



Ministry of
JUSTICE



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

Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

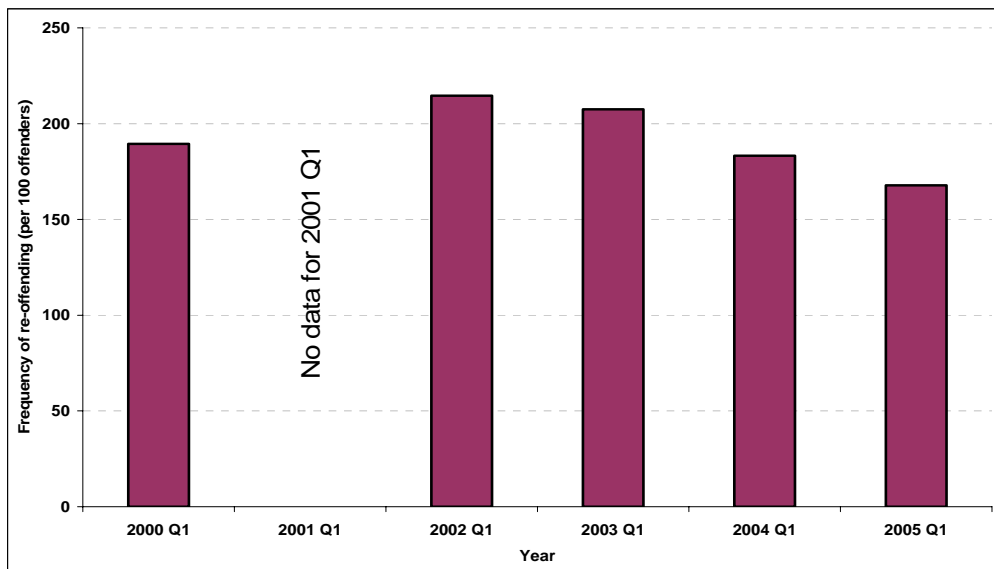
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Executive summary

Adult re-offending between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts showed:

- The frequency rate fell 11.4% from 189.4 to 167.9 re-offences per 100 offenders (Figure A and Table 1);
- The number of re-offences classified as most serious (severe) increased 12.5% from 0.78 to 0.88 re-offences per 100 offenders (Table 1);
- The proportion of offenders re-offending (actual yes/no rate) decreased by 4.9% (2.1 percentage points) from 43.7% to 41.6% (Table 1).

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



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

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

Year	Frequency		Severity		Actual (yes/no)	
	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	% re-offending	% change from 2000
2000 Q1	189.4	0.0%	0.78	0.0%	43.7%	0.0%
2002 Q1	214.6	13.3%	0.89	14.4%	45.9%	4.9%
2003 Q1	207.5	9.5%	0.89	13.9%	45.8%	4.9%
2004 Q1	183.3	-3.2%	0.85	8.8%	43.3%	-0.9%
2005 Q1	167.9	-11.4%	0.88	12.5%	41.6%	-4.9%

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Introduction

This report contains results on two new measures of re-offending (frequency and severity) for adults (those aged 18 and over). These new measures, in addition to the existing actual (yes/no) rate of re-offending, allow a wider understanding of re-offending. The results cover adults released from custody or commencing a community sentence in the first quarters of 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. The use of the 1st quarter data (January – March) arises from the administrative effort required to match criminal records and enables results to be more timely without compromising reliability and comparability.

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

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

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

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

As a further development to make the re-offending data timelier, the follow up period for adult re-offending has been reduced from 2 years to 1 year, which also brings it into line with the measurement period for juvenile re-offending.

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

Explanation of new re-offending measures

Each new measure answers one of the following questions:

Q: How much proven re-offending actually occurs?

Frequency rate

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

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

Severity rate

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

Q: What proportion of offenders actually re-offend?

Actual (yes/no) rate

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

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

Predicted (yes/no) rate

The predicted one-year (yes/no) re-offending rate is different from the other three measures in the sense that it does not come from actual proven re-offences, but from a statistical model created for the new baseline year of 2005. The basic principle behind the predicted rate is that it enables control over re-offending rates for changes in offender characteristics.

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

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

Results

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

Information is presented on:

- The overall re-offending rate (page 6);
 - Frequency;
 - Severity;
 - Actual and predicted (yes/no);
 - Time to first re-offence;
 - Total number of offenders in the cohort;
- Gender (page 10);
- Age (page 10);
- Index offence group (page 11);
- Previous offending history (page 12);
- Index disposal (page 13);
- Ethnicity (page 14); and,
- Actual and predicted two-year (yes/no) rate from PSA 2000-2006 (page 15).

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

Overall one-year re-offending rates

Between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts:

- The frequency rate fell 11.4% from 189.4 to 167.9 re-offences per 100 offenders (Table 2);
- The number of re-offences classified as the most serious (severe) increased 12.5% from 0.78 to 0.88 re-offences per 100 offenders (Table 2);
- The proportion of offenders re-offending (actual yes/no rate) decreased by 4.9% (2.1 percentage points) from 43.7% to 41.6% (Table 2);
- These measures do not take changes in the offender's characteristics into account. Thus, over the 2000 to 2005 time period it is possible that the mix of offenders in a given cohort makes them more or less likely to re-offend.

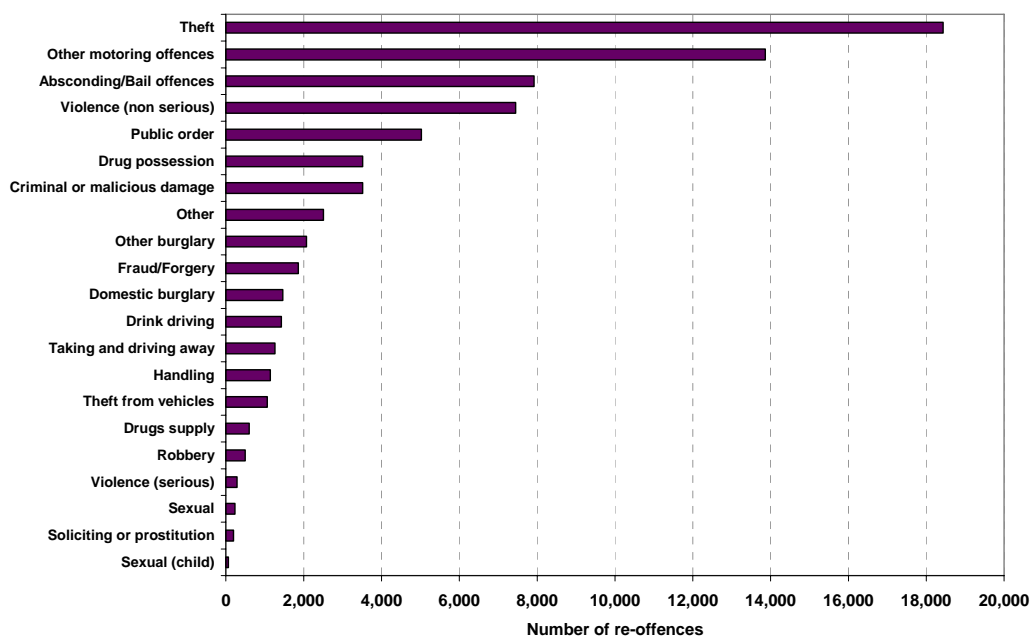
Table 2: Frequency, severity and actual (yes/no) one-year re-offending rates, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 cohorts

Year	Number of offenders in cohort	Frequency		Severity		Actual (yes/no)	
		Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	% re-offending	% change from 2000
2000 Q1	44,586	189.4	0.0%	0.78	0.0%	43.7%	0.0%
2002 Q1	44,592	214.6	13.3%	0.89	14.4%	45.9%	4.9%
2003 Q1	45,115	207.5	9.5%	0.89	13.9%	45.8%	4.9%
2004 Q1	47,481	183.3	-3.2%	0.85	8.8%	43.3%	-0.9%
2005 Q1	44,323	167.9	-11.4%	0.88	12.5%	41.6%	-4.9%

Frequency rate

The reduction in frequency rate of 11.4% between 2000 and 2005 cohorts compared to the reduction of 4.9% in actual (yes/no) re-offending shows how some offenders do not desist entirely, but commit fewer re-offences. The actual number of proven re-offences committed from the 2005 cohort was 74,407, down from 84,455 from the 2000 cohort. This occurred despite a similar size cohort of around 44,500. In the 2005 cohort, the three most frequent groups of re-offences committed were theft, other motoring and absconding or bail offences, making up 24.8%, 18.6% and 10.6% re-offences committed respectively (Table A7 and Figure B). These are the same top three offence groups in the 2000 cohort, with 28.6%, 20.4% and 10.3% of all re-offences committed respectively.

