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Re-offending of adults: results from the 2004 cohort

06/07

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INTRODUCTION

This report analyses the two-year proven re-offending rates of adults (those aged 18 and over at date of sentence or on release from prison). It covers offenders who were released from prison or commenced a community penalty in the first quarter of 2004 (the 2004 cohort). It shows two types of re-offending:

Actual proven re-offending rates: the percentage of offenders who re-offended during a two-year follow-up period, and who were subsequently convicted in court.

Predicted proven re-offending rates: the estimated percentage of offenders who will re-offend, after changes in offender characteristics over time have been controlled for.

These two measures are necessary to calculate progress against the Home Office's Spending Review 2002 Public Service Agreement (PSA) target on reducing re-offending. The target specifies a reduction in proven re-offending of five per cent from the 2000 baseline, against the predicted rates, for the 2006 cohort.

SUMMARY

For the baseline cohort (2000), the actual two-year proven re-offending rate was 57.6 per cent. Proven re-offending means that the offender committed an offence within the two-year follow-up period and was subsequently convicted in court. In 2004 the actual rate was 2.1 percentage points lower than in 2000 at 55.5 per cent. Also the cohort of offenders in 2004 was on balance more likely to offend than in 2000, which resulted in a predicted rate of 58.8 per cent, only slightly lower than 2003. The combination of a lower actual rate and a similar predicted rate has led to progress against the target of 5.8 per cent. It should be stressed, however, that this is the 2004 cohort; the re-offending 2002 PSA target specifies a five per cent reduction in re-offending for the 2006 cohort. The 2002 target therefore cannot be realised until the re-offending rate of the 2006 cohort is reported.

Table S1: Overall re-offending rates against the PSA target to reduce re-offending by five per cent

	Actual re-offending rate (%)	Predicted re-offending rate (%)	Progress against target (%)
2000	57.6	n/a	
2002	58.5	58.6	0.2
2003	57.6	58.9	2.3
2004	55.5	58.8	5.8

The previous Home Office Spending Review in 2000 specified a target (PSA 10) for reducing re-offending by five per cent between 1997 and 2004. Although there have been significant changes to reporting practices and measurement, comparative calculations show that there has been a reduction in proven re-offending of 6.9 per cent between 1997 and 2004, meaning that the target has been met.

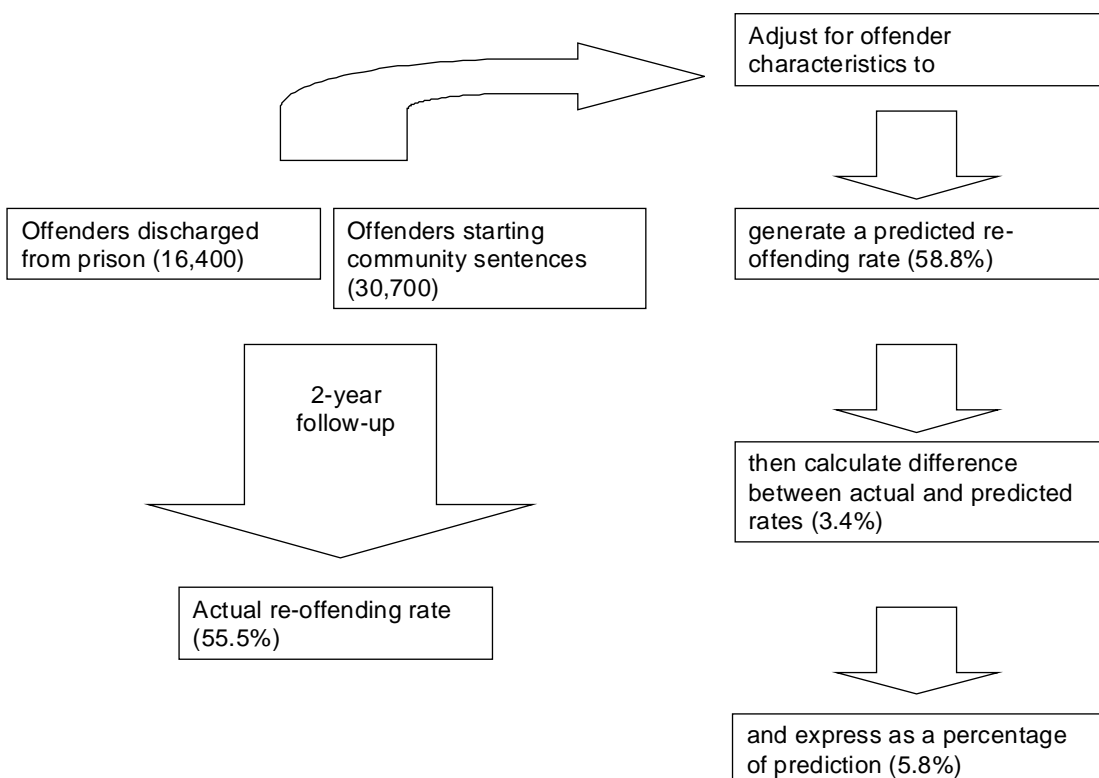
MEASURING RE-OFFENDING

Every known measure of re-offending has its drawbacks. Those 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.

The Home Office's Public Service Agreement (PSA) 5 specifies its re-offending targets in terms of a reduction in the re-offending rate, expressed as a percentage reduction against a predicted rate. The predicted rate is necessary as the outputs from the Criminal Justice System (CJS) depend in part on the characteristics of those coming into it, just as the examination pass rate in a school will be related to its intake. The predicted rate of re-offending offers a like-for-like comparison with the 2000 cohort.

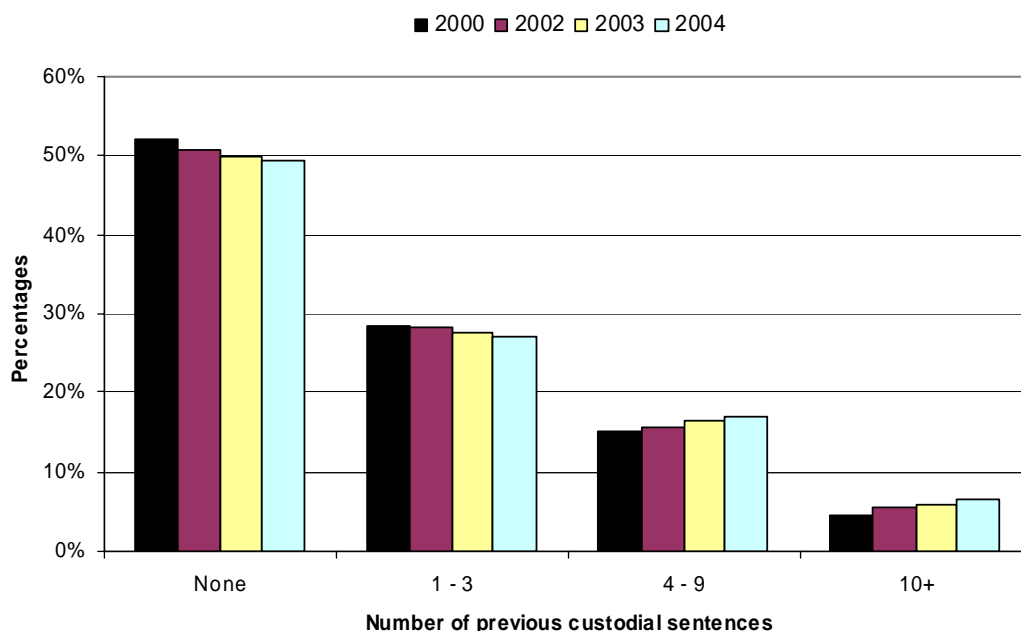
In the Home Office's PSA target, the starting point is offenders discharged from a custodial sentence and offenders starting community sentences. Data are obtained to calculate whether they re-offended during a two-year follow-up period and were subsequently convicted for this offence. This produces the actual proven re-offending rate. Separately, the 'like-for-like' predicted rate is calculated through a statistical model of the 2000 cohort. This is then compared to the actual rate. When the actual rate is lower than the predicted rate, there has been an improvement from the baseline period. The target is for the actual rate to be lower than the predicted rate by five per cent by 2006. The diagram below describes this process.

Figure 1: Building like-for-like comparisons



The like-for-like comparison means that changes in the characteristics of offenders in subsequent years do not affect the measurement of re-offending rates. Compared with the 2000 cohort, there are more offenders in 2004 with characteristics that have a stronger association with re-offending and fewer offenders with characteristics that have a weaker association with re-offending. For example, members of the 2004 cohort have more previous custodial sentences than members of the 2000 cohort. As can be seen in figure 2 below, the proportion of offenders with no previous custodial sentences has declined between 2000 and 2004. Conversely, the proportion of offenders with 4 to 9 and 10 or more previous custodial sentences has risen over the same time period. In general the more previous custodial sentences an offender has committed, the more probable it is that the offender will re-offend. Because of this, and because other characteristics associated with re-offending have become more prevalent in the most recent offender cohort, the predicted rate of re-offending has risen.

Figure 2: Proportion of offenders by number of previous custodial sentences, 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004



The measurement of re-offending for the 2002 cohort and onwards has undergone a significant change from previous years, owing to the availability of a more comprehensive data source. In previous years, the measurement of re-offending was restricted to the measurement of reconviction, that is where an offender both committed an offence and was convicted in court within two years. This has been a useful measure, but changes in the speed of securing convictions can result in artificial changes to the reconviction rates. The availability of a more comprehensive database allows the measurement of re-offending within two years which then leads to conviction regardless of the two-year period. That is, offenders who re-offended within two years can now be counted, even if their conviction is secured beyond the two-year period. In so doing, the distorting effect of the speeding up or slowing down of securing convictions through the CJS is removed. The methodological annex gives further detail.

Wider influences on re-offending

The predicted re-offending rate offers a good estimate of the likelihood of offenders re-offending, but it does not explicitly model the activities of the wider CJS. Other factors, such as the changing socio-economic situation over time, are also not modelled. It is difficult to explicitly model such activity, but it is equally clear that the activities of the wider CJS will impact on reconviction and re-offending rates. To take an extreme example, if the police were to secure no arrests or no convictions, the proven re-offending rate would be zero per cent.

The activity of the CJS and its relationship to re-offending is complex. From the British Crime Survey it is known that overall levels of crime are down, but it is also known that the number of people sentenced in courts has remained approximately constant between 2001 and 2006. This increase has many elements but is partially a result of more offences being brought to justice. This results in a greater proportion of offenders being proceeded against in court. One expectation of these changes is an increase in the re-offending rate. If more offenders are being charged by the police, and more cases are proceeding to successful conviction in court, then a rise in the re-offending rate may well be a logical consequence of these activities. At this time no attempt has been made to model these changes but the issue is under consideration.

RESULTS

This section presents more detailed results of the overall figures by different breakdowns of offenders and offences. Whilst these detailed breakdowns do not form part of the overall PSA target, they can provide useful additional information. Information is presented on the overall rate (p. 4), age breakdowns (p. 6), offence sentenced (p. 7), disposal (p. 10), disposal odd ratios (p. 12.) previous offending histories (p. 14) and ethnicity (p. 15). Where more detailed additional tables are available, these are shown in the statistical tables annex (p.17). The relevant tables are signposted at the start of each section.

