



Ministry of
JUSTICE



**Re-offending of juveniles:
new measures of re-offending
2000-2005**
England and Wales

Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

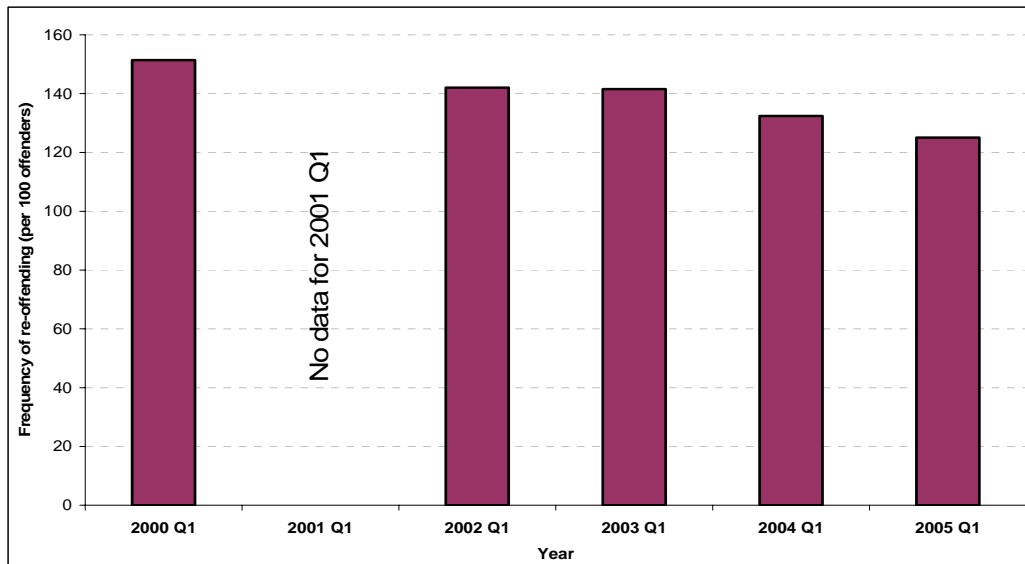
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Executive summary

All three measures of juvenile re-offending fell between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts:

- The frequency rate fell 17.4% from 151.4 to 125.0 re-offences per 100 offenders (Figure A and Table 1);
- The number of re-offences classified as most serious (severe) fell 0.7% from 0.91 to 0.90 re-offences per 100 offenders (Table 1);
- The proportion of offenders re-offending decreased by 4.4% (1.8 percentage points) from 40.2% to 38.4% (Table 1).

Figure A: Frequency of re-offending per 100 offenders, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 cohorts



N.B. Data has not been produced for the 2001 because this is consistent with adult re-offending data. It is not readily available for this year and will not substantially increase knowledge on the current progress on re-offending.

Table 1: Frequency, severity and actual (yes/no) one-year re-offending rates, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 cohorts

Year	Frequency		Severity		Actual (yes/no)	
	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	% re-offending	% change from 2000
2000 Q1	151.4	0.0%	0.91	0.0%	40.2%	0.0%
2002 Q1	142.1	-6.2%	0.94	3.7%	38.5%	-4.3%
2003 Q1	141.5	-6.5%	1.01	10.6%	39.0%	-2.9%
2004 Q1	132.4	-12.5%	0.96	4.9%	38.6%	-4.0%
2005 Q1	125.0	-17.4%	0.90	-0.7%	38.4%	-4.4%

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Introduction

This report contains results on two new measures of re-offending (frequency and severity) for juveniles (those aged 10 to 17). These new measures, in addition to the existing actual (yes/no) rate of re-offending, allow a wider understanding of re-offending. The results cover juveniles released from custody (either from prison, Secure Training Centres or Secure Children's Homes) or those given a pre-court disposal or commencing a non-custodial court disposal in the first quarters of 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. The use of the 1st quarter data (January – March) arises from the administrative effort required to match criminal records and enables results to be more timely without compromising reliability and comparability.

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

The previously published one-year actual (yes/no) measure of the proportion of the cohort re-offending, compared to the rate expected, was and remains useful information, but in terms of being able to better understand what works in reducing re-offending, this measure only allows the assessment of whether or not an offender was proven to have re-offended. It does not take account of how many re-offences an offender may have committed (in terms of number of crimes and community safety, an offender who commits one re-offence of burglary is different to an offender who commits five re-offences of burglary), and it also does not differentiate between the type of re-offence being committed (for example, whilst the yes/no measure would show both a theft and a murder as being the same, it is clearly of a very different impact to society).

The new measure of frequency of re-offending will show the number of re-offences being committed, enabling a better understanding of the impacts of programmes and interventions which do not just lead to complete desistance by offenders, but may also reduce the volume of re-offences offenders commit.

Additionally, the introduction of a rate of the most serious re-offences committed (severity rate) will enable the monitoring of re-offences classified as most serious. These are the re-offences that cause the most harm to society, despite being a small subset of the overall volume of re-offences committed.

For more details on how re-offending is calculated please see appendix C or consult the PSA Delivery Agreement 23 entitled '[Making Communities Safer](#)'.

Explanation of new re-offending measures

Each new measure answers one of the following questions:

Q: How much proven re-offending actually occurs?

Frequency rate

The actual number of re-offences the cohort committed during the one-year follow-up period which resulted in a conviction at court or a pre-court disposal. The actual proven one-year frequency re-offending rate is produced by calculating the number of proven re-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.

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

Severity rate

The actual number of the most serious¹ re-offences the cohort committed during the one-year follow-up period which resulted in a conviction at court or a pre-court disposal. As with the frequency rate, the severity rate is produced by calculating the number of proven severe re-offences per 100 offenders, and is therefore a subset of the frequency rate.

Q: What proportion of offenders actually re-offend?

Actual (yes/no) rate

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

Q: What proportion of offenders are predicted to re-offend?

Predicted (yes/no) rate

The predicted one-year (yes/no) 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 for the new baseline year of 2005. The basic principle behind the predicted rate is that it enables control over re-offending rates for changes in offender characteristics.

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

¹ Most serious offences are offences involving death (e.g. murder), serious violence against the person (e.g. grievous bodily harm) and some sexual offences. For the full list of most serious offences please consult Appendix G at the end of this report.

Results

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

Information is presented on:

- The overall re-offending rate (page 6);
 - Frequency;
 - Severity;
 - Actual and predicted (yes/no) rates;
 - Time to first re-offence;
 - Total number of offenders in the cohort;
- Gender (page 9);
- Age (page 10);
- Index offence group (page 11);
- Previous offending history (page 12);
- Index disposal (page 13); and,
- Ethnicity (page 14).

The main data tables can be in found in Appendix A from page 16.

Overall one-year re-offending rates

All three measures of juvenile re-offending showed falls between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts:

- The frequency rate fell 17.4% from 151.4 to 125.0 re-offences per 100 offenders (Table 2);
- The number of re-offences classified as the most serious (severe) fell 0.7% from 0.91 to 0.90 serious re-offences per 100 offenders (Table 2);
- The proportion of offenders re-offending (actual yes/no rate) decreased by 4.4% (1.8 percentage points) from 40.2% to 38.4% (Table 2);
- These measures do not take changes in the offender characteristics into account. Thus, over the 2000 to 2005 time period it is possible that the mix of offenders in a given cohort makes them more or less likely to re-offend.

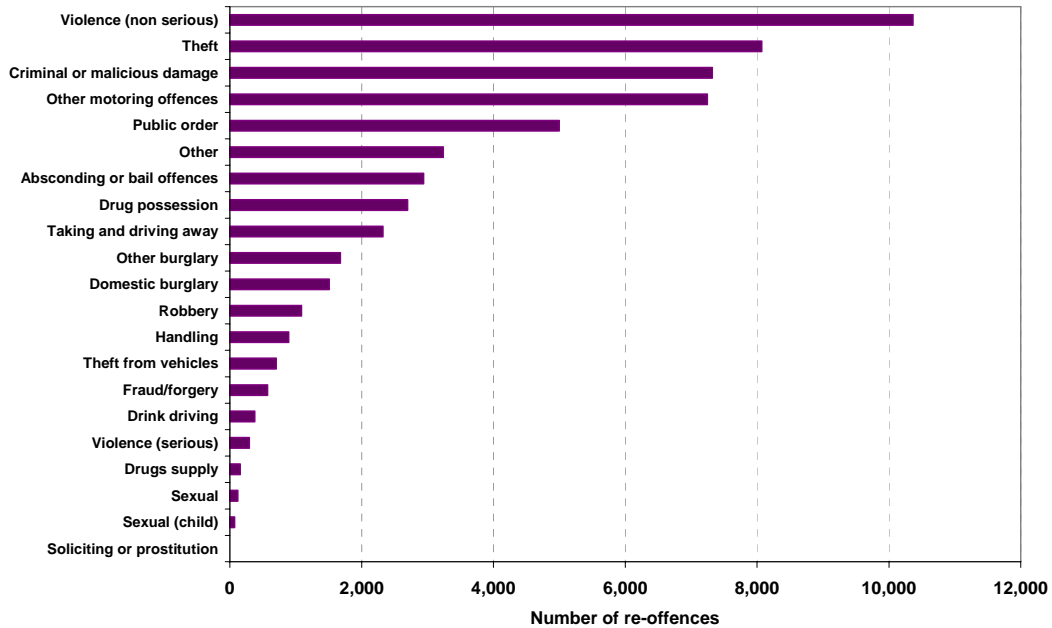
Table 2: Frequency, severity and actual (yes/no) one-year re-offending rates, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 cohorts

Year	Number of offenders in cohort	Frequency		Severity		Actual (yes/no)	
		Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	% re-offending	% change from 2000
2000 Q1	41,176	151.4	0.0%	0.91	0.0%	40.2%	0.0%
2002 Q1	40,753	142.1	-6.2%	0.94	3.7%	38.5%	-4.3%
2003 Q1	40,297	141.5	-6.5%	1.01	10.6%	39.0%	-2.9%
2004 Q1	44,153	132.4	-12.5%	0.96	4.9%	38.6%	-4.0%
2005 Q1	45,337	125.0	-17.4%	0.90	-0.7%	38.4%	-4.4%

Frequency rate

The reduction in frequency rate of 17.4% between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts compared to the reduction of 4.4% in actual (yes/no) re-offending shows how some offenders do not desist entirely, but commit fewer re-offences. The actual number of proven re-offences committed by the 2005 cohort was 56,684, down from the 62,344 re-offences committed by the 2000 cohort. This occurred despite an increase in the size of the cohorts from 41,176 in 2000 to 45,337 in 2005. In the 2005 cohort, the three most frequent types of re-offences committed were violence (non serious), theft and criminal or malicious damage, making up 18.3%, 14.2% and 12.9% of all re-offences committed respectively (Table A7, Figure B). This compares to the three most frequent types of re-offences committed by the 2000 cohort which were other motoring, theft and violence (non serious), making up 19.0%, 18.3% and 11.5% of all re-offences committed respectively.

