

Re-offending of juveniles: results from the 2009 cohort

England and Wales

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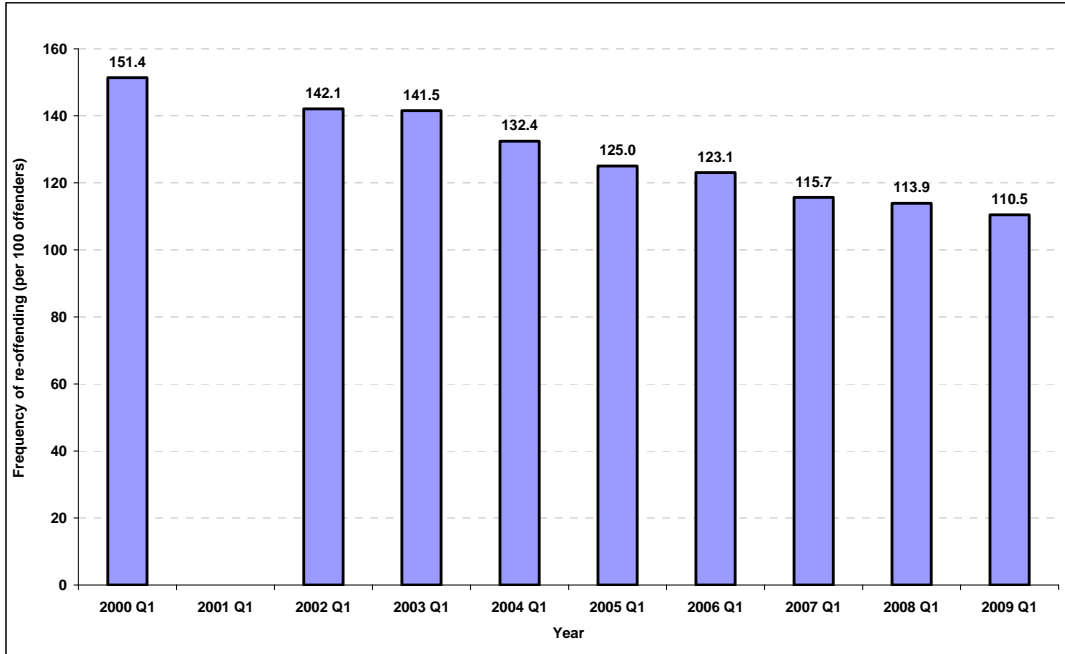
Executive summary

This report contains re-offending data that cover juveniles (those aged 10 to 17) released from custody or commencing a non-custodial court disposal or given an out-of-court disposal in the first quarter of the cohort year. A re-offence is defined as any offence committed in the one-year follow up period proven by a court conviction or an out-of-court disposal.

Comparing re-offending results for the 2000, 2008 and 2009 juvenile cohorts:

- Since 2000 the number of re-offences committed per hundred offenders (frequency rate) has fallen from 151.4 to 110.5 – a 27.0 per cent fall. Since 2008, the frequency rate has fallen 3.0 per cent.
- Since 2000 the proportion of offenders who re-offended has fallen from 40.2 per cent to 36.9 per cent – a 3.3 percentage point fall. Since 2008 it has decreased by 0.4 percentage points.
- When controlling for changes in offender characteristics, the proportion of offenders who re-offended fell by 9.7 per cent since 2000.
- Since 2000, the number of most serious re-offences committed per hundred offenders (severity rate) has risen from 0.91 to 0.96 – a 4.9 per cent increase. Since 2008 it has increased by 13.3 per cent.

Figure A: Frequency of re-offending per 100 offenders, 2000, 2002 - 2009 cohorts



N.B. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

Table 1: Frequency, severity, re-offending and predicted re-offending rates, 2000, 2002 - 2009 cohorts

Year	Number of offenders in cohort	Frequency		Severity		Re-offending rate		Predicted re-offending rate	
		Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	% re-offending	% change from 2000	% re-offending	% progress since 2000
2000 Q1	41,176	151.4	0.0%	0.91	0.0%	40.2%	0.0%	39.8%	0.0%
2001 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002 Q1	40,753	142.1	-6.2%	0.94	3.7%	38.5%	-4.3%	39.9%	-4.5%
2003 Q1	40,297	141.5	-6.5%	1.01	10.6%	39.0%	-2.9%	39.6%	-2.5%
2004 Q1	44,153	132.4	-12.5%	0.96	4.9%	38.6%	-4.0%	39.0%	-2.1%
2005 Q1	45,337	125.0	-17.4%	0.90	-0.7%	38.4%	-4.4%	38.4%	-1.1%
2006 Q1	48,938	123.1	-18.7%	0.83	-8.7%	38.7%	-3.7%	38.4%	-0.3%
2007 Q1	52,544	115.7	-23.6%	0.73	-19.5%	37.5%	-6.6%	38.7%	-4.0%
2008 Q1	44,837	113.9	-24.8%	0.84	-7.4%	37.3%	-7.3%	39.9%	-7.6%
2009 Q1	37,472	110.5	-27.0%	0.96	4.9%	36.9%	-8.2%	40.4%	-9.7%

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Introduction

Measures of re-offending

The basic concept of re-offending (or recidivism, which is the most commonly used term internationally) is that someone who has received some form of criminal justice sanction (such as a conviction or a caution) goes on to commit another offence within a set time period.

Measuring true re-offending is difficult. Official records are taken from either the police or courts, but they will underestimate the true level of re-offending because only a proportion of crime is detected and sanctioned and not all crimes and sanctions are recorded on one central system. Other methods of measuring re-offending, such as self report studies rely on offenders being honest about their offending behaviour and are therefore likely to be unreliable.

In previous National Statistics publications for adults, the term proven re-offending was used to describe offences which result in a court conviction. For juveniles, the term proven re-offending describes offences which result in either a court conviction or a reprimand or warning. The Compendium published last year sought to clarify this potential confusion by using two concepts as proxies to measure actual re-offending:

- **Re-conviction** – where an offender is convicted at court for an offence committed within a set follow up period and convicted within either the follow up period or waiting period; and,
- **Proven re-offence** – where an offender is convicted at court or receives some other form of criminal justice sanction for an offence committed within a set follow up period and disposed of within either the follow up period or waiting period.

Juvenile re-offending: results from the 2009 cohort

This report contains results on juvenile **re-offences** which are defined as offences committed in a one year follow-up period and sanctioned within the follow up period or a further six month waiting period.

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

Results are presented on re-offending – frequency, severity, the proportion of offenders who re-offend and predicted proportion of offenders who re-offend – for juveniles (those aged 10 to 17).

The key terms used in this report are in the Glossary of Terms (Appendix B).

Future publications

The Ministry of Justice launched a statistical consultation on improvements to the transparency and accessibility of our information on the 17th November 2010. One aspect of the consultation was the measurement of re-offending. Responses have supported the proposal to move to a single framework for measuring re-offending where adult and youth data can be provided at the national and local level on a consistent basis. A full response to the consultation is published alongside this report.

As a consequence this report is the last of the current series of re-offending publications since 2000 which uses the existing measure of re-offending. In response to the consultation a report containing backdata from 2000 to 2008 will be produced for the new measure of re-offending. This will ensure comparability over time.

Compared to the re-offending rates that this publication presents, the rates that the new measure of re-offending will present will differ in a number of ways including:

- the new measure will result in lower rates of re-offending than presented in this publication. The new measure will include offenders from a twelve-month period, rather than from the first three months of the year, as the current published measure does. The inclusion of offenders from a full twelve month period ensures we are working with the full proven offender population rather than a sample – this ensures we do not over-represent prolific offenders in the cohort. The lower proportion of prolific offenders will result in lower rates of re-offending.
- The lower proportion of prolific offenders has another effect. As figure H shows (page 15) most of the change in re-offending has come from prolific offenders with an extensive criminal history; non-prolific offenders have shown more stable re-offending behaviour. Reducing the proportion of prolific offenders in the cohort will have the effect of flattening the re-offending rates.

Results

This section presents more detailed results of the overall figures for the re-offending rates by different breakdowns of offenders in the cohort.

Information is presented on:

- The overall re-offending rate (page 7);
 - Frequency rate;
 - Severity rate;
 - Actual and predicted proportion of offenders who re-offended;
 - Re-offending across the one year follow up period;
 - Total number of offenders in the cohort;
- Gender (page 11);
- Age (page 12);
- Index offence group (page 13);
- Previous offending history (page 14);
- Index disposal (page 15);
- Ethnicity (page 16).

The main data tables can be in found in Appendix A from page 18.

Overall re-offending rates, 2000-2009

The main measures of juvenile re-offending fell between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts:

- The re-offending frequency rate fell 27.0 per cent from 151.4 to 110.5 offences per 100 offenders ; but the number of offences classified as the most serious per 100 offenders rose 4.9 per cent from 0.91 to 0.96 serious offences (Table 2);
- The proportion of offenders who re-offended decreased by 3.3 percentage points from 40.2 per cent to 36.9 per cent (Table 2);
- The proportion of offenders who re-offended fell by 9.7 per cent when controlling for changes in offender characteristics.

Table 2: Frequency, severity, re-offending and predicted re-offending rates, 2000, 2002 - 2009 cohorts

Year	Number of offenders in cohort	Frequency		Severity		Re-offending rate			
		Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Actual		Predicted	
						% re-offending	% change from 2000	% re-offending	% progress (from 2000) ¹
2000 Q1	41,176	151.4	0.0%	0.91	0.0%	40.2%	0.0%	39.8%	0.0%
2001 Q1									
2002 Q1	40,753	142.1	-6.2%	0.94	3.7%	38.5%	-4.3%	39.9%	-4.5%
2003 Q1	40,297	141.5	-6.5%	1.01	10.6%	39.0%	-2.9%	39.6%	-2.5%
2004 Q1	44,153	132.4	-12.5%	0.96	4.9%	38.6%	-4.0%	39.0%	-2.1%
2005 Q1	45,337	125.0	-17.4%	0.90	-0.7%	38.4%	-4.4%	38.4%	-1.1%
2006 Q1	48,938	123.1	-18.7%	0.83	-8.7%	38.7%	-3.7%	38.4%	-0.3%
2007 Q1	52,544	115.7	-23.6%	0.73	-19.5%	37.5%	-6.6%	38.7%	-4.0%
2008 Q1	44,837	113.9	-24.8%	0.84	-7.4%	37.3%	-7.3%	39.9%	-7.6%
2009 Q1	37,472	110.5	-27.0%	0.96	4.9%	36.9%	-8.2%	40.4%	-9.7%

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 in re-offending rates, 2008-2009

The main measures of juvenile re-offending fell between the 2008 and 2009 cohorts:

The frequency rate fell from 113.9 to 110.5 offences per 100 offenders (a fall of 3.0 per cent). The severity rate rose by 13.3 per cent, although care is needed in interpreting year on year changes in the severity measure due to the small number of offences.

The proportion of offenders who re-offended fell by 0.4¹ percentage points (from 37.3 per cent to 36.9 per cent), despite the 2009 cohort being more likely to re-offend than the 2008 cohort on the basis of the underlying characteristics of the offenders.

¹ This does not match to the difference between the given figures due to the figures being rounded to one decimal place.

The remainder of this report will focus on changes between 2000 and 2009, apart from where there are more notable, larger differences between 2008 and 2009. This is consistent with previous reports.

