



Ministry of
JUSTICE



Reoffending of adults: results from the 2006 cohort

England and Wales

Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

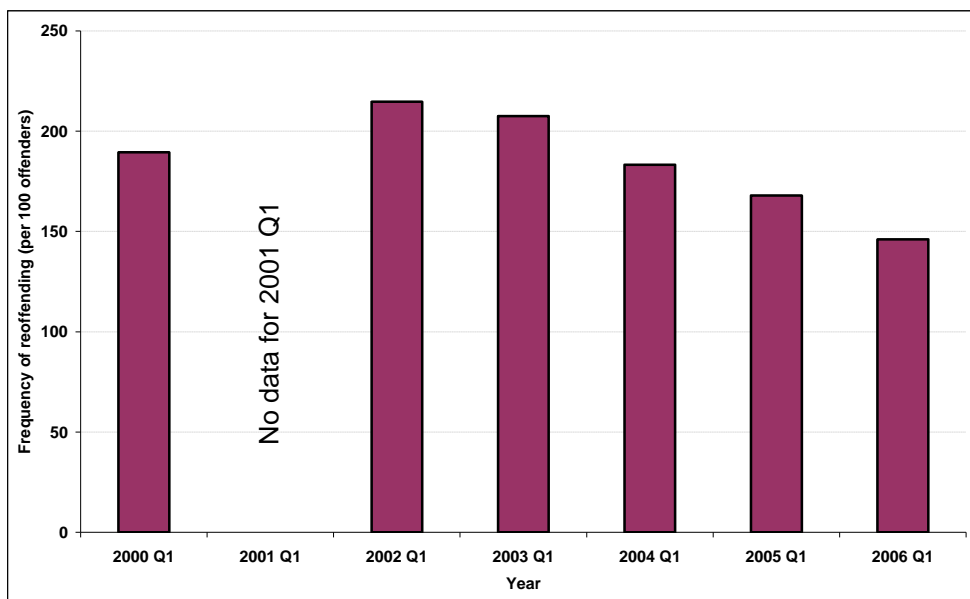
Published 4 September 2008

Executive summary

Comparing the reoffending results for the 2000 and 2006 adult cohorts shows:

- The frequency rate fell 22.9% from 189.4 to 146.1 offences per 100 offenders (Figure A and Table 1);
- The number of offences classified as most serious (severe) per 100 offenders fell 11.1% from 0.78 to 0.69 offences (Table 1);
- The proportion of offenders reoffending (actual yes/no rate) decreased by 10.7% (4.7 percentage points) from 43.7% to 39.0% (Table 1).
- The proportion of offenders who reoffended fell by 10.6% when controlling for changes in offender characteristics.

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



N.B. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders. Since it will not substantially increase knowledge on the current progress on reoffending, no resources have been allocated to fix this problem.

Table 1: Frequency, severity, and actual and predicted (yes/no) reoffending rates, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 cohorts

Year	Number of offenders in cohort	Frequency		Severity		Binary (yes/no)		
		Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Actual		Predicted
						% reoffending	% change from 2000	% reoffending
2000 Q1	44,586	189.4	0.0%	0.78	0.0%	43.7%	0.0%	40.6%
2002 Q1	44,592	214.6	13.3%	0.89	14.4%	45.9%	4.9%	41.7%
2003 Q1	45,115	207.5	9.5%	0.89	13.9%	45.8%	4.9%	42.0%
2004 Q1	47,481	183.3	-3.2%	0.85	8.8%	43.3%	-0.9%	42.1%
2005 Q1	44,323	167.9	-11.4%	0.88	12.5%	41.6%	-4.9%	41.6%
2006 Q1	51,157	146.1	-22.9%	0.69	-11.1%	39.0%	-10.7%	40.5%

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Introduction

This report contains results on reoffending – frequency, severity, actual (yes/no) and predicted (yes/no) – for adults (those aged 18 and over). The results cover adults released from custody or commencing a court order (sentences under probation supervision excluding fines) in the first quarters of 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. The use of the first quarter data (1st January to 31st 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 reoffended during a one-year follow up period, as well as how many times and the seriousness of reoffences committed.

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

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

The actual (yes/no) reoffending rate measures the proportion of the cohort that reoffends. This measure allows the assessment of whether or not an offender was proven to have reoffended. When compared to the predicted (yes/no) rate it enables a better understanding of what works in reducing reoffending since it controls for changes in offender characteristics between the different cohorts of offenders.

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

For information on the progress of the Comprehensive Spending Review 2002 PSA target, please refer to the previous publication on reoffending - [Reoffending of adults: new measures of reoffending 2000-2005](#). The outturn for this measure will be published in March 2009.

Explanation of reoffending measures

Each measure answers one of the following questions:

Q: How much proven reoffending actually occurs?

Frequency rate

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

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

Severity rate

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

Q: What proportion of offenders actually reoffend?

Actual (yes/no) rate

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

Q: What proportion of offenders are predicted to reoffend?

Predicted (yes/no) rate

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

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 reoffending rates by different breakdowns of offenders in the cohort.

Information is presented on:

- The overall reoffending rate (page 7);
 - Frequency;
 - Severity;
 - Actual and predicted (yes/no) rates;
 - Time to first reoffence;
 - Total number of offenders in the cohort;
- Gender (page 11);
- Age (page 11);
- Index offence group (page 12);
- Previous offending history (page 14);
- Index disposal (page 15); and,
- Ethnicity (page 17); and,
- PSA 23 progress for frequency of reoffending for the 2005-2011 period (Comprehensive Spending Review 2007) (page 18).

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

Overall reoffending rates

All three measures of adult reoffending showed falls between the 2000 and 2006 cohorts:

- The frequency rate fell 22.9% from 189.4 to 146.1 offences per 100 offenders (Table 2);
- The number of offences classified as the most serious (severe) per 100 offenders fell 11.1% from 0.78 to 0.69 offences (Table 2);
- The proportion of offenders reoffending (actual yes/no rate) decreased by 10.7% (4.7 percentage points) from 43.7% to 39.0% (Table 2);
- The proportion of offenders who reoffended fell by 10.6% when controlling for changes in offender characteristics.

Table 2: Frequency, severity and actual and predicted (yes/no) reoffending rates, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 cohorts

Year	Number of offenders in cohort	Frequency		Severity		Binary (yes/no)					
		Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Actual		Predicted		% progress (from 2005)	% progress (from 2000) ¹
						% reoffending	% change from 2000	% reoffending	% reoffending		
2000 Q1	44,586	189.4	0.0%	0.78	0.0%	43.7%	0.0%	40.6%		0.0%	
2002 Q1	44,592	214.6	13.3%	0.89	14.4%	45.9%	4.9%	41.7%		2.2%	
2003 Q1	45,115	207.5	9.5%	0.89	13.9%	45.8%	4.9%	42.0%		1.6%	
2004 Q1	47,481	183.3	-3.2%	0.85	8.8%	43.3%	-0.9%	42.1%		-4.2%	
2005 Q1	44,323	167.9	-11.4%	0.88	12.5%	41.6%	-4.9%	41.6%	0.0%	-7.0%	
2006 Q1	51,157	146.1	-22.9%	0.69	-11.1%	39.0%	-10.7%	40.5%	-3.7%	-10.6%	

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

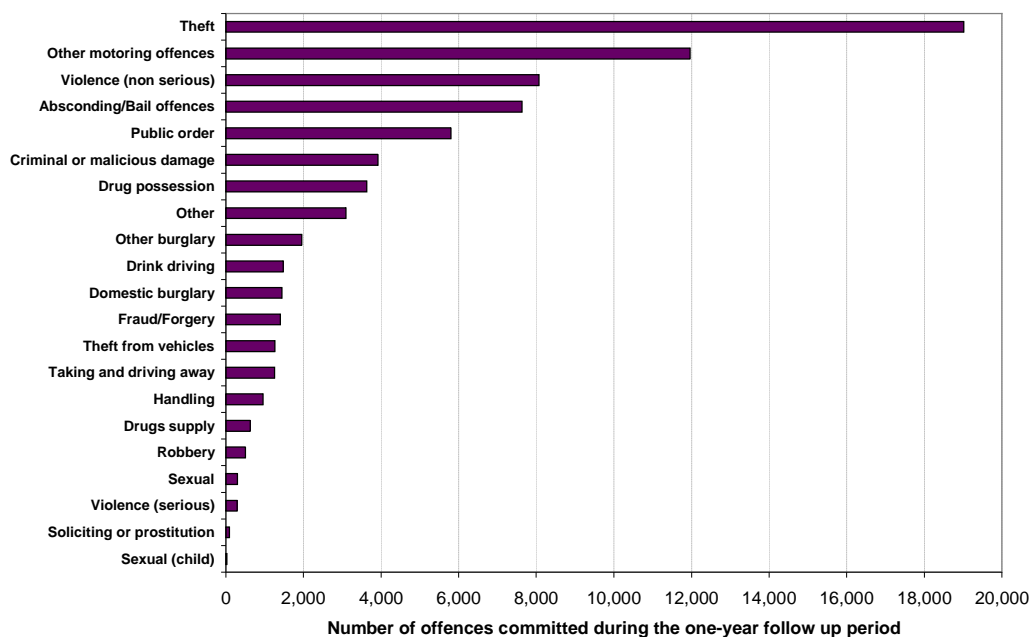
Frequency rate

The reduction in frequency rate of 22.9% between the 2000 and 2006 cohorts compared to the reduction of 10.7% in actual (yes/no) reoffending shows how some offenders do not desist entirely, but commit fewer offences.

The actual number of proven offences committed by the 2006 cohort was 74,716, down from the 84,455 committed by the 2000 cohort. This occurred despite a substantial increase in the size of the cohort from 44,586 in 2000 to 51,157 in 2006.

In the 2006 cohort, the three most frequent types of offences committed were theft, other motoring offences and violence (non serious), making up 25.4%, 16.0% and 10.8% of all offences committed respectively (Table A7 and Figure B). This compares to the three most frequent types of offences committed by the 2000 cohort which were theft, other motoring offences and absconding or bail offences, making up 28.6%, 20.4% and 10.3% of all offences committed respectively.

Figure B: Number of offences committed during the one-year follow up period by the 2006 cohort, by offence group



Severity rate

The number of the most serious offences committed in the one-year follow up period by the cohorts remained similar at 347² for the 2000 cohort and 354 for the 2006 cohort, but combined with the increase in the number of offenders in the cohort resulted in a decrease of 11.1% in the number of serious offences committed per 100 offenders³. The majority of the most serious offences committed by the 2006 cohort were in the violence offence group, with 17.2% in the sexual offence group, similar to the 17.0% for the 2000 cohort. Additionally, the majority of the most serious offences were committed by offenders who had never before committed an offence classified as serious (77.8% in the 2006 cohort).

The small numbers of most serious offences committed (354 out of 74,716 for the 2006 cohort) places a limitation on any robust breakdown analysis of the severity rate. Therefore, no interpretations will be drawn out about the impact of offender characteristics on the severity rate. An additional problem posed by the small number of most serious offences is that the overall severity rate is likely to fluctuate year on year (see Table 2) given that a small change in the overall numbers will translate into a large rate change.

² This number can be derived from the statistical tables in Appendix A 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.

Actual and predicted (yes/no)

For the 2006 cohort the actual (yes/no) rate was 39.0%. This number was 4.7 percentage points lower than the 2000 cohort (43.7%).

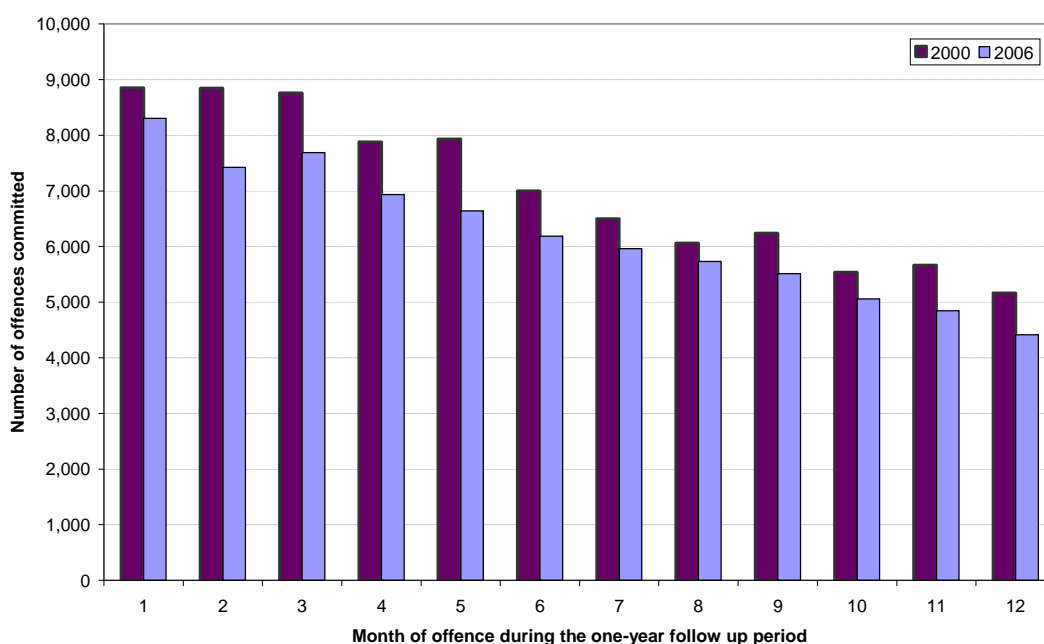
Whilst the predicted rate based on the 2005 cohort has been developed to control for changes in offender characteristics and therefore the likelihood of reoffending (in the yes/no measure) from 2005, it can be applied back to the 2000 cohort to show the change between 2000 and 2006 in the actual (yes/no) rate after controlling for changes in offender characteristics. This gives a reduction in actual (yes/no) reoffending after controlling for changes in offender characteristics of 10.6%.