Figure B: Number of re-offences committed by the 2005 cohort, by offence group of re-offence



Severity rate

The number of the most serious re-offences committed by the cohorts increased slightly from 375² for the 2000 cohort to 410 for the 2005 cohort, but combined with the increase in the number of offenders in the cohort, resulted in a fall of 0.7% in the number of serious re-offences committed per 100 offenders³. 26.1% of the serious re-offences committed for the 2005 cohort fell into the category of sexual, a lower proportion than the 28% for the 2000 cohort. The majority of the serious re-offences committed fall under the violence group. Additionally, the majority of the most serious re-offences were committed by offenders who had never before committed a most serious offence (90% in 2005).

The small number of most serious re-offences committed (410 out of 56,684 for the 2005 cohort) places a limitation on any robust breakdown analysis of the severity rate. Therefore, no interpretations will be drawn out about the impact of offender characteristics on the severity rate.

Actual and predicted (yes/no) rates

For the 2005 cohort the actual one-year (yes/no) rate was 38.4%. This number was 1.8 percentage points lower than in 2000 at 40.2%.

² Calculated as follows: (severity rate) x (total number of offenders in cohort) / 100

³ The Sexual Offences Act 2003 introduced a large number of new offences which resulted in changes in the coverage of many of the serious sexual offences we are monitoring; as a result the figures for severity for 2004 onwards may not be comparable with those before 2004.

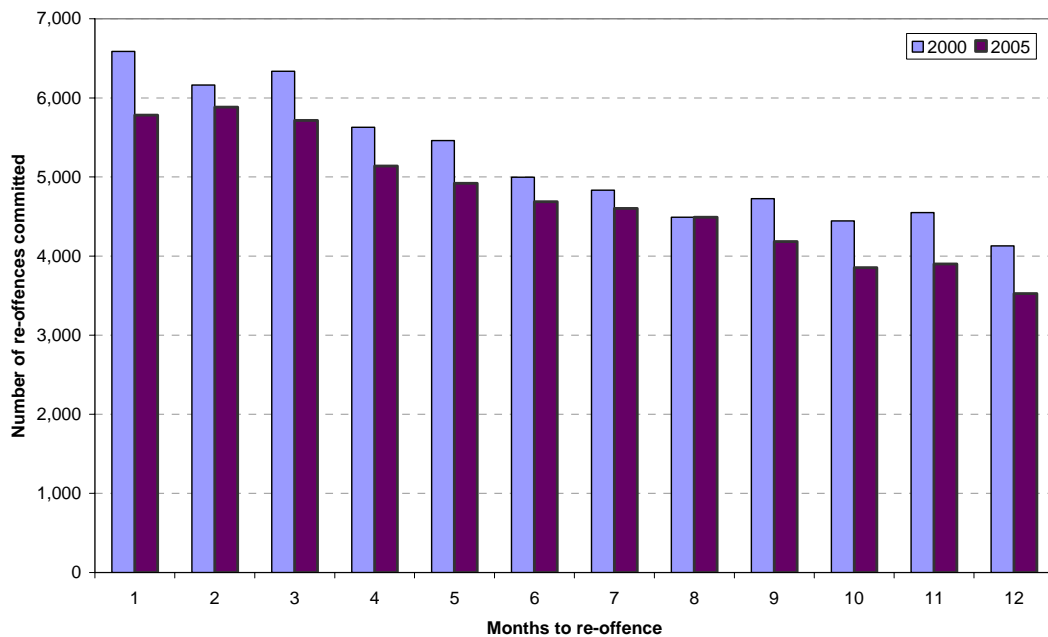
Whilst the 2005 predicted rate has been developed to control for changes in offender characteristics and therefore the likelihood of re-offending (in the yes/no measure) from 2005, it can be applied back to the 2000 dataset to show the change between 2000 and 2005 in the actual (yes/no) rate after controlling for changes in offender characteristics. This gives a reduction in actual (yes/no) re-offending controlling for changes in offender characteristics of 0.9%. This compares to a reduction in re-offending of 0.1% over the same period when measuring using the old methodology (see [Re-offending of juveniles: results from the 2005 cohort](#)).

There are no predicted rates 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.

Re-offending across the one-year follow up period

Figure C shows how many re-offences were committed by the number of months into the one-year follow up period. The highest numbers of re-offences are committed in the first three months of the follow-up (30.6% of all re-offences). The rate of re-offending then reduces gradually month by month. This may be because there is less time for convictions to occur for offences committed towards the end of the 12 month period, or because after committing a re-offence some offenders may be sent to custody and can no longer commit further re-offences. However, around 6% of all re-offences are still committed in the last month.

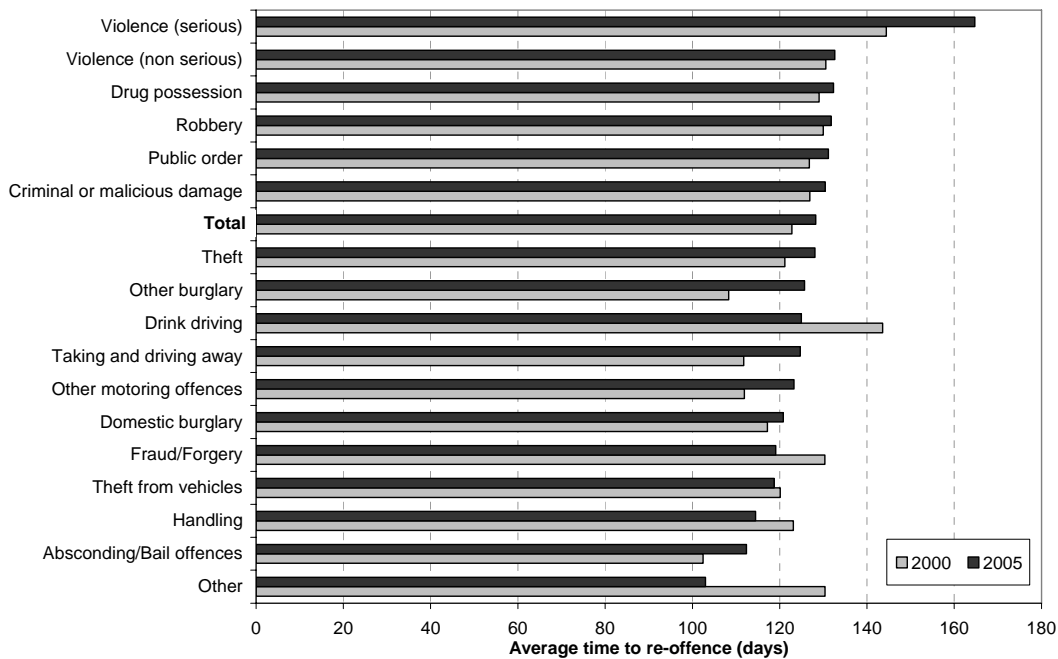
Figure C: Number of re-offences committed by number of months to re-offence, 2000 and 2005 cohorts



Over the course of the one-year follow up period, the rate of re-offending is consistently lower for the 2005 cohort compared to the 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004 cohorts. This suggests that any early improvements in re-offending are sustained across the year.

Figure D shows (for those offenders who do re-offend) the average number of days it takes for an offender to commit their first re-offence by their index offence for the 2000 and 2005 cohorts. It should not be assumed that offenders re-offend in the same category as their original offence (see section on 'Re-offending by index offence group' for more detail). Offenders convicted of 'other' offences in the 2005 cohort took the shortest number of days to re-offend whilst offenders convicted of violence (serious) had the longest period before re-offending, which has been increasing since the 2000 cohort.

Figure D: Average number of days before first re-offence took place by index offence group, 2000 and 2005 cohorts



Total number of offenders in the cohort

The total number of offenders increased from 41,176 in the 2000 cohort to 45,337 in the 2005 cohort. The number of female offenders increased from 8,603 to 11,567. Much of the increase in female offenders consisted of those receiving a pre-court disposal for a first offence.

Figures on the total number of re-offences and number of serious re-offences committed by the cohorts cannot be aggregated up to full year figures because there is no evidence that the first quarter is representative of the full year. However, if simply multiplied by a factor of 4, it is likely that in 2005 the total number of offenders is around 180,000, the total number of re-offences is around 230,000 and the total number of serious re-offences is around 1,600. However, these numbers are unlikely to be this large because the same offender will appear more than once across the year.