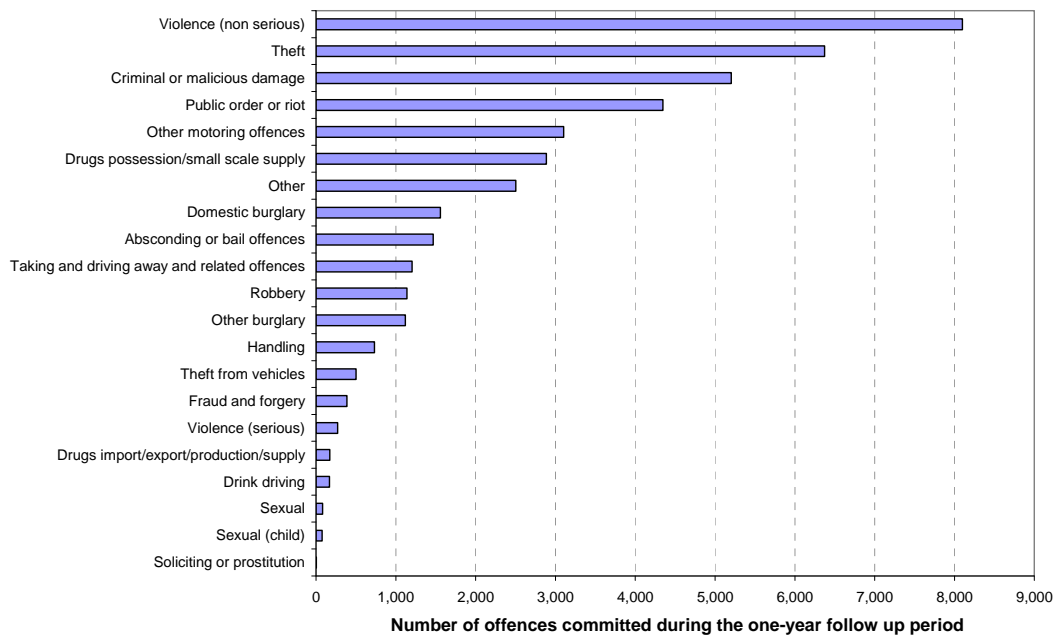
Frequency rate

The reduction in frequency rate of 27.0 per cent between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts compared to the reduction of 8.2 per cent in the proportion who re-offended reflects the reduction in the proportion of offenders who re-offended and in the number of re-offences committed by those who did re-offend.

There were 41,397 proven offences committed by the 2009 cohort, down from 62,344 offences committed by the 2000 cohort. This occurred partly because the cohort reduced in size from 41,176 in 2000 to 37,472 in 2009 and partly because offenders in the 2009 cohort committed fewer re-offences on average than in 2000.

The three most frequent types of offences committed by the 2009 cohort were violence (non serious), theft and criminal or malicious damage, representing 19.6 per cent, 15.4 per cent and 12.6 per cent respectively of all offences committed (Table A7, Figure B). These were also the three most common offence types in the 2008 cohort. However, for the 2000 cohort, the three most frequent types of offences committed were other motoring offences (19.0 per cent), theft (18.3 per cent) and violence (non serious), (11.5 per cent).

Figure B: Number of proven offences committed during the one-year follow up period by the 2009 cohort, by offence group



Severity rate

The small number of most serious offences committed (358 out of 41,397 for the 2009 cohort) means that the overall severity rate is likely to fluctuate year on year given that a small change in the overall numbers will translate into a large rate change (see Table 2). It also restricts analysis of offender characteristics.

The severity rate of 0.96 serious re-offences per hundred offenders is in line with past results; the severity rate has remained broadly stable at between 0.7 and 1.0 offences per 100 offenders between 2000 and 2009.

The majority (75.7 per cent) of the most serious offences committed by the 2009 cohort were in the violence offence group and of these, 89.3 per cent were wounding offences. Additionally, the majority of the most serious offences were committed by offenders who had never before committed an offence classified as serious (96.1 per cent in the 2009 cohort). This is in line with previous cohorts.

Proportion of offenders who re-offend

For the 2009 cohort the actual proportion of offenders who re-offended was 36.9 per cent. This number was 3.3 percentage points lower than for the 2000 cohort (40.2 per cent).

The predicted rate has been developed to control for changes in offender characteristics. For juveniles the model used 2005 as a baseline, but it can be applied back to the 2000 cohort to show the change between 2000 and 2009 in the proportion of offenders who re-offended after controlling for changes in offender characteristics. This gives a reduction in the proportion of offenders who re-offended after controlling for changes in offender characteristics of 9.7 per cent.

Re-offending across the one-year follow up period

Figure C shows how many offences were committed per hundred offenders in each month of the one-year follow up period. The highest numbers of offences are committed in the first four months of the follow up (between 10 and 12 offences per hundred offenders in the 2009 cohort). The number of offences committed then gradually falls. 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. However, in the 2009 cohort more than 6 offences per hundred offenders were still committed in the last month. This pattern of re-offending is similar to the pattern in the 2008 cohort.

Figure C: Number of proven offences per hundred offenders committed by month of offence into the one-year follow up period, 2000 and 2009 cohorts

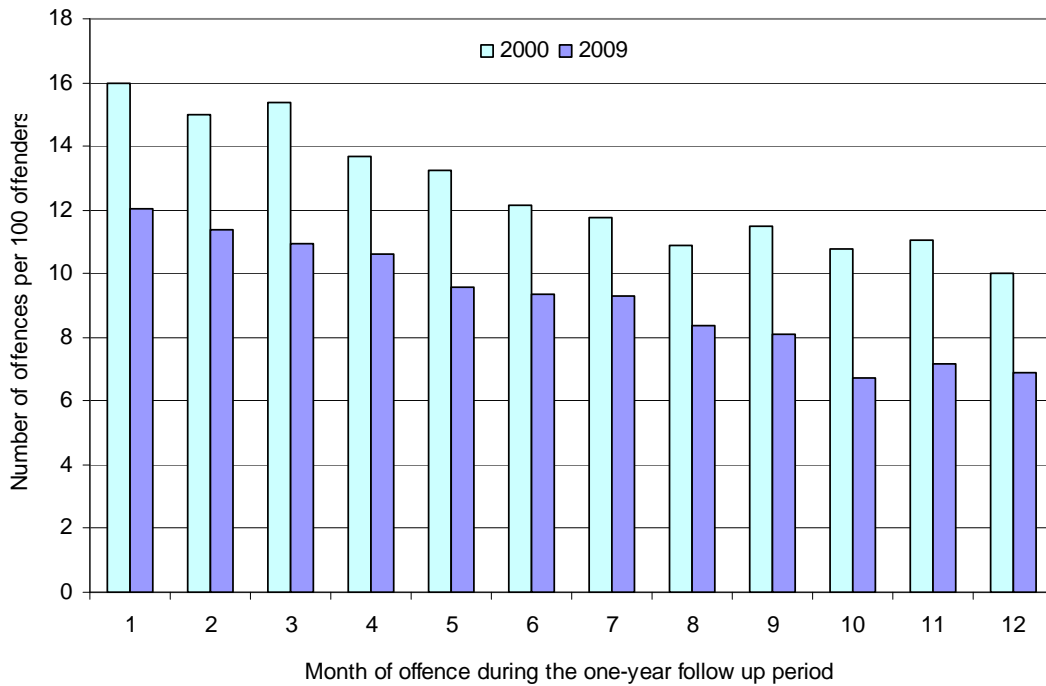
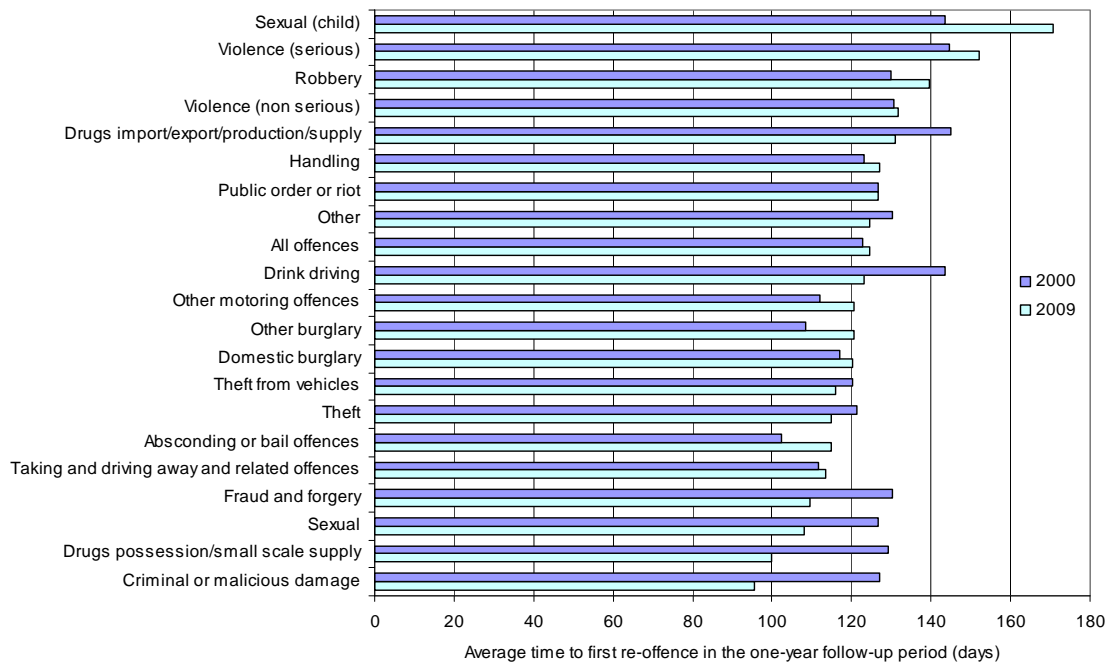


Figure D shows (for those offenders who do re-offend) the average number of days until an offender commits their first offence. This is broken down by the offender's index offence for the 2000 and 2009 cohorts. It should not be assumed that offenders re-offend in the same category as their index offence (see section on 'Re-offending by index offence group', page 16, for more detail on this). On average, offenders in the 2009 cohort took 125 days to re-offend (in 2000 the same value was 123 days). Offenders convicted of criminal or malicious damage offences in the 2009 cohort took the shortest period of time to re-offend whilst offenders convicted of sexual offences against children took the longest.

Figure D: Average number of days before proven re-offending took place by index offence group, 2000 and 2009 cohorts



Total number of offenders in the cohort

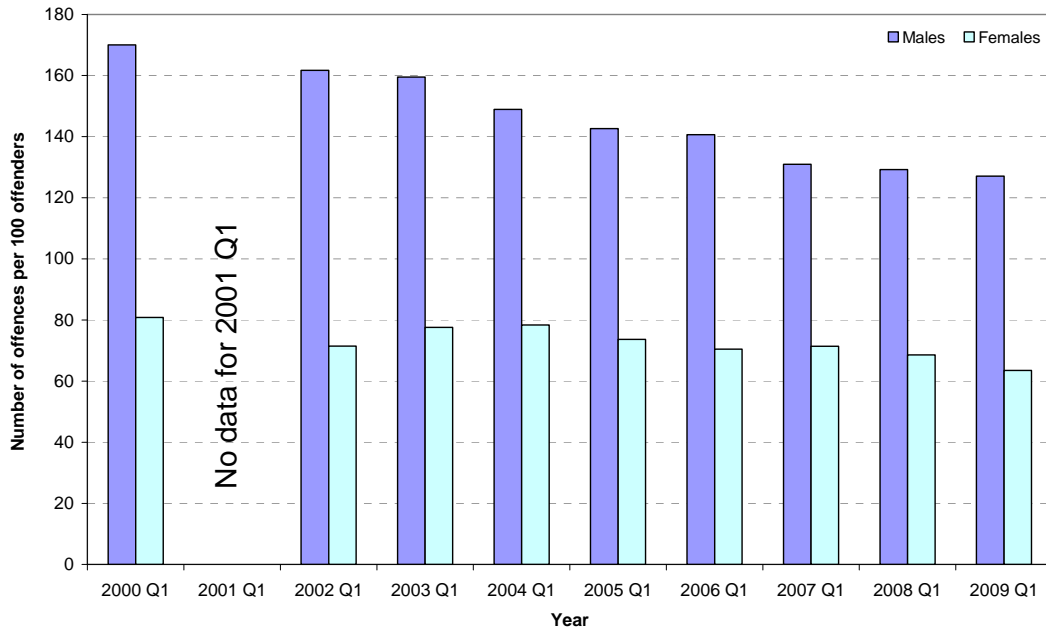
The total number of offenders increased from 41,176 in the 2000 cohort to 52,544 in the 2007 cohort, and has since fallen to 37,472 offenders in the 2009 cohort. This represents an overall fall of around 3,700 offenders since 2000 – a 9.0 per cent decrease. This is in line with the pattern of [young people receiving their first reprimand, final warning or conviction](#).

