



Ministry of  
**JUSTICE**



# **Adult re-convictions: results from the 2009 cohort**

## England and Wales

Ministry of Justice  
Statistics bulletin

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## Executive summary

This report contains re-convictions data that cover adults released from custody or commencing a court order under probation supervision in the first quarter of the cohort year. A re-conviction is defined as any offence committed in the one-year follow up period proven by a court conviction.

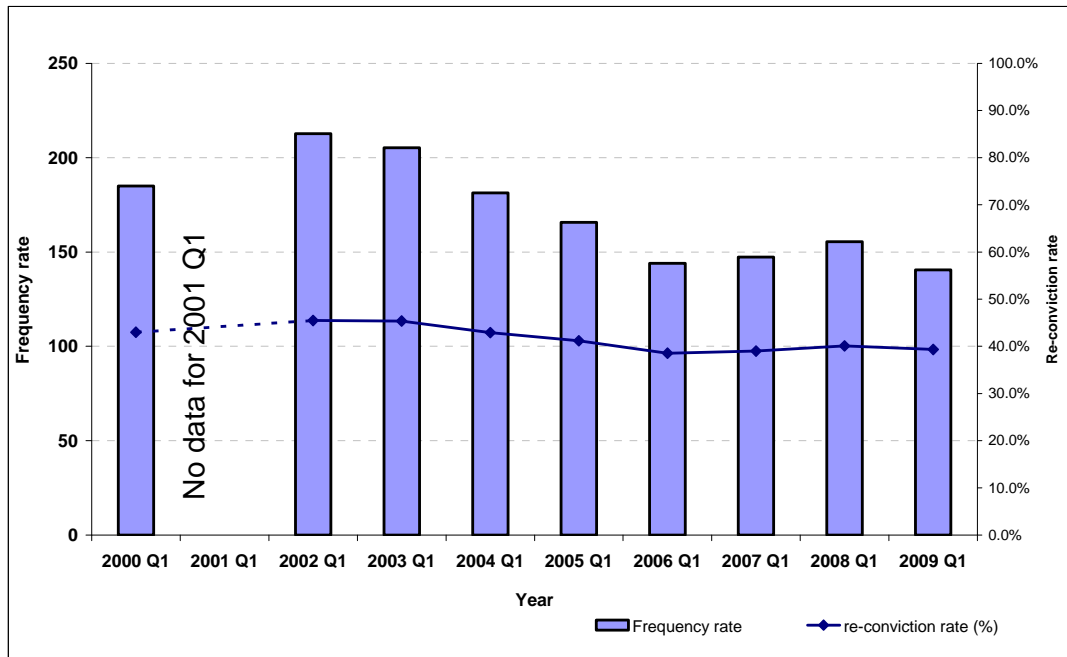
### **Comparing re-conviction results for the 2000, 2008 and 2009 adult cohorts:**

- Since 2000 the number of re-convictions committed per hundred offenders (frequency rate) has fallen from 185.0 to 140.5 – a 24.0 per cent fall. Since 2008, the frequency rate has fallen 9.6 per cent.
- Since 2000 the proportion of offenders who were re-convicted has fallen from 43.0 per cent to 39.3 per cent – a fall of 3.7 percentage points<sup>1</sup>. Since 2008, the proportion has fallen by 0.8 percentage points.
- When controlling for changes in offender characteristics, the proportion of offenders re-convicted fell by 10.4 per cent since 2000.
- Since 2000 the number of most serious re-convictions committed per hundred offenders (severity rate) has risen from 0.76 to 0.88 – a 16.0 per cent increase. Since 2008, it has increased by 1.1 per cent.

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<sup>1</sup> Percentage point changes have been calculated using unrounded figures. Using the rounded figures in this report may produce slightly different results.

**Figure A: Re-conviction and re-conviction frequency rate, 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**



N.B. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table 1: Re-conviction rates, 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

Year	Number of offenders in cohort	Frequency rate		Severity rate		Re-conviction rate		Predicted re-conviction rate	
		Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	% re-convicted	% change from 2000	% re-convicted	% progress (from 2000) <sup>1</sup>
2000 Q1	42,734	185.0	0.0%	0.76	0.0%	43.0%	0.0%	40.1%	0.0%
2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002 Q1	43,247	212.7	15.0%	0.87	13.7%	45.5%	5.7%	41.4%	2.6%
2003 Q1	44,095	205.3	11.0%	0.85	11.8%	45.4%	5.5%	41.6%	2.0%
2004 Q1	46,532	181.3	-2.0%	0.83	8.2%	42.9%	-0.2%	41.7%	-3.7%
2005 Q1	43,429	165.7	-10.4%	0.85	11.7%	41.2%	-4.3%	41.2%	-6.6%
2006 Q1	50,281	144.0	-22.2%	0.68	-11.1%	38.6%	-10.3%	40.2%	-10.4%
2007 Q1	50,085	147.3	-20.3%	0.77	0.8%	39.0%	-9.4%	40.0%	-9.2%
2008 Q1	53,718	155.5	-15.9%	0.87	14.7%	40.1%	-6.8%	40.9%	-8.4%
2009 Q1	56,616	140.5	-24.0%	0.88	16.0%	39.3%	-8.5%	41.0%	-10.4%

<sup>1</sup>Progress from 2000 takes account of the difference between the 2000 actual and predicted rates and applies it to all years. This ensures that the percentage difference is using the correct denominator.

## Contents

	Page
Executive summary	2
Introduction	5
Results	7
Appendix A: Statistical tables	26
Appendix B: Glossary of terms	43
Appendix C: Measuring re-offending	48
Appendix D: Data quality statement	54
Appendix E: Statistical modelling	58
Appendix F: Coefficients of the 2005 statistical model	62
Appendix G: List of most serious (severe) offences	64
Appendix H: References	69
Appendix I: Two-year re-conviction rates	70
Explanatory notes	71

## Introduction

### Measures of re-offending

The basic concept of re-offending (or recidivism, which is the most commonly used term internationally) is that someone who has received some form of criminal justice sanction (such as a conviction or a caution) goes on to commit another offence within a set time period.

Measuring true re-offending is difficult. Official records are taken from either the police or courts, but they will underestimate the true level of reoffending because only a proportion of crime is detected and sanctioned and not all crimes and sanctions are recorded on one central system. Other methods of measuring reoffending, such as self report studies rely on offenders being honest about their offending behaviour and are therefore likely to be unreliable.

In previous National Statistics publications for adults, the term proven re-offending was used to describe offences which result in a court conviction. For juveniles, the term proven re-offending describes offences which result in either a court conviction or a reprimand or warning. The Compendium published earlier this year sought to clarify this potential confusion by using two concepts as proxies to measure actual re-offending:

- **Re-conviction** – where an offender is convicted at court for an offence committed within a set follow up period and convicted within either the follow up period or waiting period; and,
- **Proven re-offence** – where an offender is convicted at court or receives some other form of criminal justice sanction for an offence committed within a set follow up period and disposed of within either the follow up period or waiting period.

### Adult re-convictions: results from the 2009 cohort

This report, therefore, contains results on adult **re-convictions** which are defined as offences committed in a one year follow-up period and convicted within the follow up period or a further six month waiting period. The results cover adults released from custody or commencing a court order<sup>2</sup> in the first quarters of 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. All measures in this report summarise data obtained from the Police National Computer (PNC).

The key parameters used to measure re-convictions in this report are in the Glossary of Terms (Appendix B).

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<sup>2</sup> Sentences under probation supervision excluding fines.

## Future publications

The Ministry of Justice launched a statistical consultation on improvements to the transparency and accessibility of our information on the 17<sup>th</sup> November 2010. One aspect of the consultation was the measurement of re-offending. Responses have supported the proposal to move to a single framework for measuring re-offending where adult and youth data can be provided at the national and local level on a consistent basis. A full response to the consultation is published alongside this report.

As a consequence this report is the last of the current series of re-conviction publications since 2000 which uses the existing measure of re-offending. In response to the consultation a report containing back data from 2000 to 2008 will be produced for the new measure of re-offending. This will ensure comparability over time.

Compared to the reconviction rates that this publication presents, the rates that the new measure of re-offending will present will differ in a number of ways including:

- the new measure will measure re-offending, not re-conviction, because it will include offences that attracted an out-of-court disposal, such as a caution, as well as offences that were convicted in court,
- the new measure will result in lower rates of re-offending than presented in this publication. This is because the cohort will include offenders who receive a pre-court disposal, a court conviction, who test positive for Class A drugs, and who are discharged from custody. The inclusion of offenders who receive less severe disposals, and are generally less prolific in nature reduces the proportion who re-offend but provides a much more complete measure of re-offending.
- For custodial offenders and for offenders receiving community penalties, the new measure will also result in lower re-offending rates than those presented in this publication. The new measure will include offenders from a twelve-month period, rather than from the first three months of the year, as the current published measure does. The inclusion of offenders from a full twelve month period ensures we are working with the full proven offender population rather than a sample – this ensures we do not over-represent prolific offenders in the cohort. The lower proportion of prolific offenders will result in lower rates of re-offending.
- The lower proportion of prolific offenders has another effect. As figure H shows (page 18), most of the change in re-offending has come from prolific offenders with an extensive criminal history; non-prolific offenders have shown more stable re-offending behaviour. Reducing the proportion of prolific offenders in the cohort will have the effect of flattening the re-offending rates.

## Results

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

Information is presented on:

- The overall re-conviction rate (page 8);
  - Frequency;
  - Severity;
  - Re-conviction and predicted rates;
  - Re-convictions across the one-year follow-up period;
  - Total number of offenders in the cohort;
- Gender (page 14);
- Age (page 15);
- Index offence group (page 15);
- Re-offences (page 16);
- Previous offending history (page 17);
- Index disposal (page 19);
- Ethnicity (page 24); and
- 2 year rates (page 70),

The main data tables can be found in Appendix A from page 26 onwards.

