- The frequency rate fell 23.6% from 151.4 to 115.7 offences per 100 offenders (Figure A and Table 1);
- The number of offences classified as most serious (severe) per 100 offenders fell 19.5%¹ from 0.91 to 0.73 offences (Table 1);
- The proportion of offenders reoffending (actual yes/no rate) decreased by 6.6% (2.7 percentage points) from 40.2% to 37.5% (Table 1).
- The proportion of offenders who reoffended fell by 4.0% when controlling for changes in offender characteristics.

Figure A: Frequency of reoffending per 100 offenders, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 cohorts



N.B. Data is not available for 2001 and resources have not been allocated to fix this problem as this will not substantially increase knowledge on the current progress of reoffending.

¹ Percentage changes have been calculated using unrounded figures. Using the rounded figures in this report may produce slightly different results.

Table 1: Frequency, severity, actual and predicted (yes/no) reoffending rates, 2000, 2002 - 2007 cohorts

Year	Number of offenders in cohort	Frequency		Severity		Binary (yes/no)		
		Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Actual		Predicted
						% reoffending	% change from 2000	% reoffending
2000 Q1	41,176	151.4	0.0%	0.91	0.0%	40.2%	0.0%	39.8%
2001 Q1								
2002 Q1	40,753	142.1	-6.2%	0.94	3.7%	38.5%	-4.3%	39.9%
2003 Q1	40,297	141.5	-6.5%	1.01	10.6%	39.0%	-2.9%	39.6%
2004 Q1	44,153	132.4	-12.5%	0.96	4.9%	38.6%	-4.0%	39.0%
2005 Q1	45,337	125.0	-17.4%	0.90	-0.7%	38.4%	-4.4%	38.4%
2006 Q1	48,938	123.1	-18.7%	0.83	-8.7%	38.7%	-3.7%	38.4%
2007 Q1	52,544	115.7	-23.6%	0.73	-19.5%	37.5%	-6.6%	38.7%

Comparing reoffending results for the 2006 and 2007 juvenile cohorts:

- The frequency rate fell 6.0% from 123.1 to 115.7 offences per 100 offenders (Figure A and Table 1);
- The number of offences classified as most serious (severe) per 100 offenders fell 11.9% from 0.83 to 0.73 offences (Table 1);
- The proportion of offenders reoffending (actual yes/no rate) decreased by 1.2 percentage points from 38.7% to 37.5% (Table 1).

There are also some tables and text in the report which refer to changes between 2005 and 2007 juvenile cohorts. This time period is of interest as 2005 is the baseline year for measuring progress against the reoffending target in PSA23 – Making Communities Safer.

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Introduction

This report contains results on reoffending – frequency, severity, actual (yes/no) and predicted (yes/no) – for juveniles (those aged 10 to 17). The results cover juveniles released from custody (either from Young Offender Institutions, Secure Training Centres or Secure Children’s Homes) or commencing a non-custodial court disposal or those given an out-of-court disposal (either a reprimand or final warning) in the first quarters of 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. The use of the first quarter data (1 January to 31 March) arises from the administrative effort required to match criminal records and enables results to be more timely without compromising reliability and comparability.

All measures in this report summarise data obtained from the Police National Computer (PNC) showing whether or not an offender is proven to have reoffended during a one-year follow up period, the number of reoffences committed and the seriousness of those reoffences.

The Home Office PSA 23 (Making Communities Safer) specifies its reoffending target as a percentage reduction in the frequency of reoffences committed per hundred offenders. This measure of frequency of reoffending shows the number of offences proven to have been committed within the one year follow up period. This enables a better understanding of the impacts of programmes and interventions which do not always lead to complete desistance by offenders, but may reduce the volume of offences offenders commit. The frequency of reoffending measure takes into account how many offences an offender may have committed – in community safety terms, an offender who commits one reoffence of burglary is different from an offender who commits five reoffences of burglary.

As well as using the frequency of reoffending to measure progress against the PSA 23 target, we also monitor the level of serious reoffending (severity rate) and the proportion of offenders who reoffend as supporting indicators of reoffending behaviour. Use of the severity rate will enable the monitoring of offences classified as most serious. These are the offences that cause the most harm to society, despite being a small subset of the overall volume of offences committed. The severity rate enables us to differentiate between the type of offences being committed (for example, whilst the yes/no measure would show both a theft and a murder as being the same, it is clearly of a very different impact to society).

The actual (yes/no) reoffending rate measures the proportion of the cohort that reoffended. This measure allows the assessment of whether or not an offender committed at least one further offence. When compared to the predicted (yes/no) rate it enables a better understanding of progress in reducing reoffending, since it controls for changes in offender characteristics between the different cohorts of offenders.

For more details on how reoffending is calculated, please see appendix C or consult the PSA Delivery Agreement 23 entitled [‘Making Communities Safer’](#).

Tables containing the full results can be downloaded from the Ministry of Justice website at www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reoffendingjuveniles.htm

Explanation of reoffending measures

Each measure answers one of the following questions:

Q: How much proven reoffending actually occurs?

Frequency rate

This measures the actual number of offences the cohort committed during the one-year follow up period which resulted in a conviction at court or an out-of-court disposal. The actual proven one-year frequency rate is produced by calculating the number of proven offences per 100 offenders. For added information, the number of proven offences per 100 reoffenders is also available in the statistical tables in Appendix A.

Q: How many of the offences committed are considered to be the most serious offences?

Severity rate

This measures the actual number of the most serious offences the cohort committed during the one-year follow up period which resulted in a conviction at court or an out-of-court disposal². As with the frequency rate, the severity rate is produced by calculating the number of proven serious offences per 100 offenders. The number of serious offences is a subset of the total number of offences committed.

Q: What proportion of offenders actually reoffend?

Actual (yes/no) rate

This measures the actual number of offenders in the cohort offending at least once during the one-year follow up period, where the offence resulted in a conviction at court or an out-of-court disposal. The actual (yes/no) reoffending rate is presented in this report as a percentage of the total number of offenders in the cohort.

Q: What proportion of offenders are predicted to reoffend?

Predicted (yes/no) rate

The predicted (yes/no) reoffending rate is different from the other three measures in the sense that it does not come from actual proven offences, but from a statistical model created from the baseline year of 2005. The basic principle behind the predicted rate is that it calculates the percentage of offenders who are estimated to reoffend during the one-year follow up period after changes in offender characteristics have been controlled for.

² Most serious offences are offences involving death (e.g. murder), serious violence against the person (e.g. grievous bodily harm) and some sexual offences. For the full list of most serious offences please consult Appendix G at the end of this report.

Further details on these rates can be found in the Glossary of Terms (Appendix B) along with other useful definitions of technical terms.

Results

This section presents more detailed results of the overall figures for the reoffending rates by different breakdowns of offenders in the cohort. Information is presented on:

- The overall reoffending rate (page 9);
 - Frequency rate;
 - Severity rate;
 - Actual and predicted (yes/no) rates;
 - Reoffending across the one year follow up period;
 - Total number of offenders in the cohort;
- Gender (page 12);
- Age (page 13);
- Index offence group (page 14);
- Previous offending history (page 15);
- Index disposal (page 16); and,
- Ethnicity (page 17).
- PSA 23 progress for frequency of reoffending for the 2005-2011 period (Comprehensive Spending Review 2007) (page 18).

The main data tables can be in found in Appendix A from page 19.

The report focuses on changes in reoffending between the 2000 cohort and the 2007 cohort. Where notable, changes since last years report (2006 cohort) will also be noted.

A section of commentary is also included on changes between 2005 and 2007 to show progress in reducing reoffending against the PSA 23 target – 2005 is the baseline year for that target.

Overall reoffending rates

All three measures of juvenile reoffending showed falls between the 2000 and 2007 cohorts:

- The frequency rate fell 23.6% from 151.4 to 115.7 offences per 100 offenders (Table 2);
- The number of offences classified as the most serious (severe) per 100 offenders fell 19.5% from 0.91 to 0.73 serious offences (Table 2);
- The proportion of offenders reoffending (actual yes/no rate) decreased by 2.7 percentage points from 40.2% to 37.5% (Table 2);
- The proportion of offenders who reoffended fell by 4.0% when controlling for changes in offender characteristics.

Table 2: Frequency, severity, actual and predicted (yes/no) reoffending rates, 2000, 2002 - 2007 cohorts

Year	Number of offenders in cohort	Frequency			Severity			Binary (yes/no)						
		Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2005	% change from 2000	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2005	% change from 2000	Actual			Predicted		% progress (from 2005)	% progress (from 2000) ¹
								% reoffending	% change from 2005	% change from 2000	% reoffending	% reoffending from 2000		
2000 Q1	41,176	151.4		0.0%	0.91		0.0%	40.2%		0.0%	39.8%	40.2%		0.0%
2002 Q1	40,753	142.1		-6.2%	0.94		3.7%	38.5%		-4.3%	39.9%	40.3%		-4.5%
2003 Q1	40,297	141.5		-6.5%	1.01		10.6%	39.0%		-2.9%	39.6%	40.0%		-2.5%
2004 Q1	44,153	132.4		-12.5%	0.96		4.9%	38.6%		-4.0%	39.0%	39.4%		-2.1%
2005 Q1	45,337	125.0	0.0%	-17.4%	0.90	0.0%	-0.7%	38.4%	0.0%	-4.4%	38.4%	38.8%	0.0%	-1.1%
2006 Q1	48,938	123.1	-1.5%	-18.7%	0.83	-8.0%	-8.7%	38.7%	0.8%	-3.7%	38.4%	38.8%	0.7%	-0.3%
2007 Q1	52,544	115.7	-7.5%	-23.6%	0.73	-19.0%	-19.5%	37.5%	-2.3%	-6.6%	38.7%	39.1%	-3.0%	-4.0%

¹Progress from 2000 takes account of the difference between the 2000 actual and predicted rates and applies it to all years. This ensures that the percentage difference is using the correct denominator. See Appendix B for more information.

Changes between 2006 and 2007

The frequency rate fell from 123.1 to 115.7 offences per 100 offender (a fall of 6.0 per cent). The severity rate fell by 11.9 per cent, although care is needed in interpreting year on year changes in the severity measure due to the small number of offences. The actual (yes/no) rate of reoffending fell by 1.2 percentage points (from 38.7 per cent to 37.5 per cent). Overall, the 2007 cohort was slightly more likely to reoffend than the 2006 cohort based on the underlying characteristics of the offenders, as shown by an increase in the predicted (yes/no) measure of reoffending from 38.8 per cent to 39.1 per cent. The remainder of this report will focus on changes between 2000 and 2007, apart from where there are more notable, larger differences between 2006 and 2007. This is consistent with previous reports.

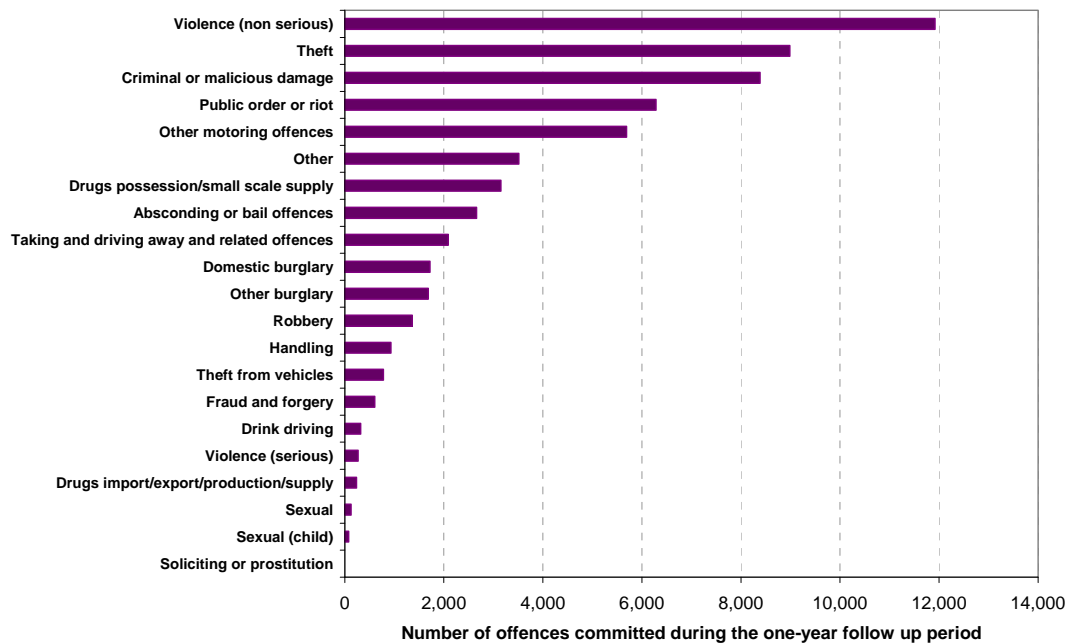
Frequency rate

The reduction in frequency rate of 23.6% between the 2000 and 2007 cohorts compared to the reduction of 6.6% in actual (yes/no) reoffending shows how some offenders may not desist entirely, but commit fewer offences.

The actual number of proven offences committed by the 2007 cohort was 60,783, down from the 62,344 offences committed by the 2000 cohort. This occurred despite a substantial increase in the size of the cohort from 41,176 in 2000 to 52,544 in 2007. There were 48,938 offenders in the 2006 cohort who committed a total of 60,245 offences.

In the 2007 cohort, the three most frequent types of offences committed were violence (non serious), theft and criminal or malicious damage, making up 19.6%, 14.8% and 13.8% of all offences committed respectively (Table A7, Figure B). These were also the three most common offence types in the 2006 cohort. The three most frequent types of offences committed by the 2000 cohort were other motoring offences, theft and violence (non serious), making up 19.0%, 18.3% and 11.5% of all offences committed respectively.

Figure B: Number of proven offences committed during the one-year follow up period by the 2007 cohort, by offence group



Severity rate

The number of the most serious offences committed in the one-year follow up period increased slightly from 375 for the 2000 cohort to 385 for the 2007 cohort³. This was a slight fall since 2006 however, when 407 serious reoffences were committed. Combined with the increase in the number of offenders in the cohort however, this resulted in a fall of 19.5% in the number of serious offences committed per 100 offenders since 2000⁴. The majority (69.6%) of the most serious offences committed by the 2007 cohort were in the violence offence group. Additionally, the majority of the most serious offences were committed by offenders who had never before committed an offence classified as serious (95.9% in the 2007 cohort). This is in line with previous cohorts.

³ This number can be derived from the statistical tables in the attached excel tables as follows: (severity rate) x (total number of offenders in cohort) / 100

⁴ The Sexual Offences Act 2003 introduced a large number of new offences which resulted in changes in the coverage of many of the serious sexual offences we are monitoring; as a result the figures for severity for 2004 onwards may not be comparable with those before 2004.

The small number of most serious offences committed (385 out of 60,783 for the 2007 cohort) places a limitation on any robust breakdown analysis of the severity rate. Therefore, no interpretations will be drawn out about the impact of offender characteristics on the severity rate. An additional problem posed by the small number of most serious offences is that the overall severity rate is likely to fluctuate year on year (see Table 2) given that a small change in the overall numbers will translate into a large rate change.

Overall, ignoring the volatile year on year changes, the severity rate has remained broadly stable at between 0.7 and 1.0 offences per 100 offenders between 2000 and 2007.

Actual and predicted (yes/no) rates

For the 2007 cohort the actual (yes/no) rate was 37.5%. This number was 2.7 percentage points lower than the 2000 cohort (40.2%).

The predicted rate based on the 2005 cohort has been developed to control for changes in offender characteristics and therefore the likelihood of reoffending (in the yes/no measure) from 2005. It can however be applied back to the 2000 cohort to show the change between 2000 and 2007 in the actual (yes/no) rate after controlling for changes in offender characteristics. This gives a reduction in actual (yes/no) reoffending after controlling for changes in offender characteristics of 4.0%.

There are no predicted rates for the frequency or severity of reoffending, as yet, due to the complex nature of the variables being considered, but work continues in this area.