Reductions of offenders in the cohort are particularly pronounced among male offenders, younger offenders aged between 10 and 14 years old, and among offenders with no previous offences.

Re-offending by gender (Table A1)

Females have a much lower re-offending frequency rate than males, 63.5 offences per 100 compared to 127.1 offences per 100 offenders in the 2009 cohort. However, there has been a larger reduction in the frequency rate for males than for females: 25.3 per cent from 170.0 in the 2000 cohort, compared to 21.4 per cent from 80.9 in the 2000 cohort (Figure E).

Figure E: Number of proven offences per 100 offenders by gender, 2000, 2002 - 2009 cohorts



Comparisons with the most recent cohort, 2008, show that the frequency rate for males and females has fallen. For male offenders it fell from 129.2 to 127.1 offences per 100 offenders; for female offenders it fell from 68.6 to 63.5 offences per 100 offenders.

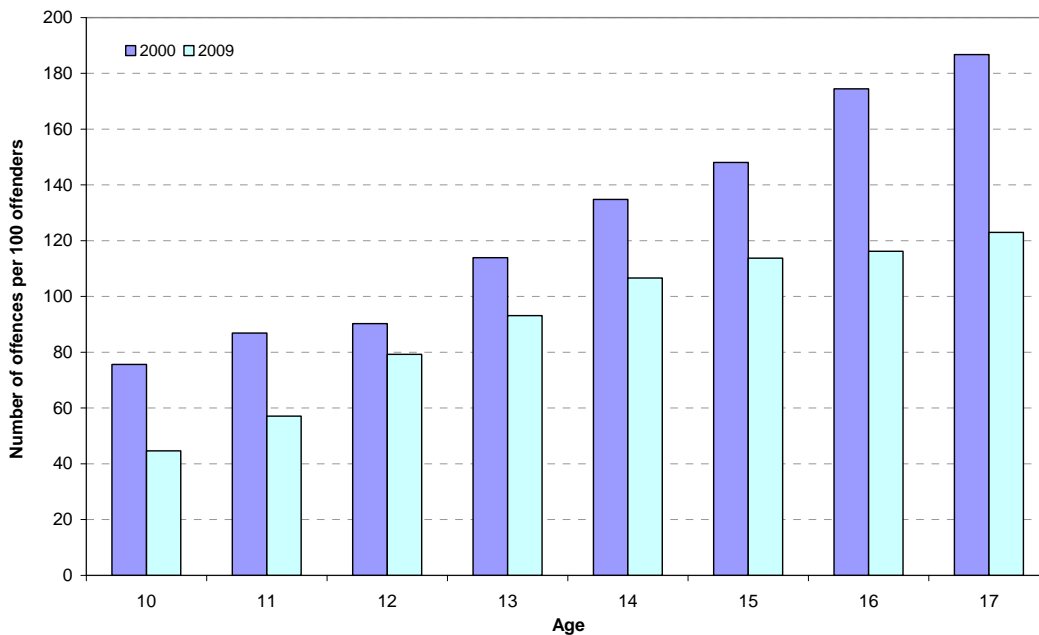
Separate data tables for males and females are available in a downloadable Microsoft Excel format at the Ministry of Justice [website](#).

Re-offending by age (Table A2)

²The re-offending frequency rate reduced for each age group between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts. The largest percentage falls were among the 10 and 11 year olds – the frequency rates for these age groups fell by 41.0 per cent and 34.3 per cent respectively (figure F), followed by the 16 and 17 year olds, where the rates fell by 33.4 per cent and 34.1 per cent respectively.

² 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).

Figure F: Number of proven offences per 100 offenders by age, 2000 and 2009 cohorts



Re-offending by offence group and index offence (Tables A3, A7, A8)

The five most common index offence categories together accounted for over 80 per cent of the 2009 cohort. These were: theft, non-serious violence, criminal or malicious damage, public order or riot and drug possession. Each of these categories included more than 3,000 offenders. The five least common index offence categories together accounted for just over one per cent of the 2009 cohort. These were: soliciting and prostitution, drug supply, sexual offending, sexual offending against children, and drink-driving. Each of these categories included 151 offenders or less.

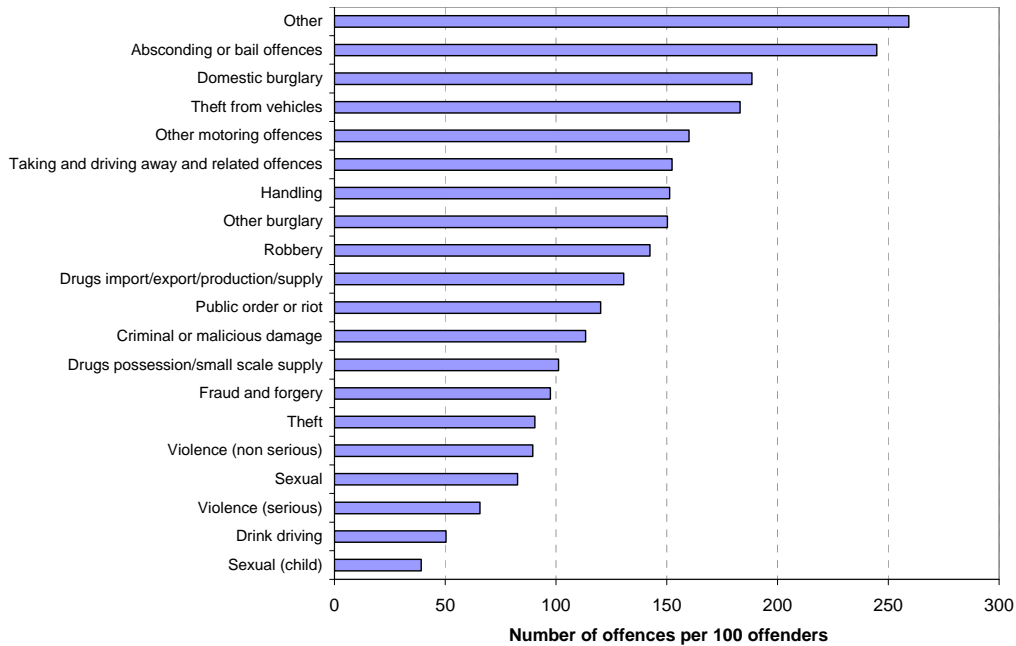
Offenders with index offences of ‘other’ offences³, absconding or bail offences, domestic burglary and theft from vehicles had the highest frequency rates in the 2009 cohort, at 259.3, 244.8, 188.5 and 183.1 offences per 100 offenders respectively (Figure G). These four offence types also had the highest frequency rates in the 2008 cohort.

Only two offence groups have seen a rise in the frequency rate between 2000 and 2009. Offenders with an index offence of ‘other’ or of drug production supply showed increases in the re-offending frequency rate between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts. The numbers with an index offence of drug production are very small and so are more prone to random fluctuations. In terms of the ‘other’ offences, there was an increase of 146.9 per cent from 105.0 to 259.3 in 2009. This increase is mainly the result of

³ By definition, offenders with an index offence of “other” have committed a wide variety of offences. The two most common offences amongst this group were breach of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders, and failure of young offenders to comply with supervision requirements. Together these two index offences accounted for over half the offenders with an index offence of “other”.

the introduction of Anti-Social Behavior Orders (ASBO) in 2003, breaches of which are included in the 'other' category of index offence. Many offenders who have a breach of an ASBO have characteristics that mean they are likely to re-offend (often prolifically).

Figure G: Number of proven offences committed per 100 offenders by index offence group, 2009 cohort



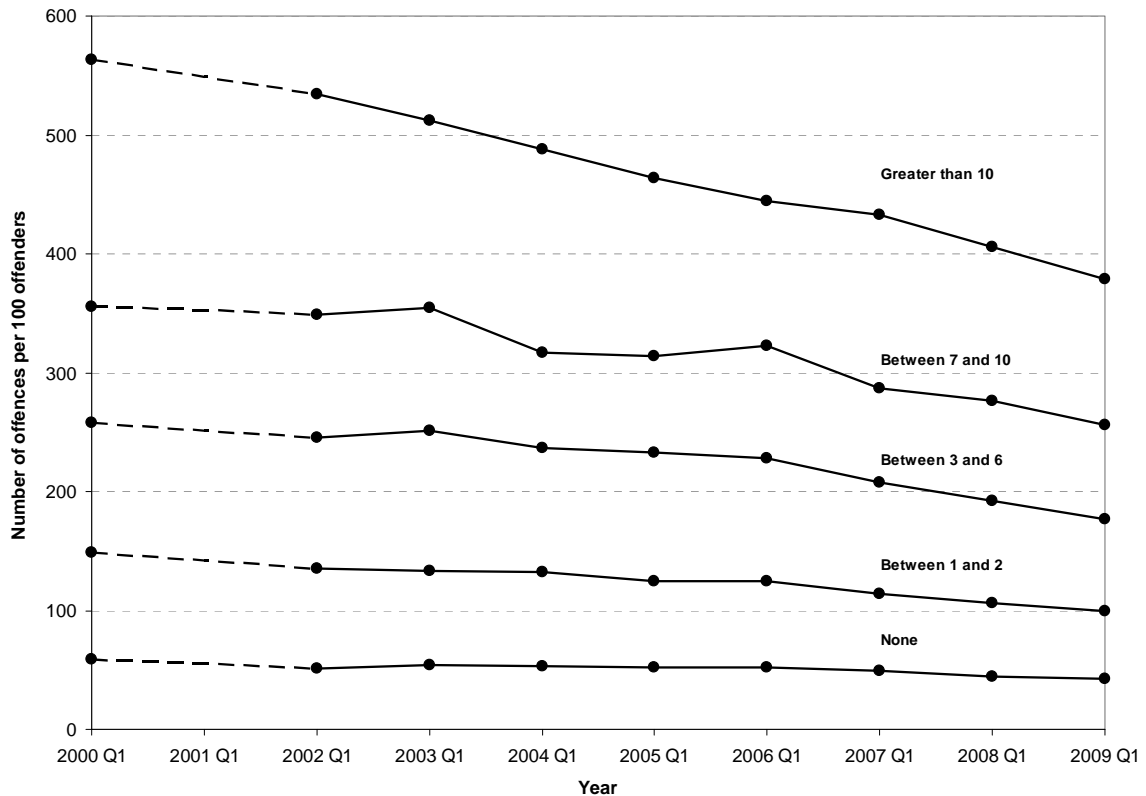
More than three quarters (78 per cent) of proven offences committed by the 2009 cohort were in a different offence group from the index offence. For example, there are 9,243 offenders in the cohort with an index offence of theft. These offenders committed 8,361 offences in total, including 2,304 theft offences, 1,255 non-serious violence offences, 991 criminal or malicious damage offences, 682 public order or riot offences, 446 motoring offences, and 2,683 offences of other kinds.

Re-offending by previous offences (Table A4)

Frequency of re-offending increases with the number of previous offences an offender has committed, but all groups have seen a reduction between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts. Offenders with between one and two previous offences saw the greatest percentage reductions in the frequency rate (33.3 per cent) (Figure H).

Nearly half of the juvenile offenders had no proven previous offences (47.3 per cent). These offenders committed an average of 42.4 re-offences per 100 offenders compared with, for example, those with more than 10 previous offences who committed an average of 378.8 re-offences per 100 offenders.