## Overall re-conviction rates

Changes in adult re-convictions between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts showed:

- The re-conviction frequency rate fell 24.0 per cent from 185.0 to 140.5 offences per 100 offenders (Table 2);
- The number of re-convictions classified as the most serious (severe) per 100 offenders rose by 16.0 per cent from 0.76 to 0.88 offences (Table 2);
- The proportion of offenders re-convicted (re-conviction rate) decreased by 3.7 percentage points from 43.0 per cent to 39.3 per cent (Table 2);
- The proportion of offenders who were re-convicted fell by 10.4 per cent when controlling for changes in offender characteristics.

**Table 2: Re-conviction rates, 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

Year	Number of offenders in cohort	Frequency rate		Severity rate		Re-conviction rate		Predicted re-conviction rate	
		Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	Rate (per 100 offenders)	% change from 2000	% re-convicted	% change from 2000	% re-convicted	% progress (from 2000) <sup>1</sup>
2000 Q1	42,734	185.0	0.0%	0.76	0.0%	43.0%	0.0%	40.1%	0.0%
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<sup>1</sup>Progress from 2000 takes account of the difference between the 2000 actual and predicted rates and applies it to all years. This ensures that the percentage difference is using the correct denominator.

## Changes between 2008 and 2009

The re-conviction frequency rate decreased from 155.5 in 2008 to 140.5 in 2009 (a decrease of 9.6 per cent). Similarly, the re-conviction rate decreased by 0.8 percentage points from 40.1 per cent to 39.3 per cent. This is despite the predicted rate remaining stable which shows that the offenders in 2009 cohort had characteristics which meant they were just as likely to be re-convicted as the offenders in the 2008 cohort. The number of severe re-convictions per 100 offenders increased 1.1 per cent from 0.87 to 0.88 offences.

Comparing the re-conviction rates and frequency rates for the main variables in the 2009 cohort to the 2008 cohort shows:

- Decreases in the frequency rate for males of 8.7 per cent but a larger decrease of 16.1 per cent for female offenders. Male and female offenders saw a reduction in the re-conviction rate of 0.7 and 1.1 percentage points respectively.
- Reductions of between 8 and 11 per cent in the frequency rates for all age groups apart from those aged 50 and over. Offenders aged 50 and over saw an increase in the frequency rate of 10.3 per cent



accompanied by an increase in the re-conviction rate of around 2 percentage points.

- Reductions in frequency rate for all offenders with previous offences (between 5 and 10 per cent decreases). Those with no previous offences remained stable.
- Reductions in re-conviction rates and frequency rates for those offenders commencing court orders (-8 per cent frequency rate) and those discharged from custody (-11.3 per cent frequency rate).
- However the only sentence length to see a decrease in both re-conviction rate (-1.7 percentage points) and frequency rate (-8.6 per cent) was the less than 12 month group. Those discharged from sentences of 2 years or more saw increases in re-conviction rates (between 2 and 6 percentage points) and frequency rates (between 7 and 9 per cent).

The decrease in the overall frequency rate of 9.6 per cent between 2008 and 2009 is seen in most groups and therefore the remainder of this report will focus on changes between 2000 and 2009, apart from where there are more notable, larger differences between 2008 and 2009. This is consistent with previous reports.

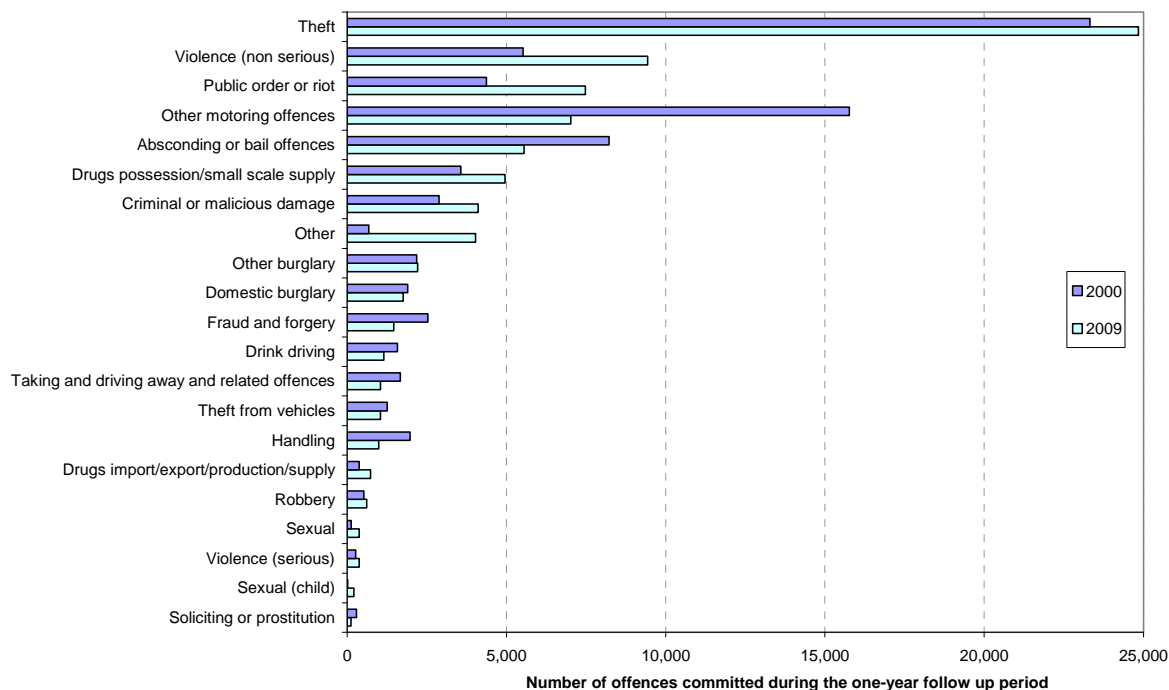
### **Frequency rate**

The reduction in frequency rate of 24.0 per cent between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts compared to the reduction of 3.7 percentage points in the re-conviction rate shows that a lower proportion of offenders were re-convicted, and those that were re-convicted were convicted of fewer offences each.

The actual number of convicted offences committed by the 2009 cohort was 79,547 - this is a slight increase from the 2000 cohort (79,043 committed), and slight decrease from the 83,516 committed by the 2008 cohort - although there was a substantial increase in the size of the cohort from 42,734 in 2000 to 56,616 in 2009.

In the 2009 cohort, the three most frequent types of offences convicted were theft, violence (non serious) and public order offences, making up 31.2 per cent, 11.9 per cent and 9.4 per cent of all offences convicted respectively (Table A7 and Figure B). In 2008 other motoring offences was in the top three, replacing public order. In comparison, the three most frequent types of offences committed by the 2000 cohort were theft, other motoring offences and absconding or bail offences, making up 29.5 per cent, 19.9 per cent and 10.4 per cent of all offences committed respectively.

**Figure B: Number of re-convictions by the 2009 cohort, by offence group**



### Severity rate

The number of the most serious offences convicted increased to 501<sup>3</sup> for the 2009 cohort from 470 for the 2008 cohort and 326 for the 2000 cohort. This was driven by an increase in violence (serious) reoffences mainly offences involving grievous bodily harm (GBH). The majority of the most serious offences committed by the 2009 cohort were in the violence offence group, with 24 per cent in the sexual and sexual (child) offence groups<sup>4</sup>. Additionally, the majority of the most serious offences were committed by offenders who had never before committed an offence classified as serious (75 per cent in the 2009 cohort).

The small numbers of most serious offences convicted (501 out of 79,547 for the 2009 cohort) places a limitation on any robust breakdown analyses of the severity rate. Therefore, no interpretations will be drawn out about the impact of offender characteristics on the severity rate. An additional problem posed by the small number of most serious offences is that the overall severity rate is likely to fluctuate year on year (see Table 2) given that a small change in the overall numbers will translate into a large rate change.

<sup>3</sup> This number can be derived from the statistical tables in the attached excel tables as follows: (severity rate) x (total number of offenders in cohort) / 100.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

Overall, however, the re-conviction severity rate has remained broadly stable at between 0.7 to 0.9 offences convicted per 100 offenders between 2000 and 2009; this is equivalent to less than one serious offence being convicted per 100 offenders in the cohort.

### **Re-conviction and predicted rate**

For the 2009 cohort the re-conviction rate was 39.3 per cent. This was 0.8 percentage points lower than the 2008 cohort (40.1 per cent) and 3.7 percentage points lower than the 2000 cohort (43.0 per cent).

The predicted re-conviction rate based on the 2005 cohort has been developed to control for changes in offender characteristics and therefore produce estimates of the likelihood of being re-convicted. It can, however, be applied back to the 2000 cohort to measure progress between 2000 and 2009 in the re-conviction rate after controlling for changes in offender characteristics. This gives a reduction of 10.4 per cent in the re-conviction rate after controlling for changes in offender characteristics.

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

### **Re-convictions across the one-year follow up period**

Figure C shows the number of convicted offences per hundred offenders that were in each month of the one-year follow up period in 2000 and 2009. The number of convicted offences convicted is highest in the first month and declines steadily throughout the rest of the follow up period. This may be because there is less time for convictions to be processed by the criminal justice system for offences committed towards the end of the 12 month period, or because after committing an offence some offenders may be sent to prison and can no longer commit further offences. However, in the 2009 cohort around 5.5 per cent of all proven offences were still committed in the last month.

The number of convicted offences committed per hundred offenders in 2009 was lower throughout the follow up period than in 2000, but the difference was smallest in the first month.

