

Note to explain the column headings in the local reoffending CSV files.

Tables 1 to 3

Reoffending period covered: The period during which reoffences are counted

Cohort size: The number of offenders that are included in the figures. Note that each offender may not be distinct, as the cohort consists of four snapshots of the probation caseload.

Actual rate: The binary rate of reoffending - number of reoffenders divided by the cohort size.

Predicted rate: A probability of reoffending is assigned to each offender based on their characteristics. The predicted rate is the mean of these probabilities.

% difference: The difference between the actual and predicted rate, expressed as a percentage.

Significant: Describes whether the % difference column is statistically significant (in the Excel tables this is indicated by a bold font in % difference).

Table: A flag which indicates which table the row is from; table 1, table 2, or table 3.

Table 4

Area flag: Indicates whether the row relates to a region (R), Probation Trust (P), or a local authority (L).

Area: Name of the region/Probation Trust/local authority.

Cohort size: The number of offenders that are included in the figures. Note that each offender may not be distinct, as the cohort consists of four snapshots of the probation caseload.

Actual rate: The binary rate of reoffending - number of reoffenders divided by the cohort size.

Predicted rate: A probability of reoffending is assigned to each offender based on their characteristics. The predicted rate is the mean of these probabilities.

% difference: The difference between the actual and predicted rate, expressed as a percentage.

Significant: Describes whether the % difference column is statistically significant (in the Excel tables this is indicated by a bold font in % difference).

Relationship Code: This number represents the relationship between the Region, Probation Trust, and local authority. Each region is represented by a unique 2 digit identifier, commencing from 10 as shown below.

East Midlands: 10
East of England: 11
London: 12
North East: 13
North West: 14
South East: 15
South West: 16
Wales: 17
West Midlands: 18
Yorkshire and Humberside: 19
Unknown: 20

Each Probation Trust is represented by a unique 5 digit identifier, the first two digits of which consists of the identifier of the region the Trust is in, with the last three digits a unique identifier for the Trust itself.

Derbyshire: 10100
Leicestershire: 10101
Lincolnshire: 10102
Northamptonshire: 10103
Nottinghamshire: 10104
Bedfordshire: 11105
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough: 11106
Essex: 11107
Hertfordshire: 11108
Norfolk and Suffolk: 11109
Durham Tees Valley: 13110
Northumbria: 13111
Cheshire: 14112
Cumbria: 14113
Greater Manchester: 14114
Lancashire: 14115
Merseyside: 14116
Hampshire: 15117
Kent: 15118
Surrey and Sussex: 15119
Thames Valley: 15120
Avon and Somerset: 16121
Devon and Cornwall: 16122
Dorset: 16123
Gloucestershire: 16124
Wiltshire: 16125
Staffordshire and West Midlands: 18126
Warwickshire: 18127
West Mercia: 18128
Humberside: 19129
York and North Yorkshire: 19130
South Yorkshire: 19131
West Yorkshire: 19132
London: 12133
Wales: 17134
Unknown Probation Area: 20135

These five digit codes are assigned to each of the 174 local authorities (175 including unknown). These will not usually be unique to the local authorities, because often a Probation Trust has more than one local authority associated with it. For example, Derby and Derbyshire local authorities both have a relationship code of 10100. This is interpreted as belonging to the Probation Trust of Derbyshire (10100), and the Region of East Midlands (first two digits are 10).