Overall re-offending rate

As noted in the summary, the actual proven re-offending rate during the baseline year (2000) was 57.6 per cent. Proven re-offending means that the offender committed an offence within the two-year follow-up period and was subsequently convicted in court. In 2004, the actual rate fell to 55.5 per cent but the cohort of offenders in 2004 was, on balance, more likely to re-offend than the 2000. This resulted in a predicted rate of 58.8 per cent. As the actual rate is lower than the predicted rate, there has been an improvement over the 2000 results. As a result progress against the target is 5.8 per cent. If this level of proven re-offending is maintained in the 2006 cohort then the target to reduce re-offending by 5 per cent between 2000 and 2006 will be met.

Table 1: Overall re-offending rates against the PSA target to reduce re-offending by five per cent

	Re-offending baseline (%)	Actual re-offending rate, 2004 (%)	Predicted re-offending rate, 2004 (%)	Progress against target (%)
Total	57.6	55.5	58.8	5.8

To provide more background to the re-offending rate, the relationship between time and first re-offence can be examined. Figure 3 shows the percentage of the sample who first re-offended within one month, two months and so on, up to 24 months. It also shows when those who first re-offended in the two-year period did so.

The rate of proven re-offending rises steeply. After six-months from release from prison or commencement of a community sentence, 35 per cent of the sample had re-offended, compared with 37 per cent in the 2003 cohort; and 64 per cent of those who re-offended within the two-year period had already done so. After one year, 46 per cent of the sample had re-offended; and 82 per cent of those who re-offended within the two-year period had done so. A very similar relationship between time and first re-offence was apparent in the 2002 and 2003 cohorts.

Figure 3: When re-offending took place for the 2004 cohort

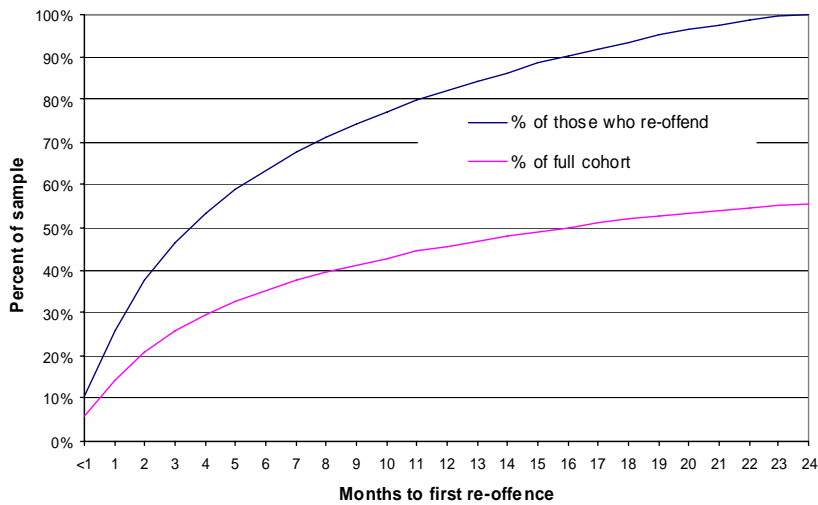
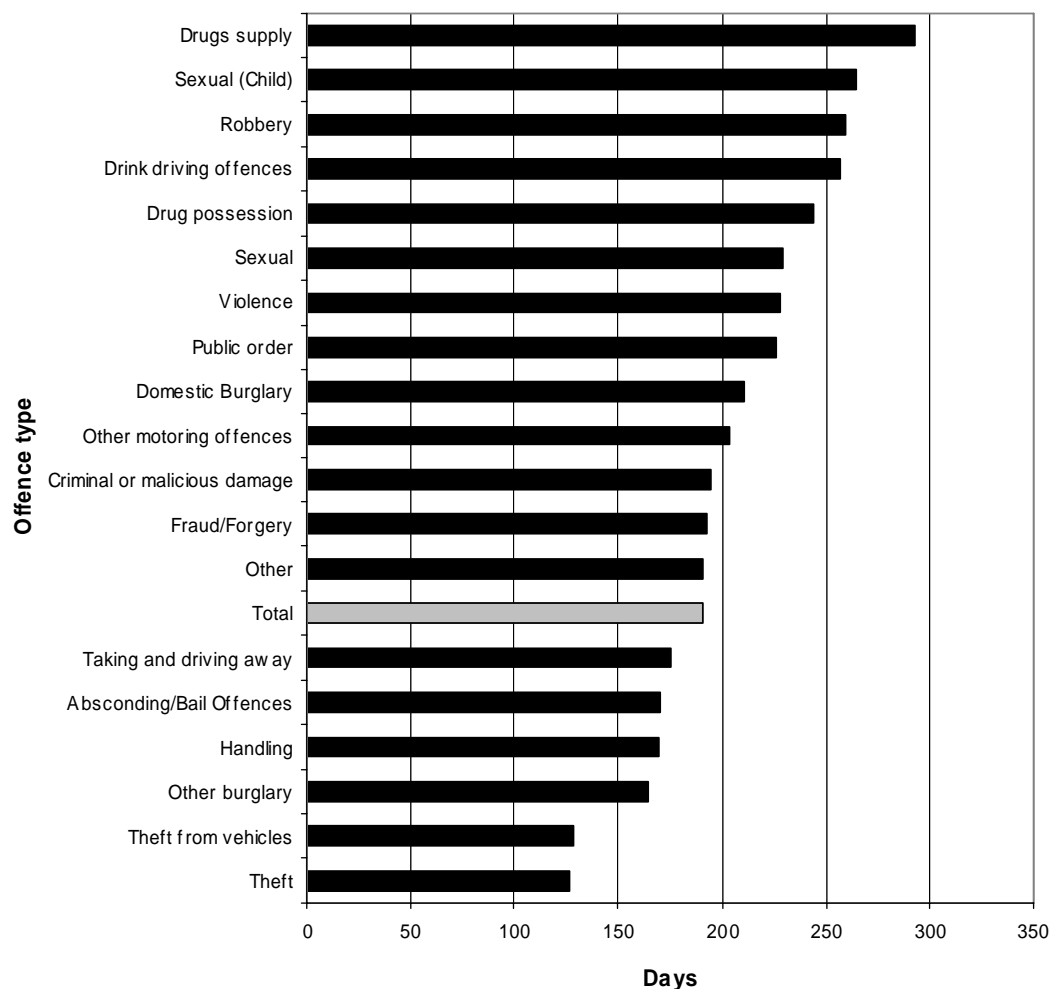


Figure 4 shows the average time that elapsed before offenders re-offended by the type of offence originally committed. The range goes from 126 days for those convicted of Theft to 293 days for those convicted of Drug supply. Soliciting/prostitution has been excluded from this figure due to the low numbers with this index offence in the cohort (just 16 offenders)

Figure 4 should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that offenders re-offend in the same category as their original offence: i.e. that an offender convicted of a motoring offence will commit another motoring offence if they re-offend. The evidence in this sample is that offenders do not specialise on the whole. At one extreme, of those who were originally convicted of theft and went on to re-offend within two years, 58 per cent had theft as their first re-offence. By contrast, for those who were originally convicted of drugs supply, only 4 per cent had drugs supply as their first re-offence. Overall, 30 per cent of those who re-offended committed their first re-offence in the same offence type as their original offence.

Figure 4: Average number of days before re-offending took place by original offence



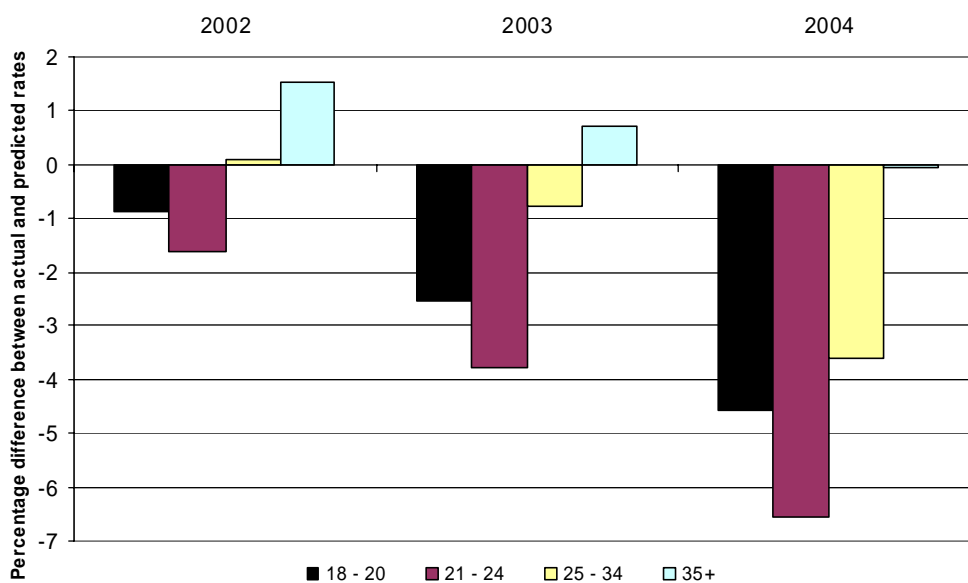
Re-offending by age (table A1)

There are clear differences in re-offending rates by age, with the youngest offenders in the sample being considerably more likely to re-offend. This pattern has not changed from 2000 to 2004.

Between 2000 and 2004, re-offending rates for 18-20 and 21-24 year olds decreased. At the same time, rates for offenders aged 35 or more have increased. Among offenders aged between 18 and 20, 69 per cent re-offended in 2000 falling to 64 per cent in 2004. Among offenders aged 35 or over, 39 per cent re-offended in 2000 compared to 43 per cent in 2004.

Figure 5 shows the differences between the actual and predicted re-offending rates from 2002 to 2004 by age group (in 2000 predicted rates are the same as actual rates as this is the baseline year). Differences are calculated as the actual rate minus the predicted rate; a negative value for the difference therefore indicates that the actual rate is lower than the predicted rate. For all age groups there was a steady improvement in the difference between the actual and predicted rates. The greatest reduction in actual re-offending compared with predicted, was for offenders aged 21-24 where the difference between actual and predicted rates increased from 1.6 per cent to 6.5 per cent in 2004. In 2002 offenders aged 35 or over re-offended at a rate of 1.5 percentage points higher than predicted; by 2004 however, this difference reduced such that the actual and predicted rates were almost exactly the same.