Figure H: Number of proven offences per 100 offenders by number of previous offences, 2000, 2002 - 2009 cohorts



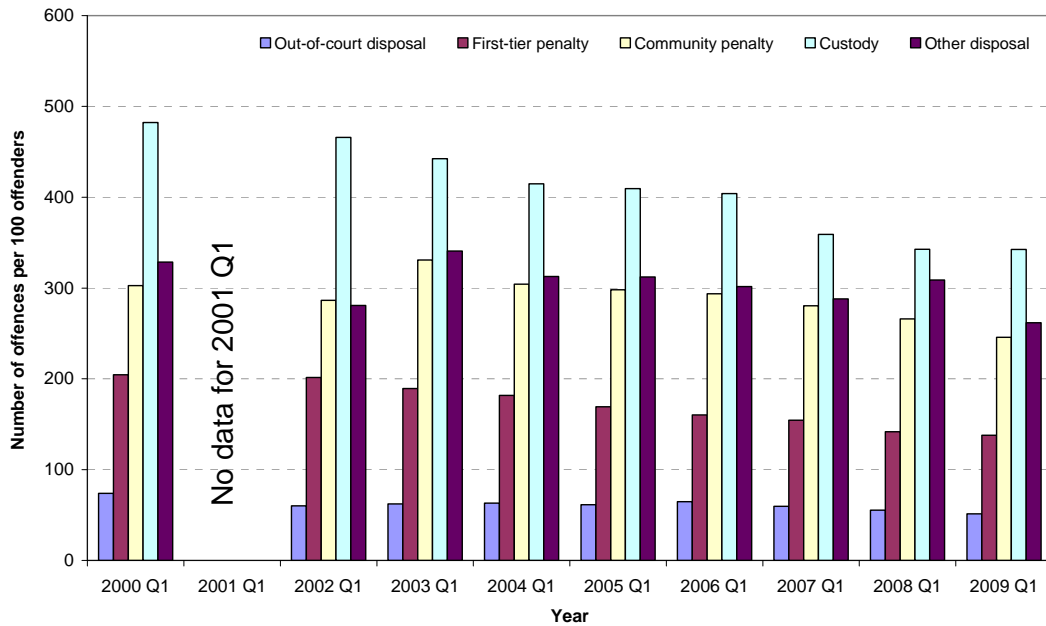
Re-offending by index disposal (Table A5)

Frequency rates by disposal (sentence type) 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 re-offending 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.

There have been reductions in the frequency rate among juvenile offenders for most disposals between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts. The largest falls have been among offenders commencing first-tier penalties, given out-of-court disposals or given custodial sentences with reductions of 32.6, 30.6 and 29.0 per cent respectively.. The 765 offenders who had a custodial sentence have the highest frequency rates, which is likely to reflect the history of these offenders (Figure I).

For community penalties and other disposals, whilst the frequency rate has decreased from the 2000 cohort, there has been an increase in the proportion of offenders who re-offend. This suggests that whilst a higher proportion of offenders are committing at least one offence, those that are re-offending are committing fewer re-offences.

Figure I: Number of proven offences per 100 offenders by index disposal, 2000, 2002 - 2009 cohorts



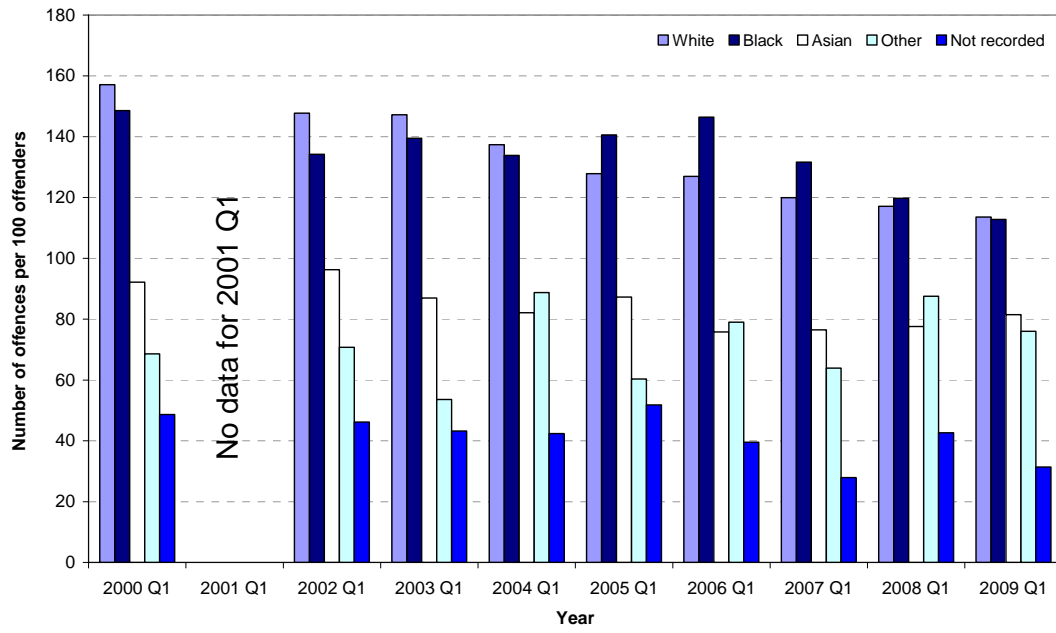
Re-offending by ethnicity (Table A6)

Information on re-offending by ethnicity 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. This means the classification is not comparable with population data on ethnicity which is self defined with a greater level of detail.

For those offenders whose ethnicity was recorded, black offenders had the highest frequency rates in four of the cohorts (2005 to 2008) with white offenders having the highest rates for the four earlier cohorts (2000-2004). There was little difference between the two groups in the 2009 cohort. Asian offenders have consistently had lower frequency rates than both white and black offenders (Figure J).

White offenders saw the largest reduction in frequency between 2000 and 2009, with a fall of 27.7 per cent.

Figure J: Number of proven offences per 100 offenders by ethnicity, 2000, 2002 - 2009 cohorts



Appendix A: Statistical tables

Table A1: Actual and predicted re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by gender. 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts.

		Number of offenders	Proven re-offending rate	Predicted re-offending rate ¹	Proven re-offending frequency rate	Proven re-offending frequency rate of re-offenders	Proven re-offending severity rate
Males	2000 Q1	32,573	43.8%	43.4%	170.0	388.4	1.1
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	33,523	41.3%	44.0%	129.2	313.0	1.1
	2009 Q1	27,674	41.4%	45.0%	127.1	306.8	1.2
Females	2000 Q1	8,603	26.6%	25.9%	80.9	304.2	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	8,861	24.0%	26.2%	71.4	297.9	*
	2003 Q1	8,837	25.7%	26.2%	77.6	301.8	*
	2004 Q1	10,334	26.5%	26.3%	78.3	296.0	*
	2005 Q1	11,567	26.3%	26.3%	73.7	279.7	*
	2006 Q1	12,236	26.3%	26.5%	70.4	268.1	*
	2007 Q1	13,473	26.0%	26.8%	71.4	274.1	*
	2008 Q1	11,314	25.4%	27.6%	68.6	270.2	*
	2009 Q1	9,798	24.1%	27.7%	63.5	263.4	*
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2%	39.8%	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	44,837	37.3%	39.9%	113.9	305.7	0.8
	2009 Q1	37,472	36.9%	40.4%	110.5	299.4	1.0

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

* Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make data unreliable for interpretation

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

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

Table A2: Actual and predicted re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by age. 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts.

		Number of offenders	Proven re-offending rate	Predicted re-offending rate ¹	Proven re-offending frequency rate	Proven re-offending frequency rate of re-offenders	Proven re-offending severity rate
10	2000 Q1	455	29.2%	28.0%	75.6	258.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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	*
	2008 Q1	404	26.5%	27.6%	59.2	223.4	*
	2009 Q1	260	21.9%	27.6%	44.6	203.5	*
11	2000 Q1	1,218	30.1%	29.8%	86.9	288.3	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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	*
	2006 Q1	1,188	31.1%	28.5%	78.7	252.7	*
	2007 Q1	1,393	27.4%	28.7%	72.1	263.5	*
	2008 Q1	1,122	26.3%	29.4%	83.1	315.9	*
	2009 Q1	769	21.6%	28.7%	57.1	264.5	*
12	2000 Q1	2,310	30.3%	32.6%	90.3	298.4	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	2,272	29.6%	33.0%	90.4	305.2	*
	2003 Q1	2,084	32.4%	33.3%	97.0	299.1	*
	2004 Q1	2,423	32.2%	33.0%	98.1	304.5	*
	2005 Q1	2,562	31.3%	31.3%	91.5	292.0	*
	2006 Q1	2,744	33.6%	32.2%	94.9	282.0	*
	2007 Q1	3,008	29.9%	32.1%	83.2	278.1	*
	2008 Q1	2,171	28.9%	32.6%	82.1	284.4	*
	2009 Q1	1,755	28.3%	33.1%	79.3	279.9	*
13	2000 Q1	4,140	34.2%	36.8%	113.9	332.8	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	4,026	32.0%	37.1%	99.0	309.6	*
	2003 Q1	3,830	33.4%	36.8%	111.2	333.2	*
	2004 Q1	4,349	35.5%	35.9%	114.3	321.7	*
	2005 Q1	4,708	36.0%	36.0%	112.2	311.3	*
	2006 Q1	4,787	35.8%	36.2%	116.0	324.4	*
	2007 Q1	5,324	34.3%	36.3%	100.2	292.3	*
	2008 Q1	4,276	34.0%	37.1%	100.8	296.8	*
	2009 Q1	3,321	33.5%	36.9%	93.2	278.2	*
14	2000 Q1	6,402	39.1%	39.7%	134.8	344.9	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	6,247	36.3%	40.0%	123.9	341.7	*
	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
	2008 Q1	7,021	37.8%	40.2%	111.5	294.7	0.7
	2009 Q1	5,651	35.7%	40.1%	106.6	298.6	0.9
15	2000 Q1	8,186	40.3%	41.3%	148.0	367.3	1.2
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	9,351	38.2%	41.3%	112.5	294.9	0.7
	2009 Q1	7,696	37.9%	41.7%	113.7	300.5	0.7
16	2000 Q1	8,865	43.1%	41.4%	174.5	405.2	1.0
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	9,999	38.5%	42.0%	122.7	318.3	1.0
	2009 Q1	8,587	38.6%	42.1%	116.2	301.2	1.2
17	2000 Q1	9,600	44.9%	41.9%	186.8	415.5	1.0
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	10,493	39.6%	40.7%	125.8	317.9	1.0
	2009 Q1	9,433	39.8%	42.0%	123.0	309.2	1.1
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2%	39.8%	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	44,837	37.3%	39.9%	113.9	305.7	0.8
	2009 Q1	37,472	36.9%	40.4%	110.5	299.4	1.0

¹See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted (yes/no) rate.
 * Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make data unreliable for interpretation.
 Tables A2 to A6 are available separately for males and females in a downloadable Microsoft Excel format at the Ministry of Justice website.
 .. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

Table A3 (Part 1): Actual and predicted re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index offence group. 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts.