**Figure C: Number of convicted offences per hundred offenders committed by month of offence into the one-year follow up period, 2000 and 2009 cohorts**

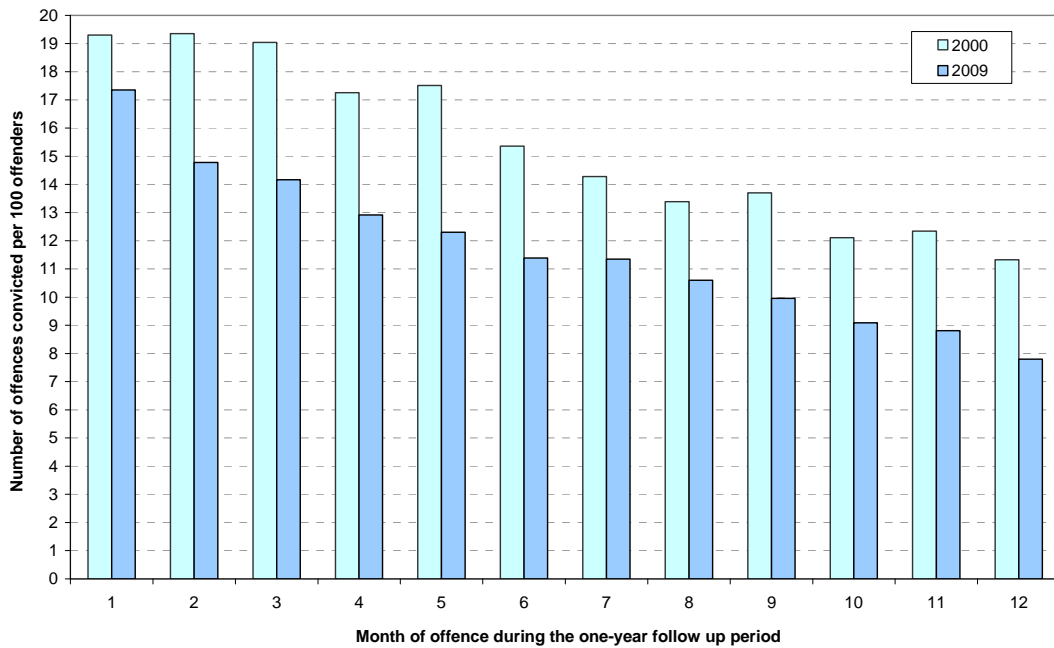
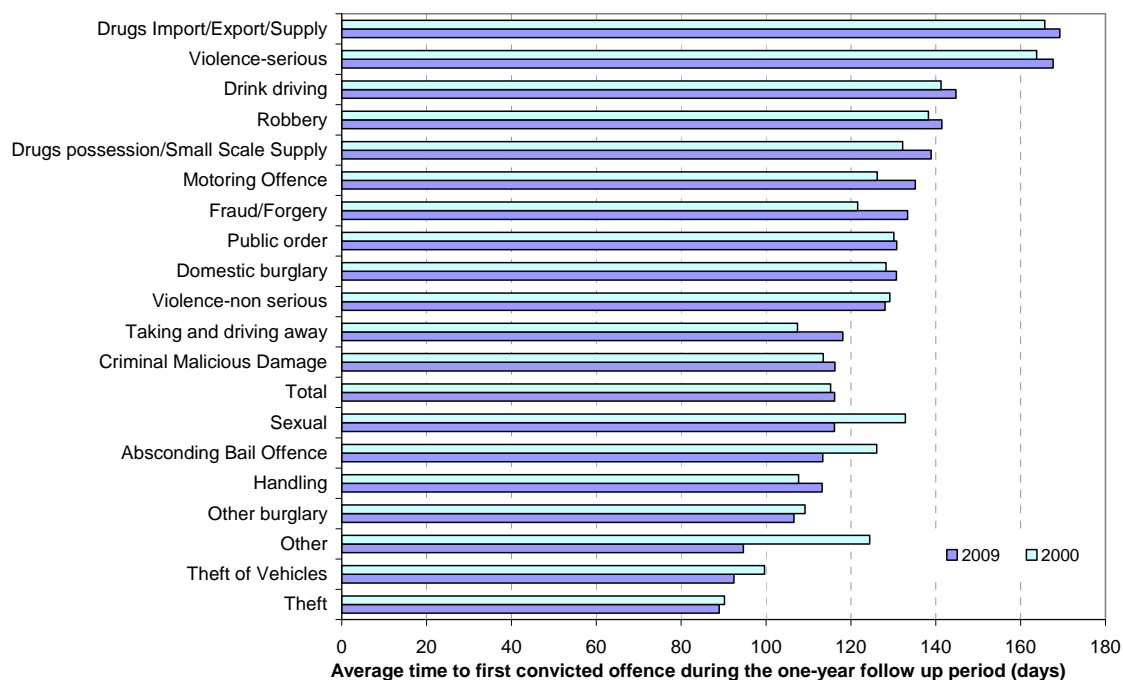


Figure D shows (for those offenders who are re-convicted) the average number of days it took for an offender to commit their first convicted re-offence by their index offence for the 2000 and 2009 cohorts. It should not be assumed that offenders are re-convicted in the same category as their index offence (see section “Re-convictions by index offence group” on page 16 for more detail on this). On average, offenders in the 2009 cohort took 116 days to commit an offence which led to a conviction. This was very slightly longer than in 2000 when the average was 115 days. Offenders convicted of theft offences took the shortest number of days to re-offend in both 2000 and 2009. In 2009 offenders convicted of drugs import/export/supply took the longest number of days to re-offend. Table A10 provides a time series of this data.

**Figure D: Average number of days before convicted offending took place by index offence group, 2000 and 2009 cohorts**



**Total number of offenders in the cohort**

The total number of offenders increased from 42,734 in the 2000 cohort to 56,616 in the 2009 cohort. This represents a rise of around 14,000 extra offenders – a 32.5 per cent increase. This increase is in line with annual figures published in [Offender Management Caseload Statistics](#) and [Sentencing Statistics](#) for 2009.

There was also an increase in the number of offenders from the 2008 cohort (53,718). This was driven by the increase in the number of offenders commencing Community Orders in the 2009 cohort compared to 2008. The number of people commencing Community Orders in Q1 2009 was 9.1 per cent higher than the number commencing Community Orders in Q1 2008.

The impact of changes in cohort composition can mean that percentage changes of re-conviction rates within individual variables do not sum to the total change in re-convictions. The best way in which we can understand the impact of changes in the composition of the cohort over time is to use the predicted re-conviction rate. This allows us to see if the cohort is more or less likely to be re-convicted than other cohorts (on the basis of the known characteristics of the offenders in each cohort). The predicted rate for the 2009 cohort was 41.0 per cent, slightly higher than the predicted rate for 2000 and stable compared to 2008 (40.1 per cent, 40.9 per cent).

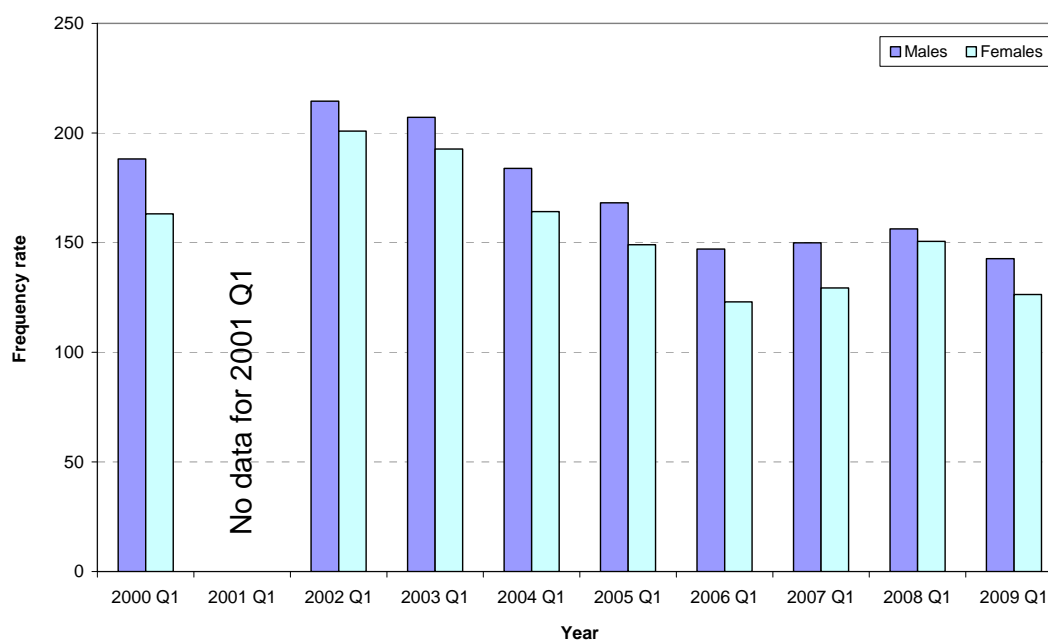
Figures on the total number of offences and the number of the most serious offences committed by the cohorts cannot be aggregated up to full year figures because there is no evidence that the first quarter is perfectly representative of the full year. There would be issues of double counting of offences – see [Appendix C – Multiple Offender Entries](#).

## Re-convictions by gender (Table A1)

The re-conviction and frequency rate for males and females showed large reductions between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts. The frequency rate for males fell by 24.2 per cent from 188.2 for the 2000 cohort to 142.7 for the 2009 cohort. The re-conviction rate fell 3.8 percentage points from 43.9 per cent to 40.1 per cent. The frequency rate for females fell by 22.6 per cent from 163.1 for the 2000 cohort to 126.3 for the 2009 cohort. The re-conviction rate fell 3.8 percentage points from 40.1 per cent to 36.3 per cent, however the underlying characteristics of females in 2009 compared to 2000 showed they were less likely to be re-convicted based on their criminal history.

Compared to the male cohort the female frequency rate has shown a larger decrease between 2008 and 2009 (from 150.5 to 126.3) leading to a increase in the gap between males and females compared to 2008 (Figure E).

**Figure E: Frequency rate by gender, 2000, 2002- 2009 cohorts**



Looking only at the frequency rate of those who were re-convicted, the females were more prolific than the males for the 2009 cohort, with females convicted of 366.4 offences per 100 re-offenders and males convicted of 356.0 offences. In each year between 2000 and 2009, re-convicted females have been slightly more prolific than re-convicted males.