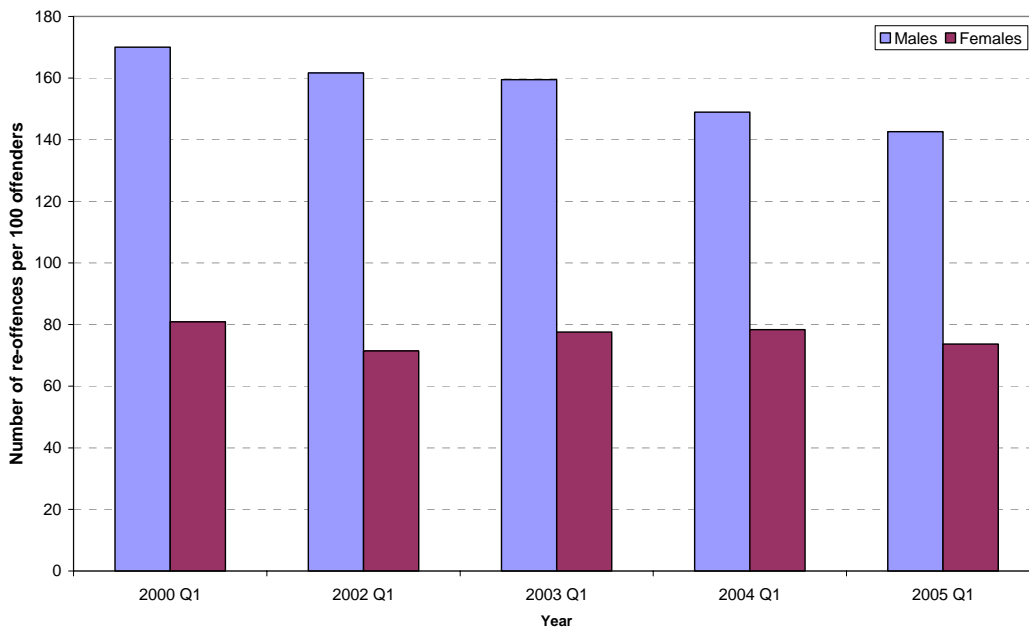
Re-offending by gender (Table A1)

Between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts, the proportion of female offenders in the cohort increased from 20.9% to 25.5%. Since females have a much

lower frequency rate than males, the increase in the proportion of female offenders in the cohort would lead to a reduction in the frequency rate for the cohort as a whole, in this case around 3%, even if males and females in the 2005 cohort on average committed the same number of re-offences as they did in the 2000 cohort. The same would apply to the number of the most serious re-offences committed per 100 offenders. Equally, changes in the characteristics of offenders in the cohort, for example a rise in the proportion of offenders with no previous convictions, would cause a change in the frequency rate.

The frequency rate for males was 142.6 re-offences per 100 offenders for the 2005 cohort, around double that of females, for whom the rate was 73.7 re-offences per 100 offenders. However, males have seen the largest reduction in frequency rate of 16.1% from 170.0 in the 2000 cohort, compared to a reduction for females of 8.9% from 80.9 in the 2000 cohort (Figure E).

Figure E: Number of re-offences per 100 offenders by gender, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 cohorts



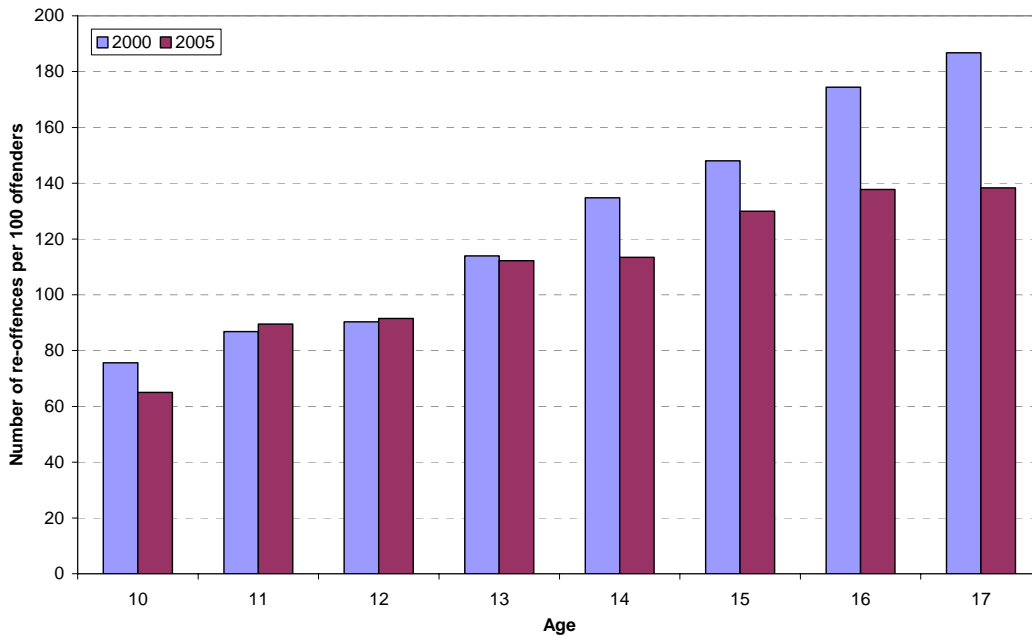
Separate data tables for males and females are available in a downloadable Microsoft Excel format at the Ministry of Justice [website](#).

Re-offending by age (Table A2)

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.

Almost all ages saw a reduction in frequency rate between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts, with the exception of 11 and 12 year olds, who had small increases. The largest improvements have been made with 16 and 17 year olds, whose frequency rates fell by 21.0% and 25.9% respectively (Figure F). However, these two ages still both had the highest frequency rates in 2005 of all ages, at 137.8 for 16 year olds and 138.3 for 17 year olds.

Figure F: Number of re-offences per 100 offenders by age, 2000 and 2005 cohorts



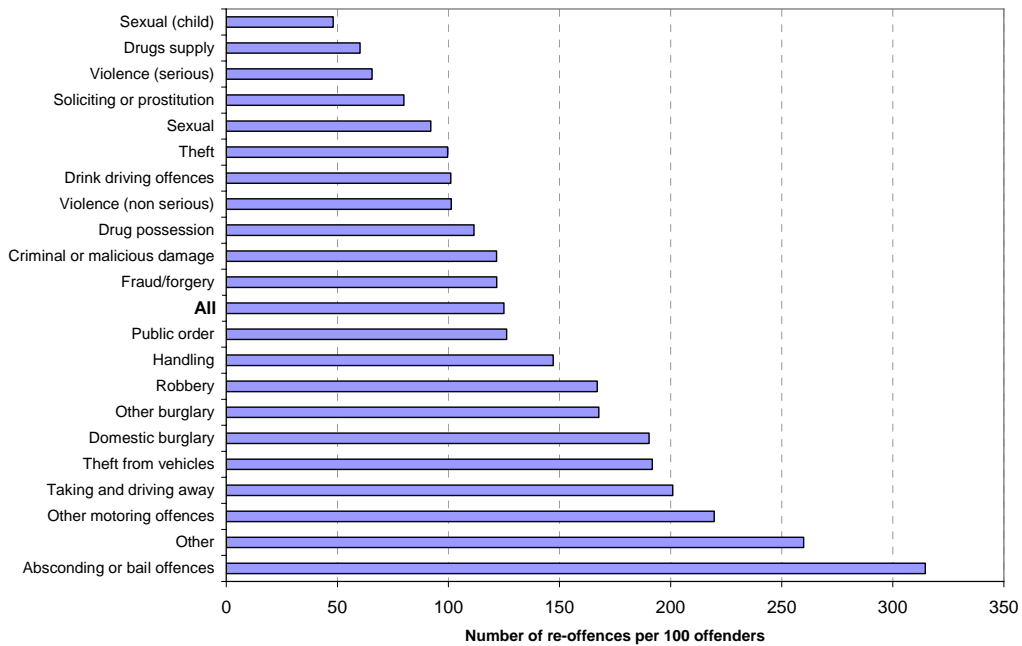
Re-offending by index offence group (Tables A3, A7 and A8)

Offenders with index offences of absconding or bail offences, other offences and other motoring offences had the highest frequency rates in the 2005 cohort, at 314.6, 259.9 and 219.6 respectively (Figure G).

Offenders with an index offence classified as ‘other’ saw the greatest increase in frequency rate of 147.5% from 105.0 in the 2000 cohort to 259.9 in the 2005 cohort. At the same time, the number of offenders in the cohorts with an index offence of other increased from 260 to 766. This was driven by increases in the number of offenders with offences of either ‘Breach of an Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO)’ or ‘Contravention of a direction given by a constable (Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)’. Offenders who receive an ASBO have characteristics which make them likely to re-offend such as a long criminal history.

The number of offenders with an index offence of violence (non serious) has also seen a large increase from 6,055 in the 2000 cohort to 10,157 in the 2005 cohort. This was driven by offenders committing index offences of ‘Common assault and battery’ which increased by 2,559.

Figure G: Number of re-offences committed per 100 offenders by index offence group, 2005 cohort



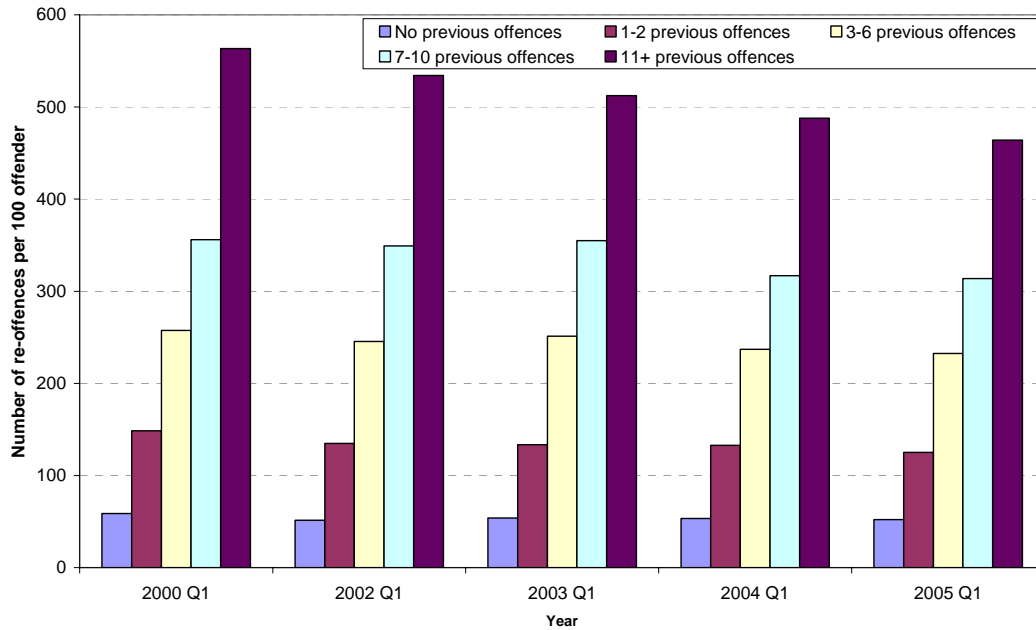
In the 2005 cohort, 20.5% of re-offences committed were in the same offence group as the index offence of the offender. In particular, offenders with index offences of other motoring offences, other offences and violence (non serious) committed the most similar re-offence types, with 35.0%, 34.9% and 27.2% of re-offences being in the same category as the index offence. Conversely, of the re-offences of offenders with an index offence of violence (serious), only 2.0% of the re-offences were also violence (serious).