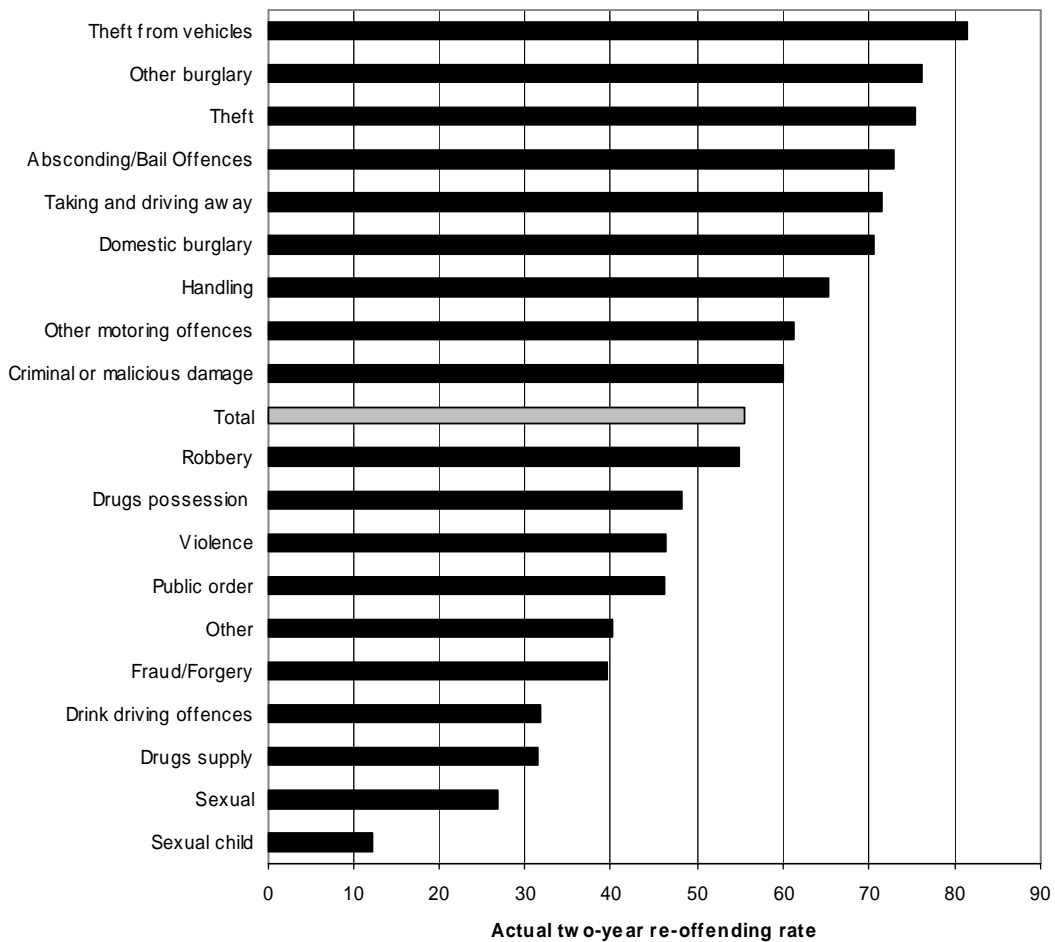
Figure 5: Difference between actual and predicted re-offending rates by age of offenders, 2002, 2003 and 2004 cohorts



Re-offending by offence sentenced (tables A2, A3 and A4)

Figure 6 shows the proven re-offending rates by offence sentenced. As can be seen in the graph, actual proven re-offending rates vary considerably between the different types of offence. Rates of known re-offending are highest among those who committed offences related to theft and other burglary, and lowest among those who were convicted of sexual offences.

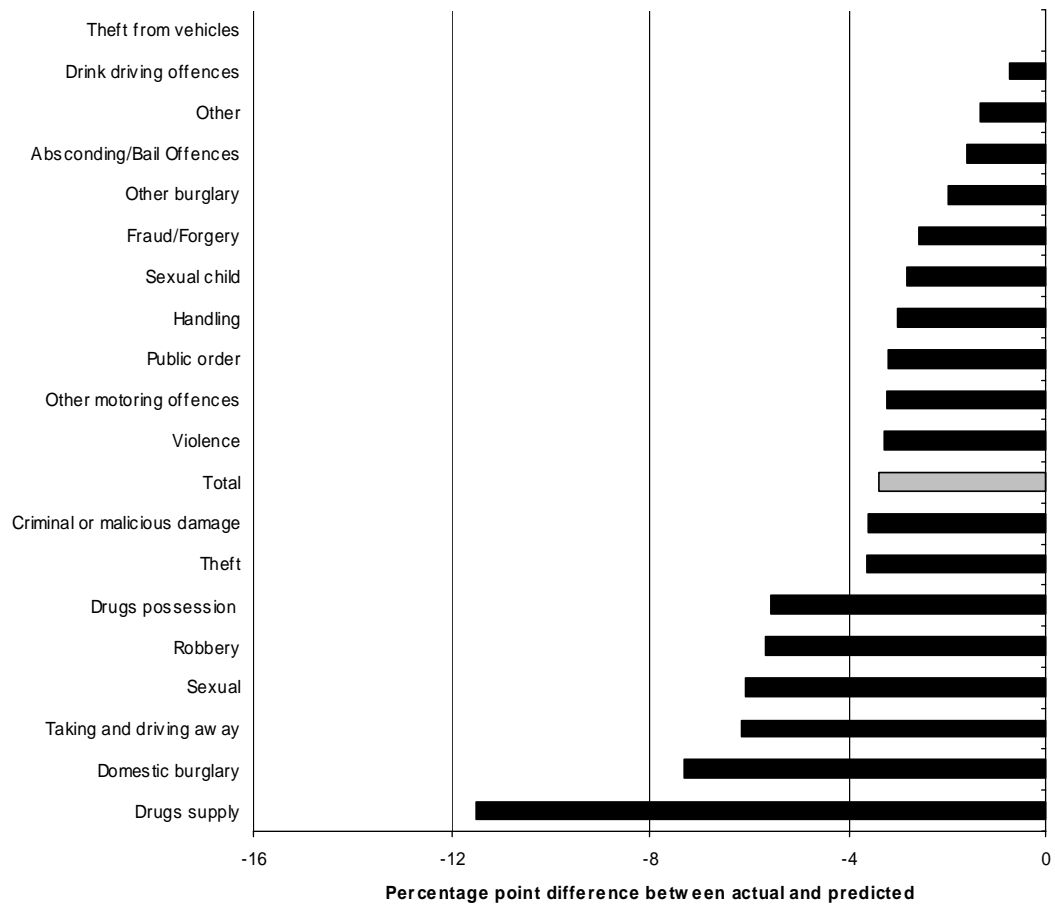
Figure 6: Actual two-year re-offending rates by offence groupings for 2004 cohort



Caution should be used when interpreting Figure 6. As noted already, the evidence in this sample suggests that offenders do not specialise in the type of offences they commit. If they re-offend they do not necessarily commit the same kind of offence as they did for their original offence.

Figure 7 shows the difference between the actual and predicted re-offending rates by the type of offence originally committed. Differences are calculated as the actual rate minus the predicted rate; a negative value for the difference therefore indicates that the actual rate is lower than the predicted rate. For all offence types the difference is negative, however, the size of the difference varies by type of offence.

Figure 7: Differences between actual and predicted rates by offence groupings for 2004 cohort



For sexual offences, the predicted re-offending rate was 33 per cent but the actual re-offending rate was 27 per cent, resulting in a difference of 6 percentage points. This means that fewer offenders convicted of a sexual offence re-offended than were predicted to do so. For domestic burglary the difference was seven percentage points. The offence type that shows the largest difference is drugs supply. For this offence type, 43 per cent were predicted to re-offend but 31 per cent did so, resulting in a difference of twelve percentage points.

Offender profile: violent offenders

The category of violence covers a wide range of offences, from murder to restricting or obstructing the police. It is the most common offence category in the 2004 cohort, accounting for 19 per cent of offenders. The two most frequent offences in this category are common assault and battery and assault causing actual bodily harm.

Men are more likely to commit violent offences than women, with 20 per cent of male offenders in the cohort committing violent offences, as compared to 16 per cent of female offenders. Violent offenders are approximately the same age as offenders in other categories, with an average age of 29 years.

Violent offenders have fewer previous convictions than offenders convicted of other offence types. Offenders convicted of violent offences have, on average, 8 previous convictions, compared with an average of 10 previous convictions for all offenders in the 2004 cohort.

Violent offenders are less likely to receive a custodial sentence than other offenders. Among offenders convicted of a violent offence, 32 per cent were given a custodial sentence, compared to 36 per cent for all offenders. However, as noted, 'violence' incorporates a wide range of offences of varying severity. Violent offenders are less likely to re-offend than other offenders, with a proven re-offending rate of 46 per cent, compared to an overall proven re-offending rate of 58 per cent.

Re-offending by disposal (table A5)

Re-offending rates vary considerably by type of disposal, but it is reasonable to assume that the disposal given depends upon the characteristics of the offender which will also affect their chances of re-offending. The relationship between re-offending and disposal is a complex topic, and there is a comprehensive research programme underway to understand this further. The Home Office has commissioned a programme of rapid evidence assessments and systematic reviews to collate and critically appraise national and international evidence on what works to reduce re-offending (on mentoring, female offenders, violent offenders, juvenile offenders and persistent offenders). The Home Office has developed a programme of research and evaluation on sentencing, including the Courts Survey which will increase understanding of sentencing practice, identify factors associated with sentencing decisions, and evaluate the effectiveness (and cost-effectiveness) of different sentences. The Home Office continues to develop and implement a programme of cohort studies (on adult and juvenile offenders in custody and community) to identify offender needs and the interventions they receive, and assess what's effective (and cost-effective) in reducing re-offending. In addition, Home Office Research Development and Statistics is developing a programme of randomised control trials and quasi-experimental studies of individual interventions to test what works to reduce re-offending.

Figure 8 shows the actual rates for each disposal for 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004. The Drug Treatment and Testing Orders were piloted in 2000 and the people involved in the pilot have not been included in the sample for 2000.

It is worth re-iterating here that these results should not be compared to statistics published before 2002 as there has been a move from reconviction to proven re-offending and a more comprehensive data-source is now used.

As with previous years, offenders who were sentenced to Drug Treatment and Testing Orders had the highest actual proven re-offending rate at 82 per cent in the 2004 cohort (this finding is in line with previous research, see Hough *et al.*, 2003¹). This disposal, however, showed the largest actual decrease from 2003 at four percentage points. Offenders who were sentenced to a community punishment order had the lowest proven re-offending rate at 38 per cent, 2 percentage points lower than in 2003. For those released from custody in 2004, the actual re-offending rate was 65 per cent, 1 percentage point lower than in 2003.

Figure 8: Actual two-year re-offending rates by disposal for 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004 cohorts

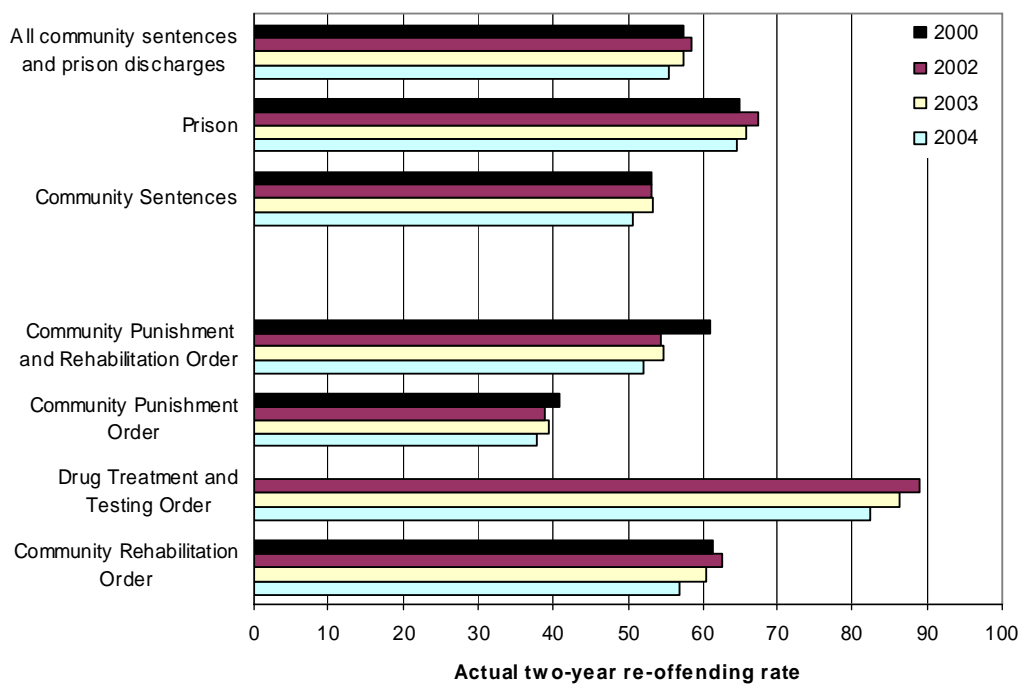
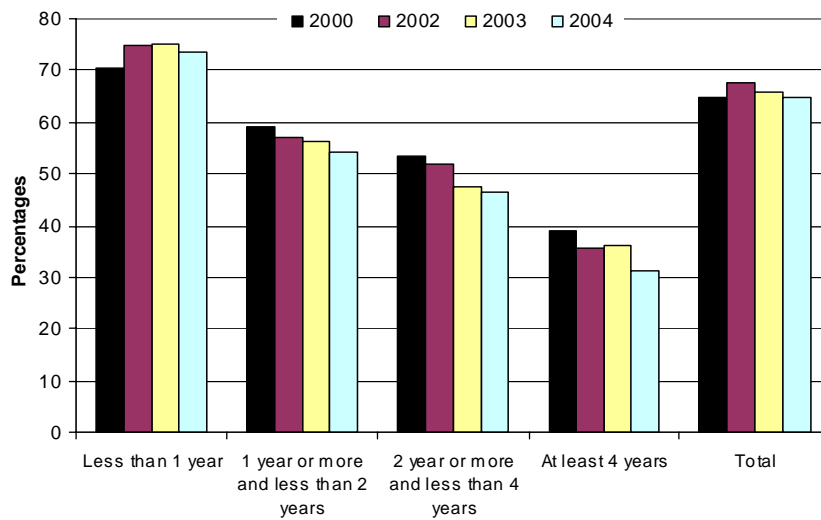