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

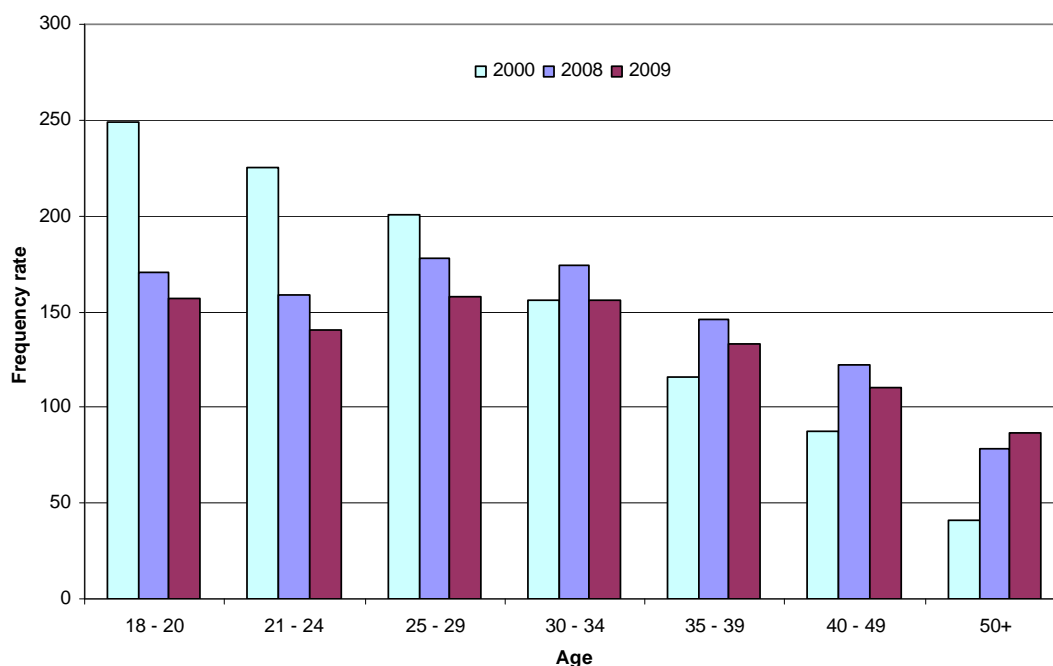
## Re-convictions by age (Table A2)

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

The re-conviction rate generally falls with age. However, whilst young offenders were most likely to be re-convicted, they did not have the highest frequency rates due to the large decrease in frequency since 2000 (37.2 per cent). 25- 29 year olds have the highest re-conviction frequency rate.

Conversely, older offenders (aged 30 and over), who had lower re-conviction rates, saw the largest increases in re-conviction frequency rates between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts; this rise gradually increases with age. (Figure F).

**Figure F: Frequency rate by age, 2000, 2008 and 2009 cohorts**



## Re-convictions by offence group (Tables A3, A7 and A8)

### Index offence (Table A3)

Offenders with the highest frequency rates for the 2009 cohort had index offences falling into the categories of theft (293.5), theft from vehicles (259.1) and other burglary (232.7) (Figure G). This has changed slightly since the 2000 cohort in which the offence groups with the highest re-conviction frequency rates were theft (338.4), theft from vehicles (323.7) and taking and driving away and related offences (314.9).

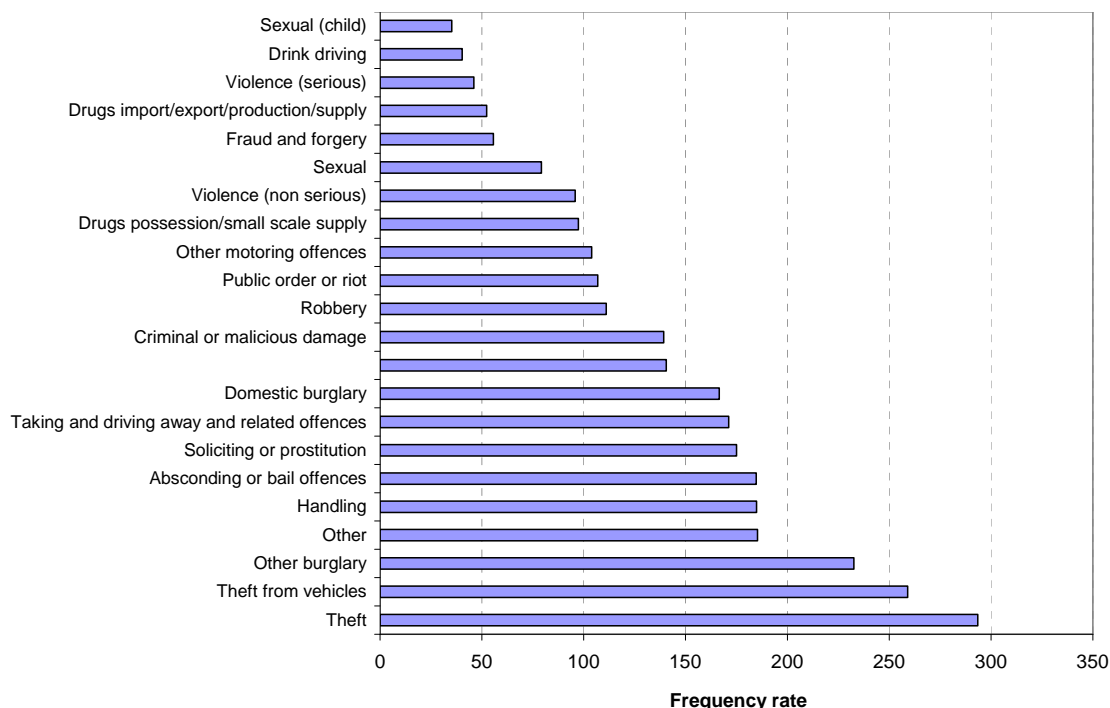
Offenders with an index offence classified as 'other' have seen a large increase of 123.9 per cent in the frequency rate from 74.5 for the 2000 cohort to 185.3 for the 2009 cohort. This was driven by the introduction of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBO) which, when breached, resulted in a conviction. Offenders in the cohort who have an index offence of breach of ASBO have characteristics which make them likely to be re-convicted, such as a large number of previous offences.

Offenders with an index offence of sexual (child) saw a large increase of 50.0 per cent in the frequency rate from 23.5 to 35.3 between 2008 and 2009. Despite this, the re-conviction rate has decreased, this indicates that

fewer offenders go on to be re-convicted but those that do are more prolific, this is reflected in the increase in the frequency of re-offenders from 258.9 to 411.5.

Offenders with an index offence of fraud and forgery saw the greatest reduction of 55.5 per cent in the frequency rate from 125.0 for the 2000 cohort to 55.6 for the 2009 cohort.

**Figure G: Frequency rate by index offence group<sup>5</sup>, 2009 cohort**



**Re-conviction offence group (Tables A7, A8)**

Of all convicted re-offences committed by offenders in the cohort, nearly a third related to theft. This proportion increased slightly between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts. 11.9 per cent of re-offences related to non-serious violence, again this proportion rose between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts.

The proportions of convicted re-offences classified as ‘other’ and ‘public order or riot’ saw larger increases. The increase in ‘other’ offences was driven by the introduction of ASBO and an increase in the number of offenders breaching an ASBO, whilst the increase in public order was driven by a number of offences including harassment, drunk and disorderly and fear of provocation of violence.

The number of sexual (child) re-offences convicted increased from 20 to 213. This increase was driven by an increase in the number of re-convictions for offences involving indecent photographs of children.

<sup>5</sup> Please note offences committed are not necessarily in the same group as the index offence.



Although this is a large increase it still only represents 0.3 per cent of all re-offences committed.

In contrast the proportion of re-convictions classified as other motoring offences saw a large decrease from 19.9 per cent in 2000 to 8.8 per cent in 2009.

In the 2009 cohort, 33.6 per cent of convicted re-offences committed were in the same offence group as the index offence of the offender. This figure has remained at this level since 2005. In particular, offenders with index offences of theft, sexual (child) and other offences committed the most similar re-offence types, with 57.9 per cent, 54.2 per cent and 38.3 per cent of convicted re-offences being in the same category as the index offence<sup>6</sup>. Conversely, of the convicted re-offences of offenders with an index offence of violence (serious), only 1.3 per cent of the reoffences were also violence (serious).

### **Re-convictions by previous offences (Table A4)**

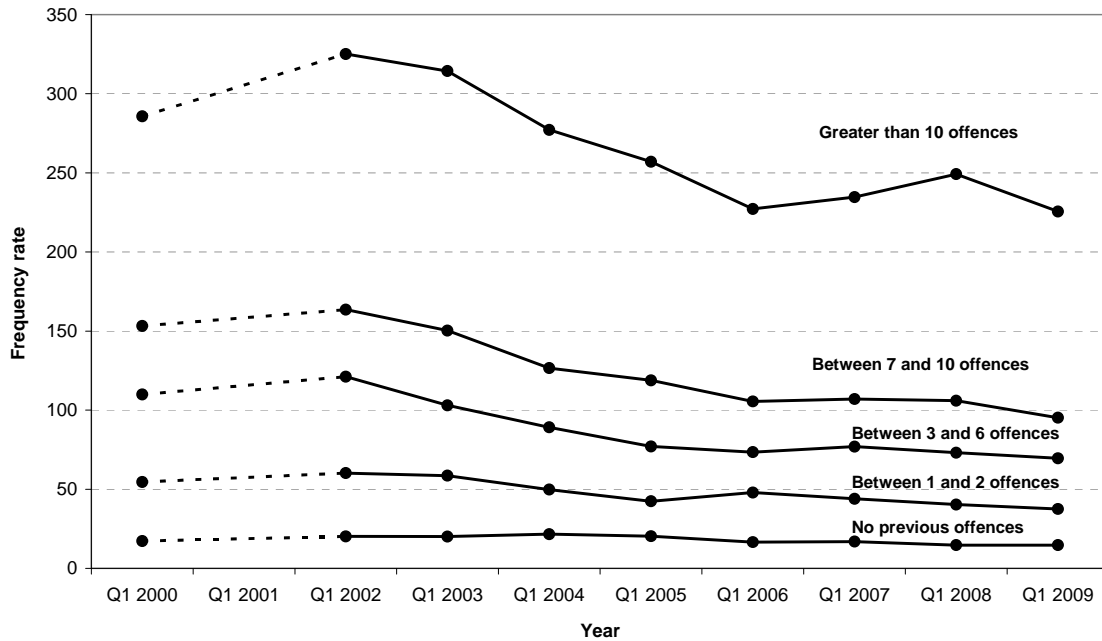
Frequency rate increases with the number of previous offences (dealt with via conviction or caution) an offender has committed. Between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts, the largest reductions in the frequency rate were experienced by offenders with 3-6 and 7-10 previous offences. Both groups of offenders saw a decrease of over 35 per cent in the frequency rate from 109.9 to 69.6 and from 153.2 to 95.2 respectively. (Figure H).