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



Severity rate

The number of the most serious re-offences committed by the cohorts increased slightly from 347² for the 2000 cohort to 388 for the 2005 cohort, resulting in an increase of 12.5% in the number of serious re-offences committed per 100 offenders³. 24% of the serious re-offences committed for the 2005 cohort fell into the category of sexual, a higher proportion than the 17% for the 2000 cohort. The majority of the serious re-offences committed fall under the violence group. Additionally, the majority of the most serious re-offences were committed by offenders who had never before committed a most serious offence (80% in 2005).

The small numbers of most serious re-offences committed (388 out of 74,407 for the 2005 cohort) places a limitation on any robust breakdown analysis of the severity rate. Therefore, no interpretations will be drawn out about the impact of offender characteristics on the severity rate.

Actual and predicted (yes/no)

For the 2005 cohort the actual one-year (yes/no) rate was 41.6%. This number was 2.1 percentage points lower than the 2000 cohort (43.7%).

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

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

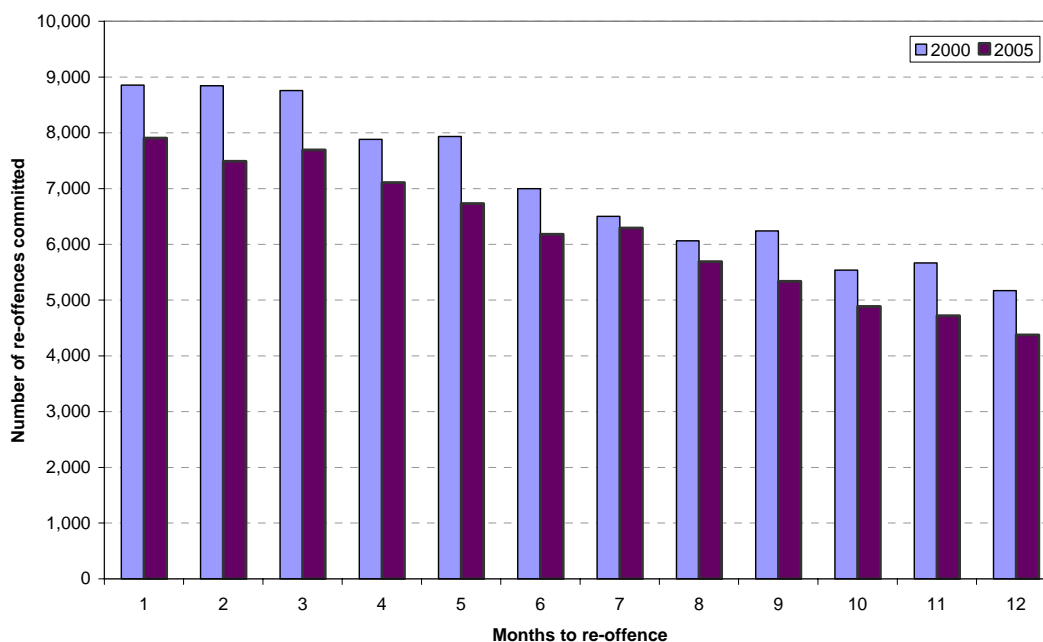
Whilst the predicted rate based on the 2005 cohort has been developed to control for changes in offender characteristics and therefore the likelihood of re-offending (in the yes/no measure) from 2005, it can be applied back to the 2000 dataset to show the change between 2000 and 2005 in the actual (yes/no) rate after controlling for changes in offender characteristics. This gives a reduction in actual (yes/no) re-offending controlling for changes in offender characteristics of 7.6%. This compares to a reduction in re-offending of 7.4% over the same period when measuring using the old methodology (see Appendix I for more detail).

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

Re-offending across the one-year follow up period

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

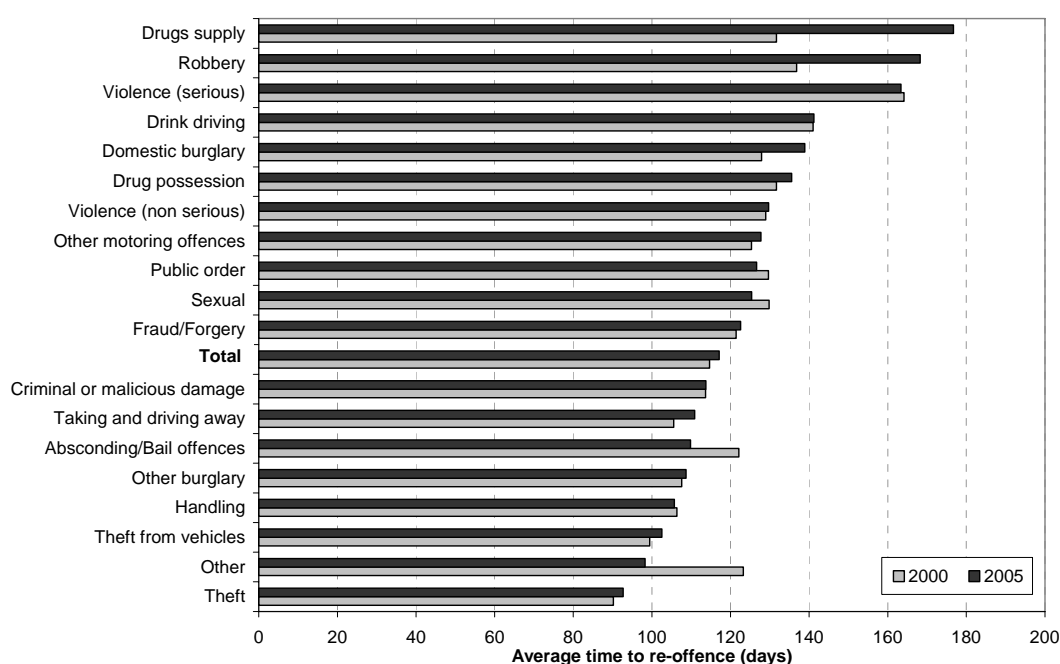
Figure C: Number of re-offences committed by number of months to re-offence, 2000 and 2005 cohorts



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

Figure D shows (for those offenders who re-offend) the average number of days it takes for an offender to commit their first re-offence by their index offence for the 2000 and 2005 cohorts. It should not be assumed that offenders re-offend in the same category as their original offence (see section “Re-offending by index offence group” for more detail). Offenders convicted of theft take the shortest number of days to re-offend for both 2000 and 2005, whilst in 2005 offenders convicted of drugs supply took the longest number of days to re-offend. There were also increases in the average time to re-offend in the drugs supply and robbery categories from 2000 to 2005.