Re-offending by offending history (Table A4)

Frequency of re-offending increases with the number of previous offences an offender has committed, but all groups have seen an improvement between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts. Offenders with 11+ previous offences saw the greatest improvements in frequency rate of 17.6% (Figure H).

Just over half of the juvenile offenders had no proven previous offences, increasing slightly from 52.0% in the 2000 cohort to 53.9% in the 2005 cohort.

Figure H: Number of re-offences per 100 offenders by number of previous offences, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 cohorts

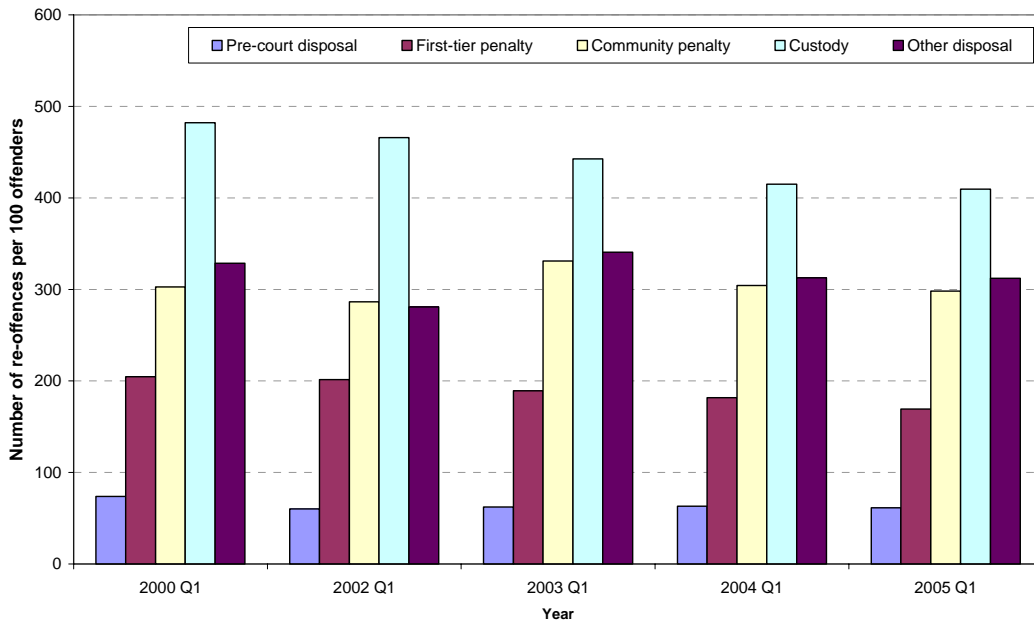


Re-offending by index disposal (Table A5)

Frequency rates by disposal should not be compared to assess changes in the effectiveness of sentences, as there is no controlling for known differences in offender characteristics or other factors that may affect re-offending. Analysis within type of disposal is made difficult due to the changing use of these disposals over time.

Juvenile offenders have seen improvements in the frequency rate for all different disposal types between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts. Offenders commencing first-tier penalties or pre-court disposals, or released from custody have seen the largest improvements (of 17.3%, 16.8% and 15.1% respectively), whilst offenders starting community penalties and other disposals have seen smaller improvements. Offenders released from custody have the highest frequency rates (Figure I). For community penalties, whilst the frequency rate has decreased, there has been an increase in the actual (yes/no) re-offending rate of 9.2%, suggesting that more offenders are committing at least one re-offence, but overall, fewer re-offences are being committed.

Figure I: Number of re-offences per 100 offenders by index disposal, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 cohorts

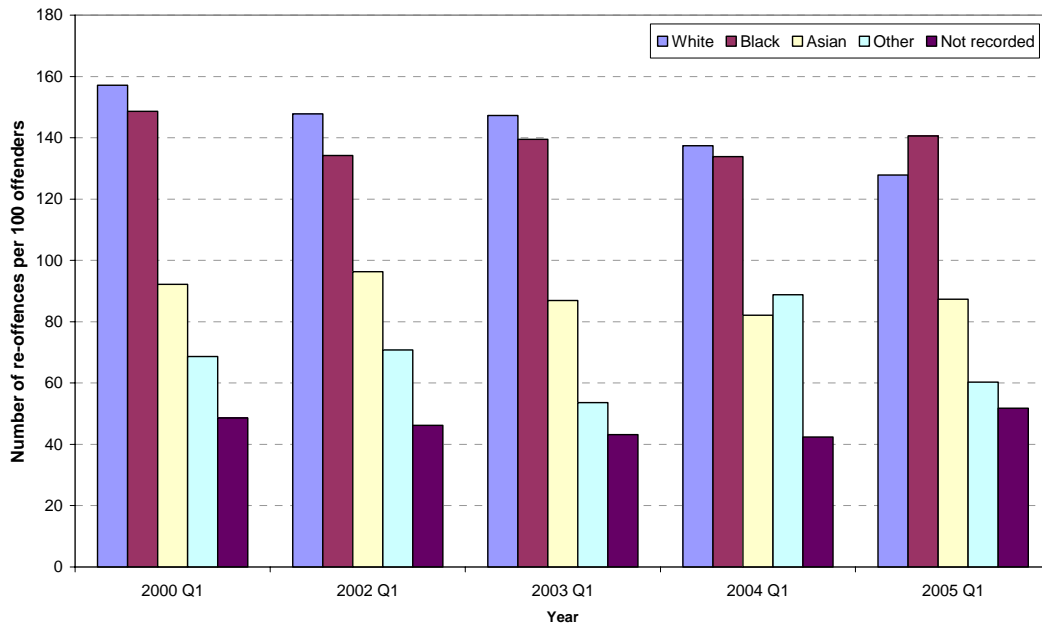


Re-offending by ethnicity (Table A6)

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

All ethnic groups have seen a reduction in frequency rate between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts, with white offenders seeing the largest reduction of 18.6%. White offenders had the highest frequency rates in 2000-2004, but in 2005 this changed to black offenders (Figure J).

Figure J: Number of re-offences per 100 offenders by ethnicity, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 cohorts



Appendix A: Statistical tables

Table A1: Actual and predicted one-year re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by gender

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	2005 Predicted one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
Males	2000 Q1	32,573	43.8	43.4	170.0	388.4	1.1
	2002 Q1	31,892	42.5	43.7	161.7	380.5	1.1
	2003 Q1	31,460	42.7	43.4	159.5	373.1	1.2
	2004 Q1	33,819	42.3	42.9	148.9	352.3	1.2
	2005 Q1	33,770	42.5	42.5	142.6	335.3	1.1
Females	2000 Q1	8,603	26.6	25.9	80.9	304.2	0.3
	2002 Q1	8,861	24.0	26.2	71.4	297.9	0.2
	2003 Q1	8,837	25.7	26.2	77.6	301.8	0.2
	2004 Q1	10,334	26.5	26.3	78.3	296.0	0.3
	2005 Q1	11,567	26.3	26.3	73.7	279.7	0.3
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2	39.8	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5	39.9	142.1	369.3	0.9
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0	39.6	141.5	362.8	1.0
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6	39.0	132.4	343.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.9

[†]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.*

Separate tables for males and females are also available in a downloadable Microsoft Excel format at the Ministry of Justice website.

Table A2: Actual and predicted one-year re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by age

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	2005 Predicted one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
10	2000 Q1	455	29.2	28.0	75.6	258.6	*
	2002 Q1	399	29.1	28.4	84.0	288.8	*
	2003 Q1	404	29.2	27.1	85.4	292.4	*
	2004 Q1	398	32.7	27.9	102.3	313.1	*
	2005 Q1	460	27.8	27.3	65.0	233.6	*
11	2000 Q1	1,218	30.1	29.8	86.9	288.3	*
	2002 Q1	1,029	27.8	30.1	84.4	303.5	*
	2003 Q1	1,025	27.2	29.4	75.3	276.7	*
	2004 Q1	1,053	27.6	29.2	74.6	270.1	*
	2005 Q1	1,221	28.8	29.0	89.5	310.5	0.9
12	2000 Q1	2,310	30.3	32.6	90.3	298.4	0.6
	2002 Q1	2,272	29.6	33.0	90.4	305.2	0.6
	2003 Q1	2,084	32.4	33.3	97.0	299.1	*
	2004 Q1	2,423	32.2	33.0	98.1	304.5	0.7
	2005 Q1	2,562	31.3	31.3	91.5	292.0	0.5
13	2000 Q1	4,140	34.2	36.8	113.9	332.8	0.7
	2002 Q1	4,026	32.0	37.1	99.0	309.6	0.5
	2003 Q1	3,830	33.4	36.8	111.2	333.2	0.5
	2004 Q1	4,349	35.5	35.9	114.3	321.7	0.7
	2005 Q1	4,708	36.0	36.0	112.2	311.3	0.7
14	2000 Q1	6,402	39.1	39.7	134.8	344.9	0.7
	2002 Q1	6,247	36.3	40.0	123.9	341.7	0.8
	2003 Q1	5,907	37.7	39.4	128.8	342.1	0.9
	2004 Q1	6,863	38.6	38.9	126.8	328.3	0.8
	2005 Q1	7,382	38.4	38.4	113.5	295.3	0.7
15	2000 Q1	8,186	40.3	41.3	148.0	367.3	1.2
	2002 Q1	8,154	39.2	41.5	141.1	359.6	1.1
	2003 Q1	8,095	38.8	40.9	140.6	362.7	0.9
	2004 Q1	9,065	39.6	40.3	134.6	339.6	0.9
	2005 Q1	9,354	39.8	39.8	130.0	326.5	0.9
16	2000 Q1	8,865	43.1	41.4	174.5	405.2	1.0
	2002 Q1	8,795	41.6	41.5	162.6	390.8	1.0
	2003 Q1	9,050	41.4	41.0	156.7	378.6	1.2
	2004 Q1	9,664	39.5	40.2	138.8	351.6	1.0
	2005 Q1	9,871	39.8	39.8	137.8	346.2	1.0
17	2000 Q1	9,600	44.9	41.9	186.7	415.5	1.0
	2002 Q1	9,831	42.7	41.2	174.1	408.3	1.3
	2003 Q1	9,902	43.0	41.4	166.2	386.3	1.3
	2004 Q1	10,338	40.9	40.8	150.9	369.2	1.4
	2005 Q1	9,779	40.3	40.3	138.3	343.1	1.2
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2	39.8	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5	39.9	142.1	369.3	0.9
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0	39.6	141.5	362.8	1.0
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6	39.0	132.4	343.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.9