Reoffending across the one-year follow up period

Figure C shows how many offences were committed in each month of the one-year follow up period. The highest numbers of offences are committed in the first three months of the follow up (31.1% of all reoffences in the 2007 cohort). The number of offences committed then falls gradually month by month. This may be because there is less time for convictions to be processed by the criminal justice system for offences committed towards the end of the 12 month period, or because after committing an offence some offenders may be sent to custody and can no longer commit further offences. However, in the 2007 cohort around 6% of all offences were still committed in the last month. This pattern of reoffending is similar to the pattern in the 2006 cohort.

Figure C: Number of proven offences committed by month of offence into the one-year follow up period, 2000 and 2007 cohorts

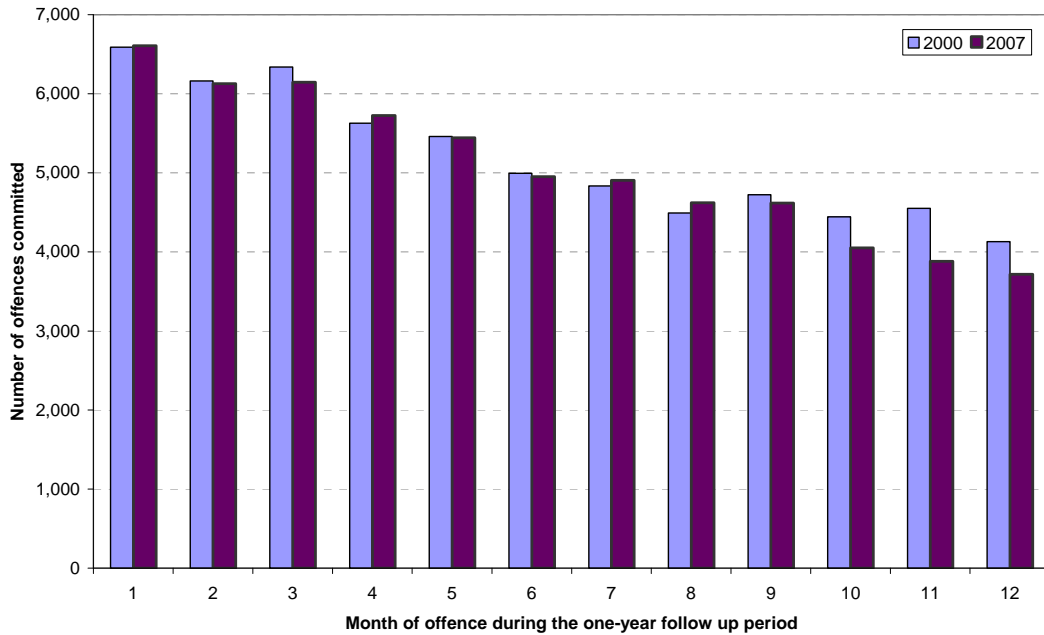
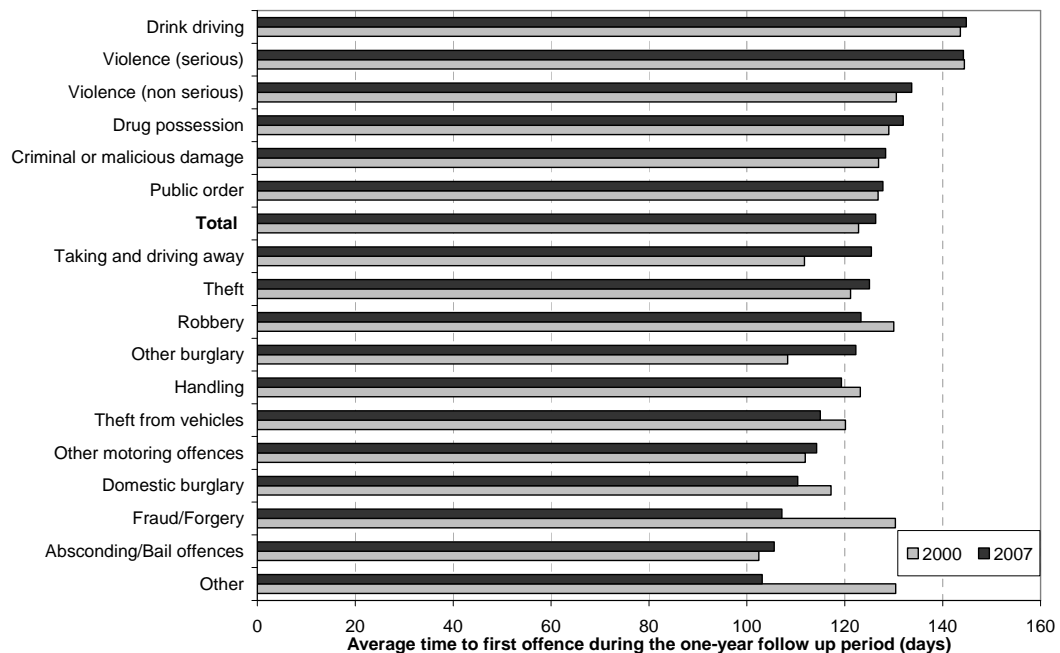


Figure D shows (for those offenders who do reoffend) the average number of days until an offender commits their first offence. This is broken down by the offender's index offence for the 2000 and 2007 cohorts. It should not be assumed that offenders reoffend in the same category as their index offence (see section on 'Reoffending by index offence group', page 16, for more detail on this). On average, offenders in the 2007 cohort took 126 days to reoffend (in 2000 the same value was 123 days). Offenders convicted of 'other' offences in the 2007 cohort took the shortest period of time to reoffend whilst offenders convicted of drink driving took the longest.

Figure D: Average number of days before proven reoffending took place by index offence group, 2000 and 2007 cohorts



Total number of offenders in the cohort

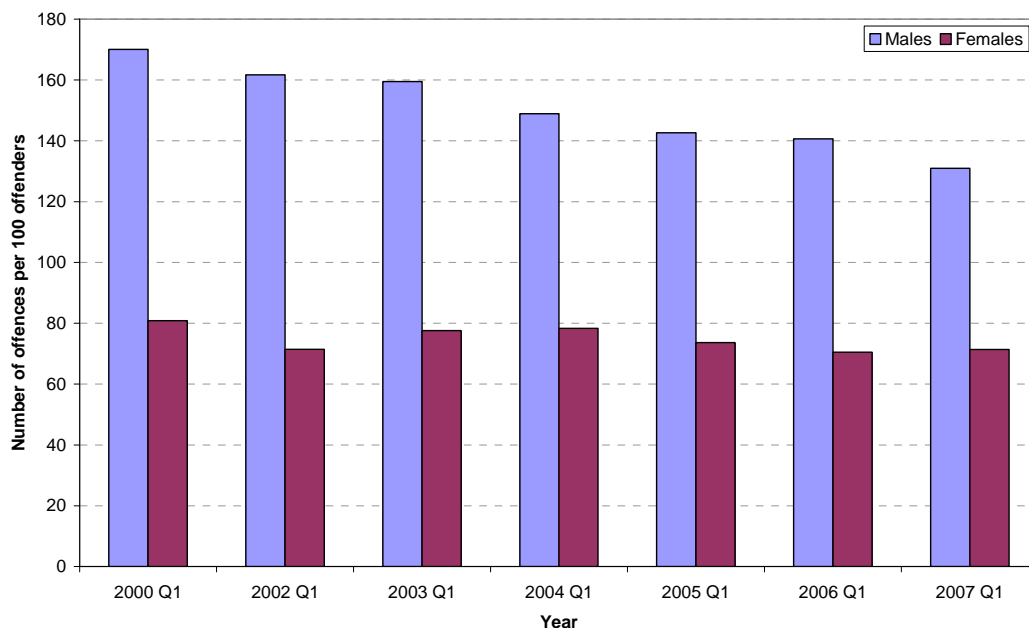
The total number of offenders increased from 41,176 in the 2000 cohort to 52,544 in the 2007 cohort. This represents an increase of around 11,400 offenders – a 27.6% increase. Whilst the number of females has increased at a faster rate than the number of males (56.6% compared to 19.9% between 2000 and 2007), of the 11,368 additional offenders in the 2007 cohort, 57.2% were males. For both males and females, over half of the increase consists of offenders receiving an out-of-court disposal for a first offence.

Reoffending by gender (Table A1)

Between the 2000 and 2007 cohorts, the proportion of female offenders in the cohort increased from 20.9% to 25.6%. Since females have a much lower frequency rate than males, the increase in the proportion of female offenders in the cohort would lead to a reduction in the frequency rate for the cohort as a whole, in this case around 2.8%, even if males and females in the 2007 cohort on average committed the same number of offences as they did in the 2000 cohort. The same would apply to the number of the most serious offences committed per 100 offenders. Other changes in the characteristics of offenders in the cohort, for example a rise in the proportion of offenders with no previous convictions, would also lead to a change in the frequency rate, other things being equal.

In the 2007 cohort, the frequency rate for males was 131.0 offences per 100 offenders. For females, the rate was 71.4 offences per 100 offenders. However, males have seen the largest reduction in frequency rate of 23.0% from 170.0 in the 2000 cohort, compared to a reduction for females of 11.7% from 80.9 in the 2000 cohort (Figure E).

Figure E: Number of proven offences per 100 offenders by gender, 2000, 2002 - 2007 cohorts



Comparisons with the most recent cohort, 2006, show that the frequency rate for males has fallen, from 140.7 to 131.0. There has been a slight rise in the frequency rate for females over the same period, however, from 70.4 to 71.4 offences per 100 offenders.

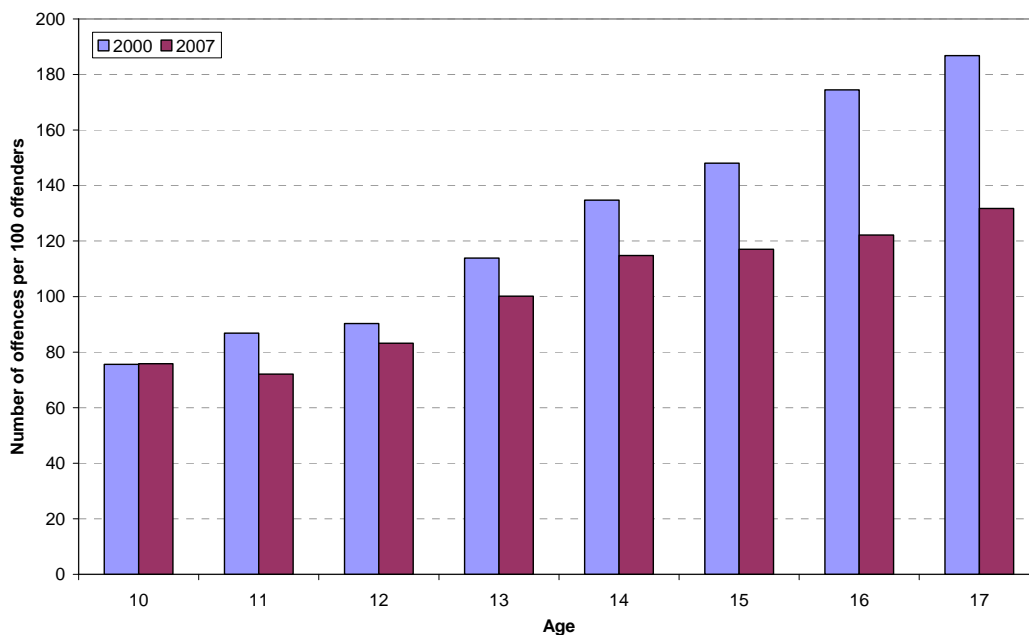
Separate data tables for males and females are available in a downloadable Microsoft Excel format at the Ministry of Justice [website](#).

Reoffending by age (Table A2)

Age is taken to be the age of the offender at the index date, i.e. the date on which the offender entered the cohort (sanctioned or released from custody).

All ages saw a reduction in the frequency rate between the 2000 and 2007 cohorts, with the exception of 10 year olds, who saw a very small rise of 0.3 per cent. Reoffending has fallen the most amongst 16 and 17 year olds – the frequency rates for these age groups fell by 30.0 per cent and 29.5 per cent respectively. However, these two age groups still had the highest frequency rates, at 122.2 for 16 year olds and 131.7 for 17 year olds in 2007 (figure F).

Figure F: Number of proven offences per 100 offenders by age, 2000 and 2007 cohorts



Reoffending by offence group (Tables A3, A7 and A8)

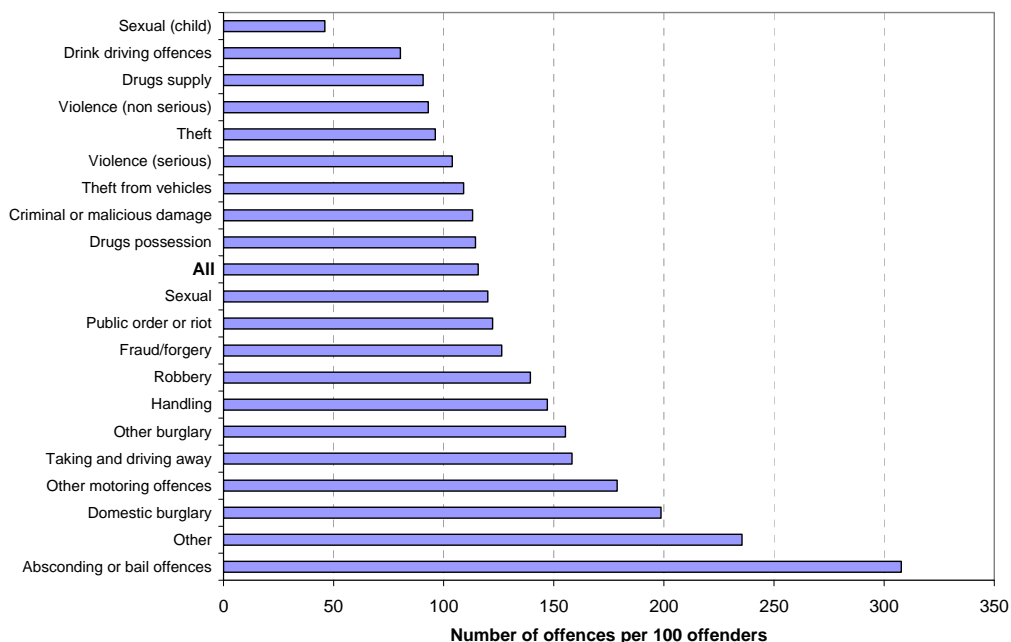
Index offence (Table A3)

Offenders with index offences of absconding or bail offences, other offences and domestic burglary had the highest frequency rates in the 2007 cohort, at 307.8, 235.5 and 198.7 respectively (Figure G). These offence groups also had the highest reoffending rates in the previous cohort.

Only two offence groups have seen a rise in the frequency rate between 2000 and 2007. The small number of offenders with index offences in the sexual category (135 in the 2007 cohort) have seen their reoffending rate rise by 21.9 per cent, from 98.5 to 120.0 offences per 100 offenders. Further analysis has shown that this rise was driven by a small number of individual offenders who committed a large number of offences. The majority of these offences were not sexual offences, however.

The other offence group to see a rise in the frequency rate between the 2000 and 2007 cohorts was the 'other' offences, with an increase of 124.3 per cent from 105.0 to 235.5 in 2007, although this value is still lower than the 2004, 2005 and 2006 cohorts.

Figure G: Number of proven offences committed per 100 offenders by index offence group, 2007 cohort



Reoffences (Tables A7, A8)

In the 2007 cohort, 21.1 per cent of proven offences committed were in the same offence group as the index offence of the offender. In particular, offenders with index offences of non serious violence, other offences and theft committed the most similar reoffence types, with of 29.4, 27.3 and 25.4 per cent of reoffences being in the same category as the index offence. Conversely, of the reoffences of offenders with an index offence of violence (serious), only 0.4% of the reoffences were also violence (serious).