Figure 9 below shows how re-offending rates vary by length of custodial sentence awarded. Longer custodial sentences are associated with lower proven re-offending rates. However, as noted above, the relationship between disposal and re-offending is complex and the evidence presented below does not prove that longer custodial sentences cause lower re-offending rates. The graph shows that there has been a reduction in the actual proven re-offending rates of offenders awarded custodial sentences of over 1 year, with the largest decrease for those awarded at least 4 years in custody.

¹ Although the overall re-offending rate was high, those who completed the orders were found to have significantly lower re-offending rate than expected (53 per cent)

Figure 9: Actual two-year re-offending rates by length of custodial sentence awarded, 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004



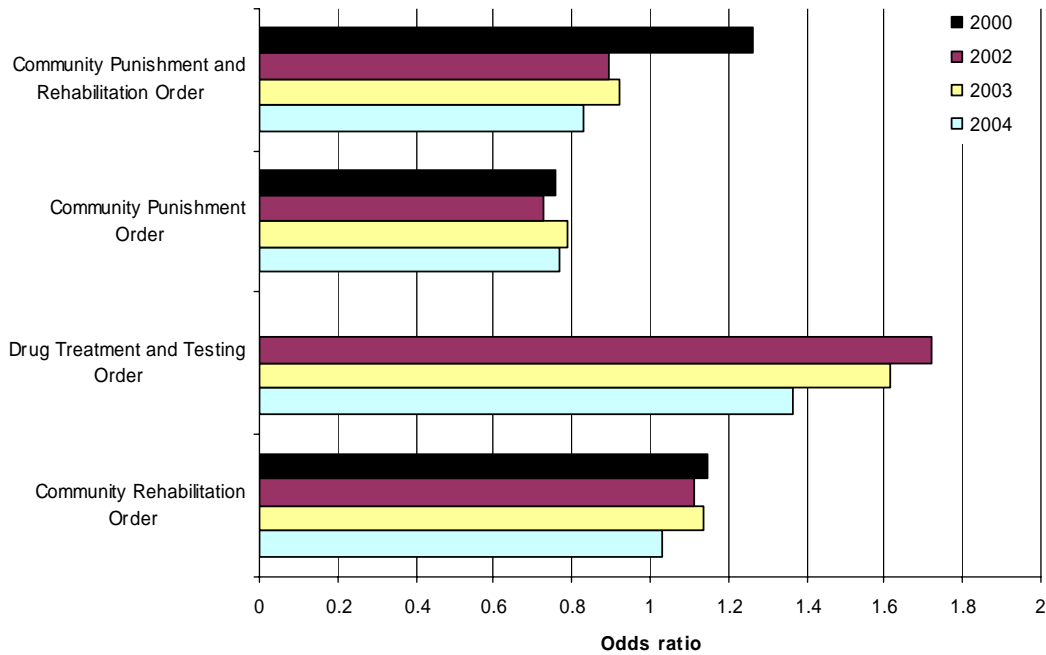
Odds ratios of re-offending for disposals

As noted above, the relationship between disposal and re-offending is complex and the effect of disposals on re-offending can only be properly assessed by using experimental designs that can control for all factors that may influence re-offending.

Disposals are not included in the statistical model used to measure the PSA. The model is designed to look only at the characteristics of the offender and what happens to them post-sentence. However, a separate statistical model was built for the purposes of this section of the report to allow some limited understanding of the relationship between sentence and re-offending rates.

Adding disposals into the statistical model produces an odds ratio of proven re-offending for each disposal compared with one other disposal (the reference category), which in this case is custody. If the odds ratio is above 1 then the offender given a particular disposal is more likely to re-offend than an offender released from custody, providing that all other characteristics included in the model are identical (the technical annex provides further details). Conversely, an odds ratio of less than 1 indicates that an offender given a particular disposal is less likely to re-offend than an offender released from custody. Figure 10 below therefore shows that in the 2004 cohort CPRO and CPO disposals are associated with lower rates of re-offending than prison, while DTTO and CRO are associated with higher rates of re-offending than prison. Again, these effects on re-offending only apply to offenders who received different disposals but were identical on all other characteristics included in the model.

Figure 10: Odds ratios of re-offending compared with custody, 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004 cohorts



While Figure 10 is interesting, it should be treated with caution. The odds ratios for CPROs, for instance, are below 1 for 2002, 2003 and 2004 yet above 1 for 2000. This might be because offenders with drug problems who were given CPROs in 2000 were given DTTOs in subsequent years. Consequently, in 2002, 2003 and 2004 offenders who were awarded CPROs were less likely to re-offend. The odds ratio for DTTOs has fallen by 20 per cent since their introduction in 2002; this corresponds with a reduction in actual re-offending for offenders awarded DTTOs, as shown in figure 8. The odds ratio for CROs has also fallen in the 2004 cohort to around 1, indicating a similar likelihood of re-offending as custody. CPOs show a high degree of stability over time, with odds ratios ranging from 0.7 to 0.8.

Whilst some of the impact of offender characteristics can be controlled, there are factors outside of the data that influence re-offending and not all of these are controlled for. Such lack of control could result in changes to the results for disposals. It is because of this that it would be unwise to conclude that CPOs, or indeed CPROs (since the introduction of DTTOs) are working better than custodial or other disposals. The results are interesting but not definitive. It is for this reason that RDS-NOMS has further programmes designed to evaluate the relative effectiveness of sentences that control for a wider range of factors than can be dealt with here.

Offender profile: Drug Treatment and Testing Orders

Drug treatment and testing orders (DTTOs) were first reported on in the 2002 cohort and since then have had a higher re-offending than other disposals. However the type of offenders awarded a DTTO are also those most likely to re-offend; in 2002 the predicted rate for people beginning a DTTO was 83 per cent with an actual rate of 89 per cent; the cohort re-offended at 6 percentage points above the predicted. By 2004 the actual rate had fallen to 82 per cent and the predicted rate to 83; the actual rate had therefore fallen to 1 percentage point below the prediction.

Although the use of DTTO has increased, the characteristics of offenders on DTTOs has changed little since their introduction. A similar proportion in 2002 and 2004 were female (18 per cent and 19 per cent respectively). The average age of offenders in both years was 28, the average number of previous convictions in 2004 was 16 (1 higher than 2002) with 5 previous spells in custody (up from 4 in 2002). Very few offenders (less than 4 per cent) in either year had served a custodial sentence of over 4 years.

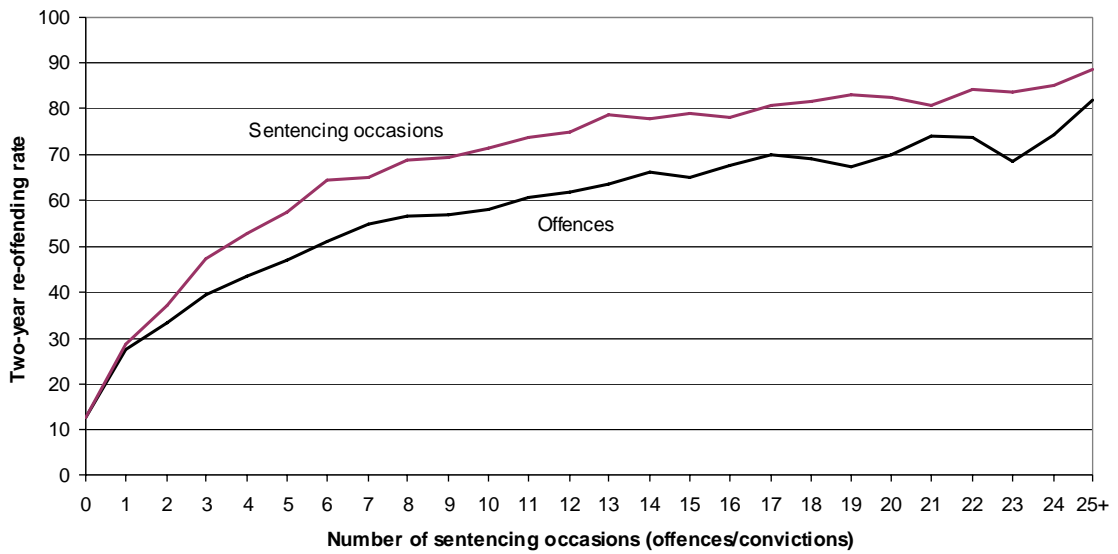
The offences that resulted in a DTTO in the 2004 cohort were generally acquisitive crimes, most notably theft (45 per cent), domestic burglary (13 per cent) and other burglary (8 per cent). Drugs possession accounted for 5 per cent of the cohort in 2004, with drugs supply (2 per cent), lower than violence (3 per cent).

Of those who re-offended, theft was by far the most common offence (49 per cent of re-offenders in 2004) followed by other motoring offences (7 per cent) and absconding/bail offences, violence and drugs possession (all 6 per cent). Other motoring offences include dangerous driving and driving whilst disqualified.

Re-offending rates by offending history (table A6)

The re-offending rate increases rapidly as the number of previous offences and the number of previous sentencing occasions (the number of times the offender has gone to court or has received a caution) increase.