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

Reoffending across the one-year follow up period

Figure C shows how many offences were committed by the number of months into the one-year follow up period. The highest numbers of offences are committed in the first three months of the follow up (31.3% of all offences in the 2006 cohort). The number of offences then reduces gradually month by month. This may be because there is less time for convictions to be processed by the criminal justice system for offences committed towards the end of the 12 month period, or because after committing an offence some offenders may be sent to prison and can no longer commit further offences. However, in the 2006 cohort around 6% of all proven offences were still committed in the last month.

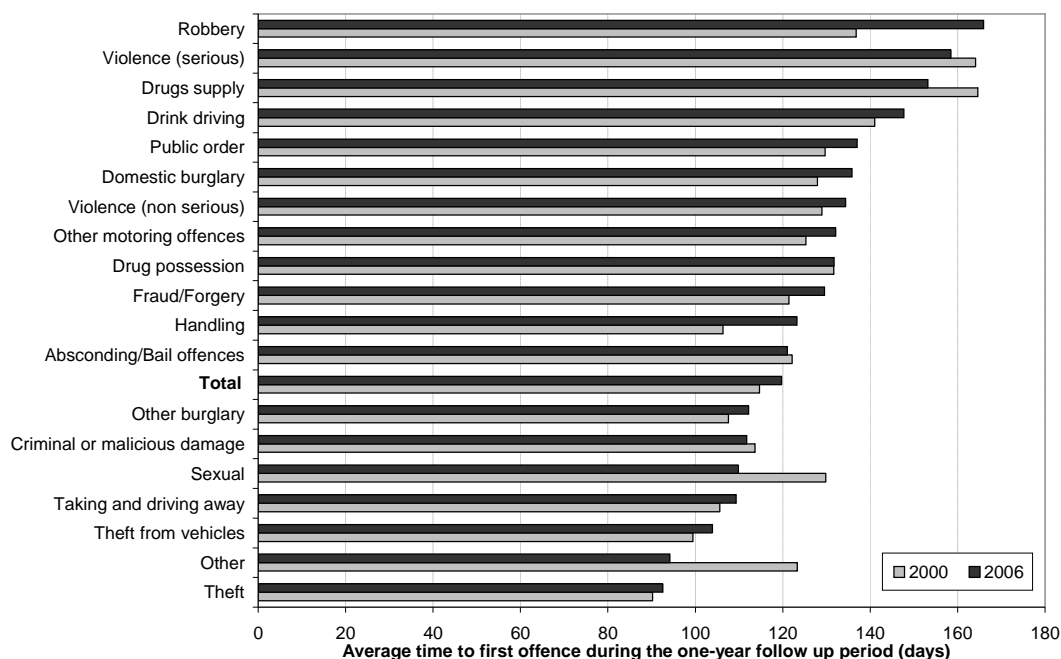
Figure C: Number of offences committed by month of offence into the one-year follow up period, 2000 and 2006 cohorts



Over the course of the one-year follow up period, the rate of reoffending is consistently lower for the 2006 cohort compared to the 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 cohorts. This suggests that any early improvements in reoffending are sustained across the year.

Figure D shows (for those offenders who reoffend) the average number of days it takes for an offender to commit their first offence by their index offence for the 2000 and 2006 cohorts. It should not be assumed that offenders reoffend in the same category as their index offence (see section 'Reoffending by index offence group' for more detail on this). On average, offenders took in the 2006 cohort 119.7 days to reoffend (in 2000 the same value was 114.7 days). Offenders convicted of theft took the shortest number of days to reoffend for both 2000 and 2006, whilst in 2006 offenders convicted of robbery took the longest number of days to reoffend.

Figure D: Average number of days before offending took place by index offence group, 2000 and 2006 cohorts



Total number of offenders in the cohort

The total number of offenders increased from 44,586 in the 2000 cohort to 51,157 in the 2006 cohort. This represents an increase of around 6,500 extra offenders – a 14.7% increase. This increase is in line with annual figures published in [Offender Management Caseload Statistics](#) and [Sentencing Statistics](#) for 2006.

Figures on the total number of offences and number of most serious 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 2006 the total number of offenders is around 200,000, the total number of offences is around 300,000 and the total number of most serious offences is around 1,400. However, the numbers are unlikely to be this large because

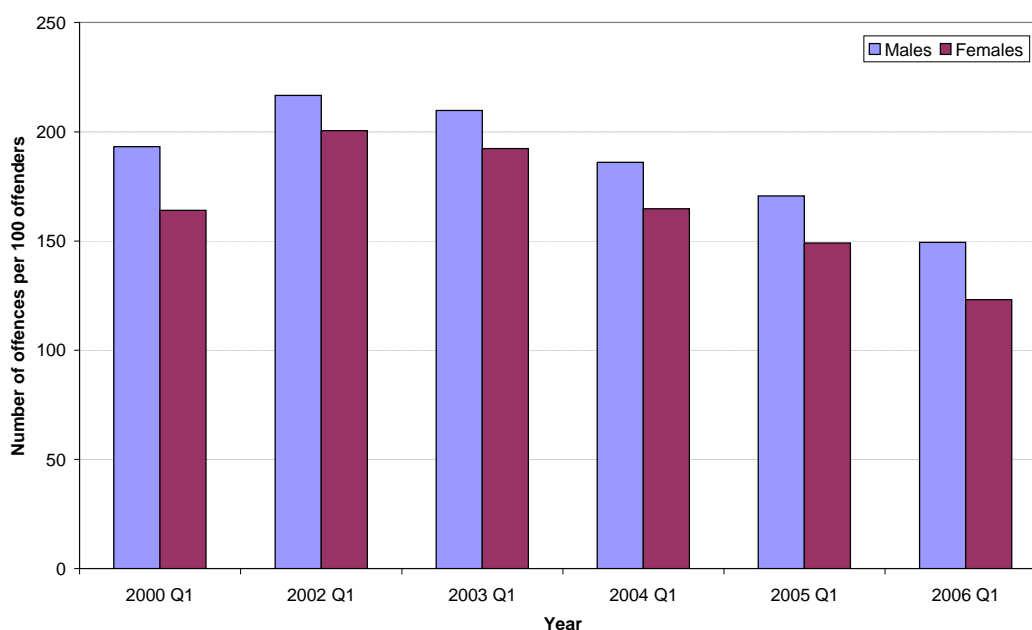
of the effect of Multiple Offender Entries (MOEs) (see Appendix C for more details).

Reoffending by gender (Table A1)

The frequency rate is consistently higher for males than for females with both showing large reductions between the 2000 and 2006 cohorts. The frequency rate for males fell by 22.6% from 193.1 for the 2000 cohort to 149.4 for the 2006 cohort, and for females it decreased by 24.9% from 164.1 for the 2000 cohort to 123.2 for the 2006 cohort (Figure E).

Looking only at those offenders who actually commit a reoffence, the female reoffenders were as prolific as male reoffenders for the 2006 cohort, with females committing 372.7 offences per 100 reoffenders and males committing 374.4 offences.

Figure E: Number of offences per 100 offenders by gender, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 cohorts



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

Reoffending by age (Table A2)

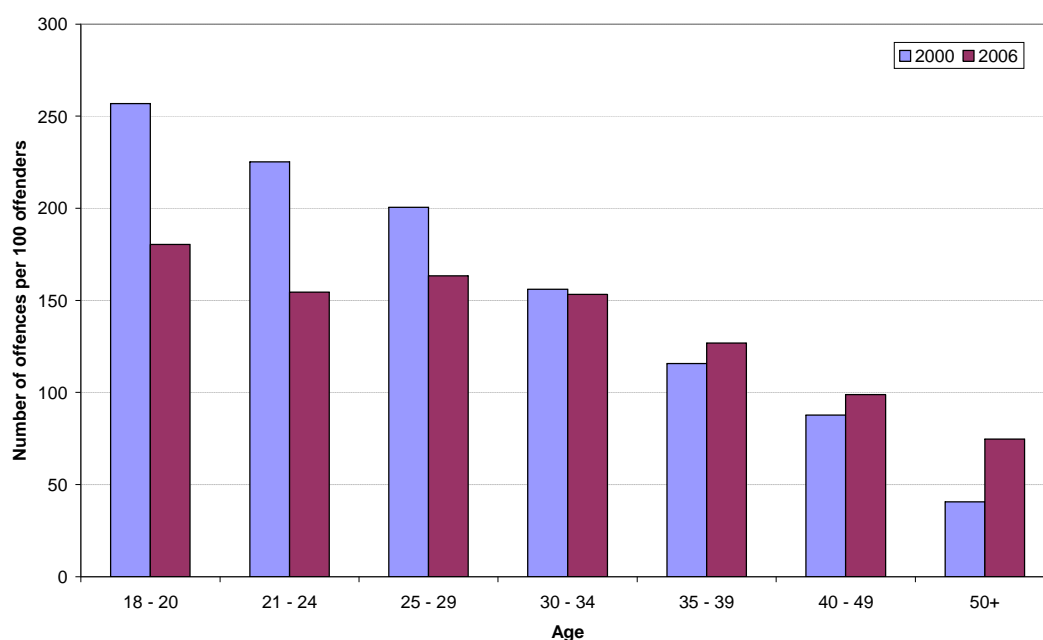
Age is taken to be the age of the offender at the index date, i.e. the date on which the offender entered the cohort (released from custody or commencing a court order).

Frequency of reoffending decreases with age, but whilst younger offenders have the highest frequency rates, older offenders (aged 35 and over) have seen the largest increases between the 2000 and 2006 cohorts (Figure F). 21-24 year olds saw the largest reduction of 31.4% in frequency rate from 225.2 for the 2000 cohort to 154.4 for the 2006 cohort. Offenders aged 50 and over saw the largest increase of 84.0% from 40.6 for the 2000 cohort to

74.7 for the 2006 cohort. This change for offenders aged 50 and over is associated with an increase in the number of offenders discharged from custody, who on average, have a higher likelihood of reoffending based on their criminal history.

However, there has been a consistent reduction in the number of offences per reoffender between 2005 and 2006 cohorts; ranging from 1.2% for offenders aged over 50 to 9.3% for offenders aged 18-20.

Figure F: Number of offences per 100 offenders by age, 2000 and 2006 cohorts



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

Offenders with the highest frequency rates for the 2006 cohort had index offences falling into the categories of theft (290.9), theft from vehicles (269.9) and other burglary (256.5) (Figure G). This has changed slightly from the 2000 cohort when the offence groups with the highest frequency rates were theft (342.6), theft from vehicles (332.3) and taking and driving away and related offences (318.6).