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



Total number of offenders in the cohort

The total number of offenders decreased from 47,481 in the 2004 cohort to 44,323 in the 2005 cohort. The total number of offenders in the cohort had been increasing since 2000 from 44,586. The decrease between the 2004 and 2005 cohorts has been mainly driven by a reduction of 6.6% in male offenders.

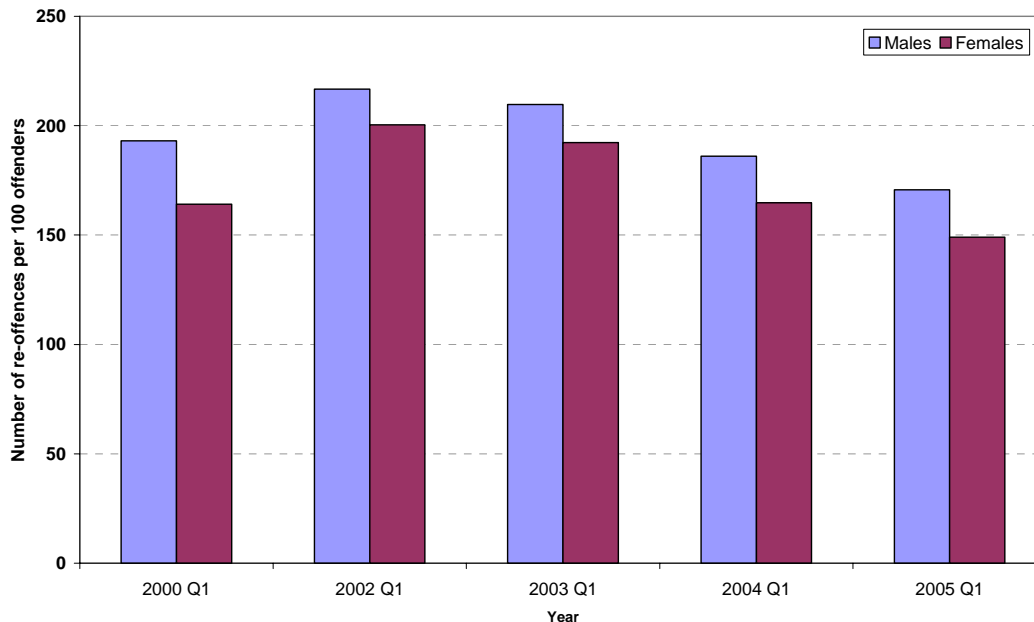
Figures on the total number of re-offences and number of serious re-offences committed by the cohorts cannot be aggregated up to full year figures because there is no evidence that the first quarter is representative of the full year. However, if simply multiplied by a factor of 4, it is likely that in 2005 the total number of offenders is around 180,000, the total number of re-offences is around 300,000 and the total number of serious re-offences is around 1,550. However, these numbers are unlikely to be this large because the same offender will appear more than once across the year.

Re-offending by gender (Table A1)

Whilst the frequency rate is consistently higher for males than for females, males have shown the greatest reduction between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts. The frequency rate for males fell by 11.6% from 193.1 for the 2000 cohort to 170.7 for the 2005 cohort, and for females it decreased by 9.2% from 164.1 for the 2000 cohort to 149.0 for the 2005 cohort (Figure E).

However, female re-offenders were more prolific than male re-offenders in all years between the 2000 and 2005 cohort. In the 2005 cohort, females committed 406.5 re-offences per 100 re-offenders, compared to 403.6 for males.

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



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

Re-offending by age (Table A2)

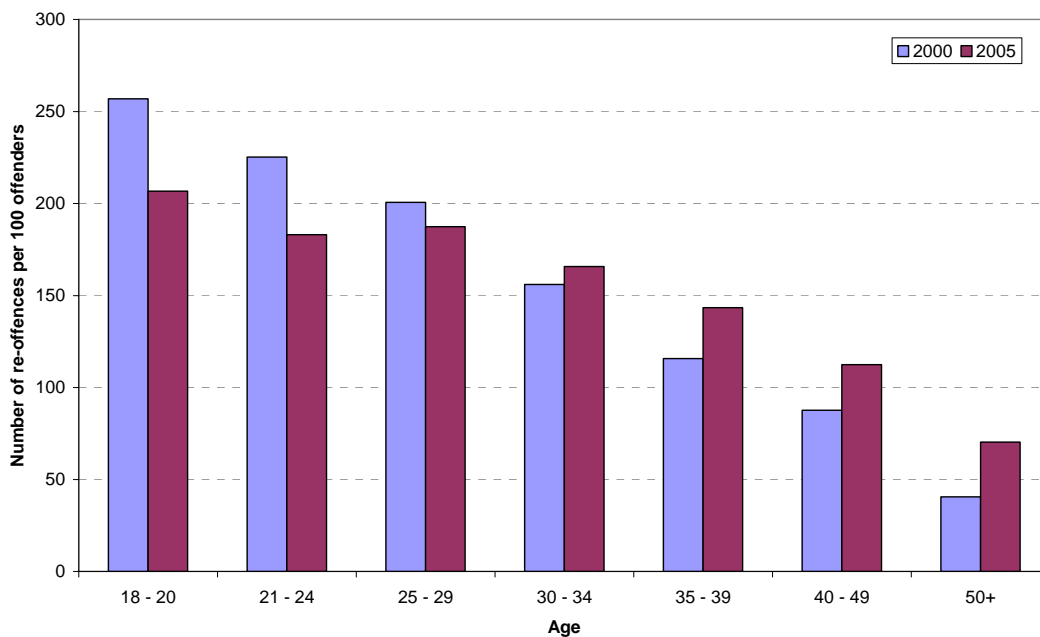
Age is taken to be the age of the offender at the index date, i.e. the date on which the offender entered the cohort.

Frequency of re-offending decreases with age, but whilst younger offenders have the highest frequency rates, older offenders (aged 30 and over) have seen the largest increases between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts (Figure F). 18-20 year olds saw the largest reduction of 19.6% in frequency rate from 256.9 for the 2000 cohort to 206.7 for the 2005 cohort. Offenders aged 50 and over saw the largest increase of 73.2% from 40.6 for the 2000 cohort to 70.3 for the 2005 cohort. This is associated with an increase in the number of offenders discharged from custody (who on average, have a higher likelihood of re-offending based on their criminal history than offenders on

community sentences) for offenders aged over 50 from 14 for the 2000 cohort to 267 for the 2005 cohort⁴.

Although older offenders are much less likely to re-offend than younger offenders, the number of re-offences committed per re-offender has become much more constant across all age groups between the 2000 cohort (range between 311.8 to 469.1) and the 2005 cohort (range between 380.8 to 413.9).

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



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

Offenders with the highest frequency rates for the 2005 cohort had index offences falling into the categories of theft (326.4), theft from vehicles (302.7) and other burglary (273.8) (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 128.7% in frequency rate from 76.5 for the 2000 cohort to 175.0 for the 2005 cohort. This has been driven by the increase in the number of offenders in the cohort re-offending by breaching an Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO), increasing from 22 re-offences in 2000 to 1,797 re-offences in 2005⁵. Offenders who receive ASBOs have characteristics which make them likely to re-offend such as a long criminal history.