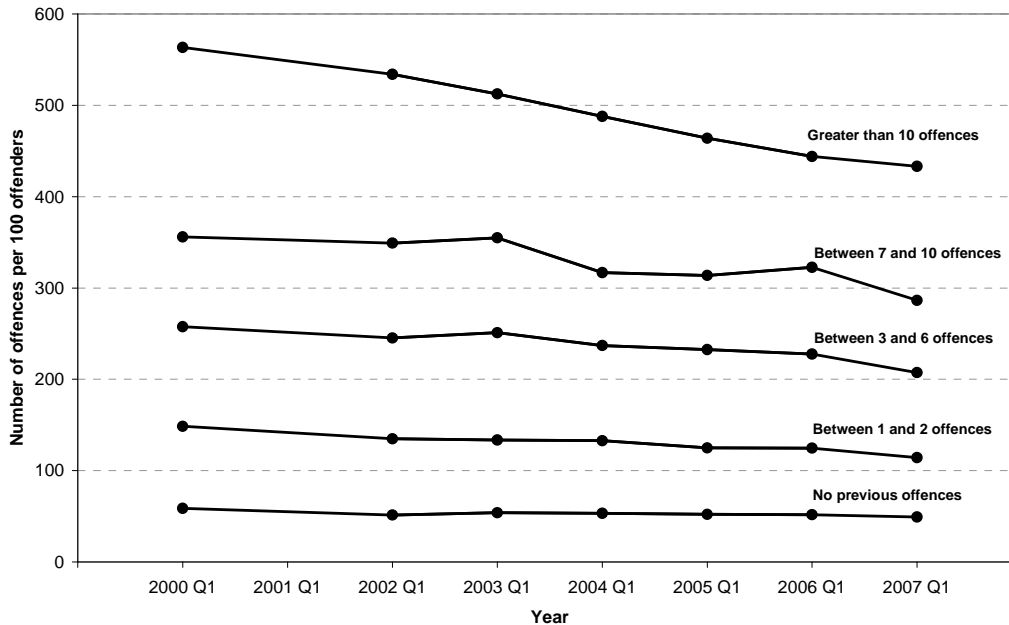
Reoffending by offending history (Table A4)

Frequency of reoffending increases with the number of previous offences an offender has committed, but all groups have seen a reduction between the 2000 and 2007 cohorts. Offenders with more than ten previous offences saw the greatest reductions in frequency rate of 23.1% (Figure H). Offenders with between seven and ten previous offences saw a decline of

11.2 per cent between 2006 and 2007 after seeing a small increase in the previous cohort.

Just over half of the juvenile offenders had no proven previous offences (52.1 per cent). These offenders committed an average of 49.3 reoffences per 100 offenders.

Figure H: Number of proven offences per 100 offenders by number of previous offences, 2000, 2002 - 2007 cohorts

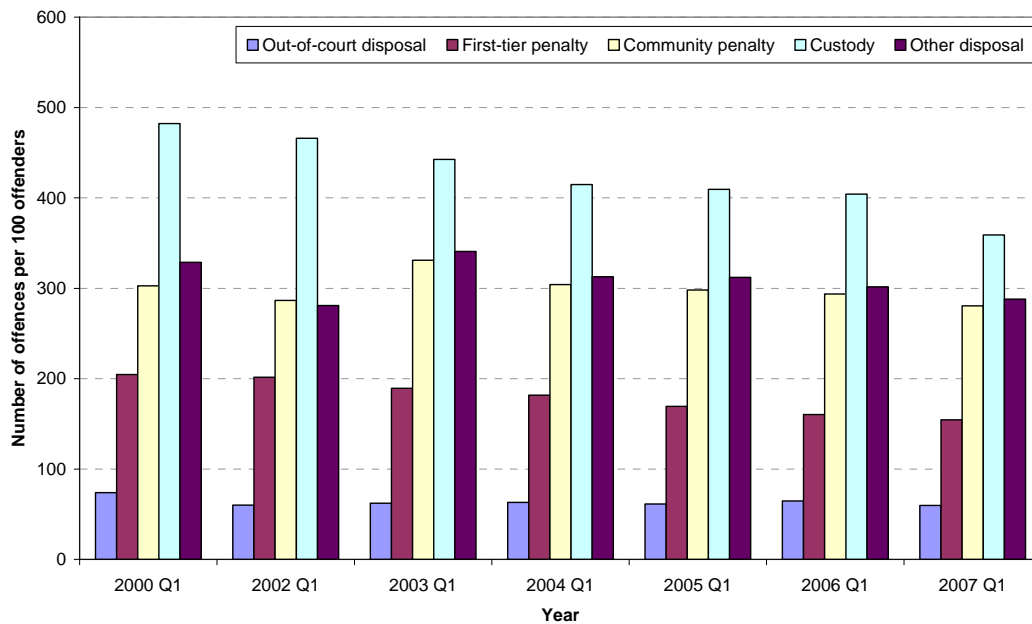


Reoffending by index disposal (Table A5)

Frequency rates by disposal should not be compared to assess the effectiveness of sentences, as there is no control for known differences in offender characteristics or other factors that may affect both reoffending and the type of sentence given. Analysis of the effect of a particular disposal over time is made difficult due to the changing use of particular disposals.

Juvenile offenders have seen reductions in the frequency rate for all types of disposal (out-of-court, first-tier penalties, community penalties, custody and other) between the 2000 and 2007 cohorts. Offenders released from custody, commencing first-tier penalties or given out-of-court disposals have seen the largest falls with reductions of 25.5, 24.5 and 19.2 per cent respectively. Offenders starting community penalties and other disposals have seen smaller reductions. The 778 offenders released from custody have the highest frequency rates (Figure I). For community penalties and other disposals, whilst the frequency rate has decreased, there has been an increase in the actual (yes/no) reoffending rate, suggesting that whilst a higher proportion of offenders are committing at least one offence, overall, fewer offences per offender are being committed.

Figure I: Number of proven offences per 100 offenders by index disposal, 2000, 2002 - 2007 cohorts



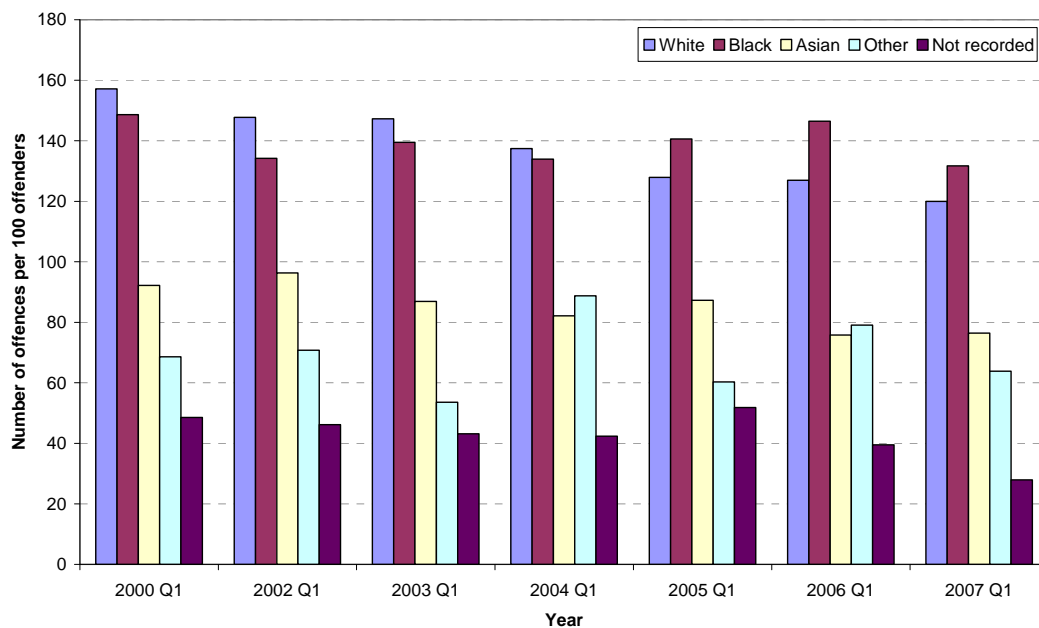
Reoffending by ethnicity (Table A6)

Information on reoffending by ethnicity is shown in Figure J. It should be treated with caution as the ethnicity data is derived from an operational policing system and reflect the officer's view of the offender's ethnicity. From a statistical point of view, it should be noted that the classification offers neither the level of detail of other ethnic classifications (e.g. the census) nor the opportunity for the offender to classify their own ethnic group.

The frequency rate fell for all ethnic groups between 2000 and 2007. For those offenders whose ethnicity was recorded, white offenders saw the largest reduction in frequency between 2000 and 2007, with a fall of 23.6 per cent. The number of offenders with no recorded ethnicity has risen by 103.0 per cent between 2000 and 2007, from 967 to 1,963 offenders. This group has seen a reduction of 42.6 per cent in the frequency rate.

Black offenders had the highest frequency rates for the 2005, 2006 and 2007 cohorts with white offenders having the highest rates for all previous years. Asian offenders have consistently had lower frequency rates than white and black offenders between the 2000 and 2007 cohorts (Figure J).

Figure J: Number of proven offences per 100 offenders by ethnicity, 2000, 2002 - 2007 cohorts



PSA 23 progress for frequency of reoffending for the 2005-2011 period (Comprehensive Spending Review 2007)

The PSA 23 (Making Communities Safer) target for juvenile reoffending was announced in July 2008 and set out that juvenile reoffending should be 10% lower in the 2011 cohort than it was in the 2005 cohort. The data in this report shows a reduction of 7.5% from the 2005 cohort against the target.

Comparing the frequency of reoffending for the main variables in the 2007 cohort to the 2005 cohort shows:

- Larger reductions in reoffending for males (8.2 per cent) than for females (3.1 per cent)
- Large reductions in reoffending for those aged 11-13, 15 and 16 with a smaller reduction for those aged 17. There was a small rise in reoffending for those aged 14, and a large rise in reoffending for those aged 10
- Reductions across all previous offence bands, although the largest reduction (of 10.9 per cent) was for those with 3-6 previous offences
- Reductions across all main disposal types, with the largest reduction for those discharged from custody (12.3 per cent), and the smallest reduction for those receiving out-of-court disposals (2.8 per cent)
- Overall, the 2007 cohort is slightly more likely to reoffend based on previous criminal history/age/gender characteristics, although the link between the binary (yes/no) predicted rate and the frequency of reoffending is not clear.

Appendix A: Statistical tables

Table A1: Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by gender

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
Males	2000 Q1	32,573	43.8	43.4	170.0	388.4	1.1
	2002 Q1	31,892	42.5	43.7	161.7	380.5	1.1
	2003 Q1	31,460	42.7	43.4	159.5	373.1	1.2
	2004 Q1	33,819	42.3	42.9	148.9	352.3	1.2
	2005 Q1	33,770	42.5	42.5	142.6	335.3	1.1
	2006 Q1	36,702	42.8	42.4	140.7	328.3	1.0
	2007 Q1	39,071	41.5	42.8	131.0	315.6	0.9
Females	2000 Q1	8,603	26.6	25.9	80.9	304.2	0.3
	2002 Q1	8,861	24.0	26.2	71.4	297.9	0.2
	2003 Q1	8,837	25.7	26.2	77.6	301.8	0.2
	2004 Q1	10,334	26.5	26.3	78.3	296.0	0.3
	2005 Q1	11,567	26.3	26.3	73.7	279.7	0.3
	2006 Q1	12,236	26.3	26.5	70.4	268.1	0.2
	2007 Q1	13,473	26.0	26.8	71.4	274.1	0.2
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2	39.8	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5	39.9	142.1	369.3	0.9
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0	39.6	141.5	362.8	1.0
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6	39.0	132.4	343.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	48,938	38.7	38.4	123.1	318.1	0.8
	2007 Q1	52,544	37.5	38.7	115.7	308.2	0.7

¹See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted (yes/no) rate.

²Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation.

Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.

Tables A2 to A6 are available separately for males and females in a downloadable Microsoft Excel format at the Ministry of Justice website.

Table A2: Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by age

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of reoffences per 100 offenders	Number of reoffences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe reoffences per 100 offenders
10	2000 Q1	455	29.2	28.0	75.6	258.6	*
	2002 Q1	399	29.1	28.4	84.0	288.8	*
	2003 Q1	404	29.2	27.1	85.4	292.4	*
	2004 Q1	398	32.7	27.9	102.3	313.1	*
	2005 Q1	460	27.8	27.3	65.0	233.6	*
	2006 Q1	405	29.1	27.1	84.7	290.7	*
	2007 Q1	472	27.3	27.7	75.8	277.5	*
11	2000 Q1	1,218	30.1	29.8	86.9	288.3	*
	2002 Q1	1,029	27.8	30.1	84.4	303.5	*
	2003 Q1	1,025	27.2	29.4	75.3	276.7	*
	2004 Q1	1,053	27.6	29.2	74.6	270.1	*
	2005 Q1	1,221	28.8	29.0	89.5	310.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	1,188	31.1	28.5	78.7	252.7	*
	2007 Q1	1,393	27.4	28.7	72.1	263.5	*
12	2000 Q1	2,310	30.3	32.6	90.3	298.4	0.6
	2002 Q1	2,272	29.6	33.0	90.4	305.2	0.6
	2003 Q1	2,084	32.4	33.3	97.0	299.1	*
	2004 Q1	2,423	32.2	33.0	98.1	304.5	0.7
	2005 Q1	2,562	31.3	31.3	91.5	292.0	0.5
	2006 Q1	2,744	33.6	32.2	94.9	282.0	0.6
	2007 Q1	3,008	29.9	32.1	83.2	278.1	0.4
13	2000 Q1	4,140	34.2	36.8	113.9	332.8	0.7
	2002 Q1	4,026	32.0	37.1	99.0	309.6	0.5
	2003 Q1	3,830	33.4	36.8	111.2	333.2	0.5
	2004 Q1	4,349	35.5	35.9	114.3	321.7	0.7
	2005 Q1	4,708	36.0	36.0	112.2	311.3	0.7
	2006 Q1	4,787	35.8	36.2	116.0	324.4	0.5
	2007 Q1	5,324	34.3	36.3	100.2	292.3	0.3
14	2000 Q1	6,402	39.1	39.7	134.8	344.9	0.7
	2002 Q1	6,247	36.3	40.0	123.9	341.7	0.8
	2003 Q1	5,907	37.7	39.4	128.8	342.1	0.9
	2004 Q1	6,863	38.6	38.9	126.8	328.3	0.8
	2005 Q1	7,382	38.4	38.4	113.5	295.3	0.7
	2006 Q1	8,067	38.4	38.4	117.9	307.4	0.6
	2007 Q1	8,646	37.7	39.0	114.8	304.2	0.6
15	2000 Q1	8,186	40.3	41.3	148.0	367.3	1.2
	2002 Q1	8,154	39.2	41.5	141.1	359.6	1.1
	2003 Q1	8,095	38.8	40.9	140.6	362.7	0.9
	2004 Q1	9,065	39.6	40.3	134.6	339.6	0.9
	2005 Q1	9,354	39.8	39.8	130.0	326.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	10,639	39.4	39.5	122.1	309.6	1.0
	2007 Q1	11,144	38.2	40.0	117.0	306.6	0.6
16	2000 Q1	8,865	43.1	41.4	174.5	405.2	1.0
	2002 Q1	8,795	41.6	41.5	162.6	390.8	1.0
	2003 Q1	9,050	41.4	41.0	156.7	378.6	1.2
	2004 Q1	9,664	39.5	40.2	138.8	351.6	1.0
	2005 Q1	9,871	39.8	39.8	137.8	346.2	1.0
	2006 Q1	10,535	39.6	40.2	133.7	337.4	1.0
	2007 Q1	11,485	38.8	40.3	122.2	314.6	1.0
17	2000 Q1	9,600	44.9	41.9	186.8	415.5	1.0
	2002 Q1	9,831	42.7	41.2	174.1	408.3	1.3
	2003 Q1	9,902	43.0	41.4	166.2	386.3	1.3
	2004 Q1	10,338	40.9	40.8	150.9	369.2	1.4
	2005 Q1	9,779	40.3	40.3	138.3	343.1	1.2
	2006 Q1	10,573	41.1	39.8	134.5	327.0	1.0
	2007 Q1	11,072	40.7	40.1	131.7	323.4	1.0
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2	39.8	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5	39.9	142.1	369.3	0.9
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0	39.6	141.5	362.8	1.0
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6	39.0	132.4	343.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	48,938	38.7	38.4	123.1	318.1	0.8
	2007 Q1	52,544	37.5	38.7	115.7	308.2	0.7

¹See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted (yes/no) rate.

Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation.

Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.

Table A3 (Part 1): Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index offence group

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
Violence (serious)	2000 Q1	287	34.8	30.1	115.3	331.0	*
	2002 Q1	269	34.6	31.0	120.1	347.3	*
	2003 Q1	249	33.7	30.0	110.8	328.6	*
	2004 Q1	273	24.5	30.3	82.1	334.3	*
	2005 Q1	230	28.7	28.7	65.7	228.8	*
	2006 Q1	273	32.6	29.5	82.4	252.8	*
	2007 Q1	258	37.2	31.4	103.9	279.2	*
Violence (non serious)	2000 Q1	6,055	34.8	36.4	107.9	309.8	1.1
	2002 Q1	6,737	33.6	36.8	102.4	304.9	1.0
	2003 Q1	7,165	34.9	36.5	110.0	314.9	1.2
	2004 Q1	8,691	35.0	35.8	103.5	295.4	1.0
	2005 Q1	10,157	35.3	35.3	101.3	286.8	0.8
	2006 Q1	12,213	35.3	35.2	100.0	282.9	0.8
	2007 Q1	12,637	34.5	36.1	93.0	269.2	0.7
Robbery	2000 Q1	497	49.7	46.9	201.0	404.5	*
	2002 Q1	556	49.3	50.6	198.9	403.6	*
	2003 Q1	585	46.0	48.8	158.3	344.2	1.9
	2004 Q1	592	46.6	47.6	178.2	382.2	*
	2005 Q1	635	48.5	48.5	166.9	344.2	2.2
	2006 Q1	747	47.9	46.4	155.7	324.9	*
	2007 Q1	1,001	46.6	46.5	139.4	299.4	1.5
Public order or riot	2000 Q1	3,510	43.2	42.6	152.5	353.0	1.3
	2002 Q1	3,574	41.7	42.7	141.7	340.2	1.3
	2003 Q1	3,849	41.1	42.1	135.0	328.8	1.6
	2004 Q1	4,602	41.0	41.5	134.7	328.5	1.2
	2005 Q1	4,139	41.6	41.6	126.2	303.7	0.9
	2006 Q1	4,394	43.0	41.9	127.4	296.4	0.9
	2007 Q1	5,084	41.7	42.2	122.2	293.0	0.8
Sexual	2000 Q1	65	35.4	29.8	98.5	278.3	*
	2002 Q1	55	36.4	32.6	147.3	405.0	*
	2003 Q1	67	28.4	31.0	83.6	294.7	*
	2004 Q1	69	29.0	32.5	73.9	255.0	*
	2005 Q1	114	29.8	29.8	92.1	308.8	12.3
	2006 Q1	133	25.6	28.3	62.4	244.1	*
	2007 Q1	135	31.9	28.4	120.0	376.7	*
Sexual (child)	2000 Q1	175	20.6	20.1	59.4	288.9	*
	2002 Q1	199	22.6	20.5	76.4	337.8	*
	2003 Q1	168	22.6	20.1	63.7	281.6	*
	2004 Q1	224	14.7	17.8	40.6	275.8	*
	2005 Q1	158	17.7	17.7	48.1	271.4	*
	2006 Q1	170	10.6	18.1	18.8	177.8	*
	2007 Q1	176	20.5	17.0	46.0	225.0	*
Soliciting or prostitution	2000 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2002 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2003 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2004 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2005 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2006 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2007 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Domestic burglary	2000 Q1	1,154	55.6	54.3	232.3	417.6	*
	2002 Q1	994	55.7	55.3	244.1	437.9	2.4
	2003 Q1	999	53.0	53.0	215.6	407.2	1.1
	2004 Q1	965	53.7	54.0	205.5	382.8	1.1
	2005 Q1	1,009	52.4	52.4	190.3	362.9	1.9
	2006 Q1	1,024	54.7	52.4	212.0	387.7	*
	2007 Q1	1,047	51.1	53.5	198.7	388.8	*
Other burglary	2000 Q1	1,765	44.6	46.6	186.5	417.6	0.9
	2002 Q1	1,527	46.0	47.6	200.4	435.9	0.9
	2003 Q1	1,362	48.0	47.0	187.7	390.8	*
	2004 Q1	1,302	45.2	47.5	185.5	410.7	0.8
	2005 Q1	1,221	45.5	45.5	167.6	368.2	1.2
	2006 Q1	1,464	47.8	46.3	183.4	383.6	1.8
	2007 Q1	1,501	45.8	46.2	155.3	339.3	*
Theft	2000 Q1	11,472	36.8	34.9	137.8	375.1	0.6
	2002 Q1	9,909	33.5	34.2	124.6	372.2	0.5
	2003 Q1	8,950	33.9	33.4	122.7	361.9	0.6
	2004 Q1	10,035	32.2	32.7	105.4	326.8	0.6
	2005 Q1	10,697	32.4	32.4	99.6	307.7	0.6
	2006 Q1	10,939	32.7	32.5	102.6	313.9	0.6
	2007 Q1	12,404	31.1	32.6	96.2	309.0	0.6

¹See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted (yes/no) rate.

*Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation.

Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.

It should be noted that any offences committed by offenders within the one-year follow up period are not necessarily of the same offence type as the index offence.

Table A3 (Part 2): Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index offence group

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of reoffences per 100 offenders	Number of reoffences per 100 offenders	Number of severe reoffences per 100 offenders
Handling	2000 Q1	1,267	46.3	43.0	186.4	402.4	1.0
	2002 Q1	1,186	44.8	43.2	187.1	417.9	*
	2003 Q1	1,018	44.6	43.2	188.8	423.3	*
	2004 Q1	971	44.9	42.7	175.3	390.4	*
	2005 Q1	925	41.4	41.4	147.1	355.4	*
	2006 Q1	796	46.4	42.6	156.4	337.4	*
	2007 Q1	859	43.9	43.7	147.0	335.0	*
Fraud and forgery	2000 Q1	715	39.7	32.5	152.6	384.2	*
	2002 Q1	661	36.6	33.4	131.6	359.5	*
	2003 Q1	572	32.7	32.3	137.8	421.4	*
	2004 Q1	521	35.1	32.0	120.5	343.2	*
	2005 Q1	529	30.2	30.2	121.7	402.5	*
	2006 Q1	532	27.4	30.2	89.5	326.0	*
	2007 Q1	550	34.0	29.2	126.4	371.7	*
Absconding or bail offences	2000 Q1	366	64.2	67.5	323.2	503.4	*
	2002 Q1	389	69.9	68.8	341.4	488.2	3.1
	2003 Q1	429	69.9	67.7	314.7	450.0	*
	2004 Q1	532	69.0	67.8	307.3	445.5	2.8
	2005 Q1	471	67.3	67.3	314.6	467.5	2.8
	2006 Q1	461	69.2	71.2	300.0	433.5	2.4
	2007 Q1	425	68.2	68.5	307.8	451.0	*
Taking and driving away and related offences	2000 Q1	2,151	51.8	51.0	248.0	478.4	1.3
	2002 Q1	2,217	50.1	50.5	228.4	456.2	1.2
	2003 Q1	2,055	50.2	50.5	231.5	461.4	0.8
	2004 Q1	1,831	50.2	49.6	201.7	401.5	1.3
	2005 Q1	1,596	49.8	49.8	200.9	403.4	1.4
	2006 Q1	1,487	46.8	49.5	175.4	374.7	1.2
	2007 Q1	1,349	44.6	48.0	158.3	354.7	*
Theft from vehicles	2000 Q1	711	50.8	46.7	202.1	398.1	1.7
	2002 Q1	602	47.3	45.1	206.0	435.1	*
	2003 Q1	513	49.3	47.8	243.9	494.5	*
	2004 Q1	455	54.7	45.8	210.1	383.9	*
	2005 Q1	412	45.1	45.1	191.7	424.7	*
	2006 Q1	503	46.3	44.0	176.7	381.5	*
	2007 Q1	488	49.0	48.0	171.3	349.8	*
Other motoring offences	2000 Q1	1,392	52.4	50.6	239.4	457.2	1.0
	2002 Q1	1,588	49.7	50.5	222.6	447.5	0.8
	2003 Q1	1,571	52.3	51.5	233.6	446.5	1.5
	2004 Q1	1,387	52.2	52.5	222.7	426.7	1.4
	2005 Q1	1,172	51.5	51.5	219.6	426.2	1.5
	2006 Q1	1,012	51.7	51.7	210.5	407.3	1.7
	2007 Q1	1,002	50.5	50.8	178.7	354.0	1.5
Drink driving offences	2000 Q1	249	32.1	27.1	114.5	356.3	*
	2002 Q1	296	39.9	30.4	141.6	355.1	*
	2003 Q1	277	40.8	29.9	128.2	314.2	*
	2004 Q1	277	39.4	30.4	118.1	300.0	*
	2005 Q1	280	28.2	28.2	101.1	358.2	*
	2006 Q1	269	29.0	27.7	82.5	284.6	*
	2007 Q1	270	28.1	27.4	80.4	285.5	*
Criminal or malicious damage	2000 Q1	6,328	37.9	39.7	135.5	357.8	0.8
	2002 Q1	6,300	36.9	40.3	122.2	331.2	1.0
	2003 Q1	6,579	37.6	39.8	127.7	339.7	0.8
	2004 Q1	7,643	39.2	39.5	131.8	336.5	1.0
	2005 Q1	7,874	39.2	39.2	121.7	310.4	0.9
	2006 Q1	8,642	38.8	38.8	118.4	304.9	0.8
	2007 Q1	9,502	37.6	39.4	113.1	301.1	0.6
Drugs import/export/production/supply	2000 Q1	95	31.6	26.4	117.9	373.3	*
	2002 Q1	81	25.9	22.7	112.3	433.3	*
	2003 Q1	98	28.6	24.6	95.9	335.7	*
	2004 Q1	97	27.8	23.3	74.2	266.7	*
	2005 Q1	88	26.1	26.1	60.2	230.4	*
	2006 Q1	55	23.6	27.9	90.9	384.6	*
	2007 Q1	75	42.7	27.9	90.7	212.5	*
Drugs possession/small scale supply	2000 Q1	2,652	36.3	36.6	118.6	326.3	0.5
	2002 Q1	3,362	33.0	35.6	103.4	312.8	0.7
	2003 Q1	3,523	35.1	36.8	108.1	307.8	0.8
	2004 Q1	3,292	34.3	36.7	105.4	307.4	0.6
	2005 Q1	2,859	36.9	36.9	111.5	301.9	0.7
	2006 Q1	2,976	39.7	38.9	114.6	288.7	0.5
	2007 Q1	2,803	39.2	39.0	114.4	291.5	0.4

¹See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted (yes/no) rate.

²Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation.

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It should be noted that any offences committed by offenders within the one-year follow up period are not necessarily of the same offence type as the index offence.

Table A3 (Part 3): Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index offence group

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of reoffences per 100 offenders	Number of reoffences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe reoffences per 100 offenders
Other	2000 Q1	260	32.3	40.2	105.0	325.0	*
	2002 Q1	244	45.9	48.7	195.9	426.8	*
	2003 Q1	261	40.2	47.2	186.2	462.9	*
	2004 Q1	388	57.2	55.7	312.4	545.9	*
	2005 Q1	766	56.0	56.0	259.9	464.1	*
	2006 Q1	846	57.6	57.9	261.9	455.0	*
	2007 Q1	978	54.3	57.4	235.5	433.7	2.0
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2	39.8	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5	39.9	142.1	369.3	0.9
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0	39.6	141.5	362.8	1.0
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6	39.0	132.4	343.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	48,938	38.7	38.4	123.1	318.1	0.8
	2007 Q1	52,544	37.5	38.7	115.7	308.2	0.7

¹See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted (yes/no) rate.

Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation.

Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.

It should be noted that any offences committed by offenders within the one-year follow up period are not necessarily of the same offence type as the index offence.

Table A4: Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by number of previous offences

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of reoffences per 100 offenders	Number of reoffences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe reoffences per 100 offenders
No previous offences	2000 Q1	21,416	24.3	24.6	58.7	241.6	0.5
	2002 Q1	20,927	22.2	24.4	51.4	231.3	0.3
	2003 Q1	20,806	22.9	24.4	53.9	235.3	0.5
	2004 Q1	23,295	23.4	24.3	53.3	227.3	0.4
	2005 Q1	24,415	24.2	24.2	52.2	215.9	0.4
	2006 Q1	26,009	24.4	24.1	51.8	211.9	0.4
	2007 Q1	27,357	22.9	24.1	49.3	214.8	0.3
Between 1 and 2 offences	2000 Q1	10,050	45.2	44.8	148.5	328.6	0.8
	2002 Q1	10,109	42.3	44.4	134.9	318.6	1.1
	2003 Q1	9,986	43.4	44.0	133.4	307.5	0.9
	2004 Q1	10,994	43.6	43.9	132.7	304.3	1.0
	2005 Q1	11,225	42.7	43.5	124.9	292.3	0.9
	2006 Q1	12,575	42.6	43.6	124.7	292.5	0.8
	2007 Q1	13,856	41.3	43.7	114.3	276.5	0.8
Between 3 and 6 offences	2000 Q1	5,193	62.0	60.0	257.6	415.6	1.6
	2002 Q1	5,195	61.3	60.3	245.3	400.5	1.6
	2003 Q1	5,126	60.6	60.1	251.1	414.6	1.7
	2004 Q1	5,351	61.0	60.1	237.0	388.7	1.9
	2005 Q1	5,301	62.2	60.3	232.6	374.1	1.6
	2006 Q1	5,769	62.0	59.9	227.5	367.2	1.6
	2007 Q1	6,380	60.4	60.0	207.3	343.5	1.0
Between 7 and 10 offences	2000 Q1	1,912	72.0	70.2	355.9	494.2	2.4
	2002 Q1	1,833	72.9	70.9	349.2	478.8	2.1
	2003 Q1	1,795	74.2	71.1	354.9	478.3	2.3
	2004 Q1	1,897	70.6	70.9	316.9	448.6	2.5
	2005 Q1	1,875	71.1	70.9	313.8	441.4	2.2
	2006 Q1	1,966	74.2	71.9	322.6	435.0	2.2
	2007 Q1	2,184	72.0	71.4	286.5	397.8	2.1
Greater than 10 offences	2000 Q1	2,605	85.0	82.0	563.4	663.2	2.1
	2002 Q1	2,689	82.9	82.7	534.1	644.0	3.1
	2003 Q1	2,584	84.4	82.8	512.4	606.8	3.6
	2004 Q1	2,616	83.0	82.8	487.8	587.6	2.6
	2005 Q1	2,521	82.5	82.9	464.1	562.2	3.2
	2006 Q1	2,619	83.6	82.9	444.0	531.2	2.6
	2007 Q1	2,767	82.9	83.0	433.1	522.4	3.0
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2	39.8	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5	39.9	142.1	369.3	0.9
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0	39.6	141.5	362.8	1.0
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6	39.0	132.4	343.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	48,938	38.7	38.4	123.1	318.1	0.8
	2007 Q1	52,544	37.5	38.7	115.7	308.2	0.7

¹See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted (yes/no) rate.

Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation.

Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.