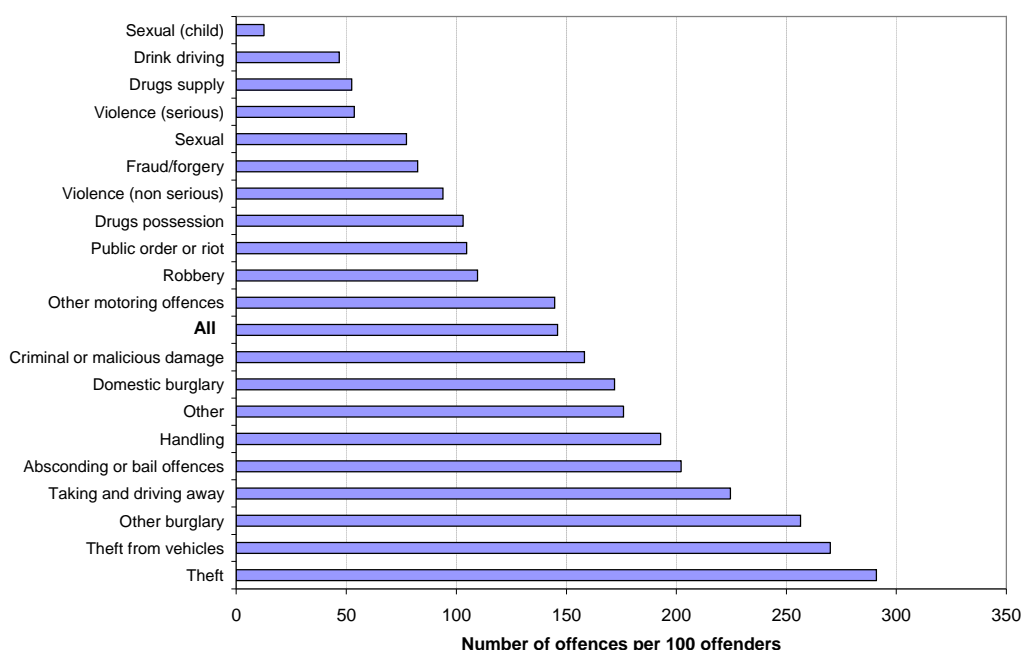
Offenders with an index offence classified as ‘other’ have seen a large increase of 129.9% in the frequency rate from 76.5 for the 2000 cohort to 176.0 for the 2006 cohort. This has been driven by the increase in the number of index offences for breaching an Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO), which increased from 22 offences in 2000 to 1,953 offences in 2006⁴. Offenders who receive ASBOs have characteristics which make them likely to reoffend such as a long criminal history.

⁴ Other cohort values are: 2002 = 119; 2003 = 396; 2004 = 1,140 and, 2005 = 1,797.

Offenders with an index offence of fraud and forgery saw the greatest reduction of 34.8% in frequency rate from 126.4 for the 2000 cohort to 82.5 for the 2006 cohort.

Of all offences committed by offenders in the cohort, around a quarter relate to theft, although this proportion has reduced slightly between the 2000 and 2006 cohorts. 16.0% of reoffences relate to other motoring offences, but again, this proportion has reduced between the 2000 and 2006 cohorts. At the same time, the proportion of reoffences classified as ‘other’ has seen an increase, also driven by an increase in the number of offenders breaching an ASBO.

Figure G: Number of offences committed per 100 offenders by index offence group, 2006 cohort



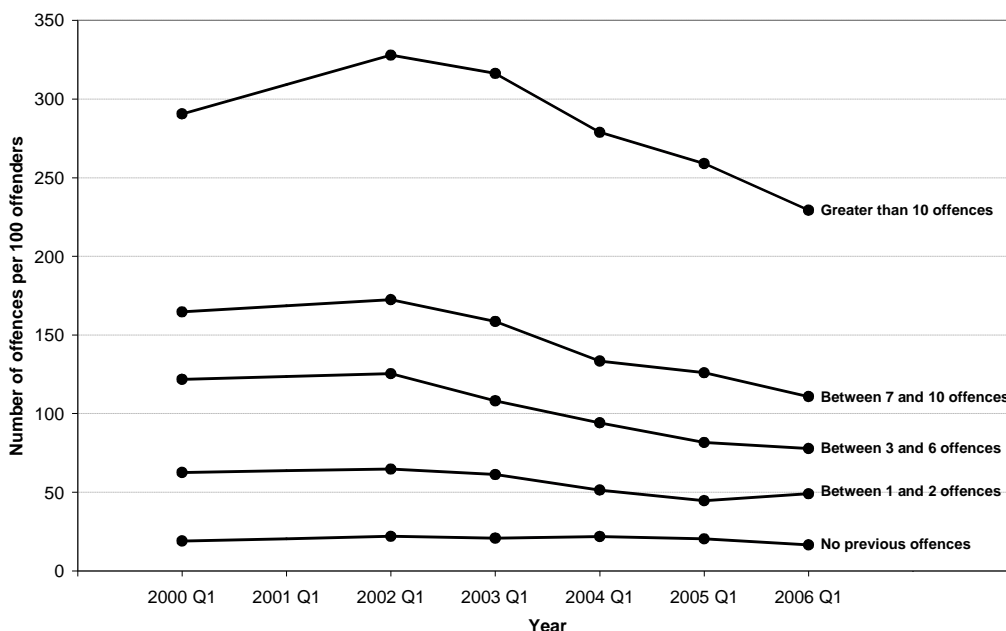
In the 2006 cohort, 30.6% of reoffences committed were in the same offence group as the index offence of the offender. In particular, offenders with index offences of theft, other motoring offences and other offences committed the most similar reoffence types, with 51.8%, 43.7% and 38.8% of reoffences being in the same category as the index offence⁵. Conversely, of the reoffences of offenders with an index offence of violence (serious), only 1.4% of the reoffences were also violence (serious).

⁵ Because of small numbers – less than 50 offenders – this excludes soliciting or prostitution index group where 55.8% of reoffences committed were in the same offence group.

Reoffending by offending history (Table A4 and A9)

Frequency of reoffending increases with the number of previous offences (conviction or cautions) an offender has committed. Between the 2000 and 2006 cohorts, most reductions in the frequency rate have been with more prolific offenders. Offenders with 3-6 previous offences saw the largest reduction of 36.1% in the frequency rate from 121.8 for the 2000 cohort to 77.9 for the 2006 cohort (Figure H).

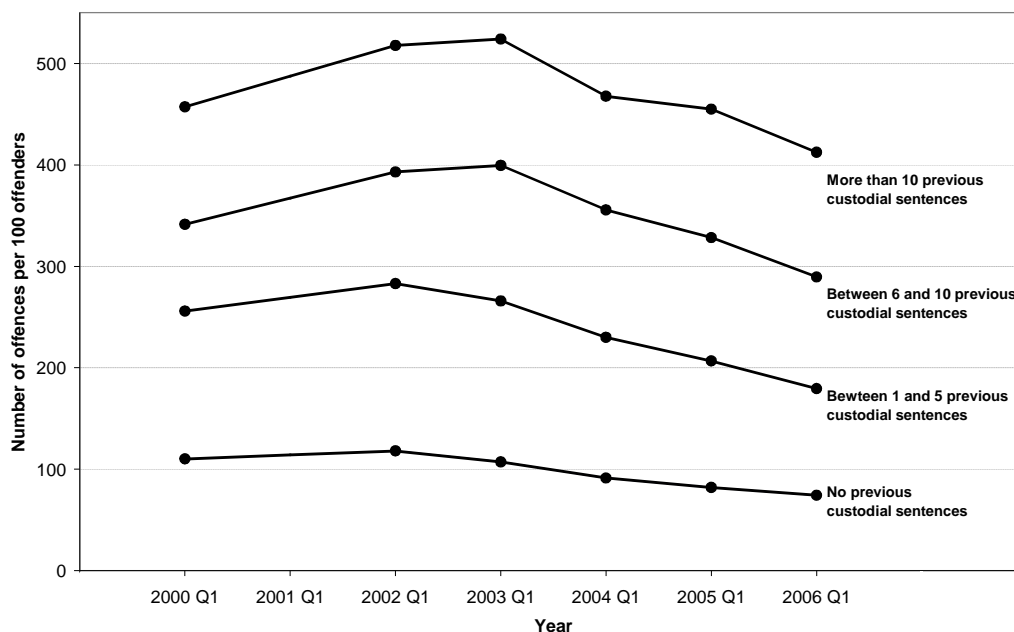
Figure H: Number of offences per 100 offenders by number of previous offences, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 cohorts



N.B. Previous offences for adults include both court convictions and out-of-court disposals.

Frequency of reoffending also increases with the number of previous custodial sentences an offender has received. Between the 2000 and 2006 cohorts, there have been reductions in the frequency rate for offenders with large number of previous custodial sentences and with no previous custodial sentences. Offenders with no previous custodial sentences saw a reduction of 32.5% in the frequency rate from 110.1 for the 2000 cohort to 74.3 for the 2006 cohort (Figure I).

Figure I: Number of offences per 100 offenders by number of previous custodial sentences, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 cohorts



Reoffending by index disposal (Table A5)

Reoffending rates by disposal should not be compared to assess the effectiveness of sentences, as there is no control for known differences in offender characteristics or other factors that affect reoffending and the type of sentence given. However, it is possible to assess progress of a particular disposal type. Table 3 summarises progress for court orders and custody between 2000 and 2006.

Progress rates for breakdowns of court orders are not provided because of changes in the types of community sentences during the period – DTTOs were introduced in the 2002 cohort and the new community orders were introduced in the 2006 cohort. Therefore reoffending rates by disposal types can change for reasons unrelated to the progress or otherwise of that disposal.

Table 3: Progress rates for frequency and binary (yes/no) reoffending rates between the 2000 and 2006 cohorts

	Binary (yes/no)	Frequency
	Adjusted ¹ progress between 2000 and 2006	Unadjusted progress between 2000 and 2006
Court orders	-9.0%	-23.4%
Custody	-12.5%	-15.1%
Less than 12 months	-6.7%	-4.8%
12 months to less than 2 years	-25.3%	-43.1%
2 years to less than 4 years	-32.9%	-43.5%
4 years and over	-28.8%	-40.3%
Total	-10.6%	-22.9%

¹Adjusted to take offender characteristics into account.

For offenders receiving a court order under probation supervision, the frequency rate reduced by 23.4% between the 2000 and 2006 cohorts. A reduction in the proportion of offenders of 9.0% was also observed for court orders during the same period.

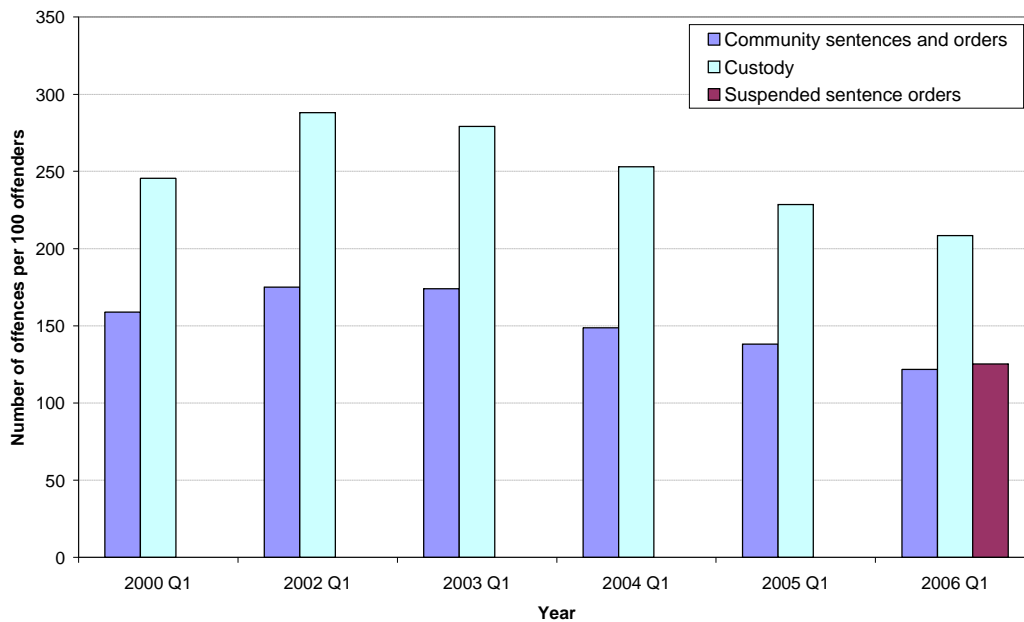
For offenders discharged from custody, the frequency rate fell by 15.1% and the proportion of offenders reoffending fell by 12.5% (taking offender characteristics into account) between 2000 and 2006 cohorts. The greatest progress was observed in sentence lengths of over 12 months (with falls of over 40% in frequency).

Offenders commencing court orders have lower frequency rates than offenders discharged from prison. However, this may reflect the fact that offenders discharged from prison are more likely to reoffend based on their characteristics.

For offenders discharged from custody, the frequency rate reduces as the length of sentence increases. All sentence lengths have seen reductions between the 2000 and 2006 cohorts, with offenders discharged from sentences of 2-4 years seeing the largest improvement of 43.5%. In the 2006 cohort, offenders with a sentence length of less than one year had a frequency rate of 282.7, compared to 45.0 for offenders with a sentence length of 4 years or more.

2006 was the first cohort where an offender could get a community order or a suspended sentence order with a combination of 1-12 requirements attached. This replaces the old community sentence types – CPO, CRO, CPRO and DTTO (see Appendix B: Glossary of terms for more information). Thus, it is not possible to compare reoffending rates for the different court orders between 2000 and 2006. Figure J shows the reoffending rates between 2000 and 2006 for custody, community sentences and orders, and suspended sentence orders. The reoffending rate for suspended sentence orders is comparable to community sentences and orders for the 2006 cohort.