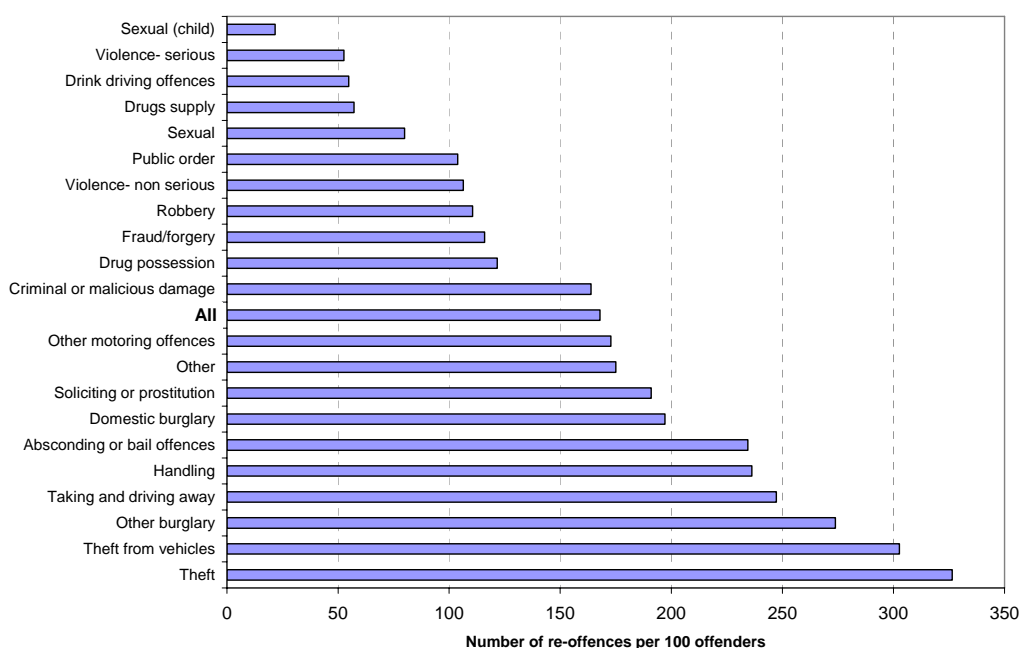
⁴ Other cohort values are: 2002 = 114; 2003 = 134; and, 2004 = 206.

⁵ Other cohort values are: 2002 = 119; 2003 = 396; and, 2004 = 1,140.

Offenders with an index offence of robbery saw the greatest reduction of 25.8% in frequency rate from 149.0 for the 2000 cohort to 110.6 for the 2005 cohort.

Of all re-offences committed by offenders in the cohort, around a quarter relate to theft, although this proportion has reduced slightly between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts. Around a fifth of re-offences relate to other motoring offences, but again, this proportion has reduced between the 2000 and 2005 cohort. At the same time, the proportion of re-offences classified as 'other' has seen an increase in the re-offences, also driven by an increase in the number of offenders breaching an ASBO.

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



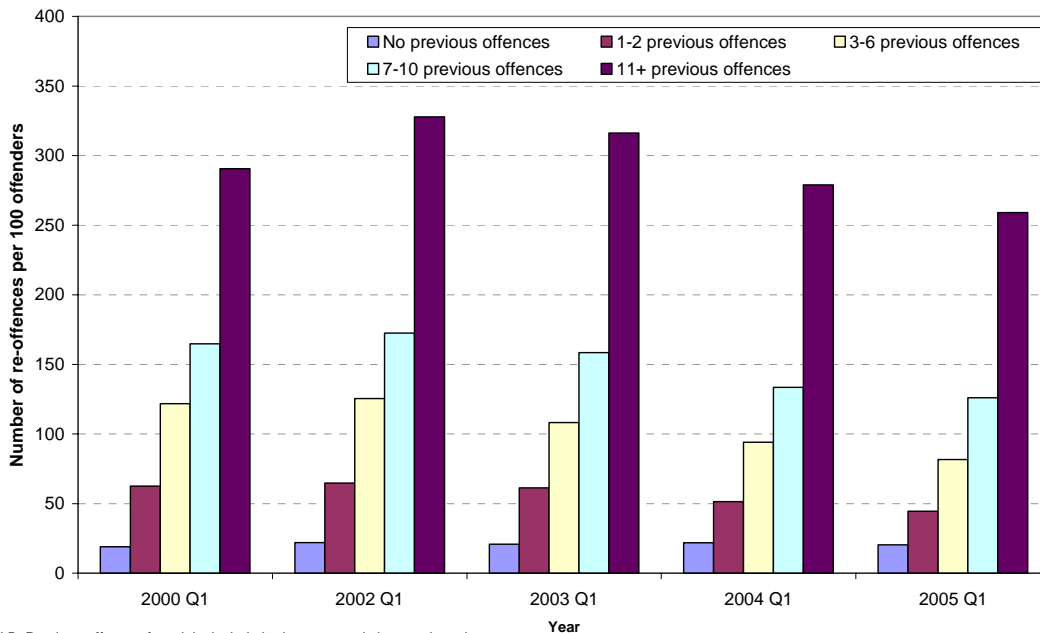
In the 2005 cohort, 29.5% of re-offences committed were in the same offence group as the index offence of the offender. In particular, offenders with index offences of theft, other motoring offences and other offences committed the most similar re-offence groups, with 49.0%, 44.1% and 36.6% of re-offences being in the same category as the index offence. Conversely, of the re-offences of offenders with an index offence of violence (serious), only 1.5% of the re-offences were also violence (serious).

Re-offending by previous offending history (Table A4)

Frequency of re-offending increases with the number of previous offences (conviction or cautions) an offender has committed. Between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts, all improvements in the frequency rate have been with more prolific offenders. The frequency rate of offenders with no previous offences was the only rate to increase between the 2000 and 2005 cohorts (by 7.4%), although these offenders re-offend at a very low rate. Offenders with 3-6 previous offences saw a reduction of 33% in the frequency rate from 121.8 for the 2000 cohort to 81.7 for the 2005 cohort (Figure H). The

proportion of offenders in the cohort with no proven previous offences was 11.8% for 2005 down from 12.6% in 2000.

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



Re-offending by index disposal (Table A5)

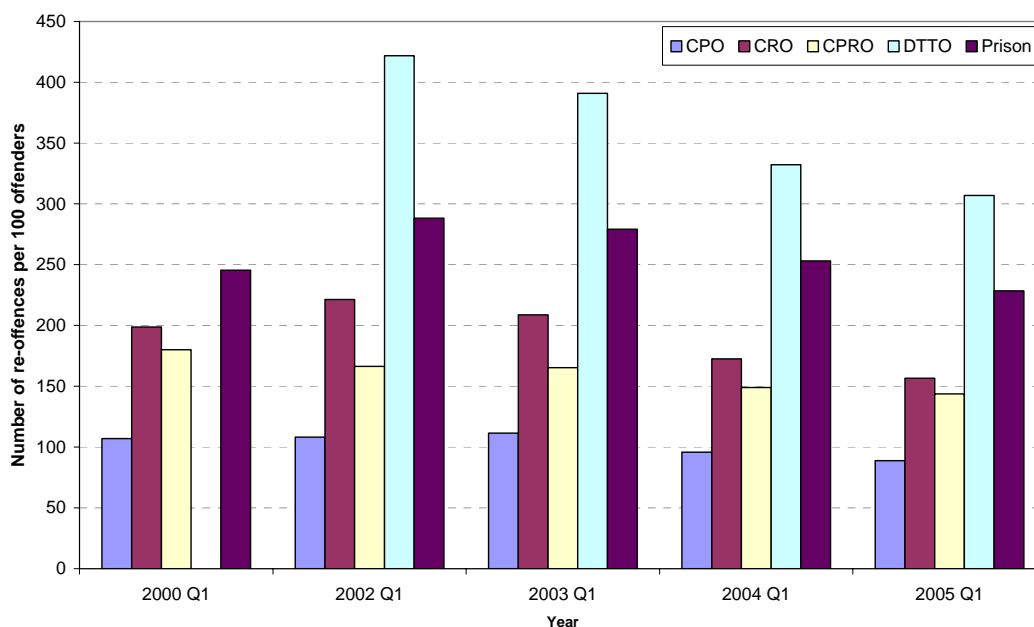
Frequency rates by disposal should not be compared to assess changes in effectiveness of sentences, as there is no control for known differences in offender characteristics or other factors that affect re-offending. Analysis within type of disposal is made difficult due to the changing use of these disposals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