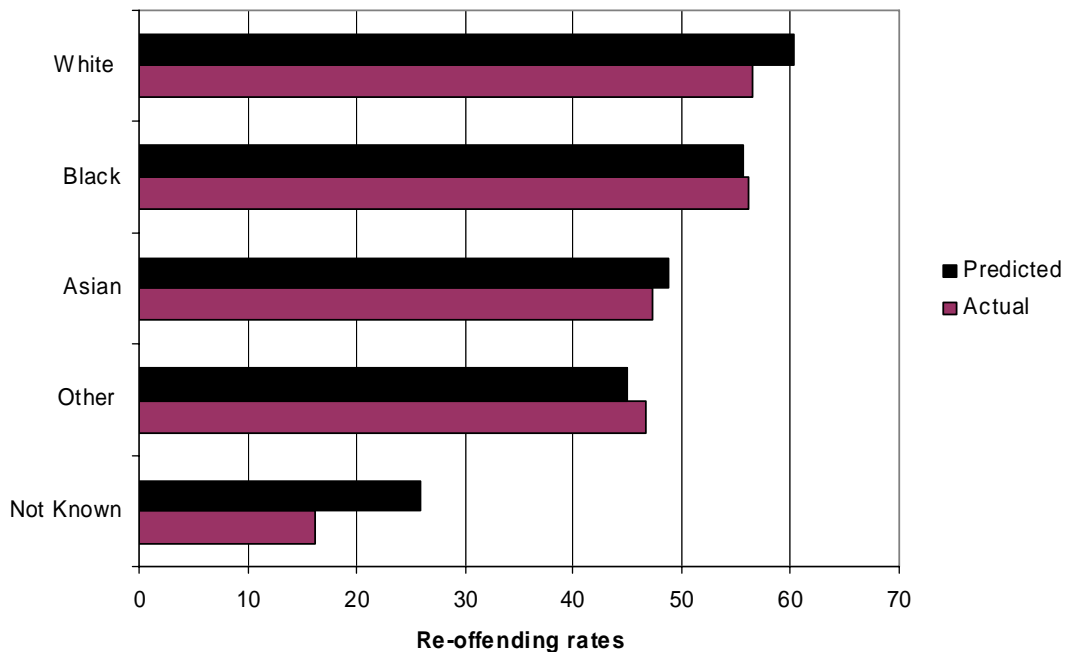
Figure 11: Re-offending by criminal history, 2004 cohort



Re-offending rates by ethnicity (table A7)

Information on ethnicity and re-offending is shown in Figure 12. 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. There are advantages to this classification from an operational policing perspective. 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.

Figure 12: Actual and predicted two-year re-offending rate by ethnicity, 2004



The rates show broad similarities in the actual rates between offenders classified as White and Black, with lower rates for offenders classified as Asian and Other. The numbers in both the not recorded/not known and the other category are low and are included for completeness only.

The predicted rates show some differences from the actual rates. Whilst the predicted rates for White and Asian offenders are broadly similar to the actual rate, the predicted rate for Black offenders is lower than the actual rate. This indicates that Black offenders within this cohort are more likely to re-offend, after controlling for criminal histories. This pattern also applies to the 2000, 2002 and 2003 cohorts. As with the other analysis reported here, there remain other factors which are not controlled for.

1997 PERFORMANCE

The previous Home Office Spending Review (in 2000) specified a target (PSA 10) for reducing re-offending by five per cent between 1997 and 2004.

The actual re-conviction rate (for adults) in 1997 was 53.1 per cent; this compares with a predicted rate of 52.5 per cent baselined in 2000. This retrospective calculation represents a 1.1 per cent reduction in offending behaviour between 1997 and 2000. Overall between 1997 and 2004 there has been a reduction of 6.9 per cent²; the target has therefore been met.

Owing to the change from the counting of re-conviction to re-offending, the PSA 10 figures should be seen as provisional and cannot accurately be compared with the figures in the rest of the report. Further work is required to assess the comparability of the original 1997 baseline figures on reconviction with the 2000 baseline figures on re-offending.

CONCLUSION

For the 2004 cohort, the two-year proven re-offending rate for adults is 5.8 per cent below the predicted rate calculated from the 2000 baseline. Although this already reaches the 2002 spending review re-offending reduction target the final out turn is not due until the 2006 cohort is reported on. The earliest that the 2006 cohort can be reported on is mid-2008, after the two-year follow-up period and to allow the system to be updated.

The 2000 spending review, that set a target based on the 1997 cohort reaches its reporting out turn in this paper, and despite the measure having been translated from reconviction to re-offending, with an accompanying change of data source, a reduction of 6.9 per cent in offending behaviour can be seen and as such the target has been met.

² The reduction between 1997 and 2004 is calculated as follows: $1.011 \times 1.0575 = 1.0691$

STATISTICAL TABLE: A1

Actual and predicted re-offending rates by age and sex, 2004 cohort

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Actual 1 year	44.1	43.1	44.1	30.7	40.0	53.5	49.9	48.2	34.8	45.8	52.4	49.0	47.6	34.2	45.0
Actual 2 year	52.0	51.6	51.9	37.7	47.7	65.7	61.4	59.5	44.0	56.7	64.2	60.1	58.4	43.0	55.5
Predicted	58.6	58.8	57.3	35.9	51.6	70.1	67.8	62.7	44.2	60.0	68.8	66.7	62.0	43.1	58.8
Difference ¹	-6.6	-7.2	-5.4	1.8	-3.9	-4.3	-6.4	-3.3	-0.3	-3.3	-4.6	-6.5	-3.6	-0.1	-3.4
Difference ²	-11.3%	-12.3%	-9.4%	5.0%	-7.5%	-6.2%	-9.5%	-5.2%	-0.6%	-5.5%	-6.7%	-9.8%	-5.8%	-0.1%	-5.8%
Number	843	1178	2261	1741	6023	6980	8471	14314	11240	41005	7830	9654	16590	13010	47084

1 Actual - predicted

2 Actual - predicted as a percentage of the predicted rate

STATISTICAL TABLE: A2

Actual two-year re-offending rate by offence group, age and sex, 2004 cohort

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Violence	44.4	35.2	41.2	35.7	39.4	56.7	52.2	47.1	37.6	47.2	55.1	50.4	46.4	37.4	46.4
Robbery	52.9	40.0	27.8	33.3	36.5	67.2	49.5	59.1	45.5	56.9	66.1	48.6	55.2	44.1	54.9
Public Order or Riot	36.7	40.0	41.5	37.0	38.8	53.9	44.9	44.8	43.0	46.9	52.4	44.7	44.4	42.4	46.2
Sexual	*	*	*	*	*	29.4	31.3	31.3	23.5	26.6	29.4	31.3	31.3	23.8	26.8
Sexual (Child)	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	48.6	27.0	16.2	7.5	12.4	47.2	26.3	16.1	7.5	12.3
Soliciting or prostitution	*	*	66.7	33.3	62.5	*	*	100.0	33.3	75.0	*	*	85.7	33.3	68.8
Domestic Burglary	52.2	70.4	59.6	41.7	57.1	72.8	73.7	73.5	63.1	71.7	71.4	73.4	72.5	61.4	70.6
Other Burglary	42.9	60.0	60.9	83.3	60.8	74.4	75.9	80.6	72.5	76.9	73.6	75.3	79.8	72.8	76.3
Theft	65.3	68.6	71.3	62.1	67.7	73.1	78.2	81.2	74.6	78.0	70.9	75.7	79.0	71.7	75.5
Handling	65.9	64.3	61.2	52.6	60.7	67.2	73.0	68.0	55.8	66.6	67.0	70.9	66.5	55.0	65.2
Fraud and forgery	46.2	34.3	37.3	22.7	32.3	60.3	47.9	46.0	32.3	43.4	56.7	43.4	43.0	28.5	39.4
Absconding or bail offences	69.0	56.4	72.4	71.0	68.0	78.4	78.0	73.2	67.1	74.0	76.8	74.1	73.0	67.7	72.9
Taking and driving away & related offences	85.7	0.0	80.0	*	68.8	72.7	71.5	71.1	67.2	71.6	73.0	70.6	71.4	67.7	71.6
Theft from vehicles	*	*	60.0	*	57.1	85.7	82.6	82.5	67.6	82.0	85.0	82.6	81.9	67.6	81.6
Other motoring offences	41.9	59.3	46.8	43.9	47.5	72.2	64.8	60.6	52.4	62.1	71.4	64.6	59.7	51.9	61.3
Drink driving offences	15.4	34.9	24.1	11.9	18.1	50.0	38.4	38.5	26.0	33.4	48.2	38.2	37.1	24.3	31.8
Criminal or malicious damage	50.0	52.9	48.7	52.9	50.8	69.3	65.8	58.8	49.7	60.8	67.9	65.1	58.0	50.0	60.0
Drugs import/export/production/supply	14.3	32.0	28.6	23.3	26.2	53.5	35.4	35.5	25.7	32.6	43.9	34.3	34.2	25.3	31.4
Drugs possession/small scale supply	29.6	38.2	42.5	45.7	41.3	59.3	52.4	50.3	40.1	49.4	56.3	50.4	48.9	41.0	48.2
Other	51.9	23.6	29.7	13.3	22.8	75.9	60.9	49.9	30.1	46.4	70.2	51.9	44.7	25.0	40.0

* Data removed as extremely low numbers make the identification of individual offenders possible

Italics mean less than 50 offenders - treat the data with caution

STATISTICAL TABLE: A3

Predicted two-year re-offending rate by offence group, age and sex, 2004 cohort

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Violence	49.5	45.6	43.9	29.3	42.1	62.8	58.1	51.4	36.1	50.5	61.2	56.8	50.6	35.5	49.6
Robbery	60.0	59.7	57.4	40.0	56.0	66.6	62.3	58.1	54.5	61.0	66.0	62.1	58.0	52.9	60.5
Public Order or Riot	49.2	40.6	41.5	28.2	40.0	56.7	54.1	49.0	39.3	50.2	56.1	53.3	48.3	38.3	49.4
Sexual	*	*	*	*	*	48.9	48.9	36.7	26.3	32.7	48.9	48.9	36.7	26.6	32.8
Sexual (Child)	*	*	*	6.8	13.1	39.2	27.5	18.2	11.5	15.2	38.5	27.4	18.2	11.5	15.1
Soliciting or prostitution	*	*	67.4	50.8	66.8	*	*	72.2	33.5	59.9	*	*	70.1	42.1	63.3
Domestic Burglary	71.1	70.4	66.6	61.3	67.2	79.8	80.8	79.5	72.9	78.7	79.2	80.1	78.6	72.0	77.9
Other Burglary	53.4	73.8	71.9	51.7	67.5	78.0	81.0	79.7	73.6	78.7	77.4	80.7	79.4	73.0	78.3
Theft	71.1	75.1	77.0	61.3	72.0	81.7	83.9	83.7	75.2	81.4	78.7	81.6	82.2	72.1	79.1
Handling	59.0	65.8	67.1	51.7	62.0	75.6	73.3	71.0	58.3	70.1	72.5	71.5	70.2	56.6	68.3
Fraud and forgery	51.1	40.4	40.9	23.0	35.2	61.3	55.5	45.5	34.2	45.4	58.7	50.8	43.9	30.4	42.0
Absconding or bail offences	74.0	71.7	72.9	66.0	71.6	80.2	78.5	75.9	65.5	75.1	79.1	77.3	75.2	65.6	74.5
Taking and driving away & related offences	51.6	50.5	68.3	*	54.7	79.5	79.3	75.8	72.2	78.2	79.1	79.0	75.6	71.4	77.8
Theft from vehicles	*	*	79.0	*	78.4	84.2	83.8	80.5	74.4	81.6	84.1	83.8	80.4	74.4	81.6
Other motoring offences	55.4	61.3	58.2	40.2	53.2	74.0	70.9	64.9	51.5	65.1	73.5	70.5	64.5	50.8	64.5
Drink driving offences	34.8	32.9	23.0	12.4	18.5	57.7	47.3	38.6	24.0	34.2	56.5	46.1	37.1	22.6	32.6
Criminal or malicious damage	62.0	59.9	50.7	41.6	52.1	73.6	72.1	63.5	49.5	64.5	72.7	71.3	62.5	48.8	63.6
Drugs import/export/production/supply	35.1	46.1	43.1	29.0	38.7	50.0	56.5	47.3	35.9	43.9	46.4	53.7	46.5	34.9	42.9
Drugs possession/small scale supply	43.8	43.3	51.2	34.2	43.9	61.9	60.2	57.7	44.7	55.5	60.1	57.9	56.6	43.0	53.7
Other	54.9	36.5	33.0	14.2	26.4	72.9	62.9	50.9	29.9	46.7	68.7	56.6	46.4	25.4	41.4