		Number of offenders	Proven re-offending rate	Predicted re-offending rate ¹	Proven re-offending frequency rate	Proven re-offending frequency rate of re-offenders	Proven re-offending severity rate
Violence (serious)	2000 Q1	287	34.8%	30.1%	115.3	331.0	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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	*
	2008 Q1	235	33.6%	33.2%	89.4	265.8	*
2009 Q1	198	30.3%	33.6%	65.7	216.7	*	
Violence (non serious)	2000 Q1	6,055	34.8%	36.4%	107.9	309.8	1.1
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	10,941	33.8%	36.9%	93.2	276.0	0.9
2009 Q1	8,835	34.1%	37.9%	89.5	262.5	1.0	
Robbery	2000 Q1	497	49.7%	46.9%	201.0	404.5	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	556	49.3%	50.6%	198.9	403.6	*
	2003 Q1	585	46.0%	48.8%	158.3	344.2	*
	2004 Q1	592	46.6%	47.6%	178.2	382.2	*
	2005 Q1	635	48.5%	48.5%	166.9	344.2	*
	2006 Q1	747	47.9%	46.4%	155.7	324.9	*
	2007 Q1	1,001	46.6%	46.5%	139.4	299.4	*
	2008 Q1	857	45.5%	47.4%	139.7	306.9	*
2009 Q1	851	46.7%	47.8%	142.4	305.3	*	
Public order or riot	2000 Q1	3,510	43.2%	42.6%	152.5	353.0	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	3,574	41.7%	42.7%	141.7	340.2	*
	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	*
	2006 Q1	4,394	43.0%	41.9%	127.4	296.4	*
	2007 Q1	5,084	41.7%	42.2%	122.2	293.0	*
	2008 Q1	4,526	43.0%	44.2%	125.0	290.8	*
2009 Q1	3,865	42.8%	45.6%	120.2	280.7	*	
Sexual	2000 Q1	65	35.4%	29.8%	98.5	278.3	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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	*
	2006 Q1	133	25.6%	28.3%	62.4	244.1	*
	2007 Q1	135	31.9%	28.4%	120.0	376.7	*
	2008 Q1	115	25.2%	26.2%	58.3	231.0	*
2009 Q1	92	25.0%	28.6%	82.6	330.4	*	
Sexual (child)	2000 Q1	175	20.6%	20.1%	59.4	288.9	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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%	*	*	*
	2007 Q1	176	20.5%	17.0%	46.0	225.0	*
	2008 Q1	187	13.4%	17.7%	32.1	240.0	*
2009 Q1	138	15.2%	18.2%	39.1	257.1	*	
Soliciting or prostitution	2000 Q1	10	*	*	*	*	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	7	*	*	*	*	*
	2003 Q1	7	*	*	*	*	*
	2004 Q1	6	*	*	*	*	*
	2005 Q1	5	*	*	*	*	*
	2006 Q1	2	*	*	*	*	*
	2007 Q1	0	*	*	*	*	*
	2008 Q1	2	*	*	*	*	*
2009 Q1	2	*	*	*	*	*	
Domestic burglary	2000 Q1	1,154	55.6%	54.3%	232.3	417.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	994	55.7%	55.3%	244.1	437.9	*
	2003 Q1	999	53.0%	53.0%	215.6	407.2	*
	2004 Q1	965	53.7%	54.0%	205.5	382.8	*
	2005 Q1	1,009	52.4%	52.4%	190.3	362.9	*
	2006 Q1	1,024	54.7%	52.4%	212.0	387.7	*
	2007 Q1	1,047	51.1%	53.5%	198.7	388.8	*
	2008 Q1	917	55.7%	55.5%	203.4	365.0	*
2009 Q1	840	54.2%	56.9%	188.5	347.9	*	

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 reoffences committed by offenders are not necessarily of the same offence type as the index offence group.

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

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

Table A3 (Part 2): Actual and predicted re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index offence group. 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts.

		Number of offenders	Proven re-offending rate	Predicted re-offending rate ¹	Proven re-offending frequency rate	Proven re-offending frequency rate of offenders	Proven re-offending severity rate
Other burglary	2000 Q1	1,765	44.6%	46.6%	186.5	417.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,527	46.0%	47.6%	200.4	435.9	*
	2003 Q1	1,362	48.0%	47.0%	187.7	390.8	*
	2004 Q1	1,302	45.2%	47.5%	185.5	410.7	*
	2005 Q1	1,221	45.5%	45.5%	167.6	368.2	*
	2006 Q1	1,464	47.8%	46.3%	183.4	383.6	*
	2007 Q1	1,501	45.8%	46.2%	155.3	339.3	*
	2008 Q1	1,141	46.0%	49.2%	158.5	344.4	*
	2009 Q1	847	41.3%	47.8%	150.3	363.7	*
Theft	2000 Q1	11,472	36.8%	34.9%	137.8	375.1	0.6
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	10,010	31.2%	33.7%	94.3	301.8	0.5
	2009 Q1	9,243	29.6%	33.4%	90.5	305.8	0.6
Handling	2000 Q1	1,267	46.3%	43.0%	186.4	402.4	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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	*
	2008 Q1	674	44.7%	45.1%	164.2	367.8	*
	2009 Q1	583	47.5%	46.2%	151.3	318.4	*
Fraud and forgery	2000 Q1	715	39.7%	32.5%	152.6	384.2	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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	*
	2008 Q1	421	26.1%	28.3%	77.9	298.2	*
	2009 Q1	322	35.4%	33.6%	97.5	275.4	*
Absconding or bail offences	2000 Q1	366	64.2%	67.5%	323.2	503.4	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	389	69.9%	68.8%	341.4	488.2	*
	2003 Q1	429	69.9%	67.7%	314.7	450.0	*
	2004 Q1	532	69.0%	67.8%	307.3	445.5	*
	2005 Q1	471	67.3%	67.3%	314.6	467.5	*
	2006 Q1	461	69.2%	71.2%	300.0	433.5	*
	2007 Q1	425	68.2%	68.5%	307.8	451.0	*
	2008 Q1	356	62.6%	69.7%	273.6	436.8	*
	2009 Q1	230	67.0%	68.9%	244.8	365.6	*
Taking and driving away and related offences	2000 Q1	2,151	51.8%	51.0%	248.0	478.4	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	2,217	50.1%	50.5%	228.4	456.2	*
	2003 Q1	2,055	50.2%	50.5%	231.5	461.4	*
	2004 Q1	1,831	50.2%	49.6%	201.7	401.5	*
	2005 Q1	1,596	49.8%	49.8%	200.9	403.4	*
	2006 Q1	1,487	46.8%	49.5%	175.4	374.7	*
	2007 Q1	1,349	44.6%	48.0%	158.3	354.7	*
	2008 Q1	1,089	45.5%	50.3%	166.4	365.3	*
	2009 Q1	893	42.9%	50.3%	152.4	355.4	*
Theft from vehicles	2000 Q1	711	50.8%	46.7%	202.1	398.1	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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	*
	2008 Q1	375	56.3%	49.7%	205.9	365.9	*
	2009 Q1	343	48.7%	49.5%	183.1	376.0	*
Other motoring offences	2000 Q1	1,392	52.4%	50.6%	239.4	457.2	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,588	49.7%	50.5%	222.6	447.5	*
	2003 Q1	1,571	52.3%	51.5%	233.6	446.5	*
	2004 Q1	1,387	52.2%	52.5%	222.7	426.7	*
	2005 Q1	1,172	51.5%	51.5%	219.6	426.2	*
	2006 Q1	1,012	51.7%	51.7%	210.5	407.3	*
	2007 Q1	1,002	50.5%	50.8%	178.7	354.0	*
	2008 Q1	776	46.5%	52.1%	170.9	367.3	*
	2009 Q1	579	44.0%	50.7%	160.1	363.5	*

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 reoffences committed by offenders are not necessarily of the same offence type as the index offence group.

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

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

Table A3 (Part 3): Actual and predicted re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index offence group. 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts.

		Number of offenders	Proven re-offending rate	Predicted re-offending rate ¹	Proven re-offending frequency rate	Proven re-offending frequency rate of re-offenders
Drink driving offences	2000 Q1	249	32.1%	27.1%	114.5	356.3
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	224	22.3%	25.9%	48.2	216.0
	2009 Q1	151	22.5%	24.5%	50.3	223.5
Criminal or malicious damage	2000 Q1	6,328	37.9%	39.7%	135.5	357.8
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	6,300	36.9%	40.3%	122.2	331.2
	2003 Q1	6,579	37.6%	39.8%	127.7	339.7
	2004 Q1	7,643	39.2%	39.5%	131.8	336.5
	2005 Q1	7,874	39.2%	39.2%	121.7	310.4
	2006 Q1	8,642	38.8%	38.8%	118.4	304.9
	2007 Q1	9,502	37.6%	39.4%	113.1	301.1
	2008 Q1	7,660	37.2%	40.9%	110.1	296.1
	2009 Q1	5,494	38.0%	42.4%	113.4	298.7
Drugs import/export/production/supply	2000 Q1	95	31.6%	26.4%	117.9	373.3
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..
	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%	*	*
	2007 Q1	75	42.7%	27.9%	90.7	212.5
	2008 Q1	72	27.8%	28.1%	87.5	315.0
	2009 Q1	85	34.1%	30.3%	130.6	382.8
Drugs possession/small scale supply	2000 Q1	2,652	36.3%	36.6%	118.6	326.3
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	3,362	33.0%	35.6%	103.4	312.8
	2003 Q1	3,523	35.1%	36.8%	108.1	307.8
	2004 Q1	3,292	34.3%	36.7%	105.4	307.4
	2005 Q1	2,859	36.9%	36.9%	111.5	301.9
	2006 Q1	2,976	39.7%	38.9%	114.6	288.7
	2007 Q1	2,803	39.2%	39.0%	114.4	291.5
	2008 Q1	3,363	37.1%	38.9%	98.0	264.2
	2009 Q1	3,159	38.0%	39.9%	101.1	266.0
Other	2000 Q1	260	32.3%	40.2%	105.0	325.0
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	896	58.0%	60.4%	264.1	455.0
	2009 Q1	722	58.6%	62.6%	259.3	442.6
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2%	39.8%	151.4	376.7
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5%	39.9%	142.1	369.3
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0%	39.6%	141.5	362.8
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6%	39.0%	132.4	343.2
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4%	38.4%	125.0	325.5
	2006 Q1	48,938	38.7%	38.4%	123.1	318.1
	2007 Q1	52,544	37.5%	38.7%	115.7	308.2
	2008 Q1	44,837	37.3%	39.9%	113.9	305.7
	2009 Q1	37,472	36.9%	40.4%	110.5	299.4

¹Data 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 reoffences committed by offenders are not necessarily of the same offence type as the index offence group.

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

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

Table A4: Actual and predicted re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by number of previous offences. 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts.

		Number of offenders	Proven re-offending rate	Predicted re-offending rate ¹	Proven re-offending frequency rate	Proven re-offending frequency rate of re-offenders	Proven re-offending severity rate
No previous offences	2000 Q1	21,416	24.3%	24.6%	58.7	241.6	0.5
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	22,000	21.6%	24.0%	44.9	207.4	0.3
	2009 Q1	17,737	20.5%	23.8%	42.4	206.5	0.4
Between 1 and 2 offences	2000 Q1	10,050	45.2%	44.8%	148.5	328.6	0.8
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	12,008	39.3%	43.5%	105.8	269.2	0.8
	2009 Q1	9,949	38.3%	43.0%	99.1	258.7	0.9
Between 3 and 6 offences	2000 Q1	5,193	62.0%	60.0%	257.6	415.6	1.6
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	5,977	58.7%	59.9%	191.9	327.0	1.5
	2009 Q1	5,343	56.8%	59.6%	176.5	310.8	1.6
Between 7 and 10 offences	2000 Q1	1,912	72.0%	70.2%	355.9	494.2	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,833	72.9%	70.9%	349.2	478.8	*
	2003 Q1	1,795	74.2%	71.1%	354.9	478.3	*
	2004 Q1	1,897	70.6%	70.9%	316.9	448.6	*
	2005 Q1	1,875	71.1%	70.9%	313.8	441.4	*
	2006 Q1	1,966	74.2%	71.9%	322.6	435.0	*
	2007 Q1	2,184	72.0%	71.4%	286.5	397.8	*
	2008 Q1	2,041	71.5%	71.4%	276.5	386.8	*
	2009 Q1	1,831	69.5%	71.3%	256.4	368.8	*
Greater than 10 offences	2000 Q1	2,605	85.0%	82.0%	563.4	663.2	2.1
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	2,811	80.6%	83.2%	405.4	502.6	2.5
	2009 Q1	2,612	79.2%	83.1%	378.8	478.5	3.2
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2%	39.8%	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	44,837	37.3%	39.9%	113.9	305.7	0.8
	2009 Q1	37,472	36.9%	40.4%	110.5	299.4	1.0

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.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

Table A5 (Part 1): Actual and predicted re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index disposal. 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts.