Offenders commencing community sentences have lower frequency rates than offenders discharged from prison. However, this may reflect the fact that offenders discharged from prison are more likely to re-offend based on their characteristics. For the 2005 cohort, the frequency rate for offenders discharged from custody was 228.5, a reduction of 6.9% from 245.5 for the 2000 cohort (within this, offenders discharged from sentences of less than 12 months had a frequency rate of 294.3 in the 2005 cohort, slightly lower than the 2000 cohort value of 296.8). Offenders commencing community sentences had a frequency rate of 138.1 for the 2005 cohort, a reduction of 13.0% from 158.8 for the 2000 cohort. A reduction in frequency rate has been seen across all types of community sentence. The largest improvement has been seen in Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) which have fallen from 421.8 for the 2002 cohort to 306.9 for the 2005 cohort (27.2%) (Figure I).

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 2005 cohorts, with offenders discharged from sentences of 2-4 years seeing the largest improvement of 42.4%. In the 2005 cohort, offenders with a sentence length of less than one year had a

frequency rate of 294.3, compared to 57.6 for offenders with a sentence length of 4 years or more.

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

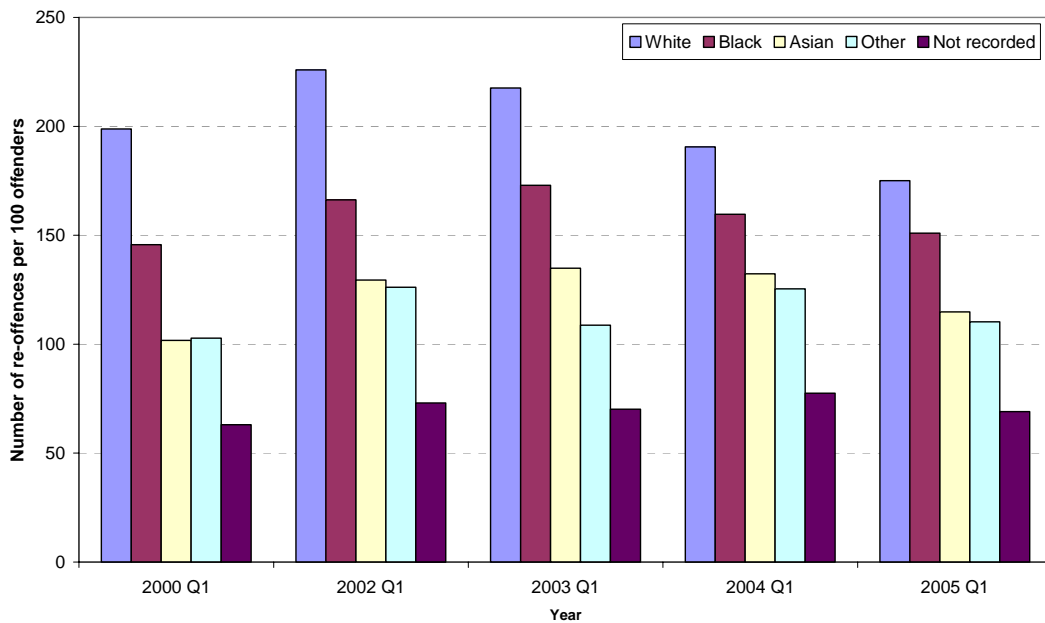


Re-offending by ethnicity (Table A6)

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

White offenders have consistently had the highest frequency rates between 2000 and 2005. However, whilst frequency rates have been increasing for all other ethnic groups, the frequency rate has been decreasing for white offenders from 198.8 for the 2000 cohort to 175.0 for the 2005 cohort, a reduction of 12.0%. Asian offenders saw the largest increase in frequency rate of 12.9% from 101.7 for the 2000 cohort to 114.9 for the 2005 cohort (Figure J).

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



Actual and predicted two-year (yes/no) rate from PSA 2000-2006

For the 2000-2006 PSA period, the actual **two-year** (yes/no) rate was 53.2% for the 2005 cohort. This is a reduction of 7.6% (4.4 percentage points) from the 2000 cohort.

The predicted two-year (yes/no) re-offending rate is 57.5%, and since this is higher than the value for the actual two-year (yes/no) rate, it shows a reduction in re-offending of 7.4% against the 2000 baseline when changes in offender characteristics are taken into account. This reduction is an improvement on the 5.8% reduction in 2004.

For more information on the 2000-2006 PSA results please go to Appendix I.

Appendix A: Statistical tables

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

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	2005 Predicted one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
Males	2000 Q1	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
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	<i>0.4</i>
	2003 Q1	5,763	40.9	36.9	192.3	470.6	<i>0.3</i>
	2004 Q1	6,134	38.4	37.5	164.8	429.2	*
	2005 Q1	5,692	36.7	36.7	149.0	406.5	<i>0.2</i>
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

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

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

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

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

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	2005 Predicted one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
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
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
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
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
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
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
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	*
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

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

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

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	2005 Predicted one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
Violence (serious)	2000 Q1	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	*
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
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	*
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
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	*
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	*
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	*
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
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
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
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	0.6
	2004 Q1	1,446	55.1	53.6	255.9	464.4	*
	2005 Q1	1,205	54.9	54.9	236.3	430.1	0.8

Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation. *Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.* It should be noted that any re-offences committed by offenders are not necessarily of the same offence type as the index offence group.

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

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	2005 Predicted one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
Fraud and forgery	2000 Q1	2,542	31.9	28.4	126.4	396.8	0.4
	2002 Q1	2,310	32.8	29.0	154.7	471.5	*
	2003 Q1	2,092	32.0	29.3	142.4	444.6	0.5
	2004 Q1	2,000	29.7	28.3	129.3	434.6	0.5
	2005 Q1	1,768	28.2	28.2	116.0	411.8	*
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
Taking and driving away and related	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
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	*
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
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	0.3
	2005 Q1	3,764	17.6	17.6	54.8	311.0	0.5
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
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	*
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	*
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	*
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

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

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

It should be noted that any re-offences committed by offenders are not necessarily of the same offence type as the index offence group.

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

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	2005 Predicted one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
No previous offences	2000 Q1	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
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
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
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
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
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