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

Table A3 (Part 1): Actual and predicted one-year re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index offence group

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	2005 Predicted one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
Violence (serious)	2000 Q1	287	34.8	30.1	115.3	331.0	*
	2002 Q1	269	34.6	31.0	120.1	347.3	*
	2003 Q1	249	33.7	30.0	110.8	328.6	*
	2004 Q1	273	24.5	30.3	82.1	334.3	*
	2005 Q1	230	28.7	28.7	65.7	228.8	*
Violence (non serious)	2000 Q1	6,055	34.8	36.4	107.9	309.8	1.1
	2002 Q1	6,737	33.6	36.8	102.4	304.9	1.0
	2003 Q1	7,165	34.9	36.5	110.0	314.9	1.2
	2004 Q1	8,691	35.0	35.8	103.5	295.4	1.0
	2005 Q1	10,157	35.3	35.3	101.3	286.8	0.8
Robbery	2000 Q1	497	49.7	46.9	201.0	404.5	*
	2002 Q1	556	49.3	50.6	198.9	403.6	*
	2003 Q1	585	46.0	48.8	158.3	344.2	1.9
	2004 Q1	592	46.6	47.6	178.2	382.2	*
	2005 Q1	635	48.5	48.5	166.9	344.2	2.2
Public order or riot	2000 Q1	3,510	43.2	42.6	152.5	353.0	1.3
	2002 Q1	3,574	41.7	42.7	141.7	340.2	1.3
	2003 Q1	3,849	41.1	42.1	135.0	328.8	1.6
	2004 Q1	4,602	41.0	41.5	134.7	328.5	1.2
	2005 Q1	4,139	41.6	41.6	126.2	303.7	0.9
Sexual	2000 Q1	65	35.4	29.8	98.5	278.3	*
	2002 Q1	55	36.4	32.6	147.3	405.0	*
	2003 Q1	67	28.4	31.0	83.6	294.7	*
	2004 Q1	69	29.0	32.5	73.9	255.0	*
	2005 Q1	114	29.8	29.8	92.1	308.8	*
Sexual (child)	2000 Q1	175	20.6	20.1	59.4	288.9	*
	2002 Q1	199	22.6	20.5	76.4	337.8	*
	2003 Q1	168	22.6	20.1	63.7	281.6	*
	2004 Q1	224	14.7	17.8	40.6	275.8	*
	2005 Q1	158	17.7	17.7	48.1	271.4	*
Soliciting or prostitution	2000 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2002 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2003 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2004 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2005 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Domestic burglary	2000 Q1	1,154	55.6	54.3	232.3	417.6	*
	2002 Q1	994	55.7	55.3	244.1	437.9	2.4
	2003 Q1	999	53.0	53.0	215.6	407.2	1.1
	2004 Q1	965	53.7	54.0	205.5	382.8	1.1
	2005 Q1	1,009	52.4	52.4	190.3	362.9	1.9
Other burglary	2000 Q1	1,765	44.6	46.6	186.5	417.6	0.9
	2002 Q1	1,527	46.0	47.6	200.4	435.9	0.9
	2003 Q1	1,362	48.0	47.0	187.7	390.8	0.7
	2004 Q1	1,302	45.2	47.5	185.5	410.7	0.8
	2005 Q1	1,221	45.5	45.5	167.6	368.2	1.2
Theft	2000 Q1	11,472	36.8	34.9	137.8	375.1	0.6
	2002 Q1	9,909	33.5	34.2	124.6	372.2	0.5
	2003 Q1	8,950	33.9	33.4	122.7	361.9	0.6
	2004 Q1	10,035	32.2	32.7	105.4	326.8	0.6
	2005 Q1	10,697	32.4	32.4	99.6	307.7	0.6
Handling	2000 Q1	1,267	46.3	43.0	186.4	402.4	1.0
	2002 Q1	1,186	44.8	43.2	187.1	417.9	*
	2003 Q1	1,018	44.6	43.2	188.8	423.3	*
	2004 Q1	971	44.9	42.7	175.3	390.4	1.0
	2005 Q1	925	41.4	41.4	147.1	355.4	*

* 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 re-offences committed by offenders are not necessarily of the same offence type as the index offence group.

Table A3 (Part 2): Actual and predicted one-year re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index offence group

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	2005 Predicted one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
Fraud and forgery	2000 Q1	715	39.7	32.5	152.6	384.2	*
	2002 Q1	661	36.6	33.4	131.6	359.5	*
	2003 Q1	572	32.7	32.3	137.8	421.4	*
	2004 Q1	521	35.1	32.0	120.5	343.2	*
	2005 Q1	529	30.2	30.2	121.7	402.5	*
Absconding or bail offences	2000 Q1	366	64.2	67.5	323.2	503.4	*
	2002 Q1	389	69.9	68.8	341.4	488.2	3.1
	2003 Q1	429	69.9	67.7	314.7	450.0	*
	2004 Q1	532	69.0	67.8	307.3	445.5	2.8
	2005 Q1	471	67.3	67.3	314.6	467.5	2.8
Taking and driving away and related	2000 Q1	2,151	51.8	51.0	248.0	478.4	1.3
	2002 Q1	2,217	50.1	50.5	228.4	456.2	1.2
	2003 Q1	2,055	50.2	50.5	231.5	461.4	0.8
	2004 Q1	1,831	50.2	49.6	201.7	401.5	1.3
	2005 Q1	1,596	49.8	49.8	200.9	403.4	1.4
Theft from vehicles	2000 Q1	711	50.8	46.7	202.1	398.1	1.7
	2002 Q1	602	47.3	45.1	206.0	435.1	*
	2003 Q1	513	49.3	47.8	243.9	494.5	*
	2004 Q1	455	54.7	45.8	210.1	383.9	*
	2005 Q1	412	45.1	45.1	191.7	424.7	*
Other motoring offences	2000 Q1	1,392	52.4	50.6	239.4	457.2	1.0
	2002 Q1	1,588	49.7	50.5	222.6	447.5	0.8
	2003 Q1	1,571	52.3	51.5	233.6	446.5	1.5
	2004 Q1	1,387	52.2	52.5	222.7	426.7	1.4
	2005 Q1	1,172	51.5	51.5	219.6	426.2	1.5
Drink driving offences	2000 Q1	249	32.1	27.1	114.5	356.3	*
	2002 Q1	296	39.9	30.4	141.6	355.1	*
	2003 Q1	277	40.8	29.9	128.2	314.2	*
	2004 Q1	277	39.4	30.4	118.1	300.0	*
	2005 Q1	280	28.2	28.2	101.1	358.2	*
Criminal or malicious damage	2000 Q1	6,328	37.9	39.7	135.5	357.8	0.8
	2002 Q1	6,300	36.9	40.3	122.2	331.2	1.0
	2003 Q1	6,579	37.6	39.8	127.7	339.7	0.8
	2004 Q1	7,643	39.2	39.5	131.8	336.5	1.0
	2005 Q1	7,874	39.2	39.2	121.7	310.4	0.9
Drugs import/export/production/supply	2000 Q1	95	31.6	26.4	117.9	373.3	*
	2002 Q1	81	25.9	22.7	112.3	433.3	*
	2003 Q1	98	28.6	24.6	95.9	335.7	*
	2004 Q1	97	27.8	23.3	74.2	266.7	*
	2005 Q1	88	26.1	26.1	60.2	230.4	*
Drugs possession/small scale supply	2000 Q1	2,652	36.3	36.6	118.6	326.3	0.5
	2002 Q1	3,362	33.0	35.6	103.4	312.8	0.7
	2003 Q1	3,523	35.1	36.8	108.1	307.8	0.8
	2004 Q1	3,292	34.3	36.7	105.4	307.4	0.6
	2005 Q1	2,859	36.9	36.9	111.5	301.9	0.7
Other	2000 Q1	260	32.3	40.2	105.0	325.0	*
	2002 Q1	244	45.9	48.7	195.9	426.8	*
	2003 Q1	261	40.2	47.2	186.2	462.9	*
	2004 Q1	388	57.2	55.7	312.4	545.9	*
	2005 Q1	766	56.0	56.0	259.9	464.1	1.3
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2	39.8	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5	39.9	142.1	369.3	0.9
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0	39.6	141.5	362.8	1.0
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6	39.0	132.4	343.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.9

* 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 re-offences committed by offenders are not necessarily of the same offence type as the index offence group.