Figure J: Number of offences per 100 offenders by index disposal, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 cohorts

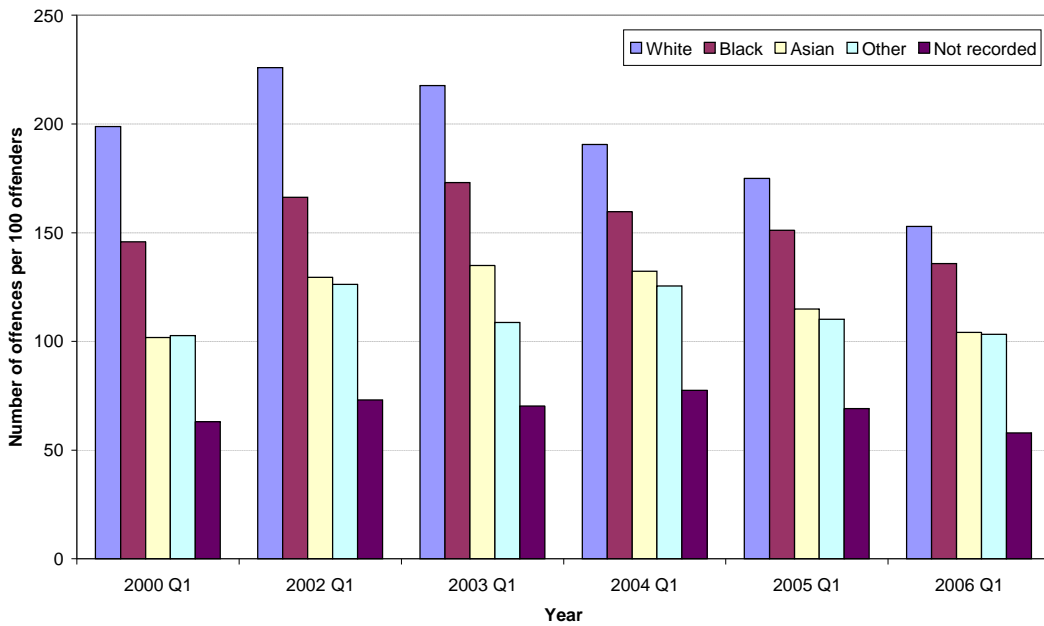


Reoffending by ethnicity (Table A6)

Information on reoffending by ethnicity is shown in Figure K. 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.

White offenders have consistently had the highest frequency rates between 2000 and 2006. Frequency rates have been decreasing for most ethnic groups with reduction of 23.1% (198.8 in the 2000 cohort to 152.9 in the 2006 cohort) for white offenders and 6.8% (145.7 in the 2000 cohort to 135.8 in the 2006 cohort) for black offenders. Asian offenders saw a small increase in frequency rate of 2.3% from 101.7 for the 2000 cohort to 104.1 for the 2006 cohort (Figure K).

Figure K: Number of offences per 100 offenders by ethnicity, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 cohorts



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

The PSA 23 (Making Communities Safer) target for adult reoffending was announced in July 2008 and set out that adult reoffending should be 10% lower in the 2011 cohort than it was in the 2005 cohort. The data in this report shows a reduction of 13.0% from the 2005 cohort against the target. This does not mean that the target has been met, since it the reduction needs to be 10% in 2011 for the target to be met, but shows strong first year progress.

Appendix A: Statistical tables

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

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
Males	2000 Q1	38,926	44.7	41.4	193.1	432.0	0.9
	2002 Q1	38,798	46.7	42.6	216.7	464.2	1.0
	2003 Q1	39,352	46.6	42.7	209.7	450.5	1.0
	2004 Q1	41,347	44.0	42.7	186.0	422.5	0.9
	2005 Q1	38,631	42.3	42.3	170.7	403.6	1.0
	2006 Q1	44,617	39.9	41.2	149.4	374.4	0.8
Females	2000 Q1	5,660	36.8	34.5	164.1	445.4	*
	2002 Q1	5,794	40.3	36.1	200.4	497.4	0.4
	2003 Q1	5,763	40.9	36.9	192.3	470.6	0.3
	2004 Q1	6,134	38.4	37.5	164.8	429.2	*
	2005 Q1	5,692	36.7	36.7	149.0	406.5	0.2
	2006 Q1	6,540	33.1	35.8	123.2	372.7	*
Total	2000 Q1	44,586	43.7	40.6	189.4	433.4	0.8
	2002 Q1	44,592	45.9	41.7	214.6	468.0	0.9
	2003 Q1	45,115	45.8	42.0	207.5	452.7	0.9
	2004 Q1	47,481	43.3	42.1	183.3	423.3	0.8
	2005 Q1	44,323	41.6	41.6	167.9	404.0	0.9
	2006 Q1	51,157	39.0	40.5	146.1	374.2	0.7

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

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

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

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 reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by age

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
18 - 20	2000 Q1	10,449	54.8	49.6	256.9	469.1	1.2
	2002 Q1	9,410	54.6	50.5	264.9	485.3	1.4
	2003 Q1	8,848	55.0	50.9	250.9	456.5	1.7
	2004 Q1	8,778	51.4	50.8	219.3	426.3	1.4
	2005 Q1	8,117	50.0	50.0	206.7	413.1	1.4
	2006 Q1	9,034	48.1	49.5	180.4	374.7	1.2
21 - 24	2000 Q1	8,670	49.7	43.4	225.2	453.4	0.9
	2002 Q1	9,343	51.5	45.1	255.0	494.7	1.0
	2003 Q1	9,503	51.2	45.6	240.8	470.3	0.9
	2004 Q1	9,604	46.6	45.2	203.3	435.9	1.1
	2005 Q1	8,636	45.0	45.0	183.1	406.6	1.1
	2006 Q1	9,777	41.7	42.9	154.4	370.6	1.1
25 - 29	2000 Q1	9,042	46.5	42.6	200.6	431.7	0.7
	2002 Q1	8,620	49.7	44.6	240.1	482.8	0.8
	2003 Q1	8,558	49.2	44.8	227.8	463.3	0.8
	2004 Q1	8,983	46.8	45.2	203.9	435.4	0.7
	2005 Q1	8,209	45.3	45.3	187.5	413.9	0.8
	2006 Q1	9,454	42.0	44.6	163.4	389.0	0.6
30 - 34	2000 Q1	6,879	39.6	38.2	156.1	393.7	0.7
	2002 Q1	6,796	44.0	40.2	195.7	444.8	0.7
	2003 Q1	6,984	46.0	41.5	206.0	447.9	0.7
	2004 Q1	7,572	43.7	42.2	185.6	424.9	0.7
	2005 Q1	6,897	41.2	41.2	165.7	402.5	0.7
	2006 Q1	7,504	40.4	41.7	153.2	379.3	0.5
35 - 39	2000 Q1	4,642	32.2	33.3	115.7	359.6	0.5
	2002 Q1	4,838	37.2	35.1	151.1	406.5	0.6
	2003 Q1	5,196	37.9	35.9	160.9	424.4	0.5
	2004 Q1	5,635	38.5	37.3	153.9	399.4	0.5
	2005 Q1	5,385	37.3	37.3	143.4	384.2	0.5
	2006 Q1	6,180	35.9	37.1	126.9	353.8	0.3
40 - 49	2000 Q1	3,929	23.1	24.9	87.7	380.1	0.3
	2002 Q1	4,395	27.9	26.9	113.2	405.1	0.5
	2003 Q1	4,679	28.7	27.7	118.2	411.2	0.4
	2004 Q1	5,371	30.1	28.8	116.7	388.4	0.6
	2005 Q1	5,461	29.5	29.5	112.5	380.8	0.5
	2006 Q1	6,878	27.4	29.1	98.9	361.3	0.3
50+	2000 Q1	975	13.0	14.6	40.6	311.8	*
	2002 Q1	1,190	16.0	15.9	54.6	342.1	*
	2003 Q1	1,347	15.9	15.6	56.3	354.2	*
	2004 Q1	1,538	17.2	16.8	61.3	355.8	*
	2005 Q1	1,618	17.8	17.8	70.3	395.1	*
	2006 Q1	2,330	19.1	18.3	74.7	390.4	*
Total	2000 Q1	44,586	43.7	40.6	189.4	433.4	0.8
	2002 Q1	44,592	45.9	41.7	214.6	468.0	0.9
	2003 Q1	45,115	45.8	42.0	207.5	452.7	0.9
	2004 Q1	47,481	43.3	42.1	183.3	423.3	0.8
	2005 Q1	44,323	41.6	41.6	167.9	404.0	0.9
	2006 Q1	51,157	39.0	40.5	146.1	374.2	0.7

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

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

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

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

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
Violence (serious)	2000 Q1	1,183	23.0	17.4	68.5	297.8	1.5
	2002 Q1	1,082	24.3	19.0	78.8	324.3	1.1
	2003 Q1	1,162	21.7	18.8	64.5	297.2	2.0
	2004 Q1	1,150	18.5	19.0	54.3	293.0	*
	2005 Q1	1,013	19.5	19.5	52.6	269.2	*
	2006 Q1	1,163	18.6	19.3	53.6	288.4	*
Violence (non serious)	2000 Q1	6,528	32.3	31.3	108.2	335.3	1.1
	2002 Q1	6,673	34.2	32.2	124.5	364.2	1.0
	2003 Q1	7,101	35.0	32.7	123.9	354.3	0.9
	2004 Q1	8,176	34.0	33.4	114.8	337.7	1.0
	2005 Q1	8,934	33.4	33.4	106.4	318.2	1.3
	2006 Q1	11,592	31.5	33.1	93.9	297.9	0.9
Robbery	2000 Q1	764	41.6	29.9	149.0	357.9	2.1
	2002 Q1	715	39.6	29.7	141.3	356.9	*
	2003 Q1	815	40.9	30.4	147.7	361.6	*
	2004 Q1	843	38.0	31.5	126.8	334.1	*
	2005 Q1	755	32.2	32.2	110.6	343.6	*
	2006 Q1	856	33.9	32.9	109.6	323.4	*
Public order or riot	2000 Q1	2,096	32.7	29.0	114.5	350.4	1.2
	2002 Q1	2,097	32.6	29.5	120.8	370.9	1.3
	2003 Q1	2,145	35.9	30.8	129.6	360.9	1.2
	2004 Q1	2,243	32.6	31.0	119.0	364.8	1.5
	2005 Q1	2,248	31.1	31.1	103.9	333.6	1.0
	2006 Q1	2,602	34.0	32.1	104.8	308.4	1.0
Sexual	2000 Q1	251	21.9	22.8	102.8	469.1	*
	2002 Q1	262	20.6	23.7	61.1	296.3	*
	2003 Q1	261	19.5	23.4	56.7	290.2	*
	2004 Q1	268	21.3	24.5	76.5	359.6	*
	2005 Q1	320	26.3	26.2	80.0	304.8	*
	2006 Q1	442	23.5	23.9	77.4	328.8	*
Sexual (child)	2000 Q1	378	10.3	9.4	28.8	279.5	*
	2002 Q1	388	12.4	9.4	30.7	247.9	*
	2003 Q1	439	10.0	8.5	51.9	518.2	*
	2004 Q1	552	8.3	8.1	20.1	241.3	*
	2005 Q1	512	8.2	8.2	21.7	264.3	*
	2006 Q1	587	7.3	7.4	12.6	172.1	*
Soliciting or prostitution	2000 Q1	17	29.4	29.6	82.4	280.0	*
	2002 Q1	30	56.7	38.7	183.3	323.5	*
	2003 Q1	18	38.9	37.5	338.9	871.4	*
	2004 Q1	*	*	*	*	*	*
	2005 Q1	22	50.0	39.6	190.9	381.8	*
	2006 Q1	21	57.1	50.2	204.8	358.3	*
Domestic burglary	2000 Q1	2,432	59.9	51.1	243.4	406.5	1.0
	2002 Q1	1,813	61.6	52.3	257.4	418.2	1.2
	2003 Q1	2,002	58.0	52.7	236.1	407.1	1.2
	2004 Q1	1,994	54.3	53.0	214.4	394.7	0.8
	2005 Q1	1,594	53.8	53.8	197.1	366.2	0.8
	2006 Q1	1,658	51.6	53.2	172.0	333.5	0.7
Other burglary	2000 Q1	1,852	61.3	58.1	273.6	446.0	0.7
	2002 Q1	1,665	64.3	59.6	306.6	476.7	0.9
	2003 Q1	1,666	67.2	60.7	324.4	483.0	1.3
	2004 Q1	1,668	64.7	61.8	283.1	437.6	1.1
	2005 Q1	1,372	62.4	62.4	273.8	438.9	0.9
	2006 Q1	1,509	60.3	61.7	256.5	425.3	0.7
Theft	2000 Q1	7,763	65.5	61.4	342.6	522.8	0.6
	2002 Q1	8,915	68.9	62.9	386.1	560.6	0.8
	2003 Q1	8,059	68.5	64.2	378.3	551.9	0.7
	2004 Q1	8,088	66.7	64.9	338.1	507.0	0.8
	2005 Q1	7,041	65.9	65.9	326.4	495.6	0.7
	2006 Q1	7,944	62.5	64.9	290.9	465.3	0.5
Handling	2000 Q1	2,187	54.4	51.1	252.4	464.2	0.7
	2002 Q1	1,684	58.6	51.9	300.1	512.1	0.7
	2003 Q1	1,647	57.2	53.4	287.9	503.4	*
	2004 Q1	1,446	55.1	53.6	255.9	464.4	*
	2005 Q1	1,205	54.9	54.9	236.3	430.1	*
	2006 Q1	1,069	51.7	54.3	192.8	372.7	*