		Number of offenders	Proven re-offending rate	Predicted re-offending rate ¹	Corrected predicted one-year reoffending rate	Proven re-offending frequency rate	Proven re-offending frequency rate of re-offenders	Proven re-offending severity rate
Out-of-court disposal	2000 Q1	24,352	28.0%	29.5%	28.5%	73.9	263.5	0.5
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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%	27.2%	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
	2008 Q1	26,962	25.2%	28.7%	27.6%	55.5	220.3	0.4
2009 Q1	21,638	23.7%	28.3%	27.2%	51.3	216.2	0.4	
First-tier penalty	2000 Q1	8,524	51.0%	50.5%	50.5%	204.6	401.2	1.2
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	9,951	45.6%	50.6%	50.6%	141.8	311.2	1.3
2009 Q1	8,764	45.3%	51.0%	51.1%	137.8	304.3	1.5	
Discharge	2000 Q1	5,661	49.1%	..	..	195.2	397.4	1.2
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	2,938	48.5%	..	..	202.6	417.6	2.2
	2003 Q1	2,056	55.6%	..	..	231.9	417.1	*
	2004 Q1	2,224	54.0%	..	..	219.7	407.2	*
	2005 Q1	1,962	57.1%	..	..	229.4	401.8	*
	2006 Q1	2,125	55.4%	..	..	198.4	357.9	*
	2007 Q1	2,182	53.9%	..	..	198.4	368.0	*
	2008 Q1	2,008	52.4%	..	..	183.6	350.5	*
2009 Q1	1,921	52.3%	..	..	176.9	338.5	*	
Fine	2000 Q1	2,647	54.8%	..	..	225.2	410.8	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	2,470	54.8%	..	..	203.2	370.9	*
	2003 Q1	1,493	60.4%	..	..	254.7	421.6	*
	2004 Q1	1,582	59.6%	..	..	234.6	393.6	*
	2005 Q1	1,342	58.5%	..	..	216.7	370.4	*
	2006 Q1	1,238	54.5%	..	..	203.2	372.6	*
	2007 Q1	1,205	59.9%	..	..	208.5	347.9	*
	2008 Q1	1,089	56.6%	..	..	190.5	336.9	*
2009 Q1	940	56.5%	..	..	186.8	330.7	*	
Referral Order	2000 Q1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2001 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	*
	2008 Q1	5,915	38.0%	..	..	102.0	268.3	1.0
2009 Q1	5,090	37.1%	..	..	94.7	255.5	1.1	
Reparation Order	2000 Q1	216	53.2%	..	..	196.8	369.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	2,138	54.2%	..	..	205.1	378.7	*
	2003 Q1	788	63.2%	..	..	280.3	443.6	*
	2004 Q1	709	66.3%	..	..	313.1	472.3	*
	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	*
	2008 Q1	939	65.7%	..	..	246.5	375.2	*
2009 Q1	813	67.2%	..	..	258.2	384.4	*	
Community penalty	2000 Q1	6,746	63.7%	57.5%	61.9%	302.6	474.7	1.7
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	6,359	67.6%	63.6%	68.0%	265.9	393.6	1.8
2009 Q1	5,563	66.9%	63.5%	68.0%	245.7	367.1	1.9	
Attendance Centre Order	2000 Q1	1,777	60.4%	..	..	264.3	437.7	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	857	59.5%	..	..	277.2	465.9	*
	2003 Q1	602	67.8%	..	..	303.2	447.3	*
	2004 Q1	579	63.0%	..	..	293.6	465.8	*
	2005 Q1	594	63.1%	..	..	258.1	408.8	*
	2006 Q1	582	64.9%	..	..	239.9	369.3	*
	2007 Q1	649	63.3%	..	..	231.6	365.7	*
	2008 Q1	634	62.9%	..	..	208.7	331.6	*
2009 Q1	500	66.0%	..	..	228.4	346.1	*	

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.

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

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

Table A5 (Part 2): Actual and predicted re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index disposal. 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts.

		Number of offenders	Proven re-offending rate	Predicted re-offending rate ¹	Corrected predicted one-year reoffending rate	Proven re-offending frequency rate	Proven re-offending frequency rate of re-offenders	Proven re-offending severity rate
Supervision Order	2000 Q1	2,722	68.8%			346.7	504.1	2.1
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	2,335	68.6%			345.7	503.9	*
	2003 Q1	2,166	72.9%			372.3	511.0	*
	2004 Q1	2,334	71.3%			338.6	475.3	*
	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
	2008 Q1	2,721	71.0%			294.5	415.0	*
2009 Q1	2,246	70.4%			280.2	397.9	*	
Action Plan Order	2000 Q1	168	66.1%			272.6	412.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	2,218	57.8%			234.0	405.2	*
	2003 Q1	1,121	65.1%			288.7	443.3	*
	2004 Q1	1,102	63.5%			262.2	412.7	*
	2005 Q1	1,132	60.9%			230.5	378.7	*
	2006 Q1	1,196	62.3%			245.1	393.4	*
	2007 Q1	1,225	66.1%			237.5	359.1	*
	2008 Q1	1,031	63.8%			224.2	351.4	*
2009 Q1	977	61.1%			199.1	325.8	*	
Community Rehabilitation Order	2000 Q1	983	66.5%			339.5	510.2	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	839	67.6%			315.5	466.8	*
	2003 Q1	787	69.5%			341.7	491.6	*
	2004 Q1	793	65.8%			318.3	483.5	*
	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	*
	2008 Q1	688	68.3%			267.2	391.1	*
2009 Q1	669	66.1%			244.2	369.7	*	
Community Punishment Order	2000 Q1	983	52.4%			219.6	419.2	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	761	53.1%			232.1	437.1	*
	2003 Q1	534	62.0%			259.9	419.3	*
	2004 Q1	515	57.5%			218.1	379.4	*
	2005 Q1	500	55.2%			231.2	418.8	*
	2006 Q1	352	67.9%			246.3	362.8	*
	2007 Q1	366	67.8%			229.0	337.9	*
	2008 Q1	346	63.6%			238.2	374.5	*
2009 Q1	314	61.5%			201.6	328.0	*	
Curfew Order	2000 Q1	113	66.4%			289.4	436.0	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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	*
	2006 Q1	402	72.1%			300.0	415.9	*
	2007 Q1	518	68.7%			290.0	421.9	*
	2008 Q1	610	69.0%			297.0	430.4	*
2009 Q1	520	67.1%			250.2	372.8	*	
Unknown	2000 Q1	*	*			*	*	*
	2001 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	*
	2008 Q1	329	59.9%			239.5	400.0	*
2009 Q1	337	68.2%			213.1	312.2	*	
Custody	2000 Q1	912	75.7%	69.5%	70.6%	482.1	637.2	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	959	72.9%	70.2%	71.3%	465.9	639.2	*
	2003 Q1	786	73.8%	70.6%	71.7%	442.5	599.7	*
	2004 Q1	815	76.4%	72.0%	73.1%	414.8	542.7	*
	2005 Q1	844	73.1%	72.0%	73.1%	409.5	560.1	*
	2006 Q1	817	77.0%	71.1%	72.2%	404.0	524.8	*
	2007 Q1	778	75.3%	71.3%	72.4%	359.0	476.6	*
	2008 Q1	816	74.3%	72.5%	73.6%	342.5	461.2	*
2009 Q1	765	71.9%	71.9%	73.0%	342.5	476.4	*	
Other disposal	2000 Q1	642	60.1%	58.0%	62.7%	328.7	546.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	829	54.4%	58.2%	62.9%	280.8	516.2	*
	2003 Q1	672	66.8%	63.1%	67.8%	340.6	509.8	*
	2004 Q1	713	65.6%	63.4%	68.1%	312.8	476.5	*
	2005 Q1	650	68.8%	64.1%	68.8%	312.2	453.9	*
	2006 Q1	750	66.5%	64.0%	68.7%	301.6	453.3	*
	2007 Q1	822	65.2%	64.3%	69.0%	288.0	441.6	*
	2008 Q1	749	65.4%	65.2%	69.9%	308.9	472.2	*
2009 Q1	742	61.5%	63.8%	68.6%	261.7	425.9	*	
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2%	39.8%	39.8%	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	44,837	37.3%	39.9%	39.9%	113.9	305.7	0.8
2009 Q1	37,472	36.9%	40.4%	40.4%	110.5	299.4	1.0	

¹Data 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.*

²See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted (yes/no) rate.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

Table A6: Actual and predicted re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by ethnicity. 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts.

		Number of offenders	Proven re-offending rate	Predicted re-offending rate ¹	Proven re-offending frequency rate	Proven re-offending frequency rate of re-offenders	Proven re-offending severity rate
White	2000 Q1	35,815	41.1%	40.4%	157.1	381.9	0.9
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	38,294	37.9%	40.4%	117.1	309.1	0.8
	2009 Q1	31,751	37.5%	40.9%	113.6	303.2	0.9
Black	2000 Q1	2,810	43.6%	45.6%	148.6	341.2	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	2,802	41.3%	46.0%	134.2	324.8	*
	2003 Q1	2,725	43.4%	46.7%	139.5	321.3	*
	2004 Q1	3,025	41.3%	45.5%	133.9	324.3	*
	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	*
	2007 Q1	3,835	44.0%	46.2%	131.7	299.3	*
	2008 Q1	3,568	41.9%	46.5%	119.7	285.6	1.5
	2009 Q1	3,179	40.3%	46.6%	112.8	279.6	1.7
Asian	2000 Q1	1,431	28.9%	29.2%	92.2	319.4	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,425	30.4%	29.5%	96.3	316.9	*
	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	*
	2008 Q1	1,708	28.9%	30.1%	77.6	268.2	*
	2009 Q1	1,646	29.5%	30.2%	81.5	275.9	*
Other	2000 Q1	153	26.8%	24.6%	68.6	256.1	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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	*
	2008 Q1	232	24.1%	25.2%	87.5	362.5	*
	2009 Q1	246	28.9%	25.6%	76.0	263.4	*
Not recorded	2000 Q1	967	13.9%	16.2%	48.6	350.7	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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	*
	2008 Q1	1,035	15.4%	17.9%	42.6	277.4	*
	2009 Q1	650	13.5%	18.2%	31.4	231.8	*
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2%	39.8%	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	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
	2008 Q1	44,837	37.3%	39.9%	113.9	305.7	0.8
	2009 Q1	37,472	36.9%	40.4%	110.5	299.4	1.0

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.

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

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

Table A7: Number and proportion of proven offences committed during the one-year follow up period, by offence group. 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts.