Between 2008 and 2009, frequency rates decreased for all groups apart from those with no previous offences which remained stable. Although all groups with previous offences have seen a decrease, the largest decreases were seen with the 7- 10 previous offence and greater than 10 previous offence groups.

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<sup>6</sup> Due to small numbers – less than 50 offenders – this excludes soliciting or prostitution index group where a higher number of reoffences committed were in the same offence group.

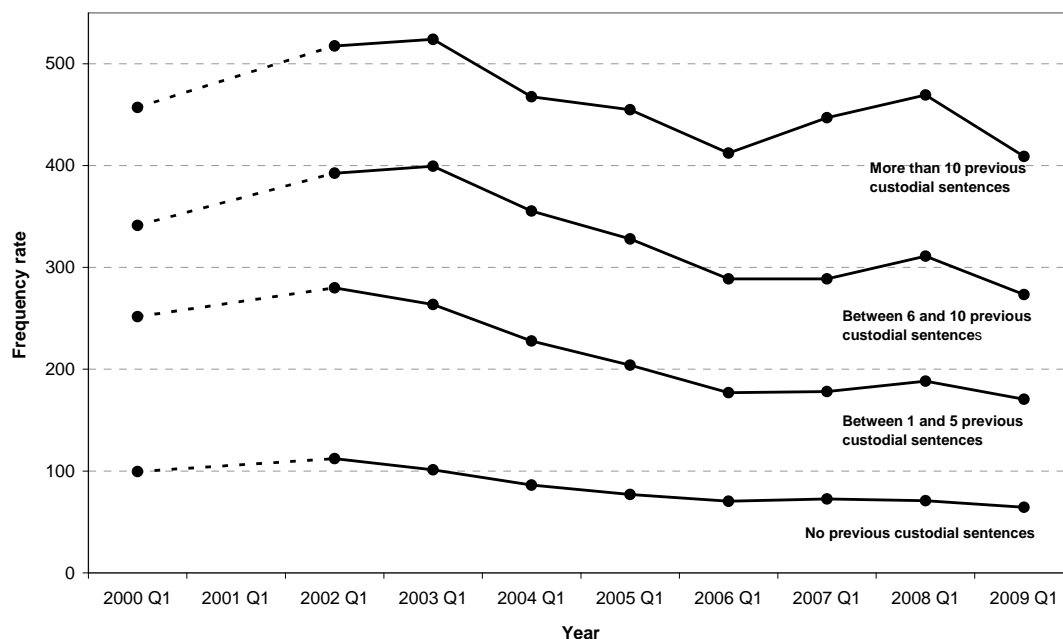
**Figure H: Frequency rate by number of previous offences, 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**



**Re-convictions by previous custodial sentences (Table A9)**

The frequency rate also increases with the number of previous custodial sentences an offender has received. Between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts, the largest reductions in the frequency rate for offenders were for those with between zero and four previous custodial sentences. Offenders with one previous custodial sentence saw the greatest reduction of 37.0 per cent in the frequency rate from 202.4 for the 2000 cohort to 127.4 for the 2009 cohort (Figure I). The least progress was made with the group with greater than 10 previous custodial sentences.

**Figure I: Frequency rate by number of previous custodial sentences, 2000-2009 cohorts**



### Re-convictions by index disposal (Table A5)

Re-conviction rates by disposal (sentence type) should not be compared to assess the effectiveness of sentences, as there is no control for known differences in offender characteristics or other factors that affect re-convictions and the type of sentence given. However work has been carried out to compare like for like offenders which enable a reliable comparison of proven re-conviction rates between offenders receiving short custodial sentences and offenders commencing a court order under probation supervision. The results show a 7 percentage points lower re-reconviction rate for offenders commencing a court order under probation supervision. Further information on this work can be found in paper 1.1 of the Compendium of Reoffending Statistics and Analysis

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/compendium-reoffending.htm>

Table 3 summarises progress<sup>7</sup> for court orders and custody between 2000 and 2009. Caution should be used in assessing progress within a particular disposal type. This is mainly due to the introduction of community orders (COs) and suspended sentence orders (SSOs) in April 2005. This means that offenders who would have previously received either a community or prison sentence may now receive a CO, SSO or prison sentence. Therefore the mix of offences within these disposal types may have changed over time. However, for ease of presentation, Table 3 summarises the change over time in both re-conviction rates and frequency rates.

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix B (p44) for an explanation of how progress is calculated

**Table 3: Progress rates for re-conviction rates between the 2000, 2008 and 2009 cohorts**

	Re-conviction rate	Frequency rate	
	Adjusted <sup>1</sup> progress between 2000 and 2009	Unadjusted progress between 2000 and 2009	Unadjusted progress between 2008 and 2009
<b>Court Orders</b>	-9.4%	-24.3%	-8.0%
<b>Custody</b>	-10.7%	-16.6%	-11.3%
Less than 12 months	-6.5%	-5.1%	-8.6%
12 months to less than 2 years	-12.4%	-36.0%	-11.3%
2 years to less than 4 years	-23.0%	-33.6%	7.4%
4 years and over	-25.6%	-32.5%	8.7%
<b>Total</b>	-10.4%	-24.0%	-9.6%

<sup>1</sup>Adjusted to take offender characteristics into account.

For offenders receiving a court order under probation supervision, the re-conviction frequency rate fell by 24.3 per cent between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts. There was a 9.4 per cent reduction in the re-conviction rate following a court order during the same period (taking offender characteristics into account).

For offenders discharged from custody, the frequency rate fell by 16.6 per cent between the 2000 and 2009 cohorts. The re-conviction rate fell by 10.7 per cent (taking offender characteristics into account) between 2000 and 2009 cohorts.

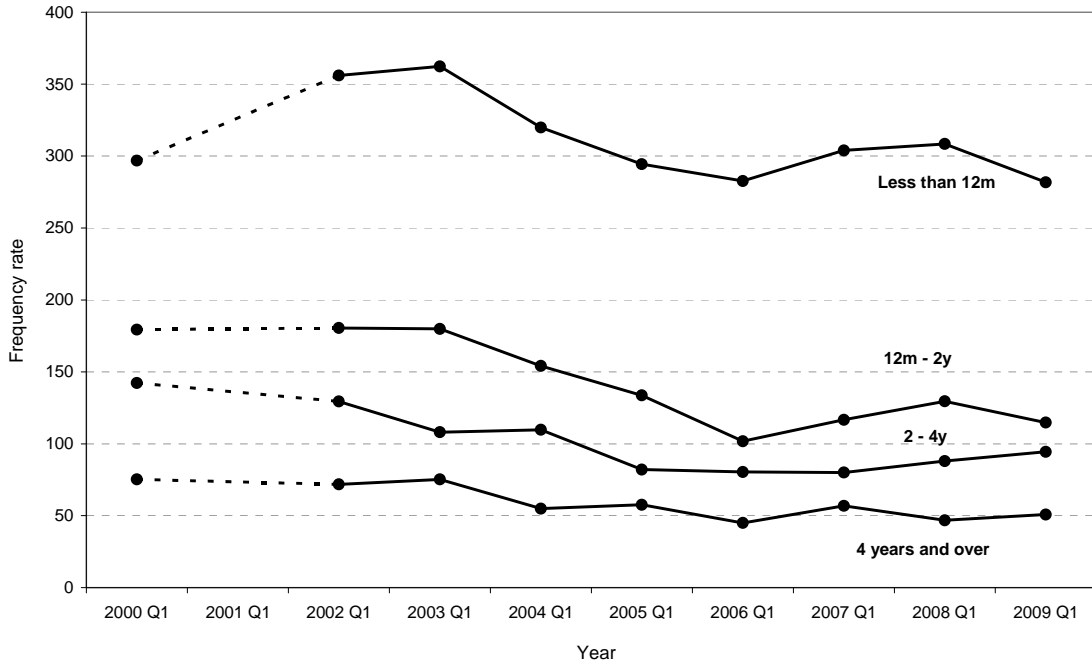
### **Custodial sentences**

For offenders discharged from custody, the frequency rate falls as the length of sentence increases. In the 2009 cohort, offenders with a sentence length of less than one year had a frequency rate of 281.7, compared to 50.8 for offenders with a sentence length of 4 years or more. (Figure J).

The greatest progress was observed in those serving sentence lengths of between 12 months and 4 years (with falls of over 30 per cent in frequency between 2000 and 2009).

Between 2008 and 2009, there was a decrease in frequency rates for all sentence lengths, except for the 2 years to less than 4 years and the 4 years and over group, who increased by 7.4 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively. These groups also saw a large increase in the re-conviction rate of between 2 and 6 percentage points, although the underlying characteristics of this group in 2009 compared to 2008 showed they were more likely to be re-convicted based on their criminal history.