Table A5 (Part 1): Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index disposal

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Corrected predicted one-year reoffending rate ²	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
Out-of-court disposal	2000 Q1	24,352	28.0	29.5	28.5	73.9	263.5	0.5
	2002 Q1	23,710	24.7	28.4	27.3	60.1	242.7	0.4
	2003 Q1	23,570	25.5	28.3	27.2	62.3	243.9	0.5
	2004 Q1	26,614	26.5	28.2	27.1	63.3	238.3	0.5
	2005 Q1	28,225	27.1	28.2	27.1	61.4	226.5	0.4
	2006 Q1	30,784	27.8	28.5	27.4	64.7	232.9	0.4
	2007 Q1	33,318	26.4	28.6	27.6	59.7	226.4	0.4
First-tier penalty	2000 Q1	8,524	51.0	50.5	50.5	204.6	401.2	1.2
	2002 Q1	8,041	51.7	52.0	52.0	201.5	389.5	1.7
	2003 Q1	9,847	50.0	49.5	49.5	189.3	378.4	1.4
	2004 Q1	10,355	49.0	49.5	49.5	181.6	370.5	1.5
	2005 Q1	9,860	48.9	48.9	48.9	169.2	346.0	1.3
	2006 Q1	10,456	48.0	49.2	49.2	160.4	334.3	1.2
	2007 Q1	10,869	47.4	50.1	50.1	154.5	325.9	0.9
Discharge	2000 Q1	5,661	49.1			195.2	397.4	1.2
	2002 Q1	2,938	48.5			202.6	417.6	2.2
	2003 Q1	2,056	55.6			231.9	417.1	1.3
	2004 Q1	2,224	54.0			219.7	407.2	1.7
	2005 Q1	1,962	57.1			229.4	401.8	1.8
	2006 Q1	2,125	55.4			198.4	357.9	1.8
	2007 Q1	2,182	53.9			198.4	368.0	1.3
Fine	2000 Q1	2,647	54.8			225.2	410.8	1.3
	2002 Q1	2,470	54.8			203.2	370.9	1.2
	2003 Q1	1,493	60.4			254.7	421.6	2.4
	2004 Q1	1,582	59.6			234.6	393.6	2.4
	2005 Q1	1,342	58.5			216.7	370.4	1.3
	2006 Q1	1,238	54.5			203.2	372.6	1.5
	2007 Q1	1,205	59.9			208.5	347.9	1.4
Referral Order	2000 Q1	*	*			*	*	*
	2002 Q1	495	45.1			170.9	379.4	*
	2003 Q1	5,510	43.2			142.6	329.8	1.1
	2004 Q1	5,840	42.2			136.8	324.4	1.1
	2005 Q1	5,844	41.7			124.6	298.9	1.1
	2006 Q1	6,218	41.6			122.7	295.1	1.0
	2007 Q1	6,594	40.5			117.6	290.2	0.7
Reparation Order	2000 Q1	216	53.2			196.8	369.6	*
	2002 Q1	2,138	54.2			205.1	378.7	1.4
	2003 Q1	788	63.2			280.3	443.6	1.5
	2004 Q1	709	66.3			313.1	472.3	2.7
	2005 Q1	712	67.4			280.2	415.6	*
	2006 Q1	875	66.1			275.4	417.0	*
	2007 Q1	888	65.5			247.2	377.1	1.4
Other disposal	2000 Q1	642	60.1	58.0	62.7	328.7	546.6	1.7
	2002 Q1	829	54.4	58.2	62.9	280.8	516.2	1.7
	2003 Q1	672	66.8	63.1	67.8	340.6	509.8	2.1
	2004 Q1	713	65.6	63.4	68.1	312.8	476.5	2.5
	2005 Q1	650	68.8	64.1	68.8	312.2	453.9	1.8
	2006 Q1	750	66.5	64.0	68.7	301.6	453.3	2.1
	2007 Q1	822	65.2	64.3	69.0	288.0	441.6	1.3

¹See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted (yes/no) rate.

²Corrected predicted rate forces the predicted and actual rates to be equal for the baseline year (2005) by adding or subtracting the difference to the predicted rate. This difference is then applied for all other years.

³Community Rehabilitation Order also includes Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Orders.

Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation.

Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.

Table A5 (Part 2): Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index disposal

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Corrected predicted one-year reoffending rate ²	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
Community penalty	2000 Q1	6,746	63.7	57.5	61.9	302.6	474.7	1.7
	2002 Q1	7,214	62.4	58.1	62.6	286.4	459.0	1.6
	2003 Q1	5,422	69.1	63.5	67.9	331.0	478.8	2.1
	2004 Q1	5,656	67.2	62.4	66.9	304.2	452.8	1.8
	2005 Q1	5,758	67.2	62.8	67.2	298.2	443.8	2.1
	2006 Q1	6,131	69.3	62.4	66.8	293.6	423.9	2.0
	2007 Q1	6,757	69.0	63.1	67.5	280.4	406.5	1.7
Attendance Centre Order	2000 Q1	1,777	60.4			264.3	437.7	1.9
	2002 Q1	857	59.5			277.2	465.9	2.2
	2003 Q1	602	67.8			303.2	447.3	2.8
	2004 Q1	579	63.0			293.6	465.8	2.2
	2005 Q1	594	63.1			258.1	408.8	2.4
	2006 Q1	582	64.9			239.9	369.3	*
	2007 Q1	649	63.3			231.6	365.7	*
Supervision Order	2000 Q1	2,722	68.8			346.7	504.1	2.1
	2002 Q1	2,335	68.6			345.7	503.9	1.7
	2003 Q1	2,166	72.9			372.3	511.0	2.2
	2004 Q1	2,334	71.3			338.6	475.3	1.8
	2005 Q1	2,409	72.9			341.7	468.8	2.2
	2006 Q1	2,602	74.0			335.9	453.8	2.7
	2007 Q1	2,960	72.5			318.0	438.7	1.9
Action Plan Order	2000 Q1	168	66.1			272.6	412.6	*
	2002 Q1	2,218	57.8			234.0	405.2	1.3
	2003 Q1	1,121	65.1			288.7	443.3	1.4
	2004 Q1	1,102	63.5			262.2	412.7	1.7
	2005 Q1	1,132	60.9			230.5	378.7	1.7
	2006 Q1	1,196	62.3			245.1	393.4	0.9
	2007 Q1	1,225	66.1			237.5	359.1	*
Community Rehabilitation Order	2000 Q1	983	66.5			339.5	510.2	1.3
	2002 Q1	839	67.6			315.5	466.8	1.5
	2003 Q1	787	69.5			341.7	491.6	1.8
	2004 Q1	793	65.8			318.3	483.5	1.5
	2005 Q1	735	67.6			317.4	469.4	*
	2006 Q1	675	68.4			300.7	439.4	*
	2007 Q1	723	67.8			281.3	415.1	2.8
Community Punishment Order	2000 Q1	983	52.4			219.6	419.2	*
	2002 Q1	761	53.1			232.1	437.1	1.6
	2003 Q1	534	62.0			259.9	419.3	2.2
	2004 Q1	515	57.5			218.1	379.4	*
	2005 Q1	500	55.2			231.2	418.8	2.2
	2006 Q1	352	67.9			246.3	362.8	*
	2007 Q1	366	67.8			229.0	337.9	*
Curfew Order	2000 Q1	113	66.4			289.4	436.0	*
	2002 Q1	204	67.6			299.0	442.0	*
	2003 Q1	212	72.6			350.9	483.1	*
	2004 Q1	333	76.3			320.4	420.1	*
	2005 Q1	388	71.1			337.4	474.3	3.4
	2006 Q1	402	72.1			300.0	415.9	4.7
	2007 Q1	518	68.7			290.0	421.9	*
Unknown	2000 Q1	*	*			*	*	*
	2002 Q1	*	*			*	*	*
	2003 Q1	*	*			*	*	*
	2004 Q1	*	*			*	*	*
	2005 Q1	*	*			*	*	*
	2006 Q1	322	64.3			258.4	401.9	*
	2007 Q1	316	63.3			236.1	373.0	*
Custody	2000 Q1	912	75.7	69.5	70.6	482.1	637.2	1.6
	2002 Q1	959	72.9	70.2	71.3	465.9	639.2	3.8
	2003 Q1	786	73.8	70.6	71.7	442.5	599.7	3.6
	2004 Q1	815	76.4	72.0	73.1	414.8	542.7	2.8
	2005 Q1	844	73.1	72.0	73.1	409.5	560.1	3.9
	2006 Q1	817	77.0	71.1	72.2	404.0	524.8	1.7
	2007 Q1	778	75.3	71.3	72.4	359.0	476.6	3.6
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2	39.8	39.8	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5	39.9	39.9	142.1	369.3	0.9
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0	39.6	39.6	141.5	362.8	1.0
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6	39.0	39.0	132.4	343.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4	38.4	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	48,938	38.7	38.4	38.4	123.1	318.1	0.8
	2007 Q1	52,544	37.5	38.7	38.7	115.7	308.2	0.7

¹See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted (yes/no) rate.

²Corrected predicted rate forces the predicted and actual rates to be equal for the baseline year (2005) by adding or subtracting the difference to the predicted rate. This difference is then applied for all other years.

³Community Rehabilitation Order also includes Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Orders.

Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation. *Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.*

Table A6: Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by ethnicity

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
White	2000 Q1	35,815	41.1	40.4	157.1	381.9	0.9
	2002 Q1	35,305	39.4	40.6	147.7	375.1	0.9
	2003 Q1	34,952	40.0	40.2	147.2	368.5	1.0
	2004 Q1	38,211	39.5	39.6	137.4	347.5	1.0
	2005 Q1	39,511	38.9	38.9	127.9	328.3	0.9
	2006 Q1	41,850	39.6	39.2	127.0	320.7	0.8
	2007 Q1	44,746	38.5	39.5	120.0	311.4	0.7
Black	2000 Q1	2,810	43.6	45.6	148.6	341.2	1.4
	2002 Q1	2,802	41.3	46.0	134.2	324.8	1.6
	2003 Q1	2,725	43.4	46.7	139.5	321.3	1.8
	2004 Q1	3,025	41.3	45.5	133.9	324.3	1.3
	2005 Q1	2,943	45.4	45.4	140.6	309.5	1.7
	2006 Q1	3,391	46.2	45.7	146.5	317.2	1.4
	2007 Q1	3,835	44.0	46.2	131.7	299.3	1.3
Asian	2000 Q1	1,431	28.9	29.2	92.2	319.4	*
	2002 Q1	1,425	30.4	29.5	96.3	316.9	0.8
	2003 Q1	1,399	28.2	29.5	86.9	307.8	*
	2004 Q1	1,470	28.8	29.2	82.1	285.3	*
	2005 Q1	1,435	29.3	29.3	87.3	298.3	*
	2006 Q1	1,675	27.9	28.9	75.8	271.4	*
	2007 Q1	1,762	29.5	29.9	76.4	259.5	*
Other	2000 Q1	153	26.8	24.6	68.6	256.1	*
	2002 Q1	171	26.9	23.7	70.8	263.0	*
	2003 Q1	209	20.6	22.9	53.6	260.5	*
	2004 Q1	196	30.1	24.2	88.8	294.9	*
	2005 Q1	184	23.9	23.9	60.3	252.3	*
	2006 Q1	186	30.6	23.5	79.0	257.9	*
	2007 Q1	238	24.4	22.8	63.9	262.1	*
Not recorded	2000 Q1	967	13.9	16.2	48.6	350.7	*
	2002 Q1	1,050	13.0	17.0	46.2	356.6	*
	2003 Q1	1,012	13.1	17.3	43.2	328.6	*
	2004 Q1	1,251	15.5	16.7	42.4	273.2	*
	2005 Q1	1,264	17.6	17.6	51.8	295.0	*
	2006 Q1	1,836	15.2	17.0	39.5	260.2	*
	2007 Q1	1,963	11.0	16.1	27.9	253.7	*
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2	39.8	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5	39.9	142.1	369.3	0.9
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0	39.6	141.5	362.8	1.0
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6	39.0	132.4	343.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	48,938	38.7	38.4	123.1	318.1	0.8
	2007 Q1	52,544	37.5	38.7	115.7	308.2	0.7

¹See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted (yes/no) rate.

Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for *Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.*

Table A7: Number and proportion of proven offences committed during the one-year follow up period, by offence group

	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1	2007 Q1
Number of reoffences	62,344	57,899	57,028	58,462	56,684	60,245	60,783
Violence (serious)	262	275	312	307	296	282	268
Violence (non serious)	7,143	7,599	8,085	9,797	10,366	11,928	11,919
Robbery	981	1,120	1,003	1,241	1,090	1,572	1,362
Public order or riot	4,781	4,638	4,946	5,239	4,997	5,966	6,286
Sexual	55	90	79	109	122	133	125
Sexual (child)	81	66	63	70	72	49	77
Soliciting or prostitution	41	17	22	21	*	*	*
Domestic burglary	1,822	1,683	1,477	1,502	1,509	1,743	1,719
Other burglary	2,345	1,988	1,626	1,705	1,678	1,727	1,685
Theft	11,434	7,905	7,525	7,798	8,072	8,223	8,986
Handling	1,582	1,330	1,134	1,046	894	902	929
Fraud and forgery	1,296	830	793	836	573	508	604
Absconding or bail offences	3,828	3,625	3,606	3,521	2,940	2,765	2,661
Taking and driving away and related offences	3,863	3,546	3,006	2,731	2,325	2,207	2,089
Theft from vehicles	1,114	897	820	710	704	864	779
Other motoring offences	11,820	11,901	11,410	9,013	7,246	6,460	5,690
Drink driving	544	599	579	455	379	392	317
Criminal or malicious damage	6,046	5,876	6,261	7,202	7,323	8,292	8,383
Drugs import/export/production/supply	105	126	121	191	158	177	234
Drugs possession/small scale supply	2,736	3,080	3,012	2,552	2,698	2,715	3,152
Other	465	708	1,148	2,416	3,240	3,336	3,515
Proportion of all reoffences							
Violence (serious)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Violence (non serious)	11.5	13.1	14.2	16.8	18.3	19.8	19.6
Robbery	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.2
Public order or riot	7.7	8.0	8.7	9.0	8.8	9.9	10.3
Sexual	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sexual (child)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Soliciting or prostitution	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*
Domestic burglary	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8
Other burglary	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8
Theft	18.3	13.7	13.2	13.3	14.2	13.6	14.8
Handling	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
Fraud and forgery	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0
Absconding or bail offences	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.2	4.6	4.4
Taking and driving away and related offences	6.2	6.1	5.3	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.4
Theft from vehicles	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3
Other motoring offences	19.0	20.6	20.0	15.4	12.8	10.7	9.4
Drink driving	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
Criminal or malicious damage	9.7	10.1	11.0	12.3	12.9	13.8	13.8
Drugs import/export/production/supply	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Drugs possession/small scale supply	4.4	5.3	5.3	4.4	4.8	4.5	5.2
Other	0.7	1.2	2.0	4.1	5.7	5.5	5.8

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Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.

Table A8: Number of proven offences committed during the one-year follow up period, by index offence group and reoffence group, 2007 cohort

Index offence group \ Re-offence group	Number of offenders	Re-offence group																					
		Violence (serious)	Violence (non serious)	Robbery	Public order or riot	Sexual	Sexual (child)	Soliciting or prostitution	Domestic burglary	Other burglary	Theft	Handling	Fraud and forgery	Absconding or bail offences	Taking and driving away and related offences	Theft from vehicles	Other motoring offences	Drink driving	Criminal or malicious damage	Drugs import/export/production/supply	Drugs possession/small scale supply	Other	Total number of reoffences
Violence (serious)	258	*	51	*	47	*	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	18	*	*	39	*	40	*	11	12	268
Violence (non serious)	12,637	58	3453	224	1374	29	26	*	228	227	1378	125	62	382	313	97	904	73	1745	29	479	544	11750
Robbery	1,001	13	230	118	106	*	*	*	58	21	207	35	14	56	46	18	145	*	127	*	105	86	1395
Public order or riot	5,084	40	1424	118	1202	*	*	*	101	131	660	64	43	239	144	48	443	50	870	19	250	361	6214
Sexual	135	*	45	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27	*	*	17	162
Sexual (child)	176	*	24	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	81
Domestic burglary	1,047	*	270	53	122	*	*	*	165	90	282	53	13	119	105	60	257	*	211	12	112	139	2080
Other burglary	1,501	*	348	49	152	*	*	*	106	147	372	61	13	97	133	29	265	*	284	*	110	144	2331
Theft	12,404	47	2003	302	1045	23	15	*	367	371	3035	209	158	618	330	142	767	34	1435	26	489	516	11933
Handling	859	*	194	39	102	*	*	*	37	41	167	38	17	60	50	19	167	*	158	*	63	97	1263
Fraud and forgery	550	*	84	*	66	*	*	*	15	21	156	*	108	32	17	*	66	*	68	*	13	22	695
Absconding or bail offences	425	*	178	34	151	*	*	*	36	39	134	22	20	142	75	15	149	*	134	14	55	92	1308
Taking and driving away and related offences	1,349	*	275	33	163	*	*	*	81	56	214	38	13	82	205	34	492	16	205	*	98	112	2135
Theft from vehicles	488	*	97	16	58	*	*	*	36	37	92	21	*	45	37	61	109	*	74	*	73	60	836
Other motoring offences	1,002	13	225	43	125	*	*	*	63	41	162	32	16	96	113	28	454	17	150	14	109	83	1791
Drink driving	270	*	42	*	32	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	55	*	21	*	*	*	217
Criminal or malicious damage	9,502	40	2297	199	1071	20	*	*	265	301	1555	134	62	369	309	153	741	53	2328	12	354	473	10746
Drugs import/export/production/supply	75	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	68
Drugs possession/small scale supply	2,803	*	367	72	280	*	*	*	82	100	308	50	35	170	99	42	377	20	287	62	721	121	3207
Other	978	*	302	43	162	11	*	*	68	47	210	33	16	114	88	25	238	11	202	20	76	628	2303
Total	52,544	268	11919	1362	6286	125	77	*	1719	1685	8986	929	604	2661	2089	779	5690	317	8383	234	3152	3515	60783

Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation.

Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.

Table A9: Average time to reoffence (days), within one year, by offence group of reoffence

	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1	2007 Q1
All offences	123	126	128	126	128	131	126
Violence (serious)	144	145	166	127	165	136	144
Violence (non serious)	131	138	135	133	133	138	134
Robbery	130	125	130	128	132	132	123
Public order or riot	127	132	133	127	131	133	128
Sexual	127	101	134	107	133	132	120
Sexual (child)	143	170	137	137	148	200	128
Soliciting or prostitution	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Domestic burglary	117	118	121	118	121	126	110
Other burglary	108	113	124	109	126	121	122
Theft	121	122	122	124	128	129	125
Handling	123	119	120	120	114	139	119
Fraud and forgery	130	129	125	132	119	128	107
Absconding or bail offences	102	89	115	100	112	108	106
Taking and driving away and related offences	112	118	122	126	125	127	125
Theft from vehicles	120	125	100	122	119	123	115
Other motoring offences	112	111	121	117	123	117	114
Drink driving	144	125	146	126	125	162	145
Criminal or malicious damage	127	130	131	128	130	133	128
Drugs import/export/production/supply	145	131	125	152	136	109	119
Drugs possession/small scale supply	129	140	136	134	132	135	132
Other	130	103	118	95	103	99	103

*Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation.
Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.

Appendix B: Glossary of terms

Disposal types

Index disposal

The index disposal of the offender is either the type of non-custodial court disposal the offender started, the out-of-court disposal given, or custody, for an offender released from Young Offender Institution, a Secure Training Centre (STC) or Secure Children's Home (SCH), in the 1st quarter of the relevant year. This is the disposal the offender receives for their index offence.

Out-of-court disposal

For the purposes of this report, this can be either a reprimand or a final warning. A reprimand is a formal verbal warning given by a police officer to a juvenile offender who admits they are guilty for a minor first offence. A final warning is similar to a reprimand, but can be used for either the first or second offence, and includes an assessment of the juvenile to determine the causes of their offending behaviour and a programme of activities is designed to address them.

First-tier penalties

- **Discharge** – a juvenile offender is given an absolute discharge when they admit guilt, or are found guilty, with no further action taken. An offender given a conditional discharge also receives no immediate punishment, but is given a set period, during which if they commit a further offence, they can be brought back to court and re-sentenced.
- **Fine** – the size of the fine depends on the offence committed and the offender's financial circumstances. In the case of juveniles under 16, the fine is the responsibility of the offender's parent or carer.
- **Referral order** – this is given to juveniles pleading guilty and for whom it is their first time at court (unless the offence is so serious it merits a custodial sentence or it is of a relatively minor nature). The offender is required to attend a Youth Offender Panel to agree a contract, aimed to repair the harm caused by the offence and address the causes of the offending behaviour.
- **Reparation order** – the offender is required to repair the harm caused by their offence either directly to the victim or indirectly to the community.

Offenders receiving penalty notices for disorder (PNDs) are not included in the cohort. This is because a PND does not involve an admission of guilt and is not considered an entry into the criminal justice system.

Community penalties

- **Attendance centre order** – the offender is required to attend an attendance centre, designed to put a limit on young offenders' leisure time. The attendance centre gives offenders basic skills and runs victim awareness sessions.
- **Supervision order** – this can last up to three years and can have conditions attached when the offence is more serious – for example drug treatment, curfews, or residential requirements. Offenders are also required to take part in activities such as repairing the harm done by their offence, and participate in programmes to address their offending behaviour.
- **Action plan order** – an intensive, community-based programme, specifically tailored to the risks and needs of the offender.
- **Community rehabilitation order** – for juveniles aged 16-17. It is a community sentence which may have additional requirements such as residence, probation centre attendance or treatment for drug, alcohol or mental health problems.
- **Community punishment order** – for juveniles aged 16-17. The offender is required to undertake unpaid community work.
- **Curfew order** – the offender is required to remain for set periods of time at a specified place.

Other disposals

A range of other disposals, for example compensation orders, fines, compensation or payment of costs.

Custody

The offender is required to serve a sentence in a Secure Training Centre, a Secure Children's Home or a Young Offender Institution. On release, the offender will continue to be supervised in the community.

Index offence

The index offence is the offence the offender committed in order to be serving either the custodial sentence, non-custodial court disposal or out-of-court disposal, for which they entered the relevant cohort.

Offence group

There are around 3,000 offence codes on the Police National Computer. These have been classified into 21 groups: violence (non serious), violence (serious), robbery, public order or riot, sexual, sexual (child), soliciting or prostitution, domestic burglary, other burglary, theft, handling, fraud and forgery, absconding or bail offences, taking and driving away and related offences, theft from vehicles, other motoring offences, drink driving

offences, criminal or malicious damage, drugs import/export/production/supply and drugs possession/small scale supply and other. The classification adopted owes much to original work done by Taylor (1999) and enhancements developed by Lancaster University.

Proven reoffending

An offender is said to have committed a proven reoffence if the offender receives a conviction at court for the reoffence, or is given an out-of-court disposal. For the purposes of the statistics in this report, the reoffence must have been committed within the one-year follow up period, and the conviction or out-of-court disposal must follow either within that one-year follow up, or in a further six months. This six month period allows time for the offence to be proven at court.

Public Service Agreement 23 (Comprehensive Spending Review 2007)

Public Service Agreements (PSA) set out government commitments and the outcomes the Government wants to achieve in a spending period (2008-2011). PSA 23 is entitled Make Communities Safer. Priority Action 4 of the PSA 23 is to reduce reoffending through the improved management of offenders and contains indicators on reducing reoffending. For more information on PSA 23 please visit the [HM Treasury website](#).

Reoffending measures

- **Actual (yes/no) rate** – This measures the actual number of offenders in the cohort offending at least once during the one-year follow up period, where the offence resulted in a conviction at court or an out-of-court disposal. The actual (yes/no) reoffending rate is presented in this report as a percentage of the total number of offenders in the cohort.
- **Frequency rate** – This measures the actual number of offences the cohort committed during the one-year follow up period which resulted in a conviction at court or an out-of-court disposal. The actual proven one-year frequency reoffending rate is produced by calculating the number of proven offences per 100 offenders. For added information, the number of proven reoffences per 100 reoffenders is also available in the statistical tables in Appendix A.
- **Predicted (yes/no) rate** – The predicted (yes/no) reoffending rate is different from the other three measures in the sense that it does not come from actual proven reoffences, but from a statistical model created from the baseline year of 2005.

It is necessary to compare actual reoffending to a predicted rate as the outputs of the criminal justice system (and therefore the rate of reoffending) will depend, in part, on the characteristics of offenders coming into the system (just as the examination pass rate of a school will be related to the characteristics of its pupils).

This rate is presented as the percentage of the offenders who are estimated to reoffend in a given year after changes in offender

characteristics have been controlled for. There is no predicted rate for the frequency or severity of reoffending, as yet, due to the complex nature of the variables being considered, but work continues in this area.

The predicted (yes/no) reoffending rate helps to put the actual proven (yes/no) reoffending rate into context and establish whether there is a real change from 2005. For example, given the characteristics of offenders in any particular year, the predicted rate would give us an expected reoffending rate that can be compared with the actual proven (yes/no) rate. If the predicted (or expected) reoffending rate is higher than the actual proven rate, then we judge that there has been a reduction in reoffending when the offender characteristics have been taken into account. The usual way of reporting this is as a percentage change of the predicted rate: $(\text{actual} - \text{predicted}) / (\text{predicted})$.

- **Corrected predicted rate** – As the predicted rate of reoffending is used to assess progress since the baseline year (2005), for the baseline year the actual and predicted rates of reoffending will be equal. Similarly, for any subset of the offenders that are specified by the predictive model, the actual and predicted rates will be equal in the baseline period. For example, the actual and predicted rates for females will be equal for the baseline period (see Appendix F full details of the variables that are included in the model).

For subsets of offenders – such as those receiving a particular disposal – that are not specified in the predictive model, a correction is required before the predictive rate can be used to calculate progress since 2005. This is because the actual and predicted rates are not equal at the point from which we want to measure progress.

The predicted rate is corrected by subtracting the difference between the 2005 actual and predicted rates from each year's predicted rate. This creates a predicted (yes/no) rate which is equal to the actual rate for the baseline year of 2005 ($\text{predicted}_{\text{disposal}}$). Progress for the disposal group is then calculated in the usual fashion: $(\text{actual} - \text{predicted}_{\text{disposal}}) / (\text{predicted}_{\text{disposal}})$.

The 2005 predicted (yes/no) rate is also being used to assess progress on reoffending from a 2000 baseline. To reliably calculate this progress we ensure that the actual and predicted rates for 2000 are equal by adding the difference between the 2000 actual and predicted rates to each year's predicted rate. This creates a predicted (yes/no) rate with a 2000 baseline (predicted_{2000} - the corrected predicted rate in Table A5) – this can therefore be used to assess progress since 2000. The 2000 to 2007 progress is then calculated in the usual fashion: $(\text{actual} - \text{predicted}_{2000}) / (\text{predicted}_{2000})$.

- **Severity rate** – This measures the actual number of the most serious offences the cohort committed during the one-year follow up period

which resulted in a conviction at court or an out-of-court disposal⁵. As with the frequency rate, the severity rate is produced by calculating the number of proven serious offences per 100 offenders. The number of serious offences is a subset of the total number of offences committed. For a full list of most serious offences please consult Appendix G.

⁵ Most serious offences are offences involving death (e.g. murder), serious violence against the person (e.g. grievous bodily harm) and some sexual offences. For the full list of most serious offences please consult appendix G at the end of this document.

Appendix C: Measuring reoffending

Introduction

Every known measure of reoffending has its drawbacks. Measures associated with using official records of reoffending or reconviction have been particularly well documented (see Lloyd et al., (1994), for example) and include the fact that they under-record actual offending behaviour and that they are partly determined by decisions on the part of criminal justice practitioners. However, other measures (e.g. self-report, re-arrest rates) also have disadvantages. For example, self-report studies rely upon respondents being honest about their offending behaviour and re-arrests may not be subsequently convicted.

Measuring reoffending

Frequency of reoffending per 100 offenders is the main measure of reoffending and is used as the headline rate for PSA 23. PSA 23 also includes a measure of the number of most serious offences per 100 offenders.

The inclusion of the frequency rate enables us to measure progress on the number of offences committed by the cohort and not only whether they reoffended or not, as in the current actual (yes/no) measure. The rate of most serious reoffending allows a wider understanding of the type of reoffending occurring. These measures are likely to provide a better and more reliable picture of reoffending, and may allow a better understanding of the impact of offender management.

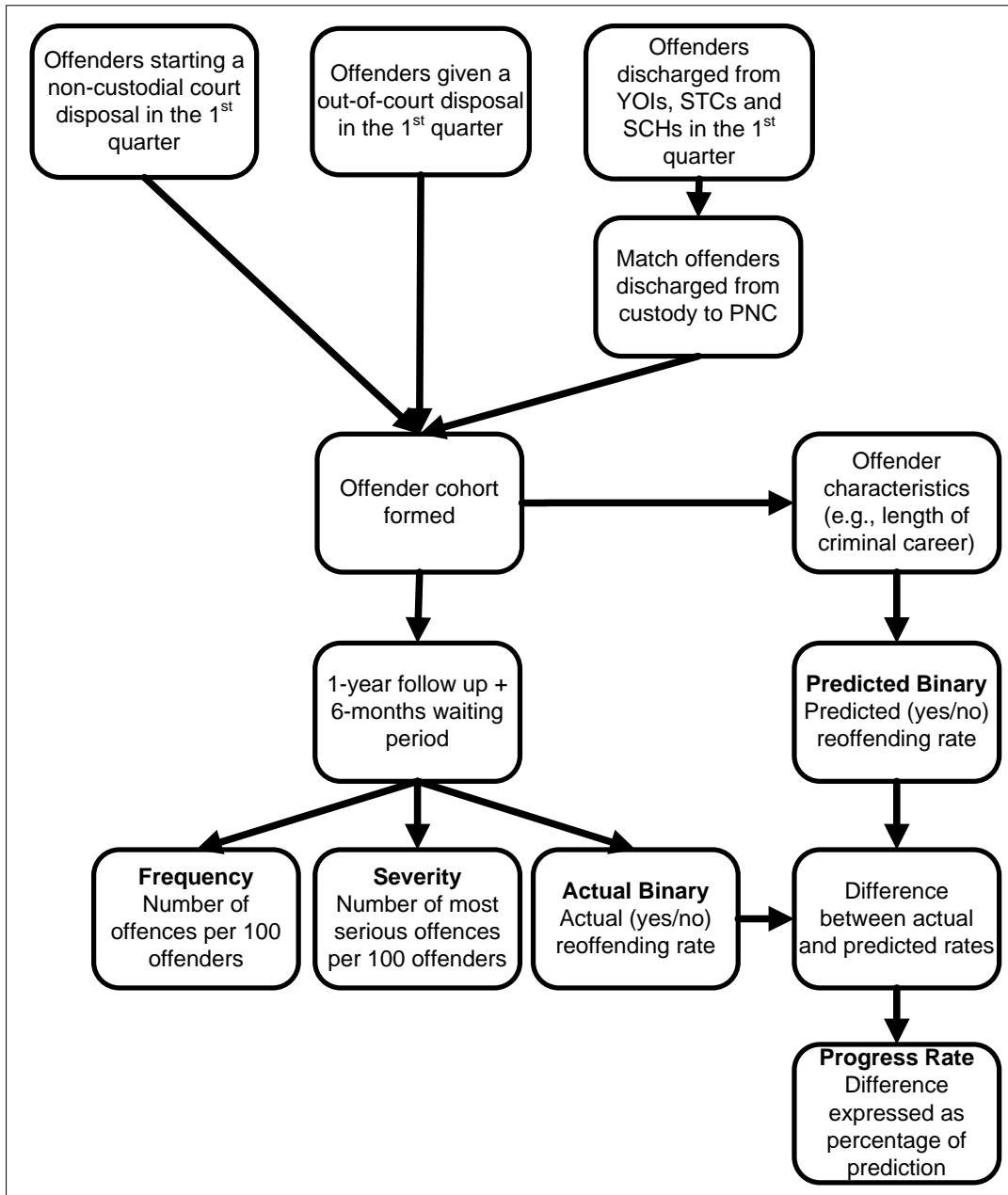
Actual and predicted (yes/no) reoffending rates which were used to measure progress from the previous spending review of 2002 continue to be measured, but are based on the new 2005 predictive model and are based on the improved methodology used since the May 2008 publication – see page 42 in Appendix D.

Process

Under PSA 23 (see Appendix B for more information) the starting point for the reoffending indicators is to take all offenders discharged custody (either from YOIs, STCs or SCHs) or those given an out-of-court disposal or commencing a non-custodial court disposal (aged 10-17 at discharge or commencement) in the 1st quarter of a year (between 1st January and 31st March). Offenders' criminal behaviour is then tracked over the following one year. Any offence committed in this one-year period which is proven by a court conviction or an out-of-court disposal (either in the one-year period, or in a further six months) counts as proven reoffending. This enables us to calculate the frequency of reoffending, the number of most serious offences and the actual (yes/no) reoffending rate. The frequency rate is our headline measure used to measure progress for PSA 23.