Table A4: Actual and predicted one-year re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by number of previous offences

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	2005 Predicted one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
No previous offences	2000 Q1	21,416	24.3	24.6	58.7	241.6	0.5
	2002 Q1	20,927	22.2	24.4	51.4	231.3	0.3
	2003 Q1	20,806	22.9	24.4	53.9	235.3	0.5
	2004 Q1	23,295	23.4	24.3	53.3	227.3	0.4
	2005 Q1	24,415	24.2	24.2	52.2	215.9	0.4
Between 1 and 2 offences	2000 Q1	10,050	45.2	44.8	148.5	328.6	0.8
	2002 Q1	10,109	42.3	44.4	134.9	318.6	1.1
	2003 Q1	9,986	43.4	44.0	133.4	307.5	0.9
	2004 Q1	10,994	43.6	43.9	132.7	304.3	1.0
	2005 Q1	11,225	42.7	43.5	124.9	292.3	0.9
Between 3 and 6 offences	2000 Q1	5,193	62.0	60.0	257.6	415.6	1.6
	2002 Q1	5,195	61.3	60.3	245.3	400.5	1.6
	2003 Q1	5,126	60.6	60.1	251.1	414.6	1.7
	2004 Q1	5,351	61.0	60.1	237.0	388.7	1.9
	2005 Q1	5,301	62.2	60.3	232.6	374.1	1.6
Between 7 and 10 offences	2000 Q1	1,912	72.0	70.2	355.9	494.2	2.4
	2002 Q1	1,833	72.9	70.9	349.2	478.8	2.1
	2003 Q1	1,795	74.2	71.1	354.9	478.3	2.3
	2004 Q1	1,897	70.6	70.9	316.9	448.6	2.5
	2005 Q1	1,875	71.1	70.9	313.8	441.4	2.2
Greater than 10 offences	2000 Q1	2,605	85.0	82.0	563.4	663.2	2.1
	2002 Q1	2,689	82.9	82.7	534.1	644.0	3.1
	2003 Q1	2,584	84.4	82.8	512.4	606.8	3.6
	2004 Q1	2,616	83.0	82.8	487.8	587.6	2.6
	2005 Q1	2,521	82.5	82.9	464.1	562.2	3.2
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2	39.8	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5	39.9	142.1	369.3	0.9
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0	39.6	141.5	362.8	1.0
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6	39.0	132.4	343.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.9

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

Table A5: Actual one-year re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index disposal

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
Pre-court disposal	2000 Q1	24,352	28.0	73.9	263.5	0.5
	2002 Q1	23,710	24.7	60.1	242.7	0.4
	2003 Q1	23,570	25.5	62.3	243.9	0.5
	2004 Q1	26,614	26.5	63.3	238.3	0.5
	2005 Q1	28,225	27.1	61.4	226.5	0.4
First-tier penalty	2000 Q1	8,524	51.0	204.6	401.2	1.2
	2002 Q1	8,041	51.7	201.5	389.5	1.7
	2003 Q1	9,847	50.0	189.3	378.4	1.4
	2004 Q1	10,355	49.0	181.6	370.5	1.5
	2005 Q1	9,860	48.9	169.2	346.0	1.3
Discharge	2000 Q1	5,661	49.1	195.2	397.4	1.2
	2002 Q1	2,938	48.5	202.6	417.6	2.2
	2003 Q1	2,056	55.6	231.9	417.1	1.3
	2004 Q1	2,224	54.0	219.7	407.2	1.7
	2005 Q1	1,962	57.1	229.4	401.8	1.8
Fine	2000 Q1	2,647	54.8	225.2	410.8	1.3
	2002 Q1	2,470	54.8	203.2	370.9	1.2
	2003 Q1	1,493	60.4	254.7	421.6	2.4
	2004 Q1	1,582	59.6	234.6	393.6	2.4
	2005 Q1	1,342	58.5	216.7	370.4	1.3
Referral Order	2000 Q1	*	*	*	*	*
	2002 Q1	495	45.1	170.9	379.4	2.0
	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
Reparation Order	2000 Q1	216	53.2	196.8	369.6	*
	2002 Q1	2,138	54.2	205.1	378.7	1.4
	2003 Q1	788	63.2	280.3	443.6	1.5
	2004 Q1	709	66.3	313.1	472.3	2.7
	2005 Q1	712	67.4	280.2	415.6	1.4
Community penalty	2000 Q1	6,746	63.7	302.6	474.7	1.7
	2002 Q1	7,214	62.4	286.4	459.0	1.6
	2003 Q1	5,422	69.1	331.0	478.8	2.1
	2004 Q1	5,656	67.2	304.2	452.8	1.8
	2005 Q1	5,758	67.2	298.2	443.8	2.1
Attendance Centre Order	2000 Q1	1,777	60.4	264.3	437.7	1.9
	2002 Q1	857	59.5	277.2	465.9	2.2
	2003 Q1	602	67.8	303.2	447.3	2.8
	2004 Q1	579	63.0	293.6	465.8	2.2
	2005 Q1	594	63.1	258.1	408.8	2.4
Supervision Order	2000 Q1	2,722	68.8	346.7	504.1	2.1
	2002 Q1	2,335	68.6	345.7	503.9	1.7
	2003 Q1	2,166	72.9	372.3	511.0	2.2
	2004 Q1	2,334	71.3	338.6	475.3	1.8
	2005 Q1	2,409	72.9	341.7	468.8	2.2
Action Plan Order	2000 Q1	168	66.1	272.6	412.6	*
	2002 Q1	2,218	57.8	234.0	405.2	1.3
	2003 Q1	1,121	65.1	288.7	443.3	1.4
	2004 Q1	1,102	63.5	262.2	412.7	1.7
	2005 Q1	1,132	60.9	230.5	378.7	1.7
Community Rehabilitation Order	2000 Q1	983	66.5	339.5	510.2	1.3
	2002 Q1	839	67.6	315.5	466.8	1.5
	2003 Q1	787	69.5	341.7	491.6	1.8
	2004 Q1	793	65.8	318.3	483.5	1.5
	2005 Q1	735	67.6	317.4	469.4	1.4
Community Punishment Order	2000 Q1	983	52.4	219.6	419.2	*
	2002 Q1	761	53.1	232.1	437.1	1.6
	2003 Q1	534	62.0	259.9	419.3	2.2
	2004 Q1	515	57.5	218.1	379.4	*
	2005 Q1	500	55.2	231.2	418.8	2.2
Curfew Order	2000 Q1	113	66.4	289.4	436.0	*
	2002 Q1	204	67.6	299.0	442.0	*
	2003 Q1	212	72.6	350.9	483.1	*
	2004 Q1	333	76.3	320.4	420.1	*
	2005 Q1	388	71.1	337.4	474.3	3.4
Custody	2000 Q1	912	75.7	482.1	637.2	1.6
	2002 Q1	959	72.9	465.9	639.2	3.8
	2003 Q1	786	73.8	442.5	599.7	3.6
	2004 Q1	815	76.4	414.8	542.7	2.8
	2005 Q1	844	73.1	409.5	560.1	3.9
Other disposal	2000 Q1	642	60.1	328.7	546.6	1.7
	2002 Q1	829	54.4	280.8	516.2	1.7
	2003 Q1	672	66.8	340.6	509.8	2.1
	2004 Q1	713	65.6	312.8	476.5	2.5
	2005 Q1	650	68.8	312.2	453.9	1.8
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5	142.1	369.3	0.9
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0	141.5	362.8	1.0
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6	132.4	343.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.9

* 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.

2005 Predicted rates were removed from this table because disposal is not included in the prediction model making predictive rates potentially biased.

Table A6: Actual and predicted one-year re-offending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by ethnicity

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	Predicted one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
White	2000 Q1	35,815	41.1	40.4	157.1	381.9	0.9
	2002 Q1	35,305	39.4	40.6	147.7	375.1	0.9
	2003 Q1	34,952	40.0	40.2	147.2	368.5	1.0
	2004 Q1	38,211	39.5	39.6	137.4	347.5	1.0
	2005 Q1	39,511	38.9	38.9	127.9	328.3	0.9
Black	2000 Q1	2,810	43.6	45.6	148.6	341.2	1.4
	2002 Q1	2,802	41.3	46.0	134.2	324.8	1.6
	2003 Q1	2,725	43.4	46.7	139.5	321.3	1.8
	2004 Q1	3,025	41.3	45.5	133.9	324.3	1.3
	2005 Q1	2,943	45.4	45.4	140.6	309.5	1.7
Asian	2000 Q1	1,431	28.9	29.2	92.2	319.4	0.7
	2002 Q1	1,425	30.4	29.5	96.3	316.9	0.8
	2003 Q1	1,399	28.2	29.5	86.9	307.8	*
	2004 Q1	1,470	28.8	29.2	82.1	285.3	*
	2005 Q1	1,435	29.3	29.3	87.3	298.3	*
Other	2000 Q1	153	26.8	24.6	68.6	256.1	*
	2002 Q1	171	26.9	23.7	70.8	263.0	*
	2003 Q1	209	20.6	22.9	53.6	260.5	*
	2004 Q1	196	30.1	24.2	88.8	294.9	*
	2005 Q1	184	23.9	23.9	60.3	252.3	*
Not recorded	2000 Q1	967	13.9	16.2	48.6	350.7	*
	2002 Q1	1,050	13.0	17.0	46.2	356.6	*
	2003 Q1	1,012	13.1	17.3	43.2	328.6	*
	2004 Q1	1,251	15.5	16.7	42.4	273.2	*
	2005 Q1	1,264	17.6	17.6	51.8	295.0	*
Total	2000 Q1	41,176	40.2	39.8	151.4	376.7	0.9
	2002 Q1	40,753	38.5	39.9	142.1	369.3	0.9
	2003 Q1	40,297	39.0	39.6	141.5	362.8	1.0
	2004 Q1	44,153	38.6	39.0	132.4	343.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	45,337	38.4	38.4	125.0	325.5	0.9

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

Table A7: Number of re-offences committed, and proportion of all re-offences, by offence group of re-offence