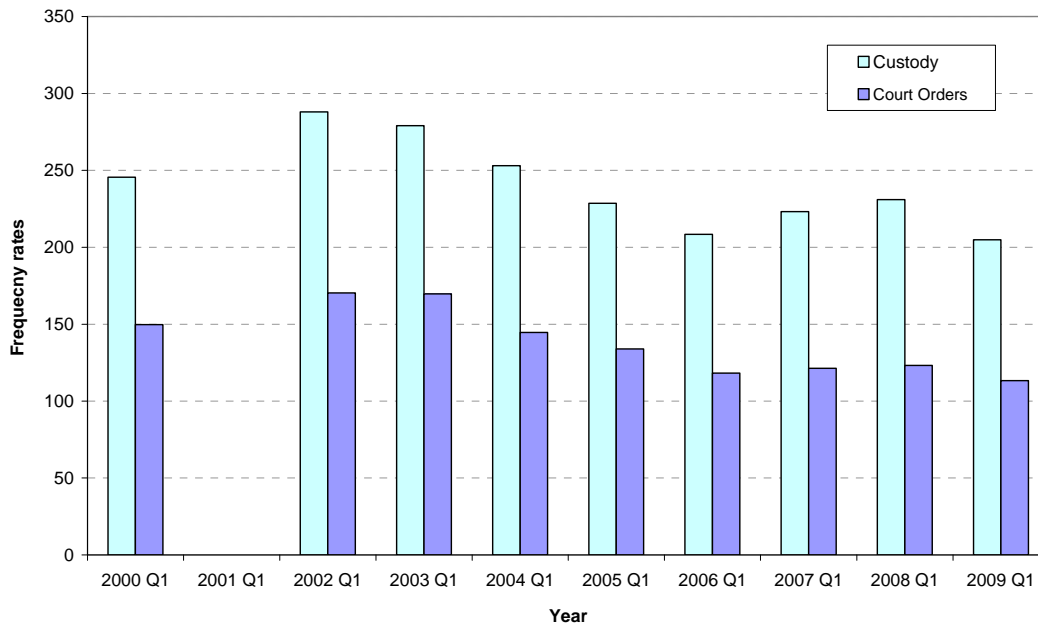
**Figure J: Frequency rates by index disposal custodial sentence length, 2000-2009 cohorts**



### Court orders

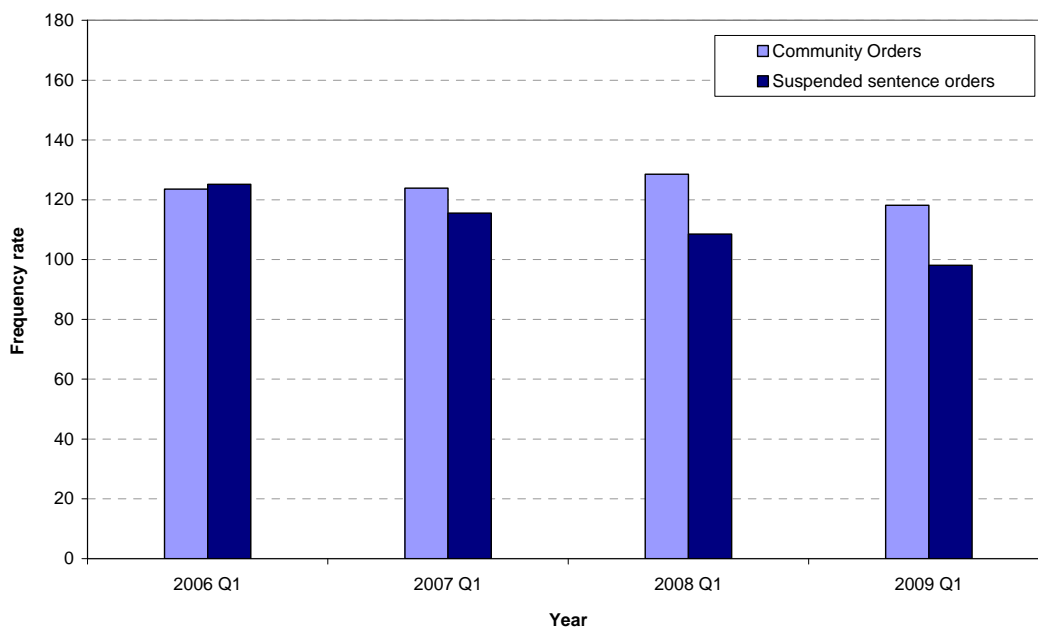
Figure K shows offenders commencing court orders have lower frequency rates than offenders discharged from prison. However, this may reflect the fact that offenders discharged from prison have characteristics that make them more likely to reoffend. For example, the average number of previous offences for offenders discharged from custody was 35, compared to 19 for offenders commencing a court order under probation supervision.

**Figure K: Frequency rate by index disposal, 2000, 2002- 2009 cohorts**



2006 was the first cohort where an offender could get a community order or a suspended sentence order with a combination of up to 12 requirements attached. This replaces the old community sentence types – CPO, CRO, CPRO and DTTO (see [Appendix B: Glossary of terms](#) for more information). Thus, it is not possible to compare re-conviction rates for the different court orders between 2000 and 2009. Figure L shows the frequency rates between 2006 and 2009 for community orders and suspended sentence orders.

**Figure L: Frequency rates by Court order type, 2006- 2009 cohorts**



There was a slight decrease in the frequency rate for offenders receiving Community Orders (CO) in 2009, compared with 2006 (4.4 per cent). The majority of this decrease was seen in the last year where the rate decreased 8.1 per cent between 2008 and 2009. However there was a 13.4 per cent reduction in the frequency rate from 125.2 to 98.1 for those receiving a Suspended Sentence Order<sup>8</sup> (SSO) over the same time period, further investigation found the characteristics of offenders in this cohort remained similar over time.

The five most common combinations of requirements for COs were slightly different in 2009 compared to when they began to be used in 2006. The combination of Drug rehabilitation and supervision requirements replaced the combination of supervision, accredited programme and unpaid work requirements in the top five most used. SSOs continued to have the same five most common combinations.

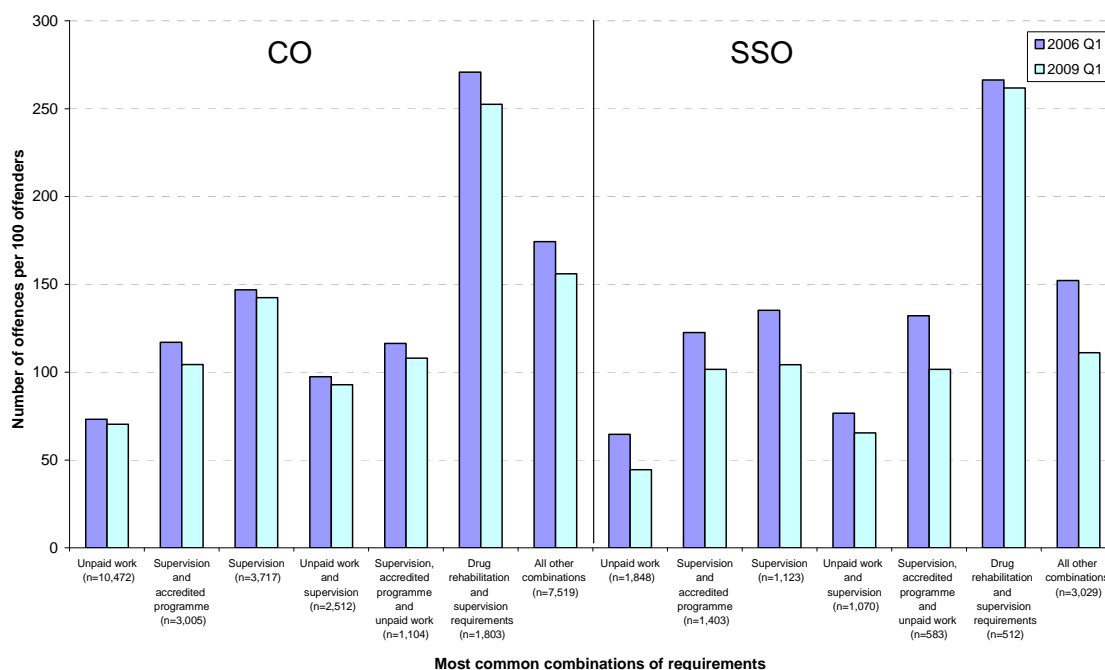
There was some variation in the re-conviction frequency rates, depending on the requirements given; this reflects the differing characteristics of offenders receiving each requirement combination. There were reductions in frequency rates for all combinations of requirements. For both COs and SSOs, the lowest frequency rate was for standalone unpaid work (70.3 and 44.5 respectively). (Figure M).

Comparisons to assess the effectiveness of different requirements cannot be made from these results, as there is no control for known differences in offender characteristics or other factors that affect re-conviction rates and the type of sentence given.

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<sup>8</sup> Community Orders and Suspended Sentence Orders were introduced in the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and came into force from April 2005

**Figure M: Frequency rate by most common combinations of requirements, 2006 and 2009 cohorts**



N.B. 'n' values in table above refer to cohort sizes in Q1 2009

### Re-convictions by ethnicity (Table A6)

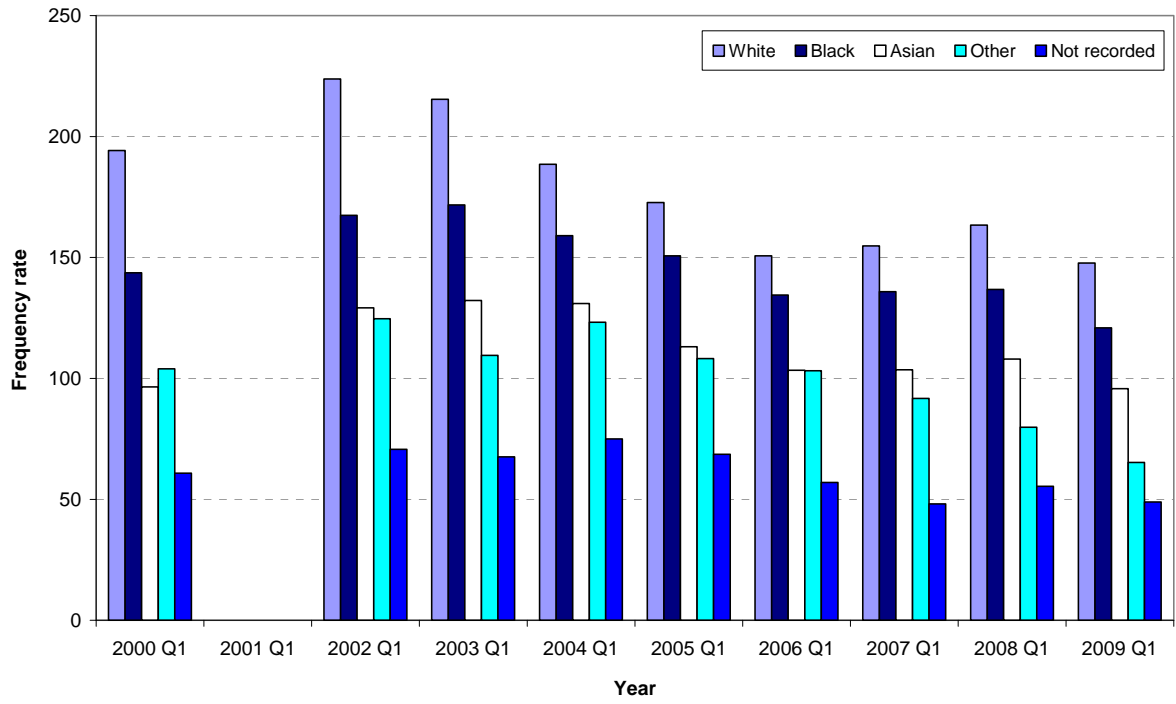
Information on re-convictions by ethnicity is shown in Figure N. It should be treated with caution as the ethnicity data are derived from an operational policing system and reflect the officer's view of the offender's ethnicity. From a statistical point of view, it should be noted that the classification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