Separately, the predicted (yes/no) reoffending rate is calculated through a statistical model of the 2005 cohort using the actual (yes/no) reoffending rate and offender characteristics like gender, age and criminal history (see Appendix E for more information). The predicted rate is then compared to the actual (yes/no) rate. This difference is expressed as a percentage of the predicted rate – the progress rate. Figure C1 describes the entire PSA 23 process.

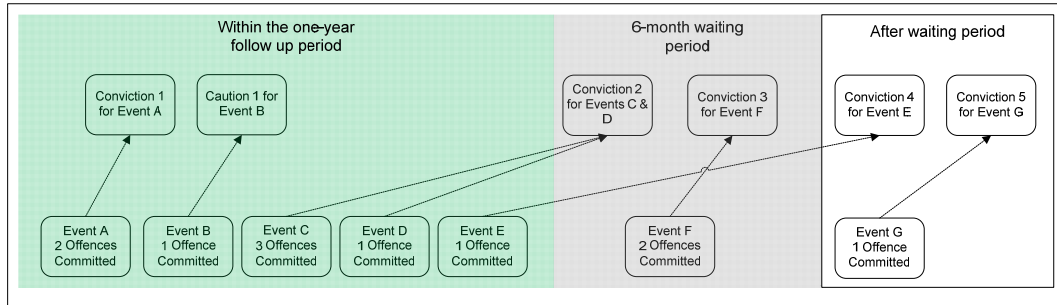
Figure C1: PSA reoffending statistics: schematic summary of the overall PSA 23 process



What counts as a reoffence?

Figure C2 below aims to graphically illustrate why different offences are included or not in the reoffending measures for an example offender.

Figure C2: Diagram summarising which reoffences are included in the new measures



Events A-E all occur in the one year follow up period, but Events F and G are outside this period, so would not be counted. Event E, even though the offence took place in the one-year follow up period, would not be counted, as the conviction did not occur within either the one-year follow up period, or the further six month waiting period. The offender has therefore committed seven proven offences during the one-year follow up period (two for event A, one for event B, three for event C and one for event D).

Multiple Offender Entries (MOEs)

An MOE is an individual offender who, after entering the cohort, commits a reoffence and is discharged from custody or commences a community sentence or out-of-court disposal within the same 1st quarter period in a given year. MOEs are excluded from our analysis.

Figure C3: Example of an offender with Multiple Offender Entries

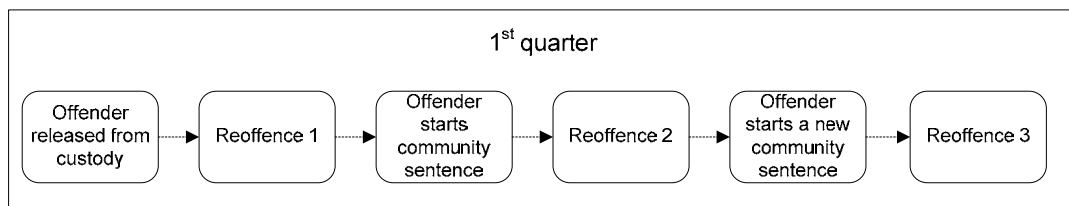


Figure C3 illustrates an example of an MOE. If MOEs were not excluded this offender would appear three times in our cohort – released once from custody and starting two community sentences within the same 1st quarter. Additionally, for the frequency measure, this offender would have committed at least three reoffences after the first time he or she entered the cohort, at least two offences after the second time and at least one offence after the last community sentence at the end of the quarter. By excluding MOEs the offender would be included in the cohort only from his release from custody and with at least three reoffences – this avoids double counting of reoffences. For the sake of consistency this has been applied to all measures in this report.

Therefore, any offender discharged from custody or commencing a non-custodial court or out-of-court disposal more than once within the first quarter of the same year is considered to be an MOE and only his **first** discharge from custody or commencement of a non-custodial court or out-of-court disposal is considered to be the index offence with all other offences counted as reoffences.

Table C4 shows the number of offenders who are MOEs and their respective number of entries. Most MOE offenders appear twice in the cohort and the number of MOEs has been constant, at around 7 per cent of the entire cohort of offenders, since 2000.

Table C4: Number of offenders with MOEs and their respective number of entries for 2000, 2002 - 2007 cohorts

Multiple Offender Entries (MOEs)	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1	2007 Q1
2x	2,785	2,498	2,511	2,853	2,681	3,066	3,334
3x	306	268	245	304	255	321	361
4x	39	35	37	48	38	49	43
5x	4	8	5	4	12	9	6
6x	2	1		4		1	
7x							
8x			1				
Total MOEs	3,136	2,810	2,798	3,213	2,986	3,446	3,744
% of total cohort	7.6%	6.9%	6.9%	7.3%	6.6%	7.0%	7.1%

Appendix D: Data quality statement

Summary

The data underpinning the results are felt to be broadly robust. Considerable work has been carried out ensuring data quality, and the data has been used for research publications. Scrutiny of the data source continues in order to ensure the data remains reliable.

Risks to data quality

The National Audit Office (NAO) has identified six risk factors in its review of the reporting of PSA targets (NAO, 2005). The following commentary addresses these.

1. Complexity of data collection

The data required for the PSA 23 target involve a range of data sources (Young Offender Institution data, probation data, and the criminal records) from a range of agencies (individual Young Offender Institutions (YOIs), the Youth Justice Board (YJB) and different police forces). These figures have been derived from the police's administrative I.T. system, which, as with any large scale recording system, is subject to possible errors with data entry and processing. Additionally, the Ministry of Justice maintains an extract from the Police National Computer (PNC) and updates it weekly using data provided by the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA), so figures published in this report are likely to change slightly with time.

2. Complexity of data processing and analysis

The data processing involved for the PSA 23 target is complex, and requires the extraction of criminal histories and the subsequent matching of these histories against the Secure Training Centres (STCs) and Secure Children's Homes (SCHs), and YOI discharges in order to generate a statistical model. The components are:

Matching offender records

2A. Matching offender records

This process involves matching YOI, STC and SCH discharges with the Police National Computer database. The process uses automated matching routines that look at offenders' surnames, initials, and dates of birth, using direct name matching along with a variety of 'sounds like' algorithms. The matching algorithm also searches through PNC held information on alias names and dates of birth for offenders. However, not all offenders are matched and a thorough analysis of bias in the matching system has yet to be undertaken. Table D1 below shows that the overall matching rates between 2000 and 2007 have remained high and have been improving slightly. Additionally, matching rates are similar for both Young Offender Institution discharges data and YJB data on STCs and SCHs.

Table D1: Matching rates for the different data sources for 2000, 2002 – 2007 cohorts

	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1	2007 Q1
Prison							
Prison discharges	1,119	987	949	857	889	848	871
Automatically matched to the PNC	1,057	929	898	808	836	803	838
Manually matched to the PNC	35	22	25	33	28	31	18
Not matched	4	9	6	2	5	4	5
Total matches	1,092	951	923	841	864	834	856
Percentage matched	97.6%	96.4%	97.3%	98.1%	97.2%	98.3%	98.3%
Youth Justice Board (YJB) secure accommodation							
YJB secure accommodation discharges	66	344	406	455	425	425	387
Automatically matched to the PNC	55	310	382	424	400	401	365
Manually matched to the PNC	6	23	18	25	17	16	15
Not matched	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Total matches	61	333	400	449	417	417	380
Percentage matched	92.4%	96.8%	98.5%	98.7%	98.1%	98.1%	98.2%
Total percentage matched	97.3%	96.5%	97.6%	98.3%	97.5%	98.3%	98.3%

The total number of matched offenders for YOIs, STCs and SCHs discharges is substantially higher than the final figure for the cohorts. The main reasons for these discrepancies are:

- Conviction dates for the beginning of the non-custodial court disposal or custodial sentence do not match the conviction date within seven days of the criminal records database (PNC);
- The offence was not dealt with by a Home Office police force – this ensures that only offences in England and Wales are counted;
- Exclusion of all offenders where the index offence is a breach⁶, since we are only interested in new offences; and,
- Exclusion of Multiple Offender Entries (as outlined in Appendix C).

2B. Counting rules

The counting rules for choosing which YOI discharges to include offer a variety of choices. For instance, it makes little sense to include offenders deported on release or because they have died. The counting rules were enumerated and discussed to ensure a more accurate and consistent count.

2C. The extraction of the criminal histories

To quality assure the extraction of criminal histories, a small set of random samples of offenders was taken after the analysis to check, via a basic validation, that outputs of the SQL (Structured Query Language) program are accurate outcomes and the Ministry of Justice is confident that this process has been successful.

⁶ Apart from breach of an Anti-Social Behaviour Order.

3. Level of subjectivity

There is relatively little subjectivity in the system. Occasional judgements are required (e.g. where to classify an offence) but these will not significantly influence the results.

4. Maturity and stability of the data system

The system is well established having been used a number of times to produce statistics for publication for the existing one-year actual and predicted (yes/no) rates. Nonetheless, vigilance continues to be exercised to ensure the validity of the results.

5. Expertise of those who operate the system

The PNC, YOI and YJB datafeeds are continually monitored and improvement work is regularly undertaken to improve the reliability and the accuracy of datasets. The internal processing of the results within the Ministry of Justice has been subject to dip sampling of criminal histories and the statistical model has been extensively tested.

6. Use of data to manage and reward performance

The data is not currently used to manage the performance of individuals or teams.

Improvements to the quality of the PNC data held by the Ministry of Justice

The quality of the information recorded on the PNC is generally assumed to be relatively high as it is an operational system on which the police depend, but analysis can reveal errors that are typical when handling administrative datasets of this scale. A number of improvements are routinely carried out:

- Updates to the coding and classification of offences and court disposals, including the reduction of uncoded offences, the reduction in the use of miscellaneous offence codes and the clarification of the coding of breach offences;
- Updates to the methods used to identify the primary offence, where several offences are dealt with on the same occasion, and the methods used to identify the primary disposal, where an offence attracts more than one court disposal; and,
- Removal of some duplication of records within the database resulting in improvements to the efficiency and reliability of the matching process.

Interpreting the severity rate

Care should be taken when interpreting the severity rate for the following reasons:

- **Small number of offences** – the severity rate is based on a small number of offences (less than 1 per cent of those committed by the cohort as a whole). Additionally, the overall severity rate is likely to fluctuate year on year, given that a small change in the overall numbers is likely to translate into a large rate change.
- **Time through the CJS** – more serious offences are likely to take a longer time to progress through the Criminal Justice System than less serious offences. The reoffending statistics track reoffending behaviour for a year upon offenders entering the cohort, plus an additional six months for convictions to be secured and updated on the system. There is a risk that this time scale is not long enough to capture the most serious offences. However, analysis suggests that the number of serious reoffences picked up by the measure remains comparatively stable year on year, ensuring performance is comparable over time.
- **Reporting variation** – variation in reporting between police force areas and courts may also have an impact on how many serious offences are captured during the one year follow up period.

Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting movements in the severity rate.

Appendix E: Statistical Modelling

Introduction

The characteristics of offenders are likely to be systematically different over time, and the Criminal Justice System aims to target particular sentences to offenders most likely to benefit most from that type. It is therefore, important to note that one can neither reach firm conclusions about changes in rates over time, nor about the relative effectiveness of different sentence types from actual reoffending rates.

The Ministry of Justice has developed a new predicted (yes/no) rate for the year 2005 in a similar way to the PSA 2000-2006 predicted (yes/no) rate for the year 2000 (Medhurst, C. and Cunliffe, J., 2007). This new 2005 predicted (yes/no) rate can only predict the actual (yes/no) rate and there are currently no predictions of the frequency and severity rates.

Predicted or expected (yes/no) rates (see Lloyd et al., 1994, for a discussion) are used to take account of some of the differences in characteristics of offenders. Accordingly they can give a more meaningful measure of the change that has occurred in the rate of reoffending than can be obtained using the actual (yes/no) rates. If the composition of the groups of offenders being compared differs significantly over a time period, so that the type of offenders in one year is inherently more (or less) likely to reoffend, this may result in a spurious rise or fall in the actual (yes/no) rates even when there may be no 'real' difference for similar offenders over that time. Hence the actual (yes/no) rates should be compared with the expected rates using a model based on data from an earlier year, and changes in reoffending rates measured by comparing the actual rate with the rate that would be expected given this group of offenders.

Statistical model

The 2005 statistical model is an update and improvement on the 2000 logistic regression model and includes a range of offender characteristics available in the Police National Computer (PNC), such as age, gender, offence group and criminal history. However, research has shown that other factors, for which data on these samples is not available, such as drug and alcohol use, employment, accommodation and marital background are likely to be significantly related to reoffending (see, for example, May, C., 1999).

The logistic regression model behind the 2005 predicted rate provides a probability of reoffending for each offender and identifies the statistically significant set of variables that are related to reoffending. Aggregated predicted (yes/no) rates are also only valid for terms included in the final model. Any predicted rates for groups of offenders that have a common characteristic that is not in the final model (e.g., employment status or disposal type) can suffer from statistical biases and are, therefore, unreliable.

For the 2005 model additional developments were included to ensure that the predicted rate model was a more parsimonious model, more robust against changes in the number of offenders, and that interaction terms and non-linear terms were included where appropriate. The final decision for inclusion or exclusion of particular variables was heavily influenced by their statistical significance (typically $p < 0.10$).

The Ministry of Justice believes that the method used for the construction of the statistical model for producing predicted rates is robust, fit for purpose and it has been peer reviewed by an academic statistician.

Variables included

The following notes provide some further detail on the 2005 model and show the relative impacts of different variables when holding all other variables constant. The coefficients are shown in Appendix F.

Gender

Gender is included in the model as a categorical variable separating out males and females. Generally, males are more likely to reoffend than females.

Age

Age is included in the model as a categorical variable separating offenders into seven age bands. Generally, older offenders are more likely to reoffend than younger offenders.

Index offence

The index offence represents the offence that enabled the offender to become part of the cohort. Index offences were classified into 21 broad categories and their relative coefficients are shown in relation to the reference category violence (non serious). To ensure the reliability and replicability of the model coefficients, any index offences with low numbers were grouped with 'other' index offence group.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity is derived from the PNC and reflects the officer's view of the offender's ethnicity. Thus, ethnicity in this model should be taken as a proxy for the actual ethnicity and the results should not be over-interpreted because any biases in the assessment are unknown. Ethnicity was a statistically significant factor, making it an important factor to control for and therefore it was included in the model.

Copas rate

The Copas rate (Copas, J., and Marshall, P., 1998) controls for the rate at which an offender has built up convictions throughout their criminal career. The higher the rate, the more convictions an offender has in a given amount of time, and the more likely it is that an offender will reoffend within one year.

The Copas rate formula is:

$$\text{copas rate} = \log_e \left(\frac{\text{Number of court appearances or cautions} + 1}{\text{Length of criminal career in years} + 10} \right)$$

Total number of previous offences resulting in a conviction at court

The total number of previous offences is a significant factor in predicting the likelihood of a reoffence. The previous offending categories counted convictions only, and not out-of-court disposals which were found to be insignificant.

Indicator of previous offending types

This takes into account the presence of prior offences in the relevant categories.

Interaction terms

Interaction terms are calculated by multiplying two factors together. The inclusion of these terms 'tunes' the effects of the individual factors, improving the quality of predictions. This is important because gender moderates (changes) the impact of age in the regression model.

Does the statistical model work?

The appropriateness of a logistic model needs to be reviewed both by checking that a statistical model offers sufficient discrimination.

Model assessment

The model is assessed by calculating the level of discrimination between the offenders that reoffended and offenders that did not. The juvenile logistic regression model achieved a 68.2% overall discrimination level on the 2007 cohort (Table E2). A level of discrimination of about 70% was deemed to be acceptable and the model should predict results accurately enough for the predicted rate to be used. The discrimination can also be evaluated by calculating the Area Under Curve (AUC) for the Receiver Operator Characteristic curve. Again, the value for the model was 0.73, which means an acceptable level of discrimination (Hosmer, D., and Lemeshow, S., 2000, p.162).