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

²Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation. *Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.*

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

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

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
Fraud and forgery	2000 Q1	2,542	31.9	28.4	126.4	396.8	*
	2002 Q1	2,310	32.8	29.0	154.7	471.5	*
	2003 Q1	2,092	32.0	29.3	142.4	444.6	*
	2004 Q1	2,000	29.8	28.3	129.3	434.6	*
	2005 Q1	1,768	28.2	28.2	116.0	411.8	*
	2006 Q1	2,136	23.1	24.8	82.5	356.7	*
Absconding or bail offences	2000 Q1	482	54.4	55.2	253.9	467.2	*
	2002 Q1	581	54.6	56.2	283.6	519.9	*
	2003 Q1	811	60.5	56.0	277.7	458.7	1.8
	2004 Q1	1,168	55.5	57.0	225.9	407.1	0.9
	2005 Q1	1,271	55.9	55.9	234.5	419.1	1.5
	2006 Q1	1,282	53.4	56.9	202.2	378.4	*
Taking and driving away and related offences	2000 Q1	1,369	59.1	53.6	318.6	539.1	2.3
	2002 Q1	1,242	59.7	53.2	325.2	545.1	1.6
	2003 Q1	1,102	61.8	56.5	323.7	523.8	1.7
	2004 Q1	1,055	55.7	56.0	269.7	483.8	1.3
	2005 Q1	1,043	53.3	53.3	247.3	463.8	1.4
	2006 Q1	1,022	51.0	54.1	224.6	440.5	*
Theft from vehicles	2000 Q1	566	67.1	64.7	332.3	495.0	*
	2002 Q1	535	72.1	66.2	400.4	554.9	*
	2003 Q1	526	75.1	67.6	390.5	520.0	*
	2004 Q1	489	71.8	67.6	340.7	474.6	*
	2005 Q1	413	69.2	69.2	302.7	437.1	*
	2006 Q1	569	64.7	68.4	269.9	417.4	*
Other motoring offences	2000 Q1	5,242	45.8	43.2	196.1	428.2	0.5
	2002 Q1	5,687	48.5	44.6	221.0	456.0	0.9
	2003 Q1	6,276	48.9	44.3	214.1	437.8	0.8
	2004 Q1	6,769	46.4	44.8	195.2	420.3	0.9
	2005 Q1	5,646	43.5	43.5	172.8	397.4	0.8
	2006 Q1	5,758	40.1	42.5	144.7	360.7	0.7
Drink driving offences	2000 Q1	3,269	18.0	16.9	57.9	322.1	*
	2002 Q1	3,507	19.7	17.3	63.1	320.7	0.6
	2003 Q1	3,614	21.8	18.0	70.3	322.6	0.4
	2004 Q1	3,985	20.6	17.6	62.9	306.0	*
	2005 Q1	3,764	17.6	17.6	54.8	311.0	0.5
	2006 Q1	4,095	16.4	16.2	46.8	285.0	0.3
Criminal or malicious damage	2000 Q1	1,553	46.2	43.4	191.4	413.9	1.0
	2002 Q1	1,382	48.7	44.4	203.8	418.6	2.0
	2003 Q1	1,460	48.2	43.9	195.1	404.7	1.6
	2004 Q1	1,624	47.5	46.0	192.7	405.8	2.0
	2005 Q1	1,579	44.5	44.5	163.8	368.0	1.5
	2006 Q1	1,880	45.8	44.2	158.1	345.3	1.4
Drugs import/export/production/supply	2000 Q1	931	24.8	16.6	69.0	277.9	*
	2002 Q1	801	22.7	17.6	72.0	317.0	*
	2003 Q1	845	23.6	18.4	72.7	308.5	*
	2004 Q1	837	19.0	19.6	64.0	337.1	*
	2005 Q1	769	19.8	19.8	57.2	289.5	*
	2006 Q1	967	18.5	21.3	52.5	283.8	*
Drugs possession/small scale supply	2000 Q1	2,163	34.5	33.0	107.0	309.9	*
	2002 Q1	2,053	36.1	34.2	139.1	385.3	0.5
	2003 Q1	2,011	37.7	35.3	138.5	366.9	0.6
	2004 Q1	1,987	34.1	35.4	121.4	356.3	*
	2005 Q1	1,858	36.8	36.8	121.6	330.9	*
	2006 Q1	2,429	33.4	37.6	103.1	308.8	0.6
Other	2000 Q1	1,018	18.7	24.4	76.5	410.0	*
	2002 Q1	1,170	22.1	24.2	82.8	374.1	*
	2003 Q1	1,063	21.8	25.7	112.8	516.8	*
	2004 Q1	1,129	26.7	29.3	121.2	453.0	*
	2005 Q1	1,196	36.2	36.4	175.0	483.4	*
	2006 Q1	1,576	36.7	36.9	176.0	479.8	*
Total	2000 Q1	44,586	43.7	40.6	189.4	433.4	0.8
	2002 Q1	44,592	45.9	41.7	214.6	468.0	0.9
	2003 Q1	45,115	45.8	42.0	207.5	452.7	0.9
	2004 Q1	47,481	43.3	42.1	183.3	423.3	0.8
	2005 Q1	44,323	41.6	41.6	167.9	404.0	0.9
	2006 Q1	51,157	39.0	40.5	146.1	374.2	0.7

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

²Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation. *Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.*

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

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

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
No previous offences	2000 Q1	5,603	7.8	10.2	19.0	243.1	*
	2002 Q1	5,431	8.6	10.2	22.0	254.8	0.2
	2003 Q1	5,166	8.0	9.7	20.8	259.9	*
	2004 Q1	5,345	8.3	9.6	21.8	264.0	*
	2005 Q1	5,213	8.2	9.4	20.4	247.9	0.3
	2006 Q1	6,233	6.8	9.3	16.6	243.9	*
Between 1 and 2 offences	2000 Q1	5,487	21.7	21.3	62.6	287.9	0.4
	2002 Q1	5,050	21.2	20.8	64.8	304.8	0.6
	2003 Q1	4,992	20.9	19.9	61.3	292.9	0.5
	2004 Q1	5,108	18.3	19.4	51.4	280.4	0.3
	2005 Q1	4,916	17.4	19.4	44.6	257.2	0.4
	2006 Q1	6,029	18.4	19.3	49.0	266.7	0.3
Between 3 and 6 offences	2000 Q1	6,854	34.8	31.2	121.8	350.6	0.7
	2002 Q1	6,681	34.9	30.3	125.4	359.7	0.6
	2003 Q1	6,641	33.4	29.5	108.2	323.6	0.5
	2004 Q1	7,087	30.4	28.9	94.1	309.6	0.5
	2005 Q1	6,553	28.7	28.3	81.7	284.5	0.7
	2006 Q1	8,041	28.0	28.5	77.9	278.0	0.5
Between 7 and 10 offences	2000 Q1	4,610	43.9	38.6	164.7	374.8	0.7
	2002 Q1	4,561	43.3	38.6	172.5	398.0	1.1
	2003 Q1	4,603	42.4	37.4	158.5	374.3	1.0
	2004 Q1	4,769	39.1	36.8	133.4	340.9	0.8
	2005 Q1	4,358	38.4	36.4	126.0	327.9	0.9
	2006 Q1	5,300	36.9	36.3	110.9	300.4	0.7
Greater than 10 offences	2000 Q1	22,032	61.0	56.4	290.5	476.1	1.1
	2002 Q1	22,869	63.8	57.8	327.8	513.6	1.2
	2003 Q1	23,713	63.5	58.0	316.3	498.4	1.2
	2004 Q1	25,172	60.2	58.2	278.9	463.1	1.2
	2005 Q1	23,283	58.3	58.1	259.0	444.1	1.2
	2006 Q1	25,554	55.7	57.8	229.3	411.8	1.0
Total	2000 Q1	44,586	43.7	40.6	189.4	433.4	0.8
	2002 Q1	44,592	45.9	41.7	214.6	468.0	0.9
	2003 Q1	45,115	45.8	42.0	207.5	452.7	0.9
	2004 Q1	47,481	43.3	42.1	183.3	423.3	0.8
	2005 Q1	44,323	41.6	41.6	167.9	404.0	0.9
	2006 Q1	51,157	39.0	40.5	146.1	374.2	0.7

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

²Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation. *Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.*

N.B. Previous offences for adults include both court convictions and out-of-court disposals.

Table A5 (Court Orders and Custody): Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index disposal group

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Corrected predicted reoffending rate ²	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
Court Orders³	2000 Q1	28,859	39.5	37.4	37.4	158.8	401.9	0.6
	2002 Q1	29,014	40.9	37.9	37.9	175.1	427.8	0.7
	2003 Q1	30,757	42.1	38.7	38.7	174.1	413.8	0.7
	2004 Q1	31,720	39.0	38.3	38.3	148.6	380.9	0.7
	2005 Q1	29,728	37.9	37.8	37.9	138.1	364.8	0.8
	2006 Q1	36,777	36.1	37.5	37.6	121.7	336.9	0.6
CPOs,CROs, CPROs and DTTOs ⁴	2000 Q1	28,814	39.5			158.7	401.8	0.6
	2002 Q1	29,007	40.9			175.0	427.8	0.7
	2003 Q1	30,748	42.1			174.0	413.8	0.7
	2004 Q1	31,708	39.0			148.5	380.7	0.7
	2005 Q1	29,721	37.9			138.1	364.8	0.8
	2006 Q1	4,433	31.7			102.4	323.2	0.6
Community Orders (CJA 2003) ⁵	2000 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2006 Q1	27,058	36.5			124.1	340.1	0.6
Unknown court order	2000 Q1	45	53.3			222.2	416.7	*
	2002 Q1	*	*			*	*	*
	2003 Q1	*	*			*	*	*
	2004 Q1	12	75.0			491.7	655.6	*
	2005 Q1	*	*			*	*	*
	2006 Q1	*	*			*	*	*
Suspended Sentence Orders	2000 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2006 Q1	5,282	37.9			125.4	330.7	0.9
Custody	2000 Q1	15,727	51.4	46.4	46.3	245.5	478.0	1.1
	2002 Q1	15,578	55.0	48.9	48.9	288.2	523.6	1.2
	2003 Q1	14,358	53.9	49.1	49.0	279.1	517.9	1.2
	2004 Q1	15,761	51.9	49.6	49.5	253.1	487.3	1.0
	2005 Q1	14,595	49.1	49.1	49.1	228.5	465.5	1.1
	2006 Q1	14,380	46.5	48.2	48.1	208.4	448.3	0.9
Less than 12 months	2000 Q1	10,334	58.0	51.3	54.9	296.8	512.0	1.0
	2002 Q1	10,633	63.6	54.7	58.3	356.0	559.9	1.3
	2003 Q1	9,146	64.7	56.6	60.2	362.5	560.3	1.4
	2004 Q1	10,578	61.9	56.4	60.0	319.8	517.1	1.2
	2005 Q1	9,688	59.7	56.1	59.7	294.3	493.1	1.3
	2006 Q1	9,103	58.8	56.3	59.9	282.7	481.0	1.1
12 months to less than 2 years	2000 Q1	2,480	43.6	42.3	37.2	179.2	410.6	1.3
	2002 Q1	2,271	43.4	41.3	36.3	180.7	416.5	1.3
	2003 Q1	2,280	43.4	41.7	36.6	179.7	413.9	1.1
	2004 Q1	2,130	38.9	41.2	36.1	154.1	396.0	1.1
	2005 Q1	2,046	34.3	39.4	34.3	133.7	389.7	1.2
	2006 Q1	2,028	29.6	38.3	33.2	101.9	343.8	0.6
2 years to less than 4 years	2000 Q1	1,941	40.1	36.1	27.3	142.3	355.1	1.2
	2002 Q1	1,763	36.0	36.0	27.1	129.4	359.8	*
	2003 Q1	1,889	32.3	34.2	25.3	108.0	334.6	1.0
	2004 Q1	1,993	31.3	35.3	26.4	109.8	351.2	*
	2005 Q1	1,863	26.9	35.8	26.9	82.0	305.0	0.6
	2006 Q1	2,013	25.9	34.7	25.9	80.5	310.3	0.6
4 years and over	2000 Q1	972	23.4	25.1	16.8	75.3	322.5	*
	2002 Q1	911	21.3	24.6	16.3	71.8	337.1	*
	2003 Q1	1,043	21.2	25.5	17.1	75.3	355.2	*
	2004 Q1	1,060	17.9	25.6	17.2	55.0	306.8	*
	2005 Q1	998	17.9	26.3	17.9	57.6	321.2	*
	2006 Q1	1,236	17.3	26.1	17.7	45.0	259.8	*
Overall Total	2000 Q1	44,586	43.7	40.6	40.6	189.4	433.4	0.8
	2002 Q1	44,592	45.9	41.7	41.7	214.6	468.0	0.9
	2003 Q1	45,115	45.8	42.0	42.0	207.5	452.7	0.9
	2004 Q1	47,481	43.3	42.1	42.1	183.3	423.3	0.8
	2005 Q1	44,323	41.6	41.6	41.6	167.9	404.0	0.9
	2006 Q1	51,157	39.0	40.5	40.5	146.1	374.2	0.7

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

²Corrected predicted rate applies the difference between the 2005 actual and predicted rates to all years. This ensures that actual and predicted rates for 2005 are equal.