	2000 Q1	2001 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1	2007 Q1	2008 Q1	2009 Q1
Number of reoffences	62,344	..	57,899	57,028	58,462	56,684	60,245	60,783	51,084	41,397
Violence (serious)	262	..	275	312	307	296	282	268	281	271
Violence (non serious)	7,143	..	7,599	8,085	9,797	10,366	11,928	11,919	10,117	8,099
Robbery	981	..	1,120	1,003	1,241	1,090	1,572	1,362	1,267	1,140
Public order or riot	4,781	..	4,638	4,946	5,239	4,997	5,966	6,286	5,609	4,346
Sexual	55	..	90	79	109	122	133	125	80	82
Sexual (child)	81	..	66	63	70	72	49	77	52	76
Soliciting or prostitution	41	..	17	22	21	2	4	3	0	4
Domestic burglary	1,822	..	1,683	1,477	1,502	1,509	1,743	1,719	1,745	1,559
Other burglary	2,345	..	1,988	1,626	1,705	1,678	1,727	1,685	1,370	1,120
Theft	11,434	..	7,905	7,525	7,798	8,072	8,223	8,986	7,558	6,372
Handling	1,582	..	1,330	1,134	1,046	894	902	929	748	732
Fraud and forgery	1,296	..	830	793	836	573	508	604	627	385
Absconding or bail offences	3,828	..	3,625	3,606	3,521	2,940	2,765	2,661	1,786	1,467
Taking and driving away and related offences	3,863	..	3,546	3,006	2,731	2,325	2,207	2,089	1,571	1,203
Theft from vehicles	1,114	..	897	820	710	704	864	779	645	502
Other motoring offences	11,820	..	11,901	11,410	9,013	7,246	6,460	5,690	4,210	3,103
Drink driving	544	..	599	579	455	379	392	317	281	169
Criminal or malicious damage	6,046	..	5,876	6,261	7,202	7,323	8,292	8,383	6,775	5,202
Drugs import/export/production/supply	105	..	126	121	191	158	177	234	250	174
Drugs possession/small scale supply	2,736	..	3,080	3,012	2,552	2,698	2,715	3,152	3,063	2,887
Other	465	..	708	1,148	2,416	3,240	3,336	3,515	3,049	2,504
Proportion of all reoffences										
Violence (serious)	0.4%	..	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Violence (non serious)	11.5%	..	13.1%	14.2%	16.8%	18.3%	19.8%	19.6%	19.8%	19.6%
Robbery	1.6%	..	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%	2.6%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%
Public order or riot	7.7%	..	8.0%	8.7%	9.0%	8.8%	9.9%	10.3%	11.0%	10.5%
Sexual	0.1%	..	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Sexual (child)	0.1%	..	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Soliciting or prostitution	0.1%	..	0.0% [†]	0.0% [†]	0.0% [†]	0.0% [†]	0.0% [†]	0.0% [†]	0.0% [†]	0.0% [†]
Domestic burglary	2.9%	..	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	2.8%	3.4%	3.8%
Other burglary	3.8%	..	3.4%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
Theft	18.3%	..	13.7%	13.2%	13.3%	14.2%	13.6%	14.8%	14.8%	15.4%
Handling	2.5%	..	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%
Fraud and forgery	2.1%	..	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%
Absconding or bail offences	6.1%	..	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	5.2%	4.6%	4.4%	3.5%	3.5%
Taking and driving away and related offences	6.2%	..	6.1%	5.3%	4.7%	4.1%	3.7%	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%
Theft from vehicles	1.8%	..	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
Other motoring offences	19.0%	..	20.6%	20.0%	15.4%	12.8%	10.7%	9.4%	8.2%	7.5%
Drink driving	0.9%	..	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%
Criminal or malicious damage	9.7%	..	10.1%	11.0%	12.3%	12.9%	13.8%	13.8%	13.3%	12.6%
Drugs import/export/production/supply	0.2%	..	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Drugs possession/small scale supply	4.4%	..	5.3%	5.3%	4.4%	4.8%	4.5%	5.2%	6.0%	7.0%
Other	0.7%	..	1.2%	2.0%	4.1%	5.7%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.0%

[†]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.

[†]less than 0.01%

Table A8: Number of proven offences committed during the one-year follow up period, by index offence group and re-offence group, 2009 cohort

Index offence group	Re-offence group	Number of offenders	Re-offence group																				Total number of re-offences	
			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
Violence (serious)		198	3	30	4	14	0	0	0	1	1	21	2	0	3	3	3	6	1	17	0	13	8	130
Violence (non serious)		8,835	60	2387	210	980	30	15	1	199	154	901	125	36	182	155	70	441	25	1173	13	407	341	7,905
Robbery		851	7	219	137	68	1	0	0	76	28	154	21	3	35	46	11	128	4	89	6	119	60	1,212
Public order or riot		3,865	39	1001	102	941	8	7	0	94	74	555	65	48	162	102	43	258	24	602	32	285	204	4,646
Sexual		92	0	27	3	8	6	1	0	1	0	15	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	8	0	2	0	76
Sexual (child)		138	1	5	0	8	9	6	0	4	1	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	3	54
Soliciting & prostitution		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic burglary		840	8	201	50	103	2	0	0	186	77	229	42	9	70	67	28	134	3	151	2	96	125	1,583
Other burglary		847	9	170	27	88	0	1	0	83	97	239	31	10	55	49	24	129	4	115	2	70	70	1,273
Theft		9,243	38	1255	237	682	11	19	3	352	233	2304	149	136	361	217	88	446	29	991	29	382	399	8,361
Handling		583	5	154	36	79	1	0	0	44	41	125	33	7	30	42	17	97	1	58	6	65	41	882
Fraud and forgery		322	2	50	9	29	0	1	0	11	10	63	5	17	15	8	3	20	7	23	0	25	16	314
Absconding or bail offences		230	6	65	13	54	0	3	0	34	19	70	13	5	52	17	8	61	6	55	4	45	33	563
Taking and driving away and related offences		893	9	191	24	97	2	9	0	50	39	138	25	14	48	104	20	304	9	110	8	97	63	1,361
Theft from vehicles		343	4	84	15	41	2	0	0	35	24	89	15	2	29	35	29	75	1	57	2	35	54	628
Other motoring offences		579	6	118	24	65	1	1	0	35	23	68	25	19	27	57	24	234	7	72	3	83	35	927
Drink driving		151	1	8	0	17	0	0	0	2	3	6	1	0	2	3	0	12	1	15	0	5	0	76
Criminal or malicious damage		5,494	31	1388	88	674	7	8	0	187	184	872	88	37	176	165	64	349	27	1241	7	317	318	6,228
Drugs import/export/production/supply		85	0	14	4	2	0	0	0	7	1	11	1	0	7	0	10	1	9	7	34	3	111	
Drugs possession/small scale supply		3,159	32	469	88	268	2	5	0	96	77	331	68	33	135	81	42	262	11	270	48	725	152	3,195
Other		722	10	263	69	128	0	0	0	62	34	173	23	9	76	51	25	136	8	143	5	78	579	1,872
Total		37,472	271	8,099	1,140	4,346	82	76	4	1,559	1,120	6,372	732	385	1,467	1,203	502	3,103	169	5,202	174	2,887	2,504	41,397

*Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 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 re-offence (days), within one year, by the offence group of the index offence. 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts.

	2000 Q1	2001 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1	2007 Q1	2008 Q1	2009 Q1
All offences	123	..	126	128	126	128	131	126	128	125
Violence (serious)	144	..	145	166	127	165	136	144	153	152
Violence (non serious)	131	..	138	135	133	133	138	134	133	132
Robbery	130	..	125	130	128	132	132	123	130	140
Public order or riot	127	..	132	133	127	131	133	128	129	127
Sexual	127	..	101	134	107	133	132	120	161	108
Sexual (child)	143	..	170	137	137	148	200	128	142	171
Soliciting or prostitution	*	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Domestic burglary	117	..	118	121	118	121	126	110	114	120
Other burglary	108	..	113	124	109	126	121	122	127	120
Theft	121	..	122	122	124	128	129	125	126	115
Handling	123	..	119	120	120	114	139	119	116	127
Fraud and forgery	130	..	129	125	132	119	128	107	141	109
Absconding or bail offences	102	..	89	115	100	112	108	106	105	115
Taking and driving away and related offences	112	..	118	122	126	125	127	125	130	113
Theft from vehicles	120	..	125	100	122	119	123	115	114	116
Other motoring offences	112	..	111	121	117	123	117	114	116	120
Drink driving	144	..	125	146	126	125	162	145	139	123
Criminal or malicious damage	127	..	130	131	128	130	133	128	129	96
Drugs import/export/production/supply	145	..	131	125	152	136	109	119	151	131
Drugs possession/small scale supply	129	..	140	136	134	132	135	132	133	100
Other	130	..	103	118	95	103	99	103	100	125

*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

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 first 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.

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 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.

The cohort

This is the group of individuals whose re-offences are measured. This includes all 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 given an out-of-court disposal (either a reprimand or final warning) in the first quarters of 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. 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.

The start point (also known as the index date)

This is the set point in time where re-offences are measured from. This is defined as the date of prison discharge for a custodial offender, the conviction date for an offender who was convicted in a court with a disposal other than custody, or the date of the pre-court disposal for an offender who received that type of disposal. There is an offence that resulted in the disposal. This offence is referred to as the index offence throughout this report.

The follow up period

This is the length of time re-offending is measured over. The follow up period is one year from the start point for this report.

The waiting period

This is the additional time beyond the follow up period to allow for offences committed towards the end of the follow up period to be proved by a court conviction or pre-court disposal. A six month waiting period is used for these results.

The type of sentences/disposals that count as a re-offence event

This report counts offences which are dealt with by a court conviction or pre-court disposal.

The type of offences that count as re-offences

This report counts recordable offences that are committed in England and Wales.

Proven re-offending

An offender is said to have committed a proven re-offence if the offender receives a conviction at court for the re-offence, or is given an out-of-court disposal. For the purposes of the statistics in this report, the re-offence 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.

Re-offending measures

- **The proportion of offenders who re-offend** – 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 re-offending 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 re-offending rate is produced by calculating the number of proven offences per 100 offenders. For added information, the number of proven re-offences per 100 re-offenders is also available in the statistical tables in Appendix A.
- **Predicted proportion of offenders to re-offend rate** – The predicted re-offending rate is different from the other three measures in the sense that it does not come from actual proven re-offences, but from a statistical model created from the baseline year of 2005.

It is necessary to compare actual re-offending to a predicted rate as the outputs of the criminal justice system (and therefore the rate of re-offending) 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 re-offend in a given year after changes in offender characteristics have been controlled for. There is no predicted rate for the frequency or severity of re-offending, as yet, due to the complex nature of the variables being considered, but work continues in this area.

The predicted re-offending rate helps to put the proportion of offenders who re-offend 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 re-offending rate that can be compared with the proportion of offenders who re-offend. If the predicted (or expected) re-offending rate is higher than the proportion who re-offend then we judge that there has been a reduction in re-offending when the offender characteristics have been taken into account. The usual way of reporting this is as a percentage change of the predicted rate: $(\text{proportion who re-offend} - \text{predicted}) / (\text{predicted})$.

- **Corrected predicted rate** – As the predicted rate of re-offending is used to assess progress since the baseline year (2005), for the baseline year the actual and predicted rates of re-offending will be equal. Similarly, for

any subset of the offenders that are specified by the predictive model, the proportion who re-offend and the predicted rates will be equal in the baseline period. For example, the proportion of female offenders who re-offend and the 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 proportion who re-offend and the 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 proportion of offenders who re-offend and predicted rates from each year's predicted rate. This creates a predicted rate which is equal to the actual proportion who re-offend for the baseline year of 2005 ($\text{predicted}_{\text{disposal}}$). Progress for the disposal group is then calculated in the usual fashion: $(\text{proportion who re-offend} - \text{predicted}_{\text{disposal}}) / (\text{predicted}_{\text{disposal}})$.

The 2005 predicted rate is also being used to assess progress on re-offending from a 2000 baseline. To reliably calculate this progress we ensure that the proportion who re-offend and predicted rates for 2000 are equal by adding the difference between the 2000 proportion and predicted rates to each year's predicted rate. This creates a predicted 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 2009 progress is then calculated in the usual fashion: $(\text{proportion who re-offend} - \text{predicted}_{2000}) / (\text{predicted}_{2000})$.

- **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 disposal⁴. 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.

⁴ 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 re-offending

Introduction

Every known measure of re-offending has its drawbacks. Measures associated with using official records of re-offending 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 re-offending

The frequency rate enables us to measure progress on the number of offences committed by the cohort and not only whether they re-offended or not. The rate of most serious re-offending allows a wider understanding of the type of re-offending occurring. These measures are likely to provide a better and more reliable picture of re-offending, and may allow a better understanding of the impact of offender management.