It is harder to predict juvenile reoffending because the number of offenders without a criminal history is over 50% making any prediction harder. This is

not the same for adults, where the prediction is better, and the number of offenders without a criminal history is only 11.8%.

Table E1: Classification table for the logistic regression model comparing 2007 prediction with observed values

		Predicted to reoffended within one year?		%
		No	Yes	
Reoffended within one year?	No	23,546	9,278	71.7%
	Yes	7,422	12,298	62.4%

Table E2 shows the assessment for the logistic regression model for the 2000 to 2007 cohorts. All cohorts show a reasonable discriminative power (around 70%) and AUC for the Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) curve of around 0.73. This means that we can be confident of the predictive power of the logistic regression model over the 2000 to 2007 period.

Table E2: Classification table for the logistic regression model comparing prediction with observed values, 2000, 2002 - 2007

	Number of Offenders	Area Under the Curve for the ROC	Classification Table
2000 Q1	41,176	0.73	69.3%
2002 Q1	40,753	0.74	69.5%
2003 Q1	40,297	0.74	69.5%
2004 Q1	44,153	0.73	69.3%
2005 Q1	45,337	0.73	68.9%
2006 Q1	48,938	0.73	68.7%
2007 Q1	52,544	0.73	68.2%

Appendix F: Coefficients of the statistical model for the 2005 1st quarter baseline cohort

The following table (Table F1) shows the parameter estimates for the various components of the logistic regression model for the predicted one-year reoffending rates.

Each logistic coefficient is multiplied by the variable value for each offender to calculate a linear prediction. To calculate each offenders predicted probability of reoffending after one year we transform the linear prediction Z using the following formula:

$$\text{Predicted Probability of Re-offending} = \frac{\exp(Z)}{1 + \exp(Z)}$$

The exponent of the coefficient is the odds ratio of reoffending corresponding to the particular coefficient and enables us to make comparisons between different categories. For example, an offender with an absconding or bail index offence is 1.64 times more likely to reoffend within one year than an offender with a violence non-serious index offence. For factors with interactions (e.g. age and gender) the interpretation is more complex.

The significance (p-value) gives us an assessment of how significant each variable is in predicting the likelihood of an offender to reoffend within one year. For modelling purposes, a probability value (p-value) of less than 0.05 is considered to be significant.

Table F1: List of variables in the logistic regression model applied to the 1st quarter 2005 data and their respective coefficients

Variables	Logistic Coefficient	Exponent of Coefficient	Significance	Variables	Logistic Coefficient	Exponent of Coefficient	Significance
Constant	0.574	1.776	0.001	Ethnicity			
Gender				White	<i>Reference Category</i>		
Female	<i>Reference Category</i>			Black	0.281	1.325	< 0.001
Male	0.814	2.256	< 0.001	Asian	-0.256	0.774	< 0.001
Age				Other	-0.449	0.607	0.007
10 - 11	<i>Reference Category</i>			Not Recorded	-0.771	0.462	< 0.001
12	0.529	1.697	0.004	General Criminal Career Variables			
13	0.576	1.779	0.001	Copas Rate	1.049	2.854	< 0.001
14	0.548	1.730	0.001	Number of previous offences resulting in a court conviction	0.019	1.019	< 0.001
15	0.357	1.429	0.030	Has committed a previous robbery offence	0.154	1.166	0.056
16	0.143	1.154	0.391	Has committed a previous public order offence	0.169	1.184	< 0.001
17	-0.083	0.921	0.627	Has committed a previous theft offence	0.166	1.181	< 0.001
Index Offence Type				Has committed a previous handling offence	0.121	0.128	0.061
Violence (non-serious)	<i>Reference Category</i>			Has committed a previous taking and driving away offence	0.177	1.194	< 0.001
Violence (serious)	-0.484	0.617	0.002	Has committed a previous theft from vehicles offence	0.159	1.173	0.046
Robbery	0.037	1.038	0.683	Has committed a previous criminal and malicious damage offence	0.155	1.168	< 0.001
Public order	0.159	1.173	< 0.001	Has committed a previous other offence ¹	-0.205	0.815	0.001
Sexual	-0.479	0.619	0.031	Interaction between Age and Gender			
Sexual (child)	-0.917	0.400	< 0.001	Female at any age	<i>Reference Category</i>		
Domestic burglary	0.223	1.250	0.002	Male and aged 10 - 11	<i>Reference Category</i>		
Other burglary	0.141	1.151	0.035	Male and aged 12	-0.499	0.607	0.012
Theft	-0.041	0.959	0.195	Male and aged 13	-0.427	0.652	0.020
Handling	-0.033	0.968	0.672	Male and aged 14	-0.376	0.686	0.035
Fraud and forgery	-0.144	0.866	0.171	Male and aged 15	-0.275	0.760	0.122
Absconding and bail	0.492	1.636	< 0.001	Male and aged 16	-0.223	0.800	0.213
Taking and driving away	0.281	1.325	< 0.001	Male and aged 17	-0.157	0.855	0.388
Theft from vehicles	0.064	1.066	0.564				
Motoring offences (not including drink driving)	0.181	1.198	0.010				
Drink driving	-0.446	0.640	0.002				
Criminal and malicious damage	0.089	1.094	0.008				
Drugs (import/export/production/supply)	-0.613	0.542	0.023				
Drugs (possession/small-scale supply)	-0.078	0.925	0.106				
Other ¹	0.144	1.155	0.103				

¹ Includes other, soliciting and prostitution and offence not recorded

Appendix G: List of most serious (severe) offences

Violence against the person

1. Murder:
 1. Of persons aged 1 year or over.
 2. Of infants under 1 year of age.
2. Attempted murder.
4. Manslaughter, etc:
 1. Manslaughter.
 2. Infanticide.
 3. Child destruction.
5. Wounding or other act endangering life:
 1. Wounding, etc. with intent to do grievous bodily harm, etc. or to resist apprehension.
 2. Shooting at naval or revenue vessels.
 4. Attempting to choke, suffocate, etc. with intent to commit an indictable offence (garrotting).
 5. Using chloroform, etc. to commit or assist in committing an indictable offence.
 6. Burning, maiming, etc. by explosion.
 7. Causing explosions or casting corrosive fluids with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
 8. Impeding the saving of life from shipwreck.
 9. Placing, etc. explosives in or near ships or buildings with intent to do bodily harm, etc.
 10. Endangering life or causing harm by administering poison.
 11. Causing danger by causing anything to be on road, interfering with a vehicle or traffic equipment.
 13. Possession, etc. of explosives with intent to endanger life.
 14. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group I).
 15. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group II).
 16. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group III).
 17. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group I).
 18. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group II).
 19. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group III).
[Group I – Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.
Group II – Shotguns as defined in s.1 (3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.
Group III – Air weapons as defined in s.1 (3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]
 20. Use etc. of chemical weapons.
 21. Use of premises or equipment for producing chemical weapons.
 22. Use, threat to use, production or possession of a nuclear weapon.
 23. Weapons related acts overseas.
 24. Use of noxious substances or things to cause harm or intimidate.
 25. Performing an aviation function or ancillary function when ability to carry out function is impaired because of drink or drugs.
 26. Endangering safety at sea/aerodromes.
 27. Torture.
8. Other wounding, etc:
 1. Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).

- 33. Racially aggravated wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).
- 40. Religiously aggravated malicious wounding or GBH.
- 46. Racially or religiously aggravated malicious wounding or grievous bodily harm.

Sexual offences

- 17. Sexual assault on a male (previously indecent assault on a male):
 - 11. Indecent assault on male person under 16 years.
 - 12. Indecent assault on male person 16 years or over.
 - 13. Assault on a male by penetration.
 - 14. Assault of a male child under 13 by penetration.
 - 15. Sexual assault on a male.
 - 16. Sexual assault of a male child under 13.

- 19. Rape:
 - 2. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman who is a defective.
 - 3. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home having unlawful sexual intercourse with female patient.
 - 4. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with mentally disordered female patient who is subject to his care.
 - 7. Rape of a female aged under 16.
 - 8. Rape of a female aged 16 or over.
 - 9. Rape of a male aged under 16.
 - 10. Rape of a male aged 16 or over.
 - 11. Attempted rape of a female aged under 16.
 - 12. Attempted rape of a female aged 16 or over.
 - 13. Attempted rape of a male aged under 16.
 - 14. Attempted rape of a male aged 16 or over.
 - 16. Rape of female child under 13 by a male.
 - 17. Rape of a male child under 13 by a male.
 - 18. Attempted rape of a female child under 13 by a male
 - 19. Attempted rape of a male child under 13 by a male

- 20. Sexual assault on female (previously indecent assault on a female):
 - 1. On females under 16 years of age.
 - 2. On females aged 16 years and over.
 - 3. Assault on a female by penetration.
 - 4. Assault on a female child under 13 by penetration.
 - 5. Sexual assault on a female.
 - 6. Sexual assault on a female child under 13.

- 21. Sexual activity (male and female) (including with a child under 13) (previously unlawful intercourse with a girl under 13):
 - 2. Causing or inciting a female child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – penetration.
 - 3. Causing or inciting a female child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – no penetration.
 - 4. Causing or inciting a male child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – penetration
 - 5. Causing or inciting a male child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – no penetration.
 - 6. Sexual activity with a female child under 13 – offender aged 18 or over – penetration.
 - 7. Sexual activity with a male child under 13 – offender aged 18 or over – penetration.
 - 8. Causing or inciting a female child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – offender aged 18 or over – penetration
 - 9. Causing or inciting a male child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – offender aged 18 or over – penetration.
 - 10. Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child under 13 (offender aged 18 or over).

11. Causing a child under 13 to watch a sexual act (offender aged 18 or over).
 12. Sexual activity with a female child under 13 – offender aged under 18.
 13. Sexual activity with a male child under 13 – offender aged under 18.
 14. Causing or inciting a female child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – offender under 18.
 15. Causing or inciting a male child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – offender under 18.
 16. Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child under 13 – offender under 18.
 17. Causing a child under 13 to watch a sexual act – offender under 18.
 18. Sexual activity with a female under 13 – offender aged 18 or over – no penetration.
 19. Sexual activity with a male child under 13 – offender aged 18 or over – no penetration.
 20. Causing or inciting a female child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – offender aged 18 or over – no penetration.
 21. Causing or inciting a male child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – offender aged 18 or over – no penetration.
 22. Sexual activity with a female child under 13 – offender aged under 18 – no penetration.
 23. Sexual activity with a male child under 13 – offender aged under 18 – no penetration.
 24. Causing or inciting a female child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – offender aged under 18 – no penetration.
 25. Causing or inciting a male child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – offender aged under 18 – no penetration.
22. Sexual activity (male and female) (including with a child under 16) (previously unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16):
0. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16 (offences committed prior to 1 May 2004).
 2. Causing a female person to engage in sexual activity without consent – penetration
 3. Causing a male person to engage in sexual activity without consent – penetration
 4. Causing a female person to engage in sexual activity without consent – no penetration.
 5. Causing a male person to engage in sexual activity without consent – no penetration.
 6. Sexual activity with a female child under 16 (offender aged 18 or over) – penetration
 7. Sexual activity with a male child under 16 (offender aged 18 or over) – penetration
 8. Causing or inciting a female child under 16 to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over) – penetration
 9. Causing or inciting a male child under 16 to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over) – penetration
 10. Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child under 16 (offender aged 18 or over).
 11. Causing a child under 16 to watch a sexual act (offender aged 18 or over).
 18. Sexual activity with a female child under 16 – offender aged 18 or over – no penetration.
 19. Sexual activity with a male child under 16 – offender aged 18 or over – no penetration.
 20. Causing or inciting a female child under 16 to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over) – no penetration.
 21. Causing or inciting a male child under 16 to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over) – no penetration.
70. Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder:
1. Sexual activity with a male person with a mental disorder impeding choice – penetration.

2. Sexual activity with a female person with a mental disorder impeding choice – penetration.
 3. Sexual activity with a male person with a mental disorder impeding choice – no penetration.
 4. Sexual activity with a female person with a mental disorder impeding choice – no penetration.
 5. Causing or inciting a male person with a mental disorder impeding choice to engage in sexual activity – penetration.
 6. Causing or inciting a female person with a mental disorder impeding choice to engage in sexual activity – penetration.
 7. Causing or inciting a male person with a mental disorder impeding choice to engage in sexual activity – penetration.
 8. Causing or inciting a female person with a mental disorder impeding choice to engage in sexual activity – no penetration.
 9. Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder impeding choice.
 10. Causing a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to watch a sexual act.
 11. Inducement, threat or deception to procure sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder – penetration.
 12. Inducement, threat or deception to procure sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder – no penetration.
 13. Causing a person with a mental disorder to engage in sexual activity by inducement, threat or deception – penetration.
 14. Causing a person with a mental disorder to engage in sexual activity by inducement, threat or deception – no penetration.
 15. Engaging in sexual activity in the presence, procured by inducement, threat or deception, of a person with a mental disorder.
 16. Causing a person with a mental disorder to watch a sexual act by inducement, threat or deception.
 17. Care workers: Sexual activity with a male person with a mental disorder – penetration.
 18. Care workers: Sexual activity with a female person with a mental disorder – penetration.
 19. Care workers: Sexual activity with a male person with a mental disorder – no penetration.
 20. Care workers: Sexual activity with a female person with a mental disorder – no penetration.
 21. Care workers: Causing or inciting sexual activity (person with a mental disorder) – penetration.
 22. Care workers: Causing or inciting sexual activity (person with a mental disorder) – no penetration.
 23. Care workers: Sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder.
 24. Care workers: Causing a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to watch a sexual act.
71. Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography (previously child prostitution and pornography):
1. Arranging or facilitating the commission of a child sex offence.
 2. Paying for sex with a female child under 13 – penetration
 3. Paying for sex with a male child under 13 – penetration
 4. Paying for sex with a female child under 16 – no penetration
 5. Paying for sex with a male child under 16 – no penetration
 6. Paying for sex with a female child aged 16 or 17.
 7. Paying for sex with a male child aged 16 or 17.
 8. Causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography – child aged 13-17.
 9. Controlling a child prostitute or a child involved in pornography – child aged 13-17.
 10. Arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography – child aged 13-17.
 11. Causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography – child under 13.
 12. Controlling a child prostitute or child involved in pornography – child under 13.
 13. Arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography – child under 13.

14. Paying for sex with a female child aged under 16 – penetration
 15. Paying for sex with a male child aged under 16 – penetration
72. Trafficking for sexual exploitation:
1. Arranging or facilitating arrival of a person into the UK for sexual exploitation (trafficking).
 2. Arranging or facilitating travel of a person within the UK for sexual exploitation (trafficking).
 3. Arranging or facilitating departure of a person from the UK for sexual exploitation (trafficking).

Taking and driving away and related offences

37. Aggravated vehicle taking:
1. Where, owing to the driving of the vehicle, an accident occurs causing the death of any person.

Other motoring offences

4. Manslaughter, etc:
4. Causing death by dangerous driving.
 8. (Offences) Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving (Offences due to commence in Autumn 2007).

Drink driving offences

4. Manslaughter, etc:
6. Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.

Appendix H: References

Copas, J. and Marshall, P. (1998) The offender group reoffending scale: A statistical reoffending score for use by probation officers. *Applied Statistics* 47(1); 159-171

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Links to previous juvenile reoffending publications

Heath, K. (2008) [Reoffending of juveniles: results from the 2006 cohort](#)

Heath, K. (2008) [Reoffending of juveniles: new measures of reoffending 2000-2005](#)

Medhurst, C. and Cunliffe, J. (2007) [Re-offending of juveniles: results from the 2005 cohort](#)

Whiting, E. and Cuppleditch, L. (2006) [Re-offending of juveniles: results from the 2004 cohort](#)

Explanatory notes

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Symbols and conventions

Figures in the text have not been rounded, whilst percentages have been rounded to one decimal place.

The following symbols have been used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

Italics = Treat data with caution

* = Data is removed as data is unreliable for interpretation

Contact points for further information

Current and previous editions of this publication are available for download at www.justice.gov.uk/publications/reoffendingjuveniles.htm

Spreadsheet files of the tables and graphs contained in this document are also available for download from this [address](#).

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