³Court orders include pre-CJA 2003 community sentences, new community orders and suspended sentence orders. See Appendix B for a more detailed explanation.

⁴Court orders before the introduction of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

⁵Community orders were introduced in the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and came into force from April 2005.

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 (Community Orders Detail): Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index disposal group

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
Community Orders Orders (CJA 2003) ¹	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	27,058	36.5	124.1	340.1	0.6
Unpaid work	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	8,783	25.1	74.9	298.5	0.5
Supervision and rehabilitation	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	4,493	35.5	117.1	329.8	0.7
Supervision	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	3,372	41.0	146.7	357.4	0.4
Unpaid work and supervision	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	2,119	32.7	99.0	302.7	*
Supervision, accredited programme and unpaid work	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	1,788	37.4	116.4	311.5	1.3
All other requirement combinations	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	6,503	51.2	194.0	379.0	0.5

¹Community orders were introduced in the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and came into force from April 2005.

*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.

This table contains no predicted rates because community orders were not available when the 2005 predictive model was derived.

Table A5 (Suspended Sentence Orders Detail): Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by index disposal group

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
Suspended Sentence Orders ¹	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	5,282	37.9	125.4	330.7	0.9
Supervision and accredited programme	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	1,215	39.9	122.6	307.0	0.9
Supervision	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	923	40.6	135.2	332.8	1.5
Unpaid work	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	778	22.0	64.7	294.2	*
Unpaid work and supervision	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	508	27.6	76.6	277.9	*
Supervision, accredited programme and unpaid work	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	406	40.1	134.0	333.7	*
All other requirement combinations	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	1,452	46.0	168.6	366.5	1.0

¹Suspended sentence orders were introduced in the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and came into force from April 2005.

*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.

This table contains no predicted rates because suspended sentence orders were not available when the 2005 predictive model was derived.

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

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
White	2000 Q1	39,385	45.2	41.4	198.8	439.9	0.8
	2002 Q1	38,597	47.3	42.8	226.0	477.6	0.9
	2003 Q1	38,666	47.2	43.1	217.6	460.6	0.9
	2004 Q1	40,591	44.4	43.2	190.5	429.0	0.8
	2005 Q1	37,678	42.7	42.7	175.0	410.0	0.9
	2006 Q1	42,459	40.3	41.9	152.9	379.1	0.7
Black	2000 Q1	2,657	39.9	41.2	145.7	364.9	0.9
	2002 Q1	3,160	41.9	40.3	166.3	397.1	1.2
	2003 Q1	3,500	43.9	40.4	172.9	394.1	1.1
	2004 Q1	3,763	41.4	40.6	159.6	385.2	1.4
	2005 Q1	3,431	41.3	41.3	151.0	365.9	1.3
	2006 Q1	4,392	39.1	40.3	135.8	347.3	0.9
Asian	2000 Q1	1,551	28.8	31.5	101.7	353.0	0.8
	2002 Q1	1,843	35.4	33.2	129.5	365.4	*
	2003 Q1	1,931	34.2	33.5	134.9	394.1	0.6
	2004 Q1	2,016	35.3	33.4	132.3	375.1	0.7
	2005 Q1	2,011	32.7	32.7	114.9	351.1	*
	2006 Q1	2,410	31.6	32.3	104.1	329.7	0.5
Other	2000 Q1	182	28.6	37.9	102.7	359.6	*
	2002 Q1	210	37.1	38.9	126.2	339.7	*
	2003 Q1	286	29.4	33.8	108.7	370.2	*
	2004 Q1	310	35.5	34.5	125.5	353.6	*
	2005 Q1	322	34.5	34.5	110.2	319.8	*
	2006 Q1	480	31.0	33.6	103.3	332.9	*
Not Recorded	2000 Q1	811	15.2	15.5	63.0	415.4	*
	2002 Q1	782	17.0	15.5	73.0	429.3	*
	2003 Q1	732	17.6	15.8	70.2	398.4	*
	2004 Q1	801	18.7	17.9	77.5	414.0	*
	2005 Q1	881	16.7	16.7	69.0	413.6	*
	2006 Q1	1,416	15.2	15.2	57.9	381.4	*
Total	2000 Q1	44,586	43.7	40.6	189.4	433.4	0.8
	2002 Q1	44,592	45.9	41.7	214.6	468.0	0.9
	2003 Q1	45,115	45.8	42.0	207.5	452.7	0.9
	2004 Q1	47,481	43.3	42.1	183.3	423.3	0.8
	2005 Q1	44,323	41.6	41.6	167.9	404.0	0.9
	2006 Q1	51,157	39.0	40.5	146.1	374.2	0.7

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

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

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

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

	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1
Number of offences	84,455	95,686	93,610	87,028	74,407	74,716
Violence (serious)	282	316	337	295	289	287
Violence (non serious)	6,012	7,106	7,445	7,859	7,451	8,070
Robbery	591	706	619	620	495	501
Public order or riot	4,769	5,010	5,291	5,424	5,027	5,798
Sexual	135	140	147	215	234	296
Sexual (child)	20	41	80	47	62	27
Soliciting or prostitution	292	383	421	285	195	92
Domestic burglary	2,058	2,088	2,064	1,595	1,464	1,450
Other burglary	2,369	2,735	2,622	2,292	2,071	1,953
Theft	24,183	26,594	24,025	22,018	18,435	19,014
Handling	2,105	2,165	1,835	1,510	1,145	960
Fraud and forgery	2,674	2,820	2,540	2,406	1,862	1,406
Absconding or bail offences	8,714	11,637	11,695	10,120	7,919	7,633
Taking and driving away and related offences	1,968	2,032	1,771	1,565	1,263	1,256
Theft from vehicles	1,349	1,455	1,331	1,170	1,067	1,264
Other motoring offences	17,200	19,428	20,244	18,032	13,863	11,958
Drink driving	1,673	1,822	1,744	1,796	1,427	1,482
Criminal or malicious damage	3,192	3,512	3,423	3,636	3,515	3,920
Drugs import/export/production/supply	392	523	638	660	601	624
Drugs possession/small scale supply	3,755	4,259	4,227	3,614	3,518	3,631
Other	722	914	1,111	1,869	2,504	3,094
Proportion of all offences						
Violence (serious)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Violence (non serious)	7.1	7.4	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.8
Robbery	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Public order or riot	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.8	7.8
Sexual	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Sexual (child)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Soliciting or prostitution	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Domestic burglary	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9
Other burglary	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6
Theft	28.6	27.8	25.7	25.3	24.8	25.4
Handling	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3
Fraud and forgery	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.9
Absconding or bail offences	10.3	12.2	12.5	11.6	10.6	10.2
Taking and driving away and related offences	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Theft from vehicles	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7
Other motoring offences	20.4	20.3	21.6	20.7	18.6	16.0
Drink driving	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0
Criminal or malicious damage	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.2
Drugs import/export/production/supply	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Drugs possession/small scale supply	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.9
Other	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.1	3.4	4.1

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

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

Table A8: Number of offences committed during the one-year follow up period, by index offence group and reoffence group, 2006 cohort

Index offence group \ Reoffence group	Number of offenders	Reoffence group																			Total Number of offences		
		Violence (serious)	Violence (non serious)	Robbery	Public order or riot	Sexual	Sexual (child)	Soliciting or prostitution	Domestic burglary	Other burglary	Theft	Handling	Fraud and forgery	Absconding or bail offences	Taking and driving away and related offences	Theft from vehicles	Other motoring offences	Drink driving	Criminal or malicious damage	Drugs import/export/production/supply		Drugs possession/small scale supply	Other
Violence (serious)	1,163	*	122	*	68	*	*	*	12	11	55	*	*	42	12	*	132	41	52	*	22	18	623
Violence (non serious)	11,592	89	2,422	96	1,468	51	*	*	146	141	1,220	106	111	1,026	140	111	1,438	357	1,046	60	470	376	10,887
Robbery	856	*	109	28	64	*	*	*	27	30	186	15	42	69	29	15	165	14	52	*	60	16	938
Public order or riot	2,602	24	501	25	625	13	*	*	33	31	259	22	32	269	31	14	295	88	208	24	115	115	2,726
Sexual	442	*	34	*	50	83	*	*	*	16	32	*	*	24	*	*	26	11	25	*	12	*	342
Sexual (child)	587	*	*	*	*	25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	74
Soliciting or prostitution	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	43
Domestic burglary	1,658	12	249	36	119	*	*	*	260	157	550	75	44	305	70	75	428	40	137	66	158	57	2,851
Other burglary	1,509	11	315	33	216	*	*	*	136	400	815	63	61	415	89	170	532	35	199	50	201	126	3,870
Theft	7,944	36	1,404	96	1,129	28	*	22	317	535	11,958	288	391	2,867	165	222	1,363	131	595	120	854	586	23,107
Handling	1,069	*	181	11	76	*	*	*	71	99	518	69	78	223	44	62	332	36	82	13	107	49	2,061
Fraud and forgery	2,136	*	166	11	71	*	*	*	41	27	430	31	312	175	16	11	230	38	57	19	83	27	1,762
Absconding or bail offences	1,282	*	272	14	335	*	*	*	43	56	475	20	34	390	61	36	407	47	148	22	91	119	2,592
Taking and driving away and related offences	1,022	*	230	18	117	*	*	*	63	57	242	37	28	199	161	60	736	54	127	12	76	70	2,295
Theft from vehicles	569	*	98	*	59	*	*	*	58	71	229	35	12	141	61	216	317	14	54	*	83	64	1,536
Other motoring offences	5,758	33	735	52	306	27	*	*	104	150	807	107	108	615	219	140	3,639	220	309	117	459	182	8,333
Drink driving	4,095	*	252	*	153	*	*	*	14	94	94	*	27	112	21	*	816	165	115	*	50	41	1,918
Criminal or malicious damage	1,880	18	476	32	432	*	*	*	56	46	342	34	48	285	68	59	332	71	447	23	72	13	2,973
Drugs import/export/production/supply	967	*	50	*	48	*	*	*	11	125	*	*	46	*	*	*	66	*	21	23	72	72	508
Drugs possession/small scale supply	2,429	*	236	12	140	*	*	*	41	46	368	24	40	257	25	37	453	55	129	45	539	40	2,504
Other	1,576	*	212	21	316	16	*	*	25	53	299	15	20	162	37	17	242	54	114	*	72	1,077	2,773
Total	51,157	287	8,070	501	5,798	296	27	92	1,450	1,953	19,014	960	1,406	7,633	1,256	1,264	11,958	1,482	3,920	624	3,631	3,094	74,716

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

Table A9: Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by number of previous custodial sentences

		Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ¹	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
No previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	24,269	30.1	28.3	110.1	366.4	0.5
	2002 Q1	23,458	30.8	28.3	118.1	383.0	0.6
	2003 Q1	23,237	30.3	27.8	107.2	354.0	0.5
	2004 Q1	24,051	27.6	27.4	91.2	330.7	0.5
	2005 Q1	22,733	26.0	26.7	81.9	315.1	0.7
	2006 Q1	27,334	25.1	26.4	74.3	295.9	0.4
1 previous custodial sentence	2000 Q1	6,167	49.7	43.1	209.0	420.6	0.9
	2002 Q1	6,044	50.8	43.7	223.2	439.3	0.7
	2003 Q1	6,076	49.1	43.3	205.5	418.4	1.3
	2004 Q1	6,295	44.3	41.9	176.0	397.6	1.0
	2005 Q1	5,591	43.0	41.9	157.6	366.6	0.9
	2006 Q1	6,253	40.6	40.6	142.1	350.1	0.9
2 previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	3,566	57.0	51.2	262.7	460.7	1.0
	2002 Q1	3,734	58.1	51.1	284.4	489.5	1.3
	2003 Q1	3,642	57.1	51.1	263.5	461.6	1.1
	2004 Q1	3,742	55.8	50.9	231.4	414.9	1.3
	2005 Q1	3,450	51.7	50.2	204.3	395.0	1.2
	2006 Q1	3,748	47.8	49.0	169.6	355.1	1.0
3 previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	2,502	59.8	55.7	286.8	479.9	1.0
	2002 Q1	2,575	62.7	56.7	321.0	511.8	1.3
	2003 Q1	2,616	62.9	56.3	303.9	483.0	1.2
	2004 Q1	2,767	57.6	56.8	251.6	436.5	1.0
	2005 Q1	2,444	57.0	55.8	235.1	412.8	0.9
	2006 Q1	2,680	52.9	54.8	198.2	374.3	0.9
4 previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	1,831	65.5	59.6	316.1	482.7	1.3
	2002 Q1	1,896	67.4	60.9	355.7	528.1	1.5
	2003 Q1	1,939	66.5	61.0	334.0	502.1	1.5
	2004 Q1	2,072	63.9	60.1	292.5	458.0	1.1
	2005 Q1	1,967	60.8	59.3	269.9	444.3	1.2
	2006 Q1	2,087	57.1	58.9	223.4	391.4	1.1
5 previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	1,411	67.2	62.1	310.8	462.6	1.3
	2002 Q1	1,411	69.9	63.3	367.6	526.1	1.3
	2003 Q1	1,512	69.9	63.0	360.4	515.6	1.4
	2004 Q1	1,682	64.8	63.0	315.5	486.9	1.1
	2005 Q1	1,497	62.7	62.7	266.5	424.9	1.2
	2006 Q1	1,639	61.7	62.6	258.2	418.6	1.6
Between 6 and 10 previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	3,459	68.4	66.8	341.3	498.7	1.4
	2002 Q1	3,737	72.0	68.2	392.9	545.5	1.4
	2003 Q1	4,169	72.5	68.4	399.5	551.3	1.2
	2004 Q1	4,568	70.4	68.6	355.6	505.4	1.3
	2005 Q1	4,215	68.6	68.8	328.3	478.5	1.2
	2006 Q1	4,578	65.0	68.2	289.4	445.2	1.0
More than 10 previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	1,381	78.4	77.1	457.1	582.9	1.3
	2002 Q1	1,737	80.8	78.8	517.6	640.8	1.0
	2003 Q1	1,924	81.1	78.7	524.0	646.3	1.3
	2004 Q1	2,304	79.4	79.6	467.6	589.0	1.6
	2005 Q1	2,426	78.3	79.1	454.8	580.7	1.0
	2006 Q1	2,838	76.7	80.3	412.4	537.3	0.6
Total	2000 Q1	44,586	43.7	40.6	189.4	433.4	0.8
	2002 Q1	44,592	45.9	41.7	214.6	468.0	0.9
	2003 Q1	45,115	45.8	42.0	207.5	452.7	0.9
	2004 Q1	47,481	43.3	42.1	183.3	423.3	0.8
	2005 Q1	44,323	41.6	41.6	167.9	404.0	0.9
	2006 Q1	51,157	39.0	40.5	146.1	374.2	0.7

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

²Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation. *Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.*

Appendix B: Glossary of terms

Disposal types

Index disposal

The index disposal of the offender is either the type of court order the offender started, or custody, for an offender released from prison, in the 1st quarter of the relevant year. This is the disposal the offender receives for their index offence.

Criminal Justice Act 2003 (CJA03)

For offences committed on or after 4 April 2005, the new **Community Order** replaced all existing community sentences for adults. The Act also introduced a new **Suspended Sentence Order** for offences which pass the custody threshold. It also changed the release arrangements for prisoners. See chapters 3 and 10 of Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2006 for more information.

Pre CJA03 Court Orders - Community sentences

- **Community punishment order (CPO)** – the offender is required to undertake unpaid community work.
- **Community rehabilitation order (CRO)** – 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 and rehabilitation order (CPRO)** – a community sentence consisting of probation supervision alongside community punishment, with additional conditions like those of a community rehabilitation order.
- **Drug treatment and testing order (DTTO)** – a community sentence targeted at offenders with drug misuse problems.

Community order

For offences committed on or after 4th April 2005, the new Community Order introduced under the CJA 2003 replaced all existing community sentences for those aged 18 years and over. The court must add at least one (but could potentially add all 12) of the following requirements: supervision, unpaid work, specified activities, prohibited activities, accredited programmes, curfew, exclusion, residence, mental health treatment, drug rehabilitation, alcohol treatment, or attendance centre requirement for under 25s.

Suspended Sentence Order (SSO)

The CJA 2003 introduced a new Suspended Sentence Order (SSO) for which the offender is given a custodial sentence suspended for between 6

months and 2 years. During this time the court specifies a number of requirements from the set of options available for the Community Order, and these are supervised by the Probation Service.

Court Orders

Court orders include community sentences, community orders and suspended sentence orders supervised by the probation service. They do not include any pre or post release supervision.

Custody

The offender is awarded a sentence to be served in prison. If the offender was given a sentence of 12 months or over, or was aged under 22 on release, the offender is supervised by the Probation Service on release. It is important to note that the sentence length awarded will be longer than the time served. See chapter 10 of [Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2006](#) for more information.

Index offence

The index offence is the offence the offender committed in order to be serving either the prison or community sentence 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 reoffending

An offender is said to have committed a proven reoffence if the offender receives a conviction at court for the reoffence. For the purposes of the statistics in this report, the reoffence must have been committed within the one-year follow up period, and the conviction 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 a spending period (2008-

2011). PSA 23 is entitled Make Communities Safer. Priority Action 4 of the PSA 23 is to reduce reoffending through the improved management of offenders and contains indicators on reducing reoffending. For more information on PSA 23 please visit the [HM Treasury website](#).

Reoffending measures

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

This rate is presented as the percentage of the offenders who are estimated to reoffend during the one-year follow up period after offender characteristics have been controlled for. There is no predicted rate for the frequency or severity of reoffending, as yet, due to the complex nature of the variables being considered, but work continues in this area.

The predicted (yes/no) reoffending rate helps to put the actual (yes/no) reoffending 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 reoffending rate that can be compared with the actual proven (yes/no) rate. If the predicted (or expected) reoffending rate is higher than the actual proven rate, then we judge that there has been a reduction in reoffending when the offender characteristics have been taken into account. The usual way of reporting this is as a percentage change of the predicted rate: $(\text{actual} - \text{predicted}) / (\text{predicted})$.

To assess progress for variables not in the 2005 model, e.g., disposal group, the predicted rate is corrected by subtracting the difference between the 2005 actual and predicted rates from each year's predicted rate; creating a predicted (yes/no) rate that equals the actual rate for the baseline year of 2005 ($\text{predicted}_{\text{disposal}}$). Progress for disposal group is then calculated in the usual fashion; $(\text{actual} - \text{predicted}_{\text{disposal}}) / (\text{predicted}_{\text{disposal}})$.

The 2005 predicted (yes/no) rate is also being used to assess progress in reoffending from 2000. To reliably calculate this progress we ensure that the actual and predicted rates for 2000 are the same by adding the difference between the 2000 actual and predicted rates to each year's predicted rate; creating a predicted (yes/no) rate with a 2000 baseline – predicted₂₀₀₀ (Corrected predicted reoffending rate in Table A5). The 2000 to 2006 progress is then calculated in the usual fashion; (actual - predicted₂₀₀₀) / (predicted₂₀₀₀).

- **Severity rate** – The actual number of the most serious⁶ offences the cohort committed during the one-year follow up period which resulted in a conviction at court. As with the frequency rate, the severity rate is produced by calculating the number of proven severe 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.

⁶ 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.

Appendix C: Measuring reoffending

Introduction

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

Measuring reoffending

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

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

Actual and predicted (yes/no) reoffending rates from the previous spending review of 2002 continue to be measured, but are derived on a one-year follow up period and are based on the new 2005 predictive model.

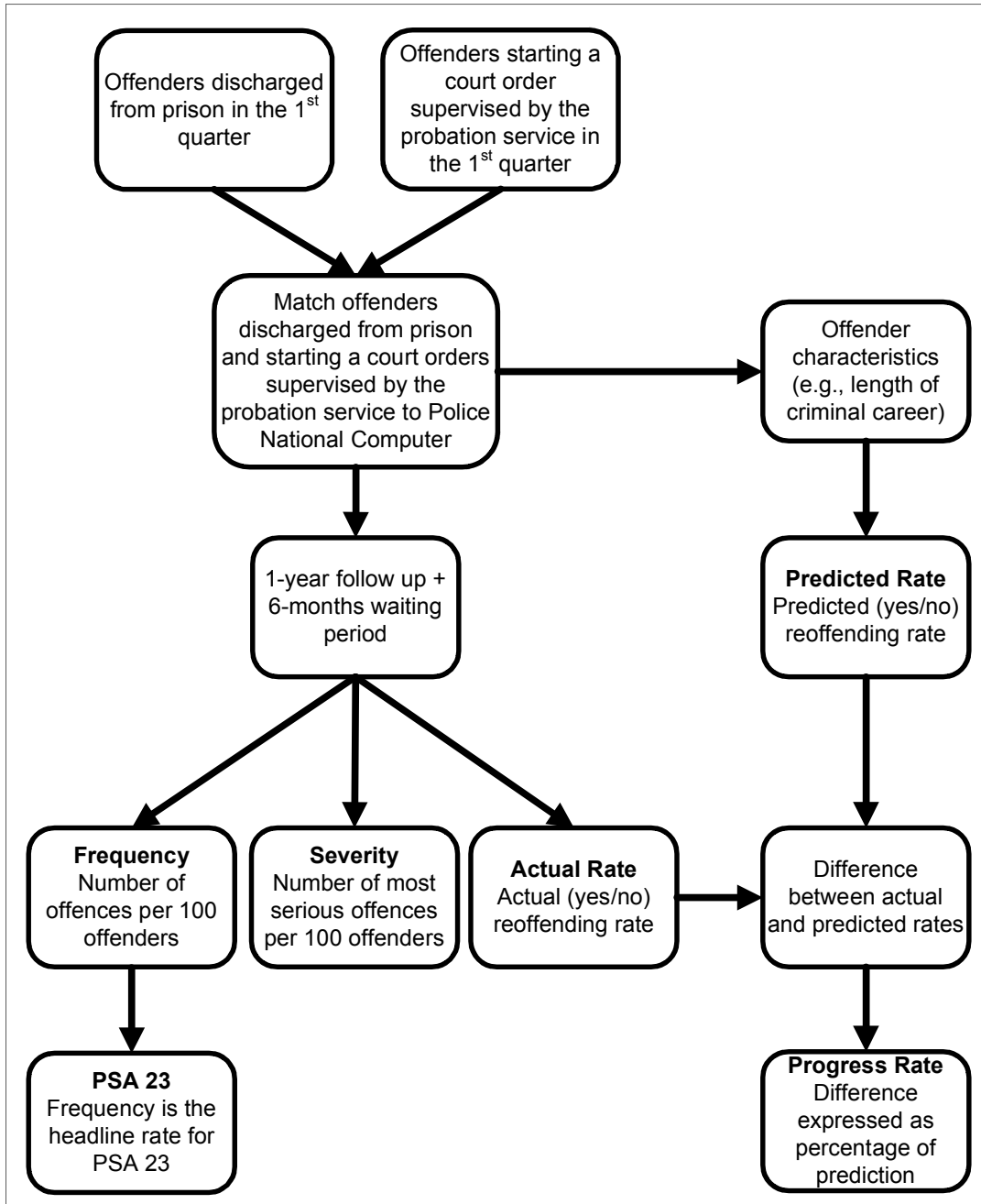
Process

Under PSA 23 (see Appendix B for more information) the starting point for the reoffending indicators is to take all offenders discharged from custody or commencing a court order supervised by the probation service (aged 18+ at discharge or commencement) in the 1st quarter of a year (between 1st January and 31st March). Offenders are then matched to the police national computer and their criminal history is collated and criminal behaviour is tracked over the following one year. Any offence committed in this one-year period which is proven by a court conviction (either in the one-year period, or in a further six months) counts as proven reoffending. This enables us to calculate the frequency of reoffending, the number of most serious offences and the actual (yes/no) reoffending rate. The frequency rate is our headline measure used to measure progress for PSA 23.

Separately, the predicted (yes/no) reoffending rate is calculated through a statistical model of the 2005 cohort using the actual (yes/no) reoffending rate and offender characteristics like gender, age and criminal history (see

Appendix E for more information). The predicted rate is then compared to the actual (yes/no) rate. This difference is expressed as a percentage of the predicted rate – the progress rate. Figure C1 describes the entire PSA 23 process.