	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1
Number of re-offences	62,344	57,899	57,028	58,462	56,684
Violence (serious)	262	275	312	307	296
Violence (non serious)	7,143	7,599	8,085	9,797	10,366
Robbery	981	1,120	1,003	1,241	1,090
Public order or riot	4,781	4,638	4,946	5,239	4,997
Sexual	55	90	79	109	122
Sexual (child)	81	66	63	70	72
Soliciting or prostitution	41	17	22	21	*
Domestic burglary	1,822	1,683	1,477	1,502	1,509
Other burglary	2,345	1,988	1,626	1,705	1,678
Theft	11,434	7,905	7,525	7,798	8,072
Handling	1,582	1,330	1,134	1,046	894
Fraud and forgery	1,296	830	793	836	573
Absconding or bail offences	3,828	3,625	3,606	3,521	2,940
Taking and driving away and related offences	3,863	3,546	3,006	2,731	2,325
Theft from vehicles	1,114	897	820	710	704
Other motoring offences	11,820	11,901	11,410	9,013	7,246
Drink driving	544	599	579	455	379
Criminal or malicious damage	6,046	5,876	6,261	7,202	7,323
Drugs import/export/production/supply	105	126	121	191	158
Drugs possession/small scale supply	2,736	3,080	3,012	2,552	2,698
Other	465	708	1,148	2,416	3,240
Proportion of all re-offences					
Violence (serious)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Violence (non serious)	11.5	13.1	14.2	16.8	18.3
Robbery	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9
Public order or riot	7.7	8.0	8.7	9.0	8.8
Sexual	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Sexual (child)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Soliciting or prostitution	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
Domestic burglary	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7
Other burglary	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.0
Theft	18.3	13.7	13.2	13.3	14.2
Handling	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6
Fraud and forgery	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0
Absconding or bail offences	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.2
Taking and driving away and related offences	6.2	6.1	5.3	4.7	4.1
Theft from vehicles	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2
Other motoring offences	19.0	20.6	20.0	15.4	12.8
Drink driving	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Criminal or malicious damage	9.7	10.1	11.0	12.3	12.9
Drugs import/export/production/supply	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Drugs possession/small scale supply	4.4	5.3	5.3	4.4	4.8
Other	0.7	1.2	2.0	4.1	5.7

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

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

Table A8: Number of re-offences committed, by index offence group and re-offence group, 2005 cohort

Index offence group \ Re-offence group		Re-offence group																				
		Violence (serious)	Violence (non serious)	Robbery	Public order or riot	Sexual	Sexual (child)	Soliciting or prostitution	Domestic burglary	Other burglary	Theft	Handling	Fraud and forgery	Absconding or bail offences	Taking and driving away and related offences	Theft from vehicles	Other motoring offences	Drink driving	Criminal or malicious damage	Drugs import/export/production/supply	Drugs possession/small scale supply	Other
Violence (serious)	*	33	*	16	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	*	23	151
Violence (non serious)	64	2,793	213	1,012	18	24	*	179	233	1,212	141	70	437	336	94	1,051	74	1,458	30	422	426	10,287
Robbery	*	178	84	64	*	*	*	37	23	116	*	11	63	43	*	164	*	93	*	76	68	1,060
Public order or riot	29	1,016	96	948	*	*	*	87	109	558	80	38	269	148	60	470	57	688	16	272	268	5,223
Sexual	*	31	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	105
Sexual (child)	*	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	76
Soliciting or prostitution	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Domestic burglary	11	321	40	121	*	*	*	159	88	254	48	16	84	98	30	237	*	211	*	79	103	1,920
Other burglary	11	296	25	133	*	*	*	84	108	277	44	15	104	110	38	327	15	235	*	87	134	2,047
Theft	46	1,655	259	803	16	14	*	325	358	2,779	205	132	633	314	135	837	37	1,280	25	376	429	10,658
Handling	*	166	22	76	*	*	*	44	58	254	45	*	78	76	17	211	*	146	*	52	96	1,361
Fraud and forgery	*	95	*	30	*	*	*	19	17	109	*	82	54	22	*	74	*	64	*	26	18	644
Absconding or bail offences	*	226	37	96	*	*	*	38	46	166	23	*	195	65	*	230	11	133	*	72	113	1,482
Taking and driving away and related offences	21	321	40	195	*	*	*	85	95	267	50	55	153	298	55	947	35	265	*	115	203	3,207
Theft from vehicles	*	76	*	51	*	*	*	38	42	87	18	13	51	63	36	165	*	67	*	26	43	790
Other motoring offences	12	267	30	146	*	*	*	61	72	185	35	27	134	195	65	901	23	178	*	113	116	2,574
Drink driving	*	49	*	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	110	12	18	*	21	*	283
Criminal or malicious damage	53	2,155	142	892	29	*	*	224	264	1,293	123	63	362	354	82	788	49	1,964	17	359	359	9,580
Drugs import/export/production/supply	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	53
Drugs possession/small scale supply	*	445	54	247	*	*	*	79	95	309	45	33	202	109	36	482	25	317	38	524	128	3,188
Other	*	207	28	125	*	*	*	42	54	154	12	*	97	79	22	229	*	162	*	57	694	1,991
Total	296	10,366	1,090	4,997	122	72	*	1,509	1,678	8,072	894	573	2,940	2,325	704	7,246	379	7,323	158	2,698	3,240	56,684

*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.

Appendix B: Glossary of terms

Disposal types

Index disposal

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

Pre-court disposal

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** – for 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 3 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 otherwise dealt with on conviction, compensation orders, fines, compensation or costs.

Custody

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

Index offence

The index offence is the offence the offender commits in order to be serving either the custodial sentence, non-custodial court disposal or pre-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. Additionally, violence has been split into two separate groups of violence (serious) and violence (non serious).

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 a pre-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 pre-court disposal must follow either within that one-year follow-up, or in a further 6 months, which is to allow time for the offence to be proven at court.

Public Service Agreement 23 (Comprehensive Spending Review 2007)

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

Re-offending measures

- **Actual (yes/no) rate** – The actual number of offenders in the cohort re-offending at least once during the one-year follow-up period, where the re-offence resulted in a conviction at court or a pre-court disposal. The actual (yes/no) re-offending rate is presented in this report as a percentage of the total number of offenders in the cohort.
- **Frequency rate** – The actual number of re-offences the cohort committed during the one-year follow-up period which resulted in a conviction at court or a pre-court disposal. The actual proven one-year frequency re-offending rate is produced by calculating the number of proven re-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 (yes/no) rate** – The predicted one-year (yes/no) 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 for the new baseline year of 2005.

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 one-year (yes/no) re-offending rate helps to put the actual proven one-year (yes/no) re-offending rate into context and establish, in our case, whether there is a real change from 2005, just as the examination pass rate in a school will be related to its intake. 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 actual proven one-year (yes/no). If the predicted (or expected) re-offending rate is higher than the actual proven rate, 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: $(\text{actual} - \text{predicted}) / (\text{predicted})$.

- **Severity rate** – The actual number of the most serious⁴ re-offences the cohort committed during the one-year follow-up period which resulted in a conviction at court or a pre-court disposal. As with the frequency rate, the severity rate is produced by calculating the number of proven severe re-offences per 100 offenders, and is therefore a subset of the frequency rate. For the 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

We have now expanded the range of re-offending measures from the previous PSA 2000-2006 period from an actual and predicted (yes/no) re-offending rate, by adding two new measures: frequency of re-offending per 100 offenders and number of most serious re-offences per 100 offenders.

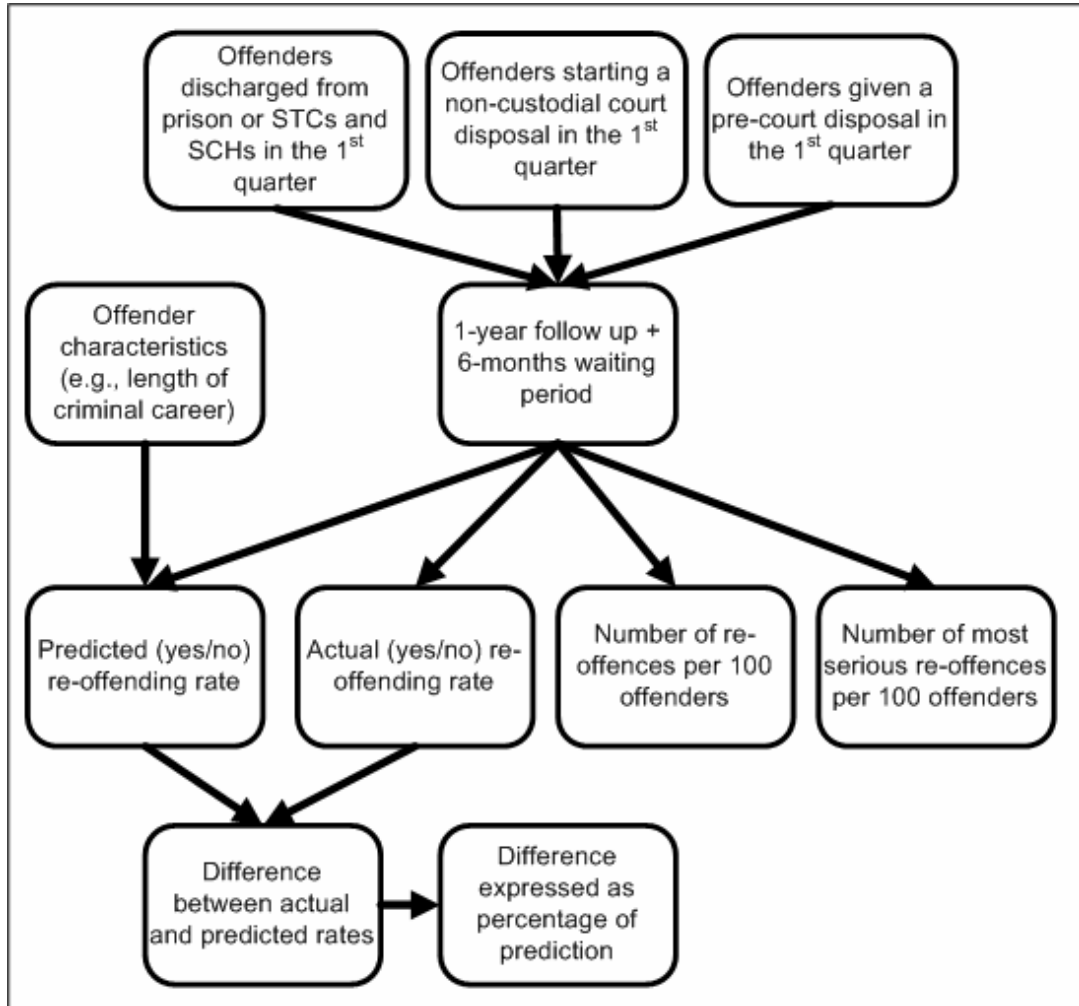
The inclusion of the frequency rate enables us to measure progress on the number of re-offences committed by the cohort and not only whether they re-offended or not, as in the current actual (yes/no) measure. The rate of most serious re-offending allows a wider understanding of the type of re-offending occurring. These two additional 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.