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

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

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
Community Sentences	2000 Q1	28,859	39.5	158.8	401.9	0.6
	2002 Q1	29,014	40.9	175.1	427.8	0.7
	2003 Q1	30,757	42.1	174.1	413.8	0.7
	2004 Q1	31,720	39.0	148.6	380.9	0.7
	2005 Q1	29,728	37.9	138.1	364.8	0.8
Community Punishment Order (CPO)	2000 Q1	11,398	29.8	106.9	359.0	0.6
	2002 Q1	11,826	29.1	108.1	371.9	0.6
	2003 Q1	11,844	30.2	111.4	368.4	0.6
	2004 Q1	12,261	28.1	95.8	341.1	0.6
	2005 Q1	11,672	27.4	88.9	324.6	0.6
Community Rehabilitation Order (CRO)	2000 Q1	11,744	47.1	198.7	421.3	0.6
	2002 Q1	12,484	49.4	221.4	448.1	0.7
	2003 Q1	13,898	48.9	208.8	427.4	0.8
	2004 Q1	13,582	44.1	172.6	391.4	0.8
	2005 Q1	12,245	42.1	156.7	372.0	0.9
Community Punishment & Rehabilitation Order (CPRO)	2000 Q1	5,669	43.2	180.0	416.9	0.6
	2002 Q1	3,706	39.9	166.4	417.3	1.2
	2003 Q1	3,670	41.6	165.4	397.5	1.0
	2004 Q1	4,141	40.6	149.0	367.2	1.0
	2005 Q1	3,881	39.8	143.7	361.0	1.0
Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO)	2000 Q1	*	*	*	*	*
	2002 Q1	991	79.1	421.8	533.2	*
	2003 Q1	1,336	77.3	390.9	505.6	*
	2004 Q1	1,724	72.6	332.1	457.3	*
	2005 Q1	1,923	70.3	306.9	436.9	*
Unknown	2000 Q1	45	53.3	222.2	416.7	*
	2002 Q1	*	*	*	*	*
	2003 Q1	*	*	*	*	*
	2004 Q1	12	75.0	491.7	655.6	*
	2005 Q1	*	*	*	*	*
Custody	2000 Q1	15,727	51.4	245.5	478.0	1.1
	2002 Q1	15,578	55.0	288.2	523.6	1.2
	2003 Q1	14,358	53.9	279.1	517.9	1.2
	2004 Q1	15,761	51.9	253.1	487.3	1.0
	2005 Q1	14,595	49.1	228.5	465.5	1.1
Less than 12 months	2000 Q1	10,334	58.0	296.8	512.0	1.0
	2002 Q1	10,633	63.6	356.0	559.9	1.3
	2003 Q1	9,146	64.7	362.5	560.3	1.4
	2004 Q1	10,578	61.9	319.8	517.1	1.2
	2005 Q1	9,688	59.7	294.3	493.1	1.3
12 months to less than 2 years	2000 Q1	2,480	43.6	179.2	410.6	1.3
	2002 Q1	2,271	43.4	180.7	416.5	1.3
	2003 Q1	2,280	43.4	179.7	413.9	1.1
	2004 Q1	2,130	38.9	154.1	396.0	1.1
	2005 Q1	2,046	34.3	133.7	389.7	1.2
2 years to less than 4 years	2000 Q1	1,941	40.1	142.3	355.1	1.2
	2002 Q1	1,763	36.0	129.4	359.8	*
	2003 Q1	1,889	32.3	108.0	334.6	1.0
	2004 Q1	1,993	31.3	109.8	351.2	*
	2005 Q1	1,863	26.9	82.0	305.0	0.6
4 years and over	2000 Q1	972	23.4	75.3	322.5	*
	2002 Q1	911	21.3	71.8	337.1	*
	2003 Q1	1,043	21.2	75.3	355.2	*
	2004 Q1	1,060	17.9	55.0	306.8	*
	2005 Q1	998	17.9	57.6	321.2	*
Total	2000 Q1	44,586	43.7	189.4	433.4	0.8
	2002 Q1	44,592	45.9	214.6	468.0	0.9
	2003 Q1	45,115	45.8	207.5	452.7	0.9
	2004 Q1	47,481	43.3	183.3	423.3	0.8
	2005 Q1	44,323	41.6	167.9	404.0	0.9

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

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

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

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

		Number of offenders	Actual one-year re-offending rate	2005 Predicted one-year re-offending rate	Number of re-offences per 100 offenders	Number of re-offences per 100 re-offenders	Number of severe re-offences per 100 offenders
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
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
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	*
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	*
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	*
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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Index offence group	Re-offence group																					
	Violence (serious)	Violence (non serious)	Robbery	Public order or riot	Sexual	Sexual (child)	Soliciting or prostitution	Domestic burglary	Other burglary	Theft	Handling	Fraud and forgery	Absconding or bail offences	Taking and driving away and related offences	Theft from vehicles	Other motoring offences	Drink driving	Criminal or malicious damage	Drugs import/export/production/supply	Drugs possession/small scale supply	Other	Total
Violence (serious)	*	103	*	41	*	*	*	*	11	50	*	*	45	*	*	101	30	48	*	36	*	533
Violence (non serious)	92	2,002	78	1,189	40	*	34	103	174	1,131	86	144	885	121	62	1,412	327	819	56	404	340	9,509
Robbery	*	110	22	55	*	*	*	21	21	130	13	27	74	15	*	174	24	57	*	48	19	835
Public order or riot	16	407	14	517	15	*	*	12	15	237	34	42	217	25	15	264	72	184	*	112	129	2,335
Sexual	*	34	*	28	61	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	18	*	*	30	*	15	*	*	23	256
Sexual (child)	*	*	*	*	24	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	*	111
Soliciting or prostitution	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	42
Domestic burglary	11	262	57	125	*	*	*	313	187	693	66	65	297	75	59	466	44	122	63	158	72	3,142
Other burglary	*	254	26	165	*	*	*	160	418	807	86	79	396	90	104	645	38	167	17	192	99	3,757
Theft	40	1,331	127	1,099	23	24	45	317	579	11,251	338	525	2,916	157	204	1,764	117	611	149	891	475	22,983
Handling	*	212	19	108	*	*	*	62	87	719	129	145	325	49	57	553	23	88	*	182	58	2,847
Fraud and forgery	*	180	*	72	*	*	*	43	32	517	34	338	239	35	20	298	30	57	13	92	31	2,051
Absconding or bail offences	14	298	15	239	*	*	47	58	56	479	48	75	491	43	57	669	58	111	25	110	77	2,980
Taking and driving away and related offences	11	212	23	117	*	*	*	54	72	217	45	50	206	203	105	918	60	133	*	78	61	2,579
Theft from vehicles	*	88	*	31	*	*	*	43	74	153	18	18	123	42	157	329	16	63	*	46	35	1,250
Other motoring offences	29	846	41	368	*	*	*	147	174	883	136	222	837	260	130	4,304	248	326	118	512	152	9,755
Drink driving	11	248	*	160	*	*	*	*	18	121	13	17	143	30	*	862	172	132	*	67	32	2,062
Criminal or malicious damage	17	461	20	319	11	*	*	45	69	331	24	23	249	50	23	333	61	372	19	84	73	2,587
Drugs import/export/production/supply	*	32	*	22	*	*	*	*	*	76	*	16	40	*	*	88	14	12	45	60	*	440
Drugs possession/small scale supply	*	201	15	97	*	*	*	42	45	407	35	37	283	30	27	449	57	71	46	368	37	2,260
Other	*	164	*	266	*	*	14	13	24	209	23	20	126	28	21	184	25	120	*	64	767	2,093
Total	289	7,451	495	5,027	234	62	195	1,464	2,071	18,435	1,145	1,862	7,919	1,263	1,067	13,863	1,427	3,515	601	3,518	2,504	74,407

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

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

Appendix B: Glossary of terms

Disposal types

Index disposal

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

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.

Custody

The offender is awarded a sentence to be served in prison. If the offender was given a sentence of over 12 months, 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 not be the full time served. See chapter 10 of [Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2006](#) for more information.

Criminal Justice Act 2003 (CJA03)

For offences committed on or after 4th 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.

Index offence

The index offence is the offence the offender commits 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 re-offending

An offender is said to have committed a proven re-offence if the offender receives a conviction at court for the re-offence. For the purposes of the statistics in this report, the re-offence must have been committed within the one-year follow up period, and the conviction must follow either within that one-year follow-up, or in a further 6 months, which is to allow time for the offence to be proven at court.

Public Service Agreement 23 (Comprehensive Spending Review 2007)

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

Re-offending measures

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

This rate is presented as the percentage of the offenders who are estimated to re-offend in a given year after changes in offender characteristics have been controlled for. There is no predicted rate for the frequency or severity of re-offending, as yet, due to the complex nature of the variables being considered, but work continues in this area.