* Data removed as extremely low numbers make the identification of individual offenders possible

Italics mean less than 50 offenders - treat the data with caution

STATISTICAL TABLE: A4

Offender numbers by offence group, age and sex, 2004 cohort

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 62	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 62	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 62	35+	Total
Violence	214	199	313	224	950	1535	1695	2598	2358	8186	1750	1894	2912	2583	9139
Robbery	17	20	36	12	85	204	202	254	99	759	221	222	290	111	844
Public Order or Riot	49	30	53	46	178	544	494	556	435	2029	593	524	610	481	2208
Sexual	*	*	*	*	*	17	32	67	166	282	17	32	67	168	284
Sexual (Child)	*	*	*	3	6	35	37	111	453	636	36	38	112	456	642
Soliciting or prostitution	*	*	3	3	8	*	*	4	3	8	*	*	7	6	16
Domestic Burglary	23	27	52	24	126	302	391	665	279	1637	325	418	717	303	1763
Other Burglary	7	15	23	6	51	289	382	577	244	1492	296	397	600	250	1543
Theft	259	433	749	446	1887	677	1238	2622	1561	6098	936	1671	3372	2009	7988
Handling	41	56	98	57	252	180	174	353	163	870	221	230	451	220	1122
Fraud and forgery	52	105	225	216	598	151	236	450	434	1271	203	343	677	664	1887
Absconding or bail offences	29	39	76	31	175	139	177	272	155	743	168	216	348	186	918
Taking and driving away & related offences	7	3	5	*	16	395	235	180	64	874	403	238	185	65	891
Theft from vehicles	*	*	5	*	7	98	109	194	37	438	100	109	199	37	445
Other motoring offences	31	54	154	98	337	1419	1704	2475	1608	7206	1453	1759	2633	1708	7553
Drink driving offences	13	43	133	236	425	238	489	1253	1720	3700	251	532	1388	1958	4129
Criminal or malicious damage	28	17	39	34	118	358	275	454	322	1409	386	292	493	356	1527
Drugs import/export/production/supply	14	25	63	43	145	43	79	262	269	653	57	105	325	312	799
Drugs possession/small scale supply	27	55	113	81	276	243	340	597	421	1601	270	395	711	502	1878
Other	27	55	118	173	373	112	179	365	438	1094	141	235	486	619	1481

* Data removed as extremely low numbers make the identification of individual offenders possible

Italics mean less than 50 offenders - treat the data with caution

STATISTICAL TABLE: A5

Actual and predicted two-year re-offending rate by sentence, age and sex, 2004 cohort

ACTUAL RATE

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Community Sentences	48.5	46.1	46.2	33.3	42.7	62.0	56.5	53.8	38.9	52.0	60.3	55.1	52.5	37.9	50.5
Community Rehabilitation Order	56.7	53.1	54.0	41.6	50.5	72.8	65.8	60.5	45.0	58.5	69.8	63.3	59.2	44.3	56.9
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	91.7	80.0	77.6	82.7	80.6	92.4	86.8	81.5	77.2	82.7	92.2	85.6	80.8	78.2	82.3
Community Punishment Order	29.7	20.7	19.2	14.5	19.8	51.6	42.9	39.8	28.2	40.4	49.6	40.7	37.0	26.1	37.9
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	44.3	48.9	42.1	23.5	36.8	67.5	58.5	50.8	34.9	53.7	66.0	57.9	50.0	33.1	52.2
Prison	67.5	67.2	68.4	54.1	64.3	75.3	69.9	68.2	51.9	64.7	74.8	69.6	68.2	52.1	64.7

PREDICTED RATE

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Community Sentences	56.2	54.2	51.9	31.6	46.9	67.1	63.6	57.1	38.2	55.4	65.7	62.3	56.2	37.1	54.1
Community Rehabilitation Order	63.6	61.7	58.4	37.1	53.4	74.8	71.3	62.7	42.4	59.8	72.7	69.4	61.9	41.3	58.5
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	80.8	79.4	76.0	69.9	76.3	89.3	87.5	84.1	79.8	84.5	86.9	86.0	82.6	78.0	82.9
Community Punishment Order	41.4	31.4	31.6	18.6	29.2	58.4	51.5	44.1	29.0	45.4	56.9	49.5	42.4	27.6	43.5
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	52.9	52.8	42.5	24.9	39.6	73.7	67.8	55.5	37.3	59.4	72.4	66.9	54.3	35.5	57.6
Prison	69.3	71.7	72.9	51.9	66.8	77.8	75.3	71.4	53.7	67.9	77.2	74.9	71.5	53.6	67.8

NUMBER OF OFFENDERS

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Community Sentences	689	870	1681	1375	4615	5032	5412	8689	6899	26032	5727	6286	10384	8301	30698
Community Rehabilitation Order	363	512	961	784	2620	1612	2107	3901	3449	11069	1975	2620	4864	4241	13700
Drug Treatment and Testing Order	36	70	161	52	319	92	311	704	232	1339	128	381	865	284	1658
Community Punishment Order	229	241	452	420	1342	2400	2233	3020	2516	10169	2635	2477	3484	2952	11548
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	61	47	107	119	334	928	761	1064	702	3455	989	808	1171	824	3792
Prison	154	308	580	366	1408	1948	3058	5625	4341	14972	2103	3367	6206	4709	16385

STATISTICAL TABLE: A6

Actual and predicted two-year re-offending rate by criminal history, age and sex, 2004 cohort

ACTUAL RATES

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
No previous offences	14.7	6.9	10.4	4.0	7.7	25.9	18.4	13.1	7.9	14.6	24.0	15.6	12.3	6.8	12.9
Between 1 and 2 offences	29.1	27.7	24.0	16.7	23.6	42.4	32.3	24.8	17.1	29.0	40.6	31.7	24.7	17.0	28.1
Between 3 and 6 offences	53.3	40.9	39.0	28.1	39.6	62.6	45.8	38.1	23.4	42.9	61.6	45.2	38.2	24.1	42.4
Between 7 and 10 offences	61.1	55.6	52.8	35.6	51.5	71.1	56.7	48.9	35.8	53.0	70.0	56.6	49.5	35.8	52.8
Greater than 10 offences	82.7	82.2	75.8	72.6	76.9	86.2	80.2	74.7	61.6	73.4	86.0	80.4	74.8	62.7	73.8

PREDICTED RATES

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
No previous offences	18.7	15.7	13.0	7.2	11.9	25.3	17.4	11.2	6.9	13.5	24.3	17.0	11.8	7.2	13.2
Between 1 and 2 offences	40.1	32.8	28.9	15.3	27.9	49.7	37.2	24.6	14.1	31.1	48.5	36.6	25.4	14.3	30.6
Between 3 and 6 offences	59.0	53.1	43.6	24.3	43.9	67.6	55.3	37.9	20.7	45.7	66.7	55.0	38.8	21.2	45.5
Between 7 and 10 offences	72.6	67.7	58.7	35.4	58.6	78.3	68.0	51.1	28.7	56.4	77.7	68.0	52.2	29.6	56.7
Greater than 10 offences	86.5	85.9	82.5	67.5	79.5	89.3	86.3	79.8	64.3	77.8	89.1	86.2	80.1	64.6	77.9

NUMBERS OF OFFENDERS

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
No previous offences	143	231	375	498	1247	753	750	1091	1434	4028	900	985	1478	1959	5322
Between 1 and 2 offences	158	130	246	221	755	1086	929	1128	1089	4232	1245	1059	1375	1310	4989
Between 3 and 6 offences	180	198	315	224	917	1523	1357	1691	1324	5895	1704	1556	2008	1549	6817
Between 7 and 10 offences	113	126	229	118	586	920	933	1269	874	3996	1034	1059	1498	993	4584
Greater than 10 offences	249	493	1096	680	2518	2698	4502	9135	6519	22854	2947	4995	10231	7199	25372

STATISTICAL TABLE: A7

Actual and predicted two-year re-offending rate by ethnicity, age and sex, 2004 cohort

ACTUAL RATES

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Asian	23.5	33.3	44.0	34.6	34.8	52.5	52.6	48.9	33.8	47.9	51.1	51.7	48.7	33.9	47.3
Black	44.8	39.0	41.7	38.3	40.7	65.8	57.5	57.6	55.0	58.1	63.5	55.7	55.6	53.4	56.2
Other	0.0	33.3	20.0	50.0	31.8	59.0	51.9	44.1	41.5	47.8	56.3	49.2	43.3	42.5	46.6
White	53.7	53.9	54.0	39.4	49.8	66.8	62.8	60.8	43.7	57.6	65.3	61.7	59.8	43.1	56.5
Not recorded/Not known	16.7	16.7	10.7	4.8	8.9	35.3	30.3	20.7	13.0	20.3	31.7	26.5	16.6	10.1	16.3

PREDICTED RATES

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Asian	41.0	35.4	48.4	29.6	38.3	58.2	56.2	49.8	28.3	49.2	57.4	55.3	49.7	28.4	48.7
Black	51.5	47.0	46.7	42.5	46.3	66.5	61.4	55.0	50.5	56.8	64.9	60.0	54.0	49.7	55.7
Other	24.8	43.5	16.5	45.2	35.4	53.1	51.8	43.0	38.9	45.6	51.8	51.0	42.0	39.6	45.0
White	60.0	61.2	59.3	36.9	53.4	71.4	69.7	64.8	44.6	61.4	70.1	68.6	64.0	43.6	60.3
Not recorded/Not known	28.7	24.0	22.9	9.9	16.9	50.2	41.1	28.5	20.8	29.4	46.8	36.7	26.7	18.2	26.0

NUMBER OF OFFENDERS

	2004 Females					2004 Males					2004 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Asian	17	24	25	26	92	339	504	741	334	1918	356	528	766	360	2010
Black	67	82	163	120	432	564	772	1114	1113	3563	631	854	1277	1233	3995
Other	3	6	5	8	22	61	54	136	65	316	64	61	141	73	339
White	750	1042	2012	1504	5308	5965	7065	12207	9513	34750	6719	8109	14225	11026	40079
Not recorded/Not known	6	24	56	83	169	51	76	116	215	458	60	102	181	318	661

STATISTICAL TABLE: B1

Actual re-offending rates by age and sex, 2000 cohort

	2000 Females					2000 Males					2000 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Actual 1 year	48.7	49.5	42.8	22.9	40.1	59.0	54.9	48.5	29.9	47.7	57.9	54.3	47.8	29.0	46.7
Actual 2 year	58.0	58.4	53.6	30.4	49.4	70.1	66.7	60.0	39.9	58.8	68.8	65.7	59.2	38.6	57.6
Number	919	1052	2063	1360	5394	7670	7646	13708	8634	37658	8589	8698	15771	9994	43052