White offenders consistently had the highest re-conviction frequency rates between 2000 and 2009. Changes in frequency rates over the period show:

- A reduction of 23.9 per cent (194.2 in the 2000 cohort to 147.7 in the 2009 cohort) for white offenders
- A reduction of 15.8 per cent (143.6 in the 2000 cohort to 120.9 in the 2009 cohort) for black offenders.
- Asian offenders saw a slight decrease in frequency rate of 0.8 per cent from 96.5 for the 2000 cohort to 95.7 for the 2009 cohort.



Figure N: Frequency rate by ethnicity, 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts



## Appendix A: Statistical tables

**Table A1: Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by gender - 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Frequency rate	Frequency rate of re-offenders	Severity rate
Males	2000 Q1	37,238	43.9%	40.9%	188.2	428.2	0.9
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	37,556	46.3%	42.2%	214.5	463.7	0.9
	2003 Q1	38,398	46.1%	42.3%	207.2	449.9	0.9
	2004 Q1	40,462	43.6%	42.3%	183.9	421.8	0.9
	2005 Q1	37,798	41.8%	41.8%	168.2	402.0	0.9
	2006 Q1	43,818	39.4%	40.8%	147.1	373.4	0.8
	2007 Q1	43,810	39.8%	40.7%	149.9	376.4	0.8
	2008 Q1	46,649	40.8%	41.6%	156.2	383.1	1.0
	2009 Q1	49,104	40.1%	41.7%	142.7	356.0	1.0
Females	2000 Q1	5,496	36.6%	40.1%	163.1	445.2	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	5,691	40.3%	36.2%	200.9	498.5	*
	2003 Q1	5,697	40.8%	36.9%	192.7	472.4	*
	2004 Q1	6,070	38.3%	37.5%	164.2	428.6	*
	2005 Q1	5,631	36.7%	36.7%	149.0	406.6	*
	2006 Q1	6,463	32.9%	35.8%	123.0	373.5	*
	2007 Q1	6,275	33.1%	35.6%	129.4	391.4	*
	2008 Q1	7,069	35.6%	36.1%	150.5	422.6	*
	2009 Q1	7,512	34.5%	36.3%	126.3	366.4	*
Total	2000 Q1	42,734	43.0%	40.1%	185.0	430.1	0.76
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	43,247	45.5%	41.4%	212.7	467.8	0.87
	2003 Q1	44,095	45.4%	41.6%	205.3	452.5	0.85
	2004 Q1	46,532	42.9%	41.7%	181.3	422.6	0.83
	2005 Q1	43,429	41.2%	41.2%	165.7	402.5	0.85
	2006 Q1	50,281	38.6%	40.2%	144.0	373.4	0.68
	2007 Q1	50,085	39.0%	40.0%	147.3	378.0	0.77
	2008 Q1	53,718	40.1%	40.9%	155.5	387.7	0.87
	2009 Q1	56,616	39.3%	41.0%	140.5	357.2	0.88

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate.  
*Italics mean less than or equal to 50 offenders - treat the data with caution.*

\*Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation. Separate tables for males and females are also available in a downloadable Microsoft Excel format at the Ministry of Justice Website.  
.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A2: Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by age - 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Frequency rate	Frequency rate of re-offenders	Severity rate
18 - 20	2000 Q1	8,597	53.7%	49.2%	249.3	464.4	1.2
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	8,065	54.0%	50.2%	263.2	487.5	1.4
	2003 Q1	7,828	53.6%	49.8%	244.2	455.8	1.6
	2004 Q1	7,829	50.1%	49.6%	212.0	423.3	1.3
	2005 Q1	7,223	48.7%	48.7%	198.4	407.0	1.3
	2006 Q1	8,158	46.2%	48.2%	171.3	370.7	1.2
	2007 Q1	8,337	48.3%	48.1%	178.8	370.1	1.4
	2008 Q1	8,790	47.2%	48.9%	170.9	361.9	1.6
	2009 Q1	8,955	46.0%	48.6%	156.6	340.4	1.7
21 - 24	2000 Q1	8,670	49.7%	43.4%	225.2	453.4	0.9
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	9,343	51.5%	45.1%	255.0	494.7	1.0
	2003 Q1	9,503	51.2%	45.6%	240.8	470.3	0.9
	2004 Q1	9,604	46.6%	45.2%	203.3	435.9	1.1
	2005 Q1	8,636	45.0%	45.0%	183.1	406.6	1.1
	2006 Q1	9,777	41.7%	42.9%	154.4	370.6	1.1
	2007 Q1	9,298	41.3%	42.2%	152.4	369.3	0.8
	2008 Q1	10,198	43.0%	43.0%	159.1	370.2	1.2
	2009 Q1	10,587	42.1%	42.0%	140.6	333.7	1.1
25 - 29	2000 Q1	9,042	46.5%	42.6%	200.6	431.7	0.7
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	8,620	49.7%	44.6%	240.1	482.8	0.8
	2003 Q1	8,558	49.2%	44.8%	227.8	463.3	0.8
	2004 Q1	8,983	46.8%	45.2%	203.9	435.4	0.7
	2005 Q1	8,209	45.3%	45.3%	187.5	413.9	0.8
	2006 Q1	9,454	42.0%	44.6%	163.4	389.0	0.6
	2007 Q1	9,381	42.4%	44.3%	164.0	387.0	0.9
	2008 Q1	10,068	43.8%	45.3%	177.8	406.4	0.8
	2009 Q1	10,948	42.0%	44.7%	157.9	375.7	0.8
30 - 34	2000 Q1	6,879	39.6%	38.2%	156.1	393.7	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	6,796	44.0%	40.2%	195.7	444.8	*
	2003 Q1	6,984	46.0%	41.5%	206.0	447.9	*
	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	*
	2006 Q1	7,504	40.4%	41.7%	153.2	379.3	*
	2007 Q1	7,097	41.3%	41.8%	163.2	395.5	*
	2008 Q1	7,584	41.9%	42.5%	174.0	415.8	*
	2009 Q1	8,053	42.1%	44.0%	156.3	370.8	0.7
35 - 39	2000 Q1	4,642	32.2%	33.3%	115.7	359.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	4,838	37.2%	35.1%	151.1	406.5	*
	2003 Q1	5,196	37.9%	35.9%	160.9	424.4	*
	2004 Q1	5,635	38.5%	37.3%	153.9	399.4	*
	2005 Q1	5,385	37.3%	37.3%	143.4	384.2	*
	2006 Q1	6,180	35.9%	37.1%	126.9	353.8	*
	2007 Q1	6,201	35.8%	37.7%	132.7	370.4	*
	2008 Q1	6,467	38.2%	39.0%	145.6	380.7	*
	2009 Q1	6,762	37.4%	40.0%	133.4	356.8	*
40 - 49	2000 Q1	3,929	23.1%	24.9%	87.7	380.1	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	4,395	27.9%	26.9%	113.2	405.1	*
	2003 Q1	4,679	28.7%	27.7%	118.2	411.2	*
	2004 Q1	5,371	30.1%	28.8%	116.7	388.4	*
	2005 Q1	5,461	29.5%	29.5%	112.5	380.8	*
	2006 Q1	6,878	27.4%	29.1%	98.9	361.3	*
	2007 Q1	7,202	28.4%	30.2%	105.3	371.1	*
	2008 Q1	7,831	31.2%	31.4%	122.2	392.0	*
	2009 Q1	8,278	30.7%	32.2%	110.0	358.3	*
50+	2000 Q1	975	13.0%	14.5%	40.6	311.8	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,190	16.0%	15.9%	54.6	342.1	*
	2003 Q1	1,347	15.9%	15.6%	56.3	354.2	*
	2004 Q1	1,538	17.2%	16.8%	61.3	355.8	*
	2005 Q1	1,618	17.8%	17.8%	70.3	395.1	*
	2006 Q1	2,330	19.1%	18.3%	74.7	390.4	*
	2007 Q1	2,569	19.0%	18.7%	75.1	396.1	*
	2008 Q1	2,780	18.5%	18.9%	78.8	425.2	*
	2009 Q1	3,033	20.5%	20.2%	86.9	423.0	*
<b>Total</b>	2000 Q1	42,734	43.0%	40.1%	185.0	430.1	0.8
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	43,247	45.5%	41.4%	212.7	467.8	0.9
	2003 Q1	44,095	45.4%	41.6%	205.3	452.5	0.9
	2004 Q1	46,532	42.9%	41.7%	181.3	422.6	0.8
	2005 Q1	43,429	41.2%	41.2%	165.7	402.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	50,281	38.6%	40.2%	144.0	373.4	0.7
	2007 Q1	50,085	39.0%	40.0%	147.3	378.0	0.8
	2008 Q1	53,718	40.1%	40.9%	155.5	387.7	0.9
	2009 Q1	56,616	39.3%	41.0%	140.5	357.2	0.9

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate.