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

- **Severity rate** – The actual number of the most serious⁶ re-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 re-offences per 100 offenders, and is therefore a subset of the frequency rate. For the full list of most serious offences please consult Appendix G.

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 re-offending

Introduction

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

Measuring re-offending

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

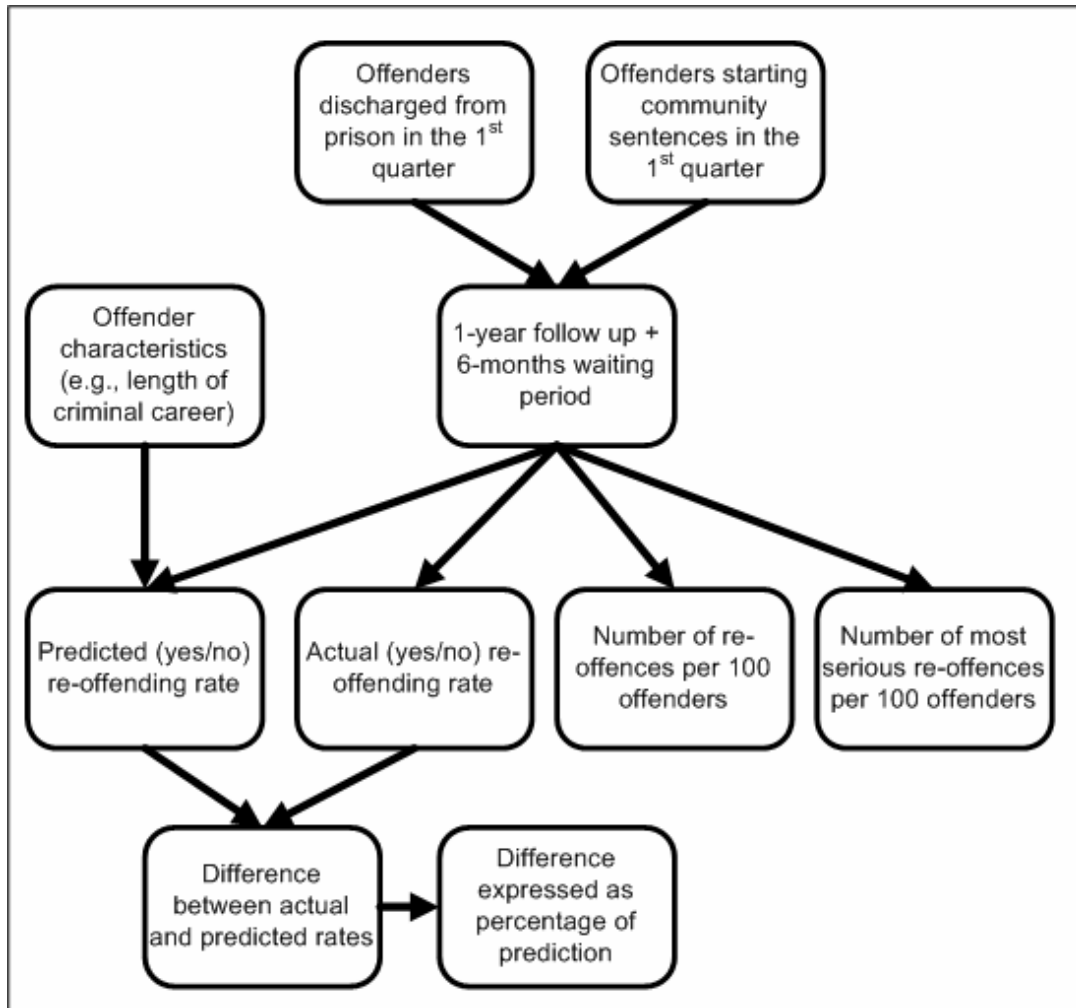
The inclusion of the frequency rate enables us to measure progress on the number of re-offences committed by the cohort and not only whether they re-offended or not, as in the current actual (yes/no) measure. The rate of most serious re-offending allows a wider understanding of the type of re-offending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

Process

Under PSA 23 (see Appendix B for more information) the starting point for the re-offending indicators is to take all offenders discharged from custody or commencing community sentences (aged 18+ at discharge or commencement) in the 1st quarter of a year. Offenders' criminal behaviour is then tracked over the following one year. Any offence committed in this one-year period which is proven by a court conviction (either in the one-year period, or in a further six months) counts as proven re-offending. This enables us to calculate the frequency of re-offending, the number of most serious re-offences and the actual (yes/no) re-offending rate.

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

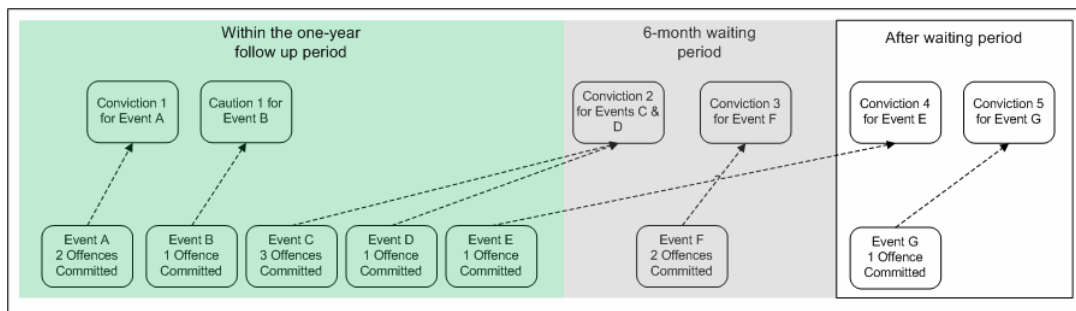
Figure C1: PSA re-offending statistics: schematic summary of the overall PSA 23 process



What counts as a re-offence?

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

Figure C2: Diagram summarising which re-offences are included in the new measures



Events A-E all occur in the one year re-offending period, but Events F and G are outside this period, so would not be counted. Event B, even though it is in the one year 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

period, would not be counted, as the conviction did not occur within either the one year period, or the further six month waiting period. The offender has therefore committed 6 proven re-offences that would be counted (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 re-offence and is discharged from prison or commences a community sentence within the same 1st quarter period in a given year. MOEs are excluded from our analysis.

Figure C3: Example of an offender with Multiple Offender Entries

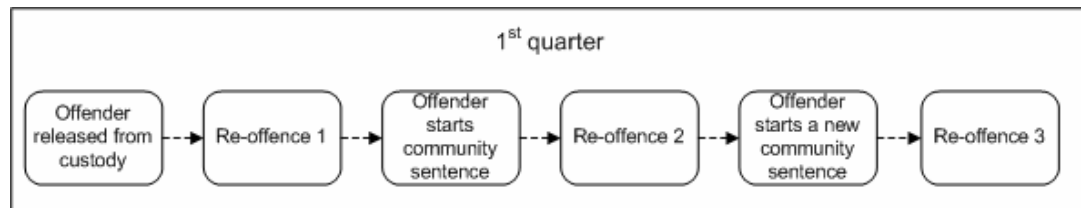


Figure C3 illustrates an example of an MOE. If MOEs were not excluded this offender would appear three times in our cohort – released once from custody and starting two community sentences within the same 1st quarter. Additionally, for the frequency measure, this offender would have committed at least 3 re-offences after the first time it entered the cohort, at least 2 offences after the second time and at least 1 offence after the last community sentence at the end of the quarter. By excluding MOEs the offender would be included in the cohort only from its release from custody and with at least 3 re-offences – this would avoid double counting of re-offences. For the sake of consistency this has been applied to all measures in this report.

Therefore, any offender discharged from prison or commencing a community sentence more than once within the first quarter of the same year is considered to be an MOEs and only their **first** discharge from prison or commencement of a community sentence is considered to be the index offence with all other offences counted as re-offences.