STATISTICAL TABLE: B2

Actual two-year re-offending rate by offence group, age and sex, 2000 cohort

	2000 Females					2000 Males					2000 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Violence	42.7	40.0	39.9	32.0	38.8	58.6	53.5	45.5	36.5	47.6	56.9	52.2	45.0	36.1	46.8
Robbery	66.7	38.5	66.7	*	57.6	60.8	67.8	52.3	54.4	59.1	61.1	65.8	52.8	55.6	59.1
Public Order or Riot	58.1	32.1	35.8	35.5	39.9	53.2	51.1	43.8	42.4	47.6	53.5	49.9	43.1	41.8	47.0
Sexual	*	*	*	*	*	61.5	52.2	35.3	25.3	32.2	61.5	52.2	35.3	25.8	32.4
Sexual (Child)	*	*	*	20.0	12.5	52.8	28.6	20.5	10.3	16.9	51.4	28.6	20.0	10.4	16.8
Soliciting or prostitution	*	*	75.0	33.3	70.0	*	*	*	22.2	33.3	*	100.0	60.0	25.0	50.0
Domestic Burglary	66.7	73.1	68.4	45.5	66.7	77.1	78.3	78.2	67.3	76.8	76.7	78.0	77.7	66.2	76.3
Other Burglary	66.7	41.7	69.2	25.0	56.1	75.7	79.8	78.0	62.7	75.9	75.4	78.7	77.8	62.0	75.4
Theft	70.3	74.3	71.8	52.8	68.4	79.7	80.7	81.7	66.8	78.2	77.4	79.0	79.4	63.4	75.9
Handling	70.8	64.1	68.9	46.2	64.7	81.0	73.4	69.3	38.4	67.4	78.8	71.5	69.2	39.9	66.9
Fraud and forgery	41.4	47.7	40.6	16.5	34.5	60.3	59.3	50.2	29.3	45.9	54.7	56.0	47.2	25.9	42.6
Absconding or bail offences	62.5	81.8	73.3	0.0	67.6	78.7	71.8	76.1	63.6	73.9	77.1	73.0	75.8	59.6	73.2
Taking and driving away & related offences	43.8	66.7	40.0	*	45.8	78.0	74.6	74.6	64.1	75.6	77.0	74.6	73.8	64.1	74.9
Theft from vehicles	33.3	*	87.5	*	69.2	79.6	85.2	76.9	64.0	79.6	78.8	85.3	77.5	61.5	79.3
Other motoring offences	54.2	54.0	58.9	35.7	52.1	77.9	69.8	63.5	45.4	64.0	77.3	69.2	63.3	44.9	63.5
Drink driving offences	50.0	26.9	19.8	9.2	14.7	53.8	44.7	36.7	23.1	32.9	53.7	43.6	35.3	21.4	31.3
Criminal or malicious damage	73.7	41.2	45.5	41.7	48.6	68.9	70.4	59.2	46.5	62.0	69.1	68.7	58.2	45.9	61.0
Drugs import/export/production/supply	33.3	31.8	42.3	9.3	29.0	60.8	42.2	44.1	24.0	39.3	54.7	40.6	43.9	21.7	37.7
Drugs possession/small scale supply	50.0	51.9	46.8	29.0	43.1	63.4	54.9	53.0	43.4	53.0	61.8	54.5	52.0	40.6	51.5
Other	46.3	41.2	20.8	11.7	23.8	76.2	73.8	53.3	29.2	52.7	71.4	68.5	46.7	25.6	47.2

* Data removed as extremely low numbers make the identification of individual offenders possible

Italics mean less than 50 offenders - treat the data with caution

STATISTICAL TABLE: B3

Offender numbers by offence group, age and sex, 2000 cohort

	2000 Females					2000 Males					2000 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Violence	157	130	253	150	690	1313	1228	2310	1506	6357	1470	1358	2563	1656	7047
Robbery	9	13	9	*	33	199	180	220	79	678	208	193	229	81	711
Public Order or Riot	31	28	53	31	143	496	393	633	340	1862	527	421	686	371	2005
Sexual	*	*	*	*	*	13	23	68	154	258	13	23	68	155	259
Sexual (Child)	*	*	*	5	8	36	28	88	292	444	37	28	90	297	452
Soliciting or prostitution	*	*	4	3	10	*	*	*	9	12	*	3	5	12	22
Domestic Burglary	24	26	38	11	99	593	474	721	202	1990	617	500	759	213	2089
Other Burglary	12	12	13	4	41	440	415	590	209	1654	452	427	603	213	1695
Theft	337	417	706	358	1818	1073	1189	2389	1112	5763	1410	1606	3095	1470	7581
Handling	72	78	132	52	334	263	305	518	219	1305	335	383	650	271	1639
Fraud and forgery	99	111	256	206	672	234	273	578	567	1652	333	384	834	773	2324
Absconding or bail offences	8	11	15	3	37	75	78	113	44	310	83	89	128	47	347
Taking and driving away & related offences	16	3	5	*	24	509	280	228	64	1081	525	283	233	64	1105
Theft from vehicles	3	*	8	*	13	162	135	134	25	456	165	136	142	26	469
Other motoring offences	24	50	112	56	242	1075	1220	2049	1120	5464	1099	1270	2161	1176	5706
Drink driving offences	6	26	96	185	313	240	403	1041	1382	3066	246	429	1137	1567	3379
Criminal or malicious damage	19	17	33	36	105	373	267	429	230	1299	392	284	462	266	1404
Drugs import/export/production/supply	21	22	52	43	138	74	116	333	233	756	95	138	385	276	894
Drugs possession/small scale supply	38	54	156	93	341	287	375	796	380	1838	325	429	952	473	2179
Other	41	51	120	120	332	214	263	469	465	1411	255	314	589	585	1743

* Data removed as extremely low numbers make the identification of individual offenders possible

Italics mean less than 50 offenders - treat the data with caution

STATISTICAL TABLE: B4

Actual two-year re-offending rate by sentence, age and sex, 2000 cohort

ACTUAL RATE

	2000 Females					2000 Males					2000 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Community Sentences	55.4	54.5	50.9	28.5	46.8	66.2	61.7	54.7	35.3	54.3	64.8	60.7	54.0	34.1	53.2
Community Rehabilitation Order	61.4	63.0	58.0	35.9	54.7	77.9	73.1	64.4	41.6	62.8	74.2	70.8	63.0	40.5	61.1
Community Punishment Order	37.6	30.5	32.5	16.8	27.8	53.4	48.2	41.3	26.3	42.6	52.2	46.7	40.3	24.8	40.9
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	58.0	56.2	53.9	31.5	50.2	75.8	70.2	59.9	39.7	62.5	74.3	69.1	59.3	38.8	61.3
Prison	71.3	68.9	61.8	36.7	58.2	77.8	73.8	67.0	46.3	65.4	77.4	73.4	66.6	45.6	64.8

NUMBER OF OFFENDERS

	2000 Females					2000 Males					2000 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Community Sentences	769	771	1550	1044	4134	5053	4512	7791	5032	22388	5822	5283	9341	6076	26522
Community Rehabilitation Order	500	511	990	574	2575	1757	1719	3452	2329	9257	2257	2230	4442	2903	11832
Community Punishment Order	181	187	406	381	1155	2325	1971	3032	2001	9329	2506	2158	3438	2382	10484
Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order	88	73	154	89	404	971	822	1307	702	3802	1059	895	1461	791	4206
Prison	150	280	513	316	1259	2616	3133	5917	3602	15268	2766	3413	6430	3918	16527

STATISTICAL TABLE: B5

Actual two-year re-offending rate by criminal history, age and sex, 2000 cohort

ACTUAL RATES

	2000 Females					2000 Males					2000 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
No previous offences	15.5	14.2	10.8	4.8	9.6	29.6	20.8	10.9	5.7	14.7	27.4	19.4	10.8	5.5	13.6
Between 1 and 2 offences	52.1	35.9	30.6	15.8	33.1	47.0	38.6	25.3	14.5	32.6	47.6	38.3	26.2	14.7	32.7
Between 3 and 6 offences	60.2	55.1	46.0	26.9	47.6	67.5	54.1	38.2	23.4	47.9	66.6	54.2	39.5	23.9	47.9
Between 7 and 10 offences	68.8	66.7	55.2	38.5	57.5	79.8	67.6	50.0	27.8	58.7	78.6	67.5	50.9	29.3	58.5
Greater than 10 offences	83.9	85.4	79.0	63.8	77.6	90.9	85.4	75.9	60.3	76.2	90.4	85.4	76.2	60.6	76.4

NUMBERS OF OFFENDERS

	2000 Females					2000 Males					2000 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
No previous offences	168	183	362	476	1189	888	692	1095	1466	4141	1056	875	1457	1942	5330
Between 1 and 2 offences	165	153	245	171	734	1279	924	1160	846	4209	1444	1077	1405	1017	4943
Between 3 and 6 offences	216	187	313	175	891	1579	1261	1551	966	5357	1795	1448	1864	1141	6248
Between 7 and 10 offences	128	117	232	104	581	1061	896	1143	668	3768	1189	1013	1375	772	4349
Greater than 10 offences	242	412	911	434	1999	2863	3873	8759	4688	20183	3105	4285	9670	5122	22182

STATISTICAL TABLE: B6

Actual two-year re-offending rate by ethnicity, age and sex, 2000 cohort

ACTUAL RATES

	2000 Females					2000 Males					2000 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Asian	22.2	14.3	23.5	7.7	17.4	53.8	47.4	48.3	22.3	45.6	52.2	45.7	47.3	21.4	44.2
Black	46.2	34.0	41.7	30.9	38.4	69.2	67.1	60.7	47.7	60.2	66.7	63.3	58.1	45.6	57.5
Other	75.0	50.0	25.0	28.6	47.6	56.3	45.2	45.7	30.2	41.8	62.5	45.5	44.6	30.0	42.4
White	60.1	61.8	55.6	32.2	51.9	71.2	68.0	60.7	40.9	59.9	70.0	67.3	60.1	39.7	58.9
Not recorded/Not known	14.3	0.0	5.9	4.3	5.1	39.5	30.0	25.5	6.9	16.4	32.7	20.3	20.6	6.3	13.7

NUMBER OF OFFENDERS

	2000 Females					2000 Males					2000 All offenders				
	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total	18 - 20	21 - 24	25 - 34	35+	Total
Asian	18	21	17	13	69	346	386	435	202	1369	364	407	452	215	1438
Black	52	50	127	81	310	441	383	806	562	2192	493	433	933	643	2502
Other	8	2	4	7	21	16	31	70	53	170	24	33	74	60	191
White	827	960	1881	1189	4857	6829	6806	12295	7571	33501	7656	7766	14176	8760	38358
Not recorded/Not known	14	19	34	70	137	38	40	102	246	426	52	59	136	316	563

PSA QUALITY STATEMENT

Measuring re-offending

The measurement of re-offending is complex. There are a variety of different ways in which re-offending can be measured, and the Home Office is actively exploring additional approaches. These include measuring the frequency and seriousness of offending, different start dates for community penalties and prison sentences and different statistical models. It is probable that more comprehensive measures may emerge as the final outturn for 2006 data approaches.

PSA data quality statement on limitations of data – summary statement

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

PSA data quality statement on 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.

Complexity of data collection. The data required for the PSA 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). As with any administrative data system, there are risks that the quality of the data entered in each of these systems is variable and occasionally inaccurate. However, the systems are operational systems used for day-to-day management and it is felt that it is unlikely that there are large-scale systematic errors in the data.

Complexity of data processing. The data processing involved for the PSA 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:

- Matching offender records. This 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 algorithms appear to give good results, and additional security is offered by ensuring that offence dates from prison and community sentence data are within seven days of the criminal records database. However, not all offenders are matched and a thorough analysis of bias in the matching system has yet to be undertaken.
- The counting rules for choosing which prison discharges to include offer a variety of choices. For instance, it makes little sense to include offenders discharged for

deportation or because they have died. These counting rules were enumerated and discussed to ensure accurate and comprehensive counting.