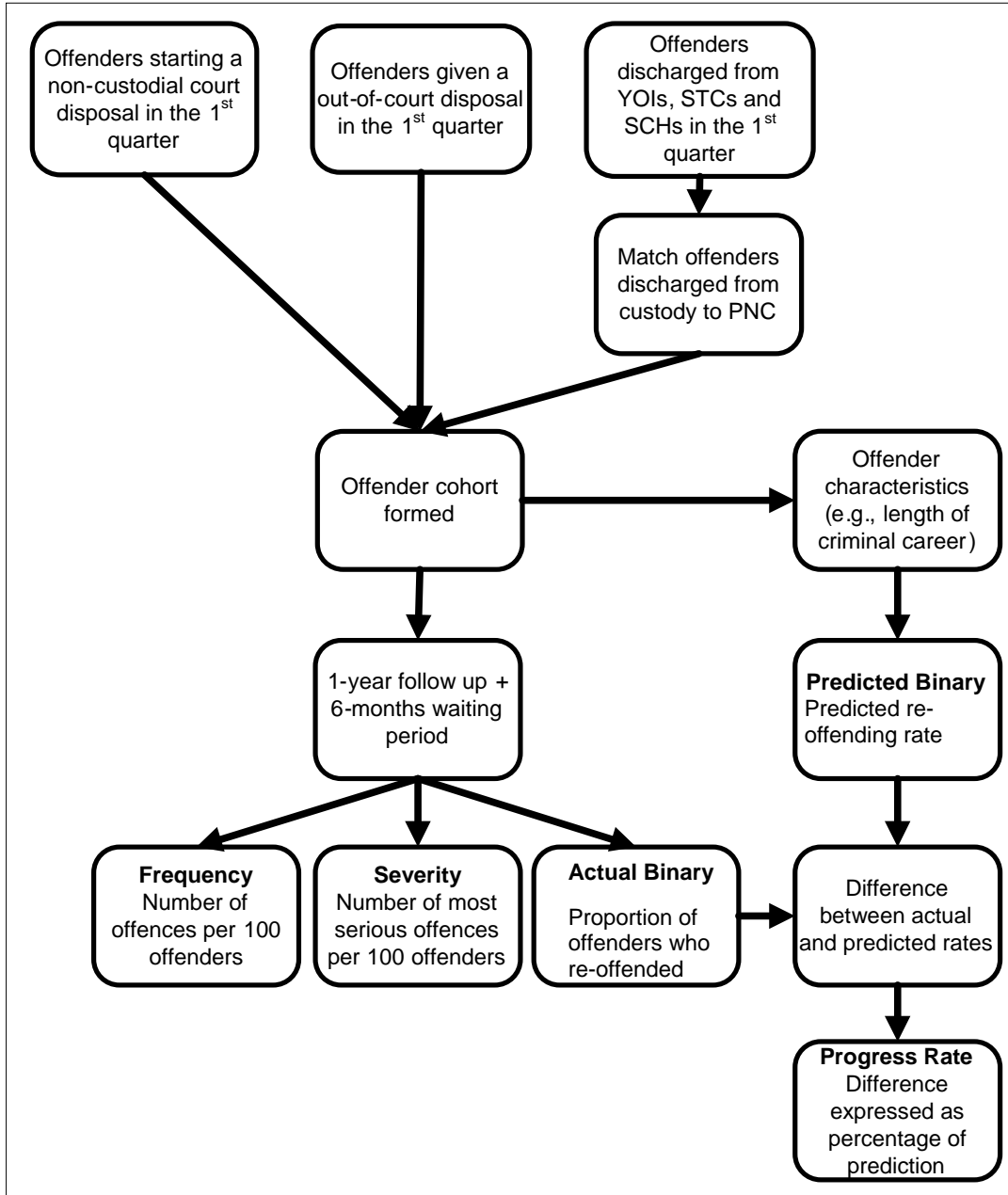
A comparison of the proportion and predicted proportion of offenders who re-offend which were used to measure progress from the previous spending review of 2002 continue to be measured, but are based on the new 2005 predictive model and are based on the improved methodology used since the May 2008 publication – see page 42 in Appendix D.

Process

The starting point for the re-offending indicators is to take all offenders discharged from 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 re-offending. This enables us to calculate the frequency of re-offending, the number of most serious offences and the proportion of offenders who re-offend.

Separately, the predicted proportion of offenders who re-offend is calculated through a statistical model of the 2005 cohort using the actual proportion of offenders who re-offend and offender characteristics like gender, age and criminal history (see Appendix E for more information). The predicted rate is then compared to the proportion of offenders who re-offend. This difference is expressed as a percentage of the predicted rate – the progress rate.

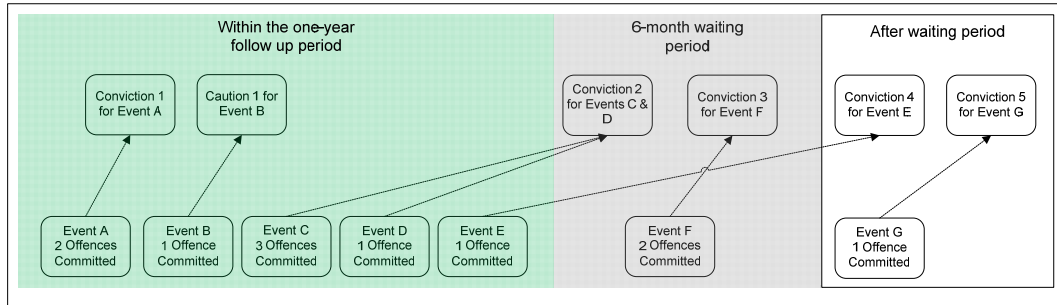
Figure C1: Schematic summary of the process of producing re-offending information



What counts as a re-offence?

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

Figure C2: Diagram summarising which re-offences 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 re-offence 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

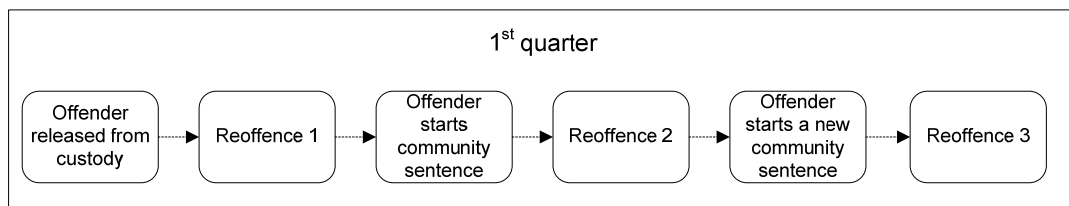


Figure C3 illustrates an example of an MOE. If MOEs were not excluded this offender would appear three times in our cohort – released once from custody and starting two community sentences within the same 1st quarter. Additionally, for the frequency measure, this offender would have committed at least three re-offences 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 re-offences – this avoids double counting of re-offences. 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 or her **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 re-offences.

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 - 2009 cohorts

Multiple Offender Entries (MOEs)	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1	2007 Q1	2008 Q1	2009 Q1
2x	2,785	2,498	2,511	2,853	2,681	3,066	3,334	2,752	2,188
3x	306	268	245	304	255	321	361	279	219
4x	39	35	37	48	38	49	43	45	26
5x	4	8	5	4	12	9	6	6	5
6x	2	1		4		1		3	
7x								2	1
8x			1						1
Total MOEs	3,136	2,810	2,798	3,213	2,986	3,446	3,744	3,087	2,440
% of total cohort	7.6%	6.9%	6.9%	7.3%	6.6%	7.0%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%

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 re-offending results (NAO, 2005). The following commentary addresses these.

1. Complexity of data collection

The data required to produce re-offending results involve a range of data sources (Young Offender Institution data and 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 administrative I.T. systems which, as with any large scale recording system, are 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 in producing re-offending results 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 dataset. 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 2009 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 – 2009 cohorts

	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1	2007 Q1	2008 Q1	2009 Q1
Prison									
Prison discharges	1,119	987	949	857	889	848	871	856	839
Automatically matched to the PNC	1,057	929	898	808	836	803	838	826	803
Manually matched to the PNC	35	22	25	33	28	31	18	16	20
Not matched	4	9	6	2	5	4	5	1	4
Total matches	1,092	951	923	841	864	834	856	842	823
Percentage matched	97.6%	96.4%	97.3%	98.1%	97.2%	98.3%	98.3%	98.4%	98.1%
Youth Justice Board (YJB) secure accommodation									
YJB secure accommodation discharges	66	344	406	455	425	425	387	401	387
Automatically matched to the PNC	55	310	382	424	400	401	365	377	378
Manually matched to the PNC	6	23	18	25	17	16	15	13	2
Not matched	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Total matches	61	333	400	449	417	417	380	390	380
Percentage matched	92.4%	96.8%	98.5%	98.7%	98.1%	98.1%	98.2%	97.3%	98.2%
Total percentage matched	97.3%	96.5%	97.6%	98.3%	97.5%	98.3%	98.3%	98.0%	98.1%

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 breach⁵, 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 who 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.

⁵ 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 on re-offending. 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 re-offending statistics track re-offending 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 re-offences 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.

Care should be taken, therefore, 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 re-offending rates.

The Ministry of Justice has developed a new predicted rate for the proportion of offenders who re-offend in year 2005 in a similar way to the 2000-2006 predicted rate for the year 2000 (Medhurst, C. and Cunliffe, J., 2007).

Predicted or expected 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 re-offending than can be obtained using the actual proportion of offenders who re-offend. 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 re-offend, this may result in a spurious rise or fall in the proportion of offenders who re-offend even when there may be no 'real' difference for similar offenders over that time. Hence the actual rates should be compared with the expected rates using a model based on data from an earlier year, and changes in re-offending 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 re-offending (see, for example, May, C., 1999).

The logistic regression model behind the 2005 predicted rate provides a probability of re-offending for each offender and identifies the statistically significant set of variables that are related to re-offending. Aggregated predicted 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 re-offend 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 re-offend 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 re-offend 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 re-offence. 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 allows the effect of one variable to vary according to the values of another, improving the quality of predictions. This is important because three factors (gender, age and total number of previous offences) are not completely independent of each other.

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 re-offended and offenders that did not. The juvenile logistic regression model achieved a 68.2% overall discrimination level on the 2009 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 0.74, which means an acceptable level of discrimination (Hosmer, D., and Lemeshow, S., 2000, p.162).

It is harder to predict juvenile re-offending because the number of offenders without a criminal history is nearly 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 11.0%.

Table E1: Classification table for the logistic regression model comparing 2009 prediction with observed values

		Predicted to reoffended within one year?		%
		No	Yes	
Reoffended within one year?	No	16,155	7,489	68.3%
	Yes	4,436	9,392	67.9%

Table E2 shows the assessment for the logistic regression model for the 2000 to 2009 cohorts. All cohorts show a reasonable discriminative power (around 70%) and AUC for the Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) curve of around 0.74. This means that we can be confident of the predictive power of the logistic regression model over the 2000 to 2009 period.

Table E2: Classification table for the logistic regression model comparing prediction with observed values, 2000, 2002 - 2009

	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%
2008 Q1	44,837	0.74	68.2%
2009 Q1	37,472	0.74	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 re-offending rates.

Each logistic coefficient is multiplied by the variable value for each offender to calculate a linear prediction. To calculate each offender's predicted probability of re-offending 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 re-offending 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 re-offend 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 re-offend 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 re-offending scale: A statistical re-offending score for use by probation officers. *Applied Statistics* 47(1); 159-171

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Taylor, R. (1999) Predicting reconvictions for sexual and violent offences using the revised offender group reconviction scale. Home Office Research Findings 104. London: Home Office

Links to previous juvenile re-offending publications

Ministry of Justice (2010) [Re-offending of juveniles: results from the 2008 cohort](#)

Ministry of Justice (2009) [Re-offending of juveniles: results from the 2007 cohort](#)

Ministry of Justice (2008) [Re-offending of juveniles: results from the 2006 cohort](#)

Ministry of Justice (2008) [Re-offending of juveniles: new measures of re-offending 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](#)

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Italics = Treat data with caution

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