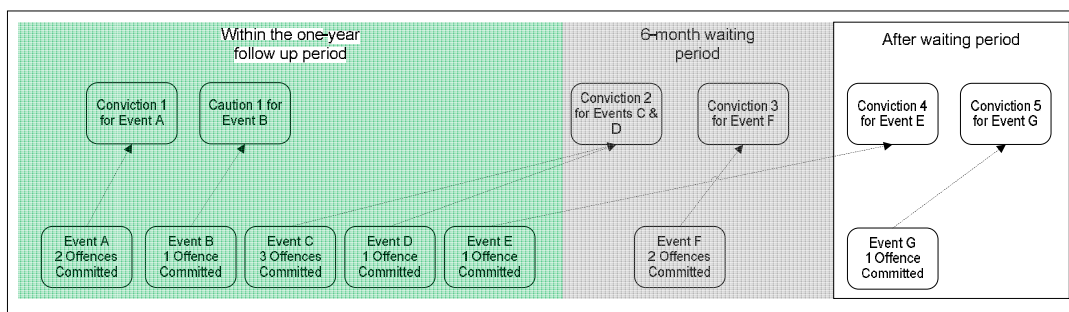
Figure C1: PSA reoffending statistics: schematic summary of the overall PSA 23 process



What counts as a reoffence?

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

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



Events A-E all occur in the one year follow up period, but Events F and G are outside this period, so would not be counted. Event B, even though it is in the one year follow up period, is not dealt with via a conviction so would not be counted. Event E, even though the offence took place in the one year follow up period, would not be counted, as the conviction did not occur within either the one year follow up period, or the further six month waiting period. The offender has therefore committed 6 proven offences during the one-year follow up period (2 for event A, 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 reoffence and is discharged from prison or commences a court order supervised by the probation service 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

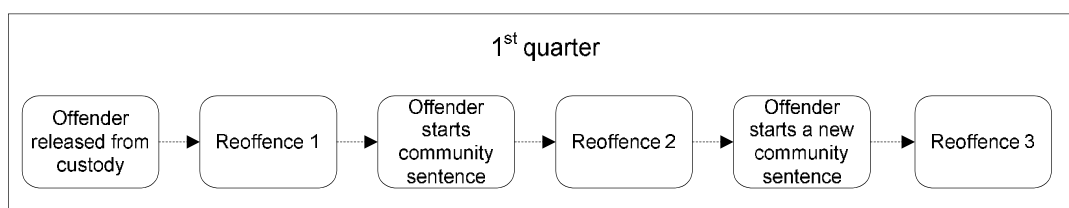


Figure C3 illustrates an example of an MOE. If MOEs were not excluded this offender would appear three times in our cohort – released once from custody and starting two community sentences within the same 1st quarter. Additionally, for the frequency measure, this offender would have committed at least 3 reoffences 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 his release from custody and with at least 3 reoffences – this avoids double counting of reoffences. For the sake of consistency this has been applied to all measures in this report.

Therefore, any offender discharged from prison or commencing a court order supervised by the probation service more than once within the first quarter of the same year is considered to be an MOE and only his **first** discharge from prison or commencement of a community sentence is considered to be the index offence with all other offences counted as reoffences.

Table C4 shows the number of offenders who are MOEs and their respective number of entries. Most MOE offenders appear twice in the cohort and the number of MOEs has been constant, at around 2.5% of the entire cohort of offenders, since 2000.

Table C4: Number of offenders with MOEs and their respective number of entries for 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 cohorts

Multiple Offender Entries (MOEs)	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1
2x	1,018	1,006	1,088	1,239	1,040	1,307
3x	31	34	36	75	38	52
4x	5	2	3	5	3	6
5x				1		
6x					3	
Total MOEs	1,054	1,042	1,127	1,320	1,084	1,365
% of total cohort	2.4%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	2.4%	2.7%

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, probation data, and the criminal records) from a range of agencies (individual prisons and probation areas, and different police forces). These figures have been derived from the police's administrative I.T. system, which, as with any large scale recording system, is subject to possible errors with data entry and processing. Additionally, the Ministry of Justice maintains an extract from the Police National Computer (PNC) and updates it weekly using data provided by the National Policing Improvement Agency, 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 probation caseload files and prison discharges in order to generate a statistical model. The components are:

2A. Matching offender records

This process involves matching prison discharges and court orders commencements data 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 2006 have remained high and have been improving slightly. Additionally, matching rates are similar for both prison and court orders data.

Table D1: Matching rates for the different data sources for 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 cohorts

	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1 ¹
Prison						
Prison discharges	19,164	18,792	17,521	19,384	18,052	18,574
Automatically matched to the PNC	17,708	17,505	16,276	18,047	16,854	17,274
Manually matched to the PNC	559	552	596	597	602	625
Not matched	182	155	123	116	102	136
Total matches	18,267	18,057	16,872	18,644	17,456	17,899
Percentage matched	95.3%	96.1%	96.3%	96.2%	96.7%	96.4%
Court orders						
Court orders starts	36,953	35,193	37,426	38,415	35,875	44,842
Automatically matched to the PNC	33,485	32,440	34,798	35,952	33,502	43,897
Manually matched to the PNC	1,479	1,234	1,289	1,012	1,177	340
Not matched	410	281	253	214	213	144
Total matches	34,964	33,674	36,087	36,964	34,679	44,237
Percentage matched	94.6%	95.7%	96.4%	96.2%	96.7%	98.7%
Total percentage matched to the PNC	94.9%	95.8%	96.4%	96.2%	96.7%	98.0%

¹From 2006 the probation data began to include unique PNC identifier increasing the matching rate substantially.

The total number of matched offenders is substantially higher than the final figure for the cohorts – for example, in 2005 there were 52,135 matched offenders and the final cohort numbers are 44,327. The main reasons for these discrepancies are:

- Conviction dates for the beginning of the community, suspended 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 count.

2C. The extraction of the criminal histories

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

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 two-year actual and predicted (yes/no) rates. Nonetheless, vigilance continues to be exercised to ensure the validity of the results.

5. Expertise of those who operate the system

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

6. Use of data to manage and reward performance

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

Work developed to maintain the quality of the PNC data held by the Ministry of Justice

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

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

Appendix E: Statistical modelling

Introduction

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

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

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

Statistical model

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

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

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

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

Variables included

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

Gender

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

Age

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

Index offence

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

Ethnicity

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

Copas rate

The Copas rate (Copas 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 reoffend within one year.

The Copas rate formula is:

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

Length of criminal career

An offender's criminal career is a significant factor in predicting the likelihood of a reoffence and this relationship is quadratic, thus both linear and quadratic terms were included in the model.

Total number of previous offences

The total number of previous offences is a significant factor in predicting the likelihood of a reoffence. The previous offending categories counted cautions and convictions.

Previous custodial sentences

The number of previous custodial sentences was implemented as a continuous variable in both linear and quadratic terms.

Counts of previous offending

The number of previous offences was an improvement over simple 'yes or no' variables for recording 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 three factors (gender, age and total number of previous offences) are not completely independent of each other.

Model assessment

The model is assessed by calculating the level of discrimination between the offenders that reoffended and offenders that did not. The adult logistic regression model achieved a 72.0% overall discrimination level on the 2006 cohort (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

Characteristic curve. Again, the value for the model was 0.80, which means an excellent level of discrimination (Hosmer and Lemeshow, 2000, p.162).

Table E1: Classification table for the logistic regression model comparing 2006 prediction with observed values

		Predicted to reoffended within one year?		%
		No	Yes	
Reoffended within one year?	No	21,690	9,499	69.5%
	Yes	4,926	15,042	75.3%

Table E2 shows the assessment for the logistic regression model for the 2000 to 2006 cohorts. All cohorts show a high discriminative power (over 70%) and AUC for the Receiver Operator Characteristic curve of around 0.80. This means that we can be confident of the predictive power of the logistic regression model over the 2000 to 2006 period.

Table E2: Classification table for the logistic regression model comparing prediction with observed values, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006

	Number of Offenders	Area Under the Curve for the ROC	Classification Table
2000 Q1	44,586	0.81	73.5%
2002 Q1	44,592	0.81	73.6%
2003 Q1	45,115	0.81	73.4%
2004 Q1	47,481	0.80	73.0%
2005 Q1	44,323	0.80	72.6%
2006 Q1	51,157	0.80	71.8%

Appendix F: Coefficients of the 2005 statistical model

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

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

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

The exponent of the coefficient is the odds ratio of reoffending corresponding to the particular coefficient and enables us to make comparisons between different categories. For example, an offender with a theft index offence is 2.15 times more likely to reoffend within one year than an offender with a violence (non serious) index offence. For factors with interactions (e.g. age and gender) the interpretation is more complex.

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

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

Variables	Logistic Coefficient	Exponent of Coefficient	Significance	Variables	Logistic Coefficient	Exponent of Coefficient	Significance
Constant	0.649	1.913	< 0.001	General Criminal Career Variables			
Gender				Copas Rate	1.095	2.989	< 0.001
Female	<i>Reference Category</i>			Length of criminal career (Linear)	0.039	1.039	0.133
Male	0.501	1.651	< 0.001	Length of criminal career (Squared)	-0.047	0.954	< 0.001
Age				Total Number of Previous Offences	-0.005	0.995	0.035
18-20	<i>Reference Category</i>			Total Number of previous custodial sentences (Linear)	0.284	1.328	< 0.001
21-24	-0.168	0.845	0.129	Total Number of previous custodial sentences (Squared)	-0.009	0.991	0.001
25-29	-0.179	0.836	0.106	Total number of previous violence (serious) offences	-0.094	0.910	0.001
30-34	-0.247	0.781	0.033	Total number of previous violence (non serious) offences	0.020	1.020	0.001
35-39	-0.405	0.667	0.001	Total number of previous public order offences	0.045	1.046	< 0.001
40-49	-0.634	0.531	< 0.001	Total number of previous sexual (child) offences	0.044	1.045	0.083
50+	-0.675	0.509	0.006	Total number of previous theft offences	0.012	1.012	< 0.001
Index Offence Type				Total number of previous absconding and bail offences	0.038	1.039	< 0.001
Violence (non serious)	<i>Reference Category</i>			Total number of previous motoring offences	0.009	1.009	0.001
Violence (serious)	-0.748	0.473	< 0.001	Total number of previous criminal and malicious damage offences	0.021	1.021	0.003
Robbery	-0.568	0.567	< 0.001	Total number of previous drugs (possession/small-scale supply) offences	0.016	1.017	0.016
Public order	-0.245	0.783	< 0.001	Total number of previous other ¹ offences	-0.006	0.994	0.057
Sexual	-0.063	0.939	0.672	Interaction between Age and Gender			
Sexual (child)	-0.726	0.484	< 0.001	Females at any age	<i>Reference Category</i>		
Domestic burglary	0.195	1.216	0.001	Male and aged 18-20	<i>Reference Category</i>		
Other burglary	0.432	1.540	< 0.001	Male and aged 21-24	-0.399	0.671	0.001
Theft	0.765	2.150	< 0.001	Male and aged 25-29	-0.560	0.571	< 0.001
Handling	0.406	1.500	< 0.001	Male and aged 30-34	-0.618	0.539	< 0.001
Fraud and forgery	0.060	1.062	0.363	Male and aged 35-39	-0.455	0.634	0.001
Absconding and bail	0.516	1.675	< 0.001	Male and aged 40-49	-0.268	0.765	0.057
Taking and driving away	0.337	1.401	< 0.001	Male and aged 50+	-0.321	0.725	0.215
Theft from vehicles	0.645	1.907	< 0.001	Interaction between Gender and Total Number of Previous Offences			
Motoring offences (not including drink driving)	0.145	1.156	< 0.001	Female	<i>Reference Category</i>		
Drink driving	-0.349	0.705	< 0.001	Male	-0.004	0.996	0.021
Criminal and malicious damage	0.201	1.223	0.001				
Drugs (import/export/production/supply)	-0.749	0.473	< 0.001				
Drugs (possession/ small-scale supply)	-0.015	0.985	0.798				
Other ¹	0.103	1.109	0.195				
Ethnicity							
White	<i>Reference Category</i>						
Not Recorded	-0.435	0.648	< 0.001				
Black	0.135	1.144	0.002				
Asian	0.056	1.057	0.321				
Other	0.340	1.404	0.012				

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 adult reoffending publications

Gonçalves, M. (2008) [Reoffending of adults: new measures of reoffending 2000-2005](#)

Cunliffe, J. and Shepherd, A. (2007) [Reoffending of adults: results from the 2004 cohort](#)

Shepherd, A. and Whiting, E. (2006) [Reoffending of adults: results from the 2003 cohort](#)

Cuppleditch, L. and Evans, W. (2005) [Reoffending of adults: results from the 2002 cohort](#)

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