- The extraction of the criminal histories. This is complex, and involves substantial programming effort in SQL. However, the end outcomes are reasonably transparent and are amenable to dip sampling of offender records for accuracy. The range and diversity of criminal history prohibits large-scale checking of offender records but the sampling undertaken allowed basic validation of the outputs of the SQL programme.
- The construction of the statistical model. This offers a variety of choices including the characteristics and methodology of statistical model, and the approach taken in identifying and entering variables into the model. The method used for the construction of the statistical model for producing predicted rates is robust and fit for purpose. Further development work could identify more parsimonious models and improved techniques, including those that allow the multi-level nature of the data to be handled. Further details on model fit and discrimination are available in the methodological annex.

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.

Maturity and stability of the data system. The system is well established having been used several times to produce statistics for publication. Nonetheless, vigilance continues to be exercised to ensure the validity of the results.

Expertise of those who operate the system. The PNC, prison and community sentence datafeeds have not been fully and recently audited, though, and as noted above, these systems are operational systems and large-scale systematic errors are not believed to exist. The internal processing of the results within the Home Office has been subject to dip sampling of criminal histories and the statistical model has been extensively tested.

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

METHODOLOGICAL ANNEX: DATA SOURCES

Offenders in the cohorts

The offenders in the cohort are those starting community sentences or discharged from prison during the first quarter of 2000 (for the baseline year) and 2004 (for the current results). The use of the sample arises from the administrative effort required to match criminal records.

The persons starting community sentences are extracted from the community sentence data held by RDS-NOMS. Details of the offenders discharged from prison were taken from the Inmate Information System (IIS) held by the Prison Service. Both these datasets are managed centrally by RDS-NOMS Offender Management and Analysis Section and grateful acknowledgement is made to Karen Heath, Gary Renshaw and Adam Spriggs for their assistance in supplying these data.

METHODOLOGICAL ANNEX: MATCHING RATES

For each year, the sample used consists of adults (those aged 18 or over) who are discharged from custody or commence a community penalty in the first quarter (January – March) of that year. All actual and predicted rates refer to this sample.

TABLE M1: MATCHING RATES FOR 2004

Community sentence commencements	
Number in community sentence dataset (includes all offenders, including those aged under 18 and those included for breach offences)	38,527
Number matched to HOPNC criminal database (includes duplicate matches for common names)	37,810
Number without duplicates	37,306
Prison discharges	
Number discharged from prison (includes automatic discharges, and other relevant categories)	20,694
Number matched to HOPNC criminal database (includes duplicate matches for common names)	20,219
Number without duplicates	20,217
Community sentence and prison combined	
Community sentence and prison combined without duplicates	57,523
Final dataset	
Number with a court date for the beginning of their community or custodial sentence which matched the court date on the HOPNC within seven days, and where the offence was dealt with by a HO police force and with a court conviction	51,425
Final number, as above but with all those aged 18 or over only and excluding those with breach index offences and unknown awarded custodial length	47,084

METHODOLOGICAL ANNEX: STATISTICAL MODELLING

Introduction

Because the characteristics of offenders are likely to be systematically different over time, and because the CJS aims to target particular sentences to offenders most likely to benefit most from that type, it is important to note that one cannot reach firm conclusions about changes in rates over time, nor about the relative effectiveness of different sentence types from actual re-offending rates.

Predicted 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 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 rates even when there may be no 'real' difference for similar offenders over that time. Hence the actual rates should be compared with the predicted 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 predicted given this group of offenders.

The predicted rates model can only take account of a limited set of factors for which data are available, such as age, gender, offence type 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 significantly related to re-offending (see, for example, May, 1999).

Statistical method

To calculate the predicted rates to allow for like-for-like comparison, the statistical technique of logistic regression is applied (Hosmer and Lemeshow, 2000). This method allows the probability of one of two possible outcomes to be estimated based on a range of factors. In this instance the outcome is whether the offender re-offended or not, and the estimates are calculated from factors known to be related to re-offending.

A range of factors are entered into the model to identify factors which best predict re-offending. The model that has been developed contains an extensive array of factors, and more parsimonious models and equally valid models may emerge in due course. There are also issues about whether other techniques such as multi-level models might offer additional accuracy and insight, or similar levels of accuracy but with simpler models, using fewer factors.

The following notes provide some further detail on the model and show the relative impacts of different variables when holding all other variables constant. The coefficients follow the description:

Age and sex. Various combinations of age and sex were investigated. These include entering age as a continuous variable and as a categorical variable. The approach in the final model separated out males and females into seven age bands. This approach is derived from

work in progress by Lancaster University. Their advice and support, along with that of Philip Howard from the Home Office's ODEAT team, is gratefully acknowledged. Generally, for both males and females, older offenders are less likely to offend than younger offenders.

Previous custodial sentences. A number of approaches to counting previous custodial sentences were explored. These included: the total number of previous custodial sentences; the number of custodial sentences where the offender was less than 18 years of age or 21 years of age; and the number of custodial sentences with a sentence length of over four years. The best fit with these data emerged with number of previous custodial sentences, though work is in progress to identify whether various transformation or classifications might yield better fits.

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. The Copas rate was originally derived from convictions data from the OI. The recent work by Lancaster University (acknowledged above) has suggested that a recasting of the rate provides a better fit for HOPNC data for the prediction of re-offending. A variety of different approaches were undertaken for the prediction of re-offending that subsequently leads to conviction, but the revised Copas rate offered by Lancaster University had the best level of discrimination.

The revised formula is:

$$\text{Log}_e = \frac{\text{Number of court appearances or cautions}}{\text{Length of criminal career in years} + 10}$$

Criminal career. The length of criminal career proved to add a degree of extra discrimination to the original models. Whilst the length of criminal career is related to the COPAS rate it is not so co-linear to merit exclusion. Offenders with longer criminal careers are less likely to re-offend.

Index offence. Index offences were classified into 20 broad categories, based on the similarity of re-offending rates within these offence bands. The classification adopted owes much to original work done by Taylor (1999), and enhancements developed by Lancaster University for the aforementioned project on predicting re-offending. Offenders convicted for the range of theft offences (theft, handling, theft from vehicles, taking and driving away), the burglary offences, absconding and bail offences, motoring offences, criminal and malicious damage, all increased the chances of re-offending when compared to those sentenced for violence. Those convicted of soliciting and prostitution had the highest increased chance of re-offending, again when compared with those offenders sentenced for violence. Some figures should be treated with caution as they relate to a small number of offenders. Notably decreased likelihood of re-offending was seen for sexual offences against children, drink driving offences, robbery, and drugs import and export offences when these offences are compared with the reference category of violence.

Total number of previous offences. Offenders convicted of larger numbers of previous offences were more likely to re-offend when compared to offenders with little or no previous offending. The previous offending categories counted cautions and convictions.

Counts of previous offending. The number of previous offences were included in the model, under the same classification shown above, and added a small amount of additional discrimination to the final output. 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.

Does the statistical model work?

The appropriateness of a logistic model needs to be reviewed both by checking that a statistical model fits, and whether it offers sufficient discrimination.

Model fit. The fit of a model is assessed by calculating whether the difference between the observed and expected values is significant, when the data are collapsed into groups. If it is not significant, the model offers an acceptable degree of fit overall. The fit of the model was checked through conducting a Hosmer and Lemeshow test (Hosmer and Lemeshow, 2000, p. 147) which showed a chi-square value of 11.473 with eight degrees of freedom. The test shows that there is not a statistically significant difference between the observed and expected values ($p = 0.176$), and that the logistic regression model is valid.

Model discrimination. The discrimination of the test refers to the fact that the model should predict results accurately. The discrimination was tested by calculating the Area Under Curve (AUC) for the Receiver Operator Characteristics curve. The AUC can be interpreted as the proportion of all re-offender/non re-offender pairs which have a higher predicted probability for the re-offender when compared to the non re-offender. The AUC for the final model on the 2000 data was 0.832. This means that the model offers an excellent level of discrimination (Hosmer and Lemeshow, 2000, p. 162). The model generalises well to the 2004 dataset, and returns a similar AUC figure.

METHODOLOGICAL ANNEX: COEFFICIENTS OF THE STATISTICAL MODEL FOR THE 2000 BASELINE COHORT

The following table shows the parameter estimates for the various components of the logistic model. Exp (B) relates to the odds of re-offending.

	B	Sig.	Exp(B)			
Constant						
	0.48	<0.001	1.61			
Criminal Career variables						
Copas	0.73	<0.001	2.08			
Length of criminal career	-0.02	<0.001	0.98			
Age and sex categories						
(reference) Male and aged 18 to 20						
Male and aged 21 to 24	-0.45	<0.001	0.64			
Male and aged 25 to 29	-0.84	<0.001	0.43			
Male and aged 30 to 34	-1.05	<0.001	0.35			
Male and aged 35 to 39	-1.21	<0.001	0.30			
Male and aged 40 to 49	-1.37	<0.001	0.25			
Male and aged 50+	-1.67	<0.001	0.19			
Female and aged 18 to 20	-0.48	<0.001	0.62			
Female and aged 21 to 24	-0.67	<0.001	0.51			
Female and aged 25 to 29	-0.70	<0.001	0.49			
Female and aged 30 to 34	-0.97	<0.001	0.38			
Female and aged 35 to 39	-1.15	<0.001	0.32			
Female and aged 40 to 49	-1.58	<0.001	0.21			
Female and aged 50+	-1.77	<0.001	0.17			
Previous offence categories						
(reference) No previous offences						
Between 1 and 2 offences	0.64	<0.001	1.90			
Between 3 and 6 offences	0.99	<0.001	2.70			
Between 7 and 11 offences	1.20	<0.001	3.33			
More than 11 offences	1.38	<0.001	3.96			
Number of previous custodial sentences						
Previous custodial sentences	0.05	<0.001	1.05			
	Index offences			Count of previous offences		
	B	Sig.	Exp(B)	B	Sig.	Exp(B)
Offence categories						
Violence (reference)				0.01	0.24	1.01
Robbery	-0.09	0.34	0.92	0.04	0.10	1.04
Public Order	-0.16	0.01	0.86	0.07	<0.001	1.07
Sexual	0.03	0.87	1.03	-0.03	0.28	0.97
Sexual (Child)	-0.28	0.05	0.75	-0.02	0.67	0.98
Soliciting and prostitution	0.85	0.08	2.34	-0.02	<0.001	0.98
Domestic burglary	0.49	<0.001	1.63	0.01	0.03	1.01
Other burglary	0.35	<0.001	1.42	-0.01	0.20	0.99
Theft	0.67	<0.001	1.95	0.03	<0.001	1.03
Handling	0.27	<0.001	1.31	0.00	0.63	1.00
Fraud and forgery	0.11	0.06	1.12	-0.01	0.06	0.99
Absconding and bail offences	0.38	0.01	1.47	0.07	<0.001	1.08
Taking and driving away	0.52	<0.001	1.69	-0.01	0.14	0.99
Theft from vehicles	0.39	<0.001	1.48	0.00	0.66	1.00
Motoring offences (not including drink driving)	0.19	<0.001	1.21	0.01	0.01	1.01
Drink driving	-0.12	0.02	0.89	-0.03	0.10	0.97
Criminal and malicious damage	0.20	<0.001	1.22	0.01	0.16	1.01
Drugs (import /export /production /supply)	-0.21	0.01	0.81	0.06	0.07	1.06
Drugs (possess / small-scale supply)	-0.01	0.87	0.99	0.04	<0.001	1.04
Other	-0.02	0.77	0.98	0.03	0.08	1.03

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