Table C4 shows the number of offenders who are MOEs and their respective number of entries. Most MOE offenders appear twice in the cohort and the number of MOEs has been constant, at around 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 and 2005 cohorts

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

Appendix D: Data quality statement

Summary

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

Risks to data quality

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

1. Complexity of data collection

The data required for the PSA 23 target involve a range of data sources (prison data, community sentence data, and the criminal records) from a range of agencies (individual prisons 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 copy of the Police National Computer (PNC) is continually being revised as police add and amend information, so figures published in this report are likely to change slightly with time.

2. Complexity of data processing and analysis

The data processing involved for the PSA 23 target is complex, and requires the extraction of criminal histories that can span a number of decades, and the subsequent matching of these histories against the community sentence 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 community sentences 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 2005 have remained high and have been improving slightly. Additionally, matching rates are similar for both prison and community sentences data.

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

	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1
Prison					
Prison discharges	19,164	18,792	17,521	19,384	18,052
Automatically matched to the PNC	17,708	17,505	16,276	18,047	16,854
Manually matched to the PNC	559	552	596	597	602
Not matched	897	735	649	740	596
Total matches	18,267	18,057	16,872	18,644	17,456
Percentage matched	95.3%	96.1%	96.3%	96.2%	96.7%
Community sentences					
Community sentences starts	36,953	35,193	37,426	38,415	35,875
Automatically matched to the PNC	33,485	32,440	34,798	35,952	33,502
Manually matched to the PNC	1,479	1,234	1,289	1,012	1,177
Not matched	1,989	1,519	1,339	1,451	1,196
Total matches	34,964	33,674	36,087	36,964	34,679
Percentage matched	94.6%	95.7%	96.4%	96.2%	96.7%
Total percentage matched to PNC	94.9%	95.8%	96.4%	96.2%	96.7%

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 44,323. The main reasons for these discrepancies are:

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

2B. Counting rules

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

2C. The extraction of the criminal histories

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

3. Level of subjectivity

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

4. Maturity and stability of the data system

The system is well established having been used several times to produce statistics for publication for the 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 community sentence datafeeds have neither been fully nor recently audited, although work is being undertaken at present and will be implemented at the time of the 2006 data. The internal processing of the results within the Ministry of Justice has been subject to dip sampling of criminal histories and the statistical model has been extensively tested.

6. Use of data to manage and reward performance

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

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

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

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

Appendix E: Statistical Modelling

Introduction

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

The Ministry of Justice has developed a new predicted (yes/no) rate for the year 2005 in a similar way to the PSA 2000-2006 predicted (yes/no) rate for the year 2000 (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. The 2005 model is presented in this appendix for information only and will be used to assess changes in the composition of the cohort from 2005 onwards, and to produce predicted yes/no rates for future years.

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

Statistical model

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

The logistic regression model behind the 2005 predicted rate provides a probability of re-offending for each offender and identifies the statistically significance set of variables that are related to re-offending. Aggregated predicted (yes/no) rates are also only valid for terms included in the final model. Any predicted rates for groups of offenders that have a common characteristic that is not in the final model (e.g., employment status or

disposal type) can suffer from statistical biases and are, therefore, unreliable.

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

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

Variables included

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

Gender

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

Age

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

Index offence

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

Ethnicity

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

Copas rate

The Copas rate (Copas and Marshall, 1998) controls for the rate at which an offender has built up convictions throughout their criminal career. The

higher the rate, the more convictions an offender has in a given amount of time, and the more likely it is that an offender will re-offend within one year.

The Copas rate formula is:

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

Length of criminal career

An offender's criminal career is a significant factor in predicting the likelihood of a re-offence and this relationship is quadratic, thus both a 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 re-offence. 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 re-offended and offenders that did not. The 2005 adult logistic regression model achieved a 72.7% overall discrimination level (Table E1). A level of discrimination of about 70% was deemed to be acceptable and the model should predict results accurately enough for the predicted rate to be used. The discrimination can also be evaluated by calculating the Area Under Curve (AUC) for the Receiver Operator Characteristics curve. Again, the value for the 2005 model was 0.80, which means an excellent level of discrimination (Hosmer and Lemeshow, 2000, p.162).

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

		Predicted to re-offended within one year?		%
		No	Yes	
Re-offended within one year?	No	18,660	7,244	72.0%
	Yes	4,855	13,564	73.6%

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 re-offending rates.

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

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

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

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

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

Variables	Logistic Coefficient	Exponent of Coefficient	Significance	Variables	Logistic Coefficient	Exponent of Coefficient	Significance
Constant	0.649	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).
 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).
 12. Sexual activity with a female child under 16 (offender aged under 18).
 13. Sexual activity with a male child under 16 (offender aged under 18).
 14. Causing or inciting a female child under 16 to engage in sexual activity (offender aged under 18).
 15. Causing or inciting a male child under 16 to engage in sexual activity (offender aged under 18).
 16. Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child under 16 (offender aged under 18).
 17. Causing a child under 16 to watch a sexual act (offender aged under 18).
 18. Sexual activity with a female child under 16 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration.
 19. Sexual activity with a male child under 16 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration.
 20. Causing or inciting a female child under 16 to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over) - no penetration.
 21. Causing or inciting a male child under 16 to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over) - no penetration.
70. Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder:
1. Sexual activity with a male person with a mental disorder impeding choice – penetration.

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

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

Taking and driving away and related offences

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

Other motoring offences

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

Drink driving offences

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

Appendix H: References

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

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Links to previous adult re-offending publications

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

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

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

Appendix I: PSA 2000-2006 – 2005 cohort results

Introduction

The 2000-2006 Public Service Agreement (PSA) headline measure was agreed as part of the Government Spending Review 2002 and set a target to reduce re-offending by five per cent by 2006, from the 2000 baseline.

Results

For the baseline cohort (2000), the actual proven two-year re-offending rate was 57.6%. Re-offending means that the offender committed an offence within the two-year follow-up period and subsequently received a conviction in court. In 2005, the actual proven re-offending rate was 53.2%, a decrease of 4.4 percentage points since 2000.

Actual proven rates are not used in isolation for the PSA 2000-2006 target. Instead predicted rates are used to take into account the differences between cohorts of offenders. In 2005 the cohort of offenders was slightly less likely to re-offend than those in the baseline year. This resulted in a predicted rate of 57.5%. The predicted re-offending rate is higher than the actual rate and indicates a reduction in proven re-offending of 7.4% against the 2000 baseline. The Ministry of Justice is on target to deliver a reduction of at least 5% between the 2000 and 2006 cohorts. The full results to date for the PSA 2000-2006 are summarised in the table below.

Table I1: Overall re-offending rates against the PSA target to reduce re-offending by 5% by the 2006 cohort, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 cohorts

Year	Actual two-year (yes/no) re-offending rate	2000 Predicted two-year (yes/no) re-offending rate	Progress against the target
2000 Q1	57.6%	57.6%	0.0%
2002 Q1	58.5%	58.6%	-0.2%
2003 Q1	57.6%	58.9%	-2.3%
2004 Q1	55.5%	58.8%	-5.8%
2005 Q1	53.2%	57.5%	-7.4%

The final year for this PSA 2000-2006 will be the 2006 cohort. This will be published in March 2009. The new measures of re-offending for PSA 2005-2011 will focus only on one-year re-offending measures.

Statistical tables

All statistical tables for the 2005 results of PSA 2000-2006 are available at the Ministry of Justice [website](#).

Explanatory notes

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

Symbols and conventions

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

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

Italics = Treat data with caution

* = Data removed as data is unreliable for interpretation.

Contact points for further information

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

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

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