Process

Under PSA 23 (see Appendix B for more information) the starting point for the re-offending indicators is to take all offenders discharged custody (either from prison, STCs or SCHs) or those given a pre-court disposal or commencing a non-custodial court disposal (aged 10-17 at discharge or commencement) in the 1st quarter of a year. 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 a pre-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 re-offences and the actual (yes/no) re-offending rate.

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

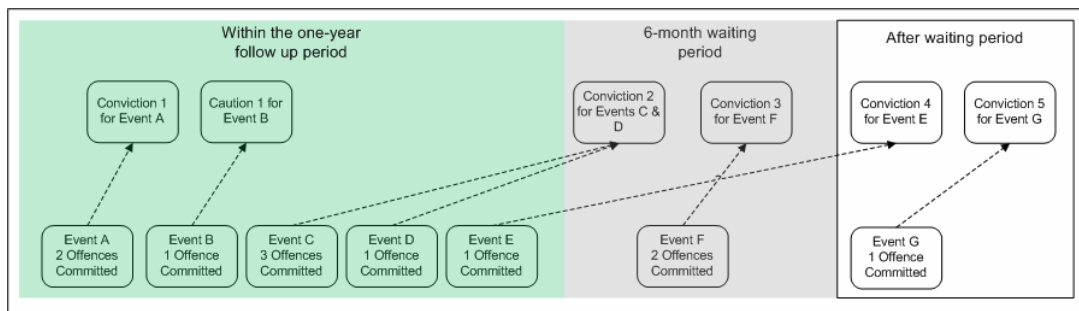
Figure C1: PSA re-offending statistics: schematic summary of the overall PSA 23 process



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 re-offending 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 period, would not be counted, as the

conviction did not occur within either the one year period, or the further six month waiting period. The offender has therefore committed 7 proven re-offences that would be counted (2 for event A, 1 for event B, 3 for event C and 1 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 prison or commences a community sentence or pre-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

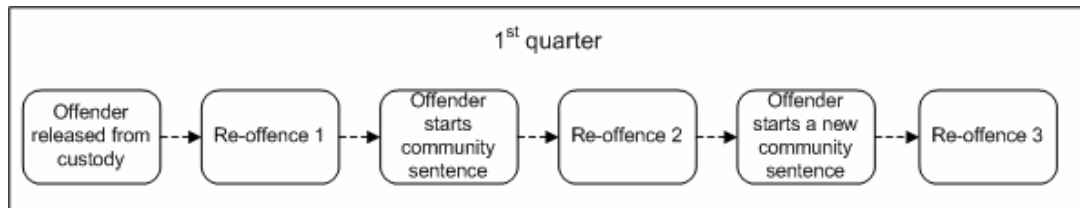


Figure C3 illustrates an example of an MOE. If MOEs were not excluded this offender would appear three times in our cohort – released once from custody and starting two community sentences within the same 1st quarter. Additionally, for the frequency measure, this offender would have committed at least 3 re-offences after the first time it entered the cohort, at least 2 offences after the second time and at least 1 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 its release from custody and with at least 3 re-offences – this would avoid 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 pre-court disposal more than once within the first quarter of the same year is considered to be an MOEs and only their **first** discharge from custody or commencement of a non-custodial court or pre-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% of the entire cohort of offenders, since 2000.

Table C4: Number offenders with MOEs and their respective number of entries for 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 cohorts

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

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 have been used for research publications. Scrutiny of the data source continues in order to ensure the data remains reliable.

Risks to data quality

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

1. Complexity of data collection

The data required for the PSA 23 target involve a range of data sources (prison data, community sentence data, and the criminal records) from a range of agencies (individual prisons, Youth Justice Board and different police forces). These figures have been derived from the police's administrative I.T. system, which, as with any large scale recording system, is subject to possible errors with data entry and processing. Additionally, the Ministry of Justice copy of the Police National Computer (PNC) is continually being revised as police add and amend information, so figures published in this report are likely to change slightly with time.

2. Complexity of data processing and analysis

The data processing involved for the PSA 23 target is complex, and requires the extraction of criminal histories that can span a number of decades, and the subsequent matching of these histories against the Secure Training Centres and Secure Children's Homes, and prison discharges in order to generate a statistical model. The components are:

Matching offender records

2A. Matching offender records

This process involves matching prison and STCs and SCHs 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 2005 have remained high and have been improving slightly. Additionally, matching rates are similar for both prison discharges data and YJB data on Secure Training Centres and Secure Children's Homes.

Table D1: Matching rates for the different data sources for 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 cohorts

	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1
Prison					
Prison discharges	1,119	987	949	857	889
Automatically matched to the PNC	1,057	929	898	808	836
Manually matched to the PNC	35	22	25	33	28
Not matched	4	9	6	2	5
Total matches	1,092	951	923	841	864
Percentage matched	97.6%	96.4%	97.3%	98.1%	97.2%
Secure Training Centres and Secure Children's Homes					
YJB secure accommodation discharges	66	344	406	455	425
Automatically matched to the PNC	55	310	382	424	400
Manually matched to the PNC	6	23	18	25	17
Not matched	1	1	0	1	1
Total matches	61	333	400	449	417
Percentage matched	92.4%	96.8%	98.5%	98.7%	98.1%
Total percentage matched to PNC	97.3%	96.5%	97.6%	98.3%	97.5%

The total number of matched offenders for prison and Secure Training Centres and Secure Children's Homes 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 breach, 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 prison discharges to include offer a variety of choices. For instance, it makes little sense to include offenders deported on release or because they have died. These counting rules were enumerated and discussed to ensure a more accurate and consistent counting.

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 and have shown, 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.

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 several times to produce statistics for publication for the existing one-year actual and predicted (yes/no) rates. Nonetheless, vigilance continues to be exercised to ensure the validity of the results.

Expertise of those who operate the system

The PNC, prison and YJB datafeeds have neither been fully nor recently audited, although work is being undertaken at present and will be implemented at the time of the 2006 data. 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.

Use of data to manage and reward performance

The data are 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

During 2007 an internal Ministry of Justice review of the quality of the extract of the PNC data was held which led to a number of improvements, listed below, which have been incorporated in these results:

- Improvements 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;
- Improvements 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.

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 (yes/no) rate for the year 2005 in a similar way to the PSA 2000-2006 predicted (yes/no) rate for the year 2000 (Medhurst, C. and Cunliffe, J., 2007). This new 2005 predicted (yes/no) rate can only predict the actual (yes/no) rate and there are currently no predictions of the frequency and severity rates. The 2005 model is presented in this appendix for information only and will be used to assess changes in the composition of the cohort from 2005 onwards, and to produce predicted yes/no rates for future years.

Predicted or expected (yes/no) rates (see Lloyd et al., 1994, for a discussion) are used to take account of some of the differences in characteristics of offenders. Accordingly they can give a more meaningful measure of the change that has occurred in the rate of re-offending than can be obtained using the actual (yes/no) rates. If the composition of the groups of offenders being compared differs significantly over a time period, so that the type of offenders in one year is inherently more (or less) likely to re-offend, this may result in a spurious rise or fall in the actual (yes/no) rates even when there may be no 'real' difference for similar offenders over that time. Hence the actual (yes/no) rates should be compared with the expected rates using a model based on data from an earlier year, and changes in 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 are 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, 1999).

The logistic regression model behind the 2005 predicted rate provides a probability of re-offending for each offender and identifies the statistically significance set of variables that are related to re-offending. Aggregated predicted (yes/no) rates are also only valid for terms included in the final model. Any predicted rates for groups of offenders that have a common

characteristic that is not in the final model (e.g., employment status or disposal type) can suffer from statistical biases and are, therefore, unreliable.

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

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

Variables included

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

Gender

Gender is included in the model as a categorical variable separating out males and females. Generally, males are more likely to 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 enables 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 and Marshall, 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 pre-court disposals which were found to be insignificant.

Indicator of previous offending types

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

Interaction terms

Interaction terms are calculated by multiplying two factors together. The inclusion of these terms 'tunes' the effects of the individual factors, improving the quality of predictions. This is important because two factors (gender and age) 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 2005 juvenile logistic regression model achieved a 68.9% overall discrimination level (Table E1). 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 Characteristics curve. Again, the value for the 2005 model was 0.73, which means an excellent level of discrimination (Hosmer and Lemeshow, 2000, p.162).

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

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

Table E1: Classification table for the 2005 logistic regression model comparing prediction with observed values

		Predicted to re-offended within one year?		%
		No	Yes	
Re-offended within one year?	No	20,860	7,065	74.7%
	Yes	7,028	10,384	59.6%

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 offenders 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

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Links to previous juvenile re-offending publications

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

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

Explanatory notes

This is a National Statistics publication produced by the Ministry of Justice. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

Symbols and conventions

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

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

Italics = Treat data with caution

* = Data is removed as data is unreliable for interpretation

Contact points for further information

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

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

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