*Italics mean less than or equal to 50 offenders - treat the data with caution.*

*Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.*

*.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.*

**Table A3 (Part 1): Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by index offence group 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Frequency rate	Frequency rate of re-offenders	Severity rate
Violence (serious)	2000 Q1	1,125	23.1%	17.2%	69.3	300.0	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,028	23.8%	18.7%	76.4	320.4	*
	2003 Q1	1,142	21.5%	18.6%	64.4	299.2	*
	2004 Q1	1,126	18.7%	18.7%	54.7	293.3	*
	2005 Q1	998	19.2%	19.2%	51.5	267.7	*
	2006 Q1	1,148	18.4%	18.9%	52.3	284.4	*
	2007 Q1	1,103	19.4%	18.7%	55.6	286.4	*
	2008 Q1	1,291	18.8%	19.8%	51.8	275.3	*
	2009 Q1	1,343	20.6%	20.8%	46.2	224.6	*
Violence (non serious)	2000 Q1	6,192	31.5%	31.0%	105.5	335.4	1.1
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	6,402	33.7%	31.9%	122.1	362.0	1.0
	2003 Q1	6,900	34.2%	32.3%	121.0	353.9	0.9
	2004 Q1	8,003	33.6%	33.1%	112.9	335.9	1.0
	2005 Q1	8,707	33.1%	33.1%	104.5	315.6	1.3
	2006 Q1	11,371	31.1%	32.8%	92.3	296.7	0.9
	2007 Q1	12,120	32.6%	33.1%	96.5	296.1	1.0
	2008 Q1	13,518	33.5%	34.5%	102.8	307.2	1.1
	2009 Q1	14,444	33.0%	34.4%	95.8	290.5	1.1
Robbery	2000 Q1	719	41.0%	29.4%	141.4	344.7	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	676	40.2%	29.5%	143.5	356.6	*
	2003 Q1	786	40.5%	29.9%	147.1	363.5	*
	2004 Q1	821	37.5%	31.0%	125.0	333.1	*
	2005 Q1	737	31.6%	31.6%	106.5	336.9	*
	2006 Q1	823	33.4%	32.5%	107.8	322.5	*
	2007 Q1	816	35.7%	32.1%	118.5	332.3	*
	2008 Q1	985	38.1%	35.0%	116.6	306.4	*
	2009 Q1	1,147	38.4%	34.9%	111.1	289.5	*
Public order or riot	2000 Q1	1,976	32.1%	28.6%	111.2	346.0	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,991	31.5%	29.1%	116.4	369.5	*
	2003 Q1	2,069	35.2%	30.2%	126.3	358.6	*
	2004 Q1	2,169	32.0%	30.6%	116.0	362.7	*
	2005 Q1	2,186	30.7%	30.7%	103.0	335.6	*
	2006 Q1	2,546	33.2%	31.6%	101.1	305.0	*
	2007 Q1	2,812	35.5%	32.6%	108.5	305.9	*
	2008 Q1	3,100	36.6%	33.7%	118.4	323.3	*
	2009 Q1	3,306	34.7%	32.0%	107.0	308.6	*
Sexual	2000 Q1	244	21.7%	22.5%	98.8	454.7	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	262	20.6%	23.7%	61.1	296.3	*
	2003 Q1	261	19.5%	23.4%	56.7	290.2	*
	2004 Q1	266	21.1%	24.3%	76.7	364.3	*
	2005 Q1	318	26.1%	26.1%	79.6	304.8	*
	2006 Q1	442	23.5%	23.9%	77.4	328.8	*
	2007 Q1	507	24.7%	25.6%	84.0	340.8	*
	2008 Q1	578	26.8%	25.0%	80.3	299.4	*
	2009 Q1	568	23.2%	28.6%	79.2	340.9	*
Sexual (child)	2000 Q1	373	10.2%	9.2%	28.7	281.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	384	12.2%	9.0%	28.9	236.2	*
	2003 Q1	434	9.4%	8.2%	48.6	514.6	*
	2004 Q1	551	8.2%	8.0%	19.4	237.8	*
	2005 Q1	511	8.0%	8.0%	21.3	265.9	*
	2006 Q1	587	7.3%	7.3%	12.6	172.1	*
	2007 Q1	586	8.7%	8.1%	21.8	251.0	*
	2008 Q1	617	9.1%	8.6%	23.5	258.9	*
	2009 Q1	712	8.6%	8.1%	35.3	411.5	*
Soliciting or prostitution	2000 Q1	17	*	*	*	*	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	30	*	*	*	*	*
	2003 Q1	18	*	*	*	*	*
	2004 Q1	10	*	*	*	*	*
	2005 Q1	22	*	*	*	*	*
	2006 Q1	21	*	*	*	*	*
	2007 Q1	21	*	*	*	*	*
	2008 Q1	32	*	*	*	*	*
	2009 Q1	32	*	*	*	*	*

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate.

*Italics mean less than or equal to 50 offenders - treat the data with caution.*

Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.

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

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A3 (Part 2): Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by index offence group 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Frequency rate	Frequency rate of reoffenders	Severity rate
Domestic burglary	2000 Q1	2,244	59.4%	51.0%	240.8	405.1	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,738	61.3%	52.2%	257.7	420.2	*
	2003 Q1	1,949	57.7%	52.4%	233.8	405.0	*
	2004 Q1	1,948	54.0%	52.8%	214.3	396.8	*
	2005 Q1	1,552	53.6%	53.6%	196.6	366.7	*
	2006 Q1	1,601	51.1%	53.1%	171.7	336.1	*
	2007 Q1	1,620	50.2%	52.8%	179.6	357.5	*
	2008 Q1	1,787	53.9%	54.4%	184.4	342.3	*
	2009 Q1	2,043	53.9%	55.8%	166.6	308.8	*
Other burglary	2000 Q1	1,726	61.1%	57.7%	271.8	444.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,575	63.7%	59.1%	304.9	478.3	*
	2003 Q1	1,614	67.0%	60.1%	323.5	483.1	*
	2004 Q1	1,611	64.5%	61.3%	281.1	435.9	*
	2005 Q1	1,332	61.9%	61.9%	272.1	439.9	*
	2006 Q1	1,464	59.7%	61.1%	249.6	418.1	*
	2007 Q1	1,586	60.8%	60.7%	242.6	398.7	*
	2008 Q1	1,526	63.0%	61.7%	259.3	411.8	*
	2009 Q1	1,736	61.0%	62.0%	232.7	381.5	*
Theft	2000 Q1	7,486	65.2%	61.2%	338.4	519.1	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	8,760	68.9%	62.8%	386.4	560.5	0.7
	2003 Q1	7,948	68.6%	64.1%	378.9	552.6	0.7
	2004 Q1	7,976	66.6%	64.8%	338.3	508.3	0.7
	2005 Q1	6,955	65.8%	65.8%	325.0	494.2	*
	2006 Q1	7,842	62.4%	64.8%	290.1	465.3	*
	2007 Q1	7,628	63.5%	65.1%	308.4	486.0	0.7
	2008 Q1	8,680	65.2%	65.3%	336.2	515.7	0.6
	2009 Q1	9,611	63.4%	65.5%	293.5	463.2	0.7
Handling	2000 Q1	2,078	53.6%	50.6%	246.9	460.5	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,627	58.1%	51.5%	298.6	514.1	*
	2003 Q1	1,599	57.0%	53.0%	287.5	504.1	*
	2004 Q1	1,400	54.6%	53.1%	252.7	463.1	*
	2005 Q1	1,165	54.5%	54.5%	235.1	431.3	*
	2006 Q1	1,043	51.2%	53.9%	190.7	372.5	*
	2007 Q1	856	51.9%	53.7%	201.9	389.2	*
	2008 Q1	966	52.3%	55.0%	220.7	422.2	*
	2009 Q1	914	52.2%	56.0%	184.9	354.3	*
Fraud and forgery	2000 Q1	2,498	31.6%	28.2%	125.0	395.8	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	2,273	32.5%	28.7%	153.3	472.2	*
	2003 Q1	2,073	31.8%	29.0%	141.5	445.2	*
	2004 Q1	1,985	29.5%	28.1%	127.5	432.5	*
	2005 Q1	1,760	28.0%	28.0%	115.9	413.6	*
	2006 Q1	2,119	22.8%	24.6%	81.8	358.3	*
	2007 Q1	1,981	19.6%	23.9%	68.6	350.0	*
	2008 Q1	2,073	17.6%	23.2%	69.5	395.9	*
	2009 Q1	2,333	16.5%	22.8%	55.6	336.3	*
Absconding or bail offences	2000 Q1	460	53.0%	54.5%	247.0	465.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	558	53.6%	55.4%	277.8	518.4	*
	2003 Q1	795	60.0%	55.4%	273.7	456.2	*
	2004 Q1	1,148	55.3%	56.6%	225.7	408.0	*
	2005 Q1	1,248	55.5%	55.5%	231.5	416.9	*
	2006 Q1	1,259	53.1%	56.4%	199.8	376.5	*
	2007 Q1	1,253	51.6%	55.1%	195.9	380.0	*
	2008 Q1	1,276	52.8%	55.4%	206.7	391.4	*
	2009 Q1	1,023	51.1%	55.4%	184.8	361.4	*
Taking and driving away and related offences	2000 Q1	1,174	58.4%	54.2%	314.9	538.9	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,111	58.6%	53.3%	323.4	551.9	*
	2003 Q1	1,012	60.4%	56.3%	318.4	527.3	*
	2004 Q1	970	54.8%	56.1%	267.2	487.2	*
	2005 Q1	964	53.1%	53.1%	247.5	466.0	*
	2006 Q1	962	49.9%	53.9%	222.1	445.2	*
	2007 Q1	1,073	47.7%	51.7%	194.2	407.0	*
	2008 Q1	1,147	48.0%	52.5%	180.6	376.0	*
	2009 Q1	1,227	48.0%	50.8%	171.1	356.5	*

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate. *Italics mean less than or equal to 50 offenders - treat the data with caution.*

<sup>2</sup>Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation. It should be noted that any offences committed in the one-year follow up period are not necessarily of the same offence type as the index offence group.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A3 (Part 3): Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by index offence group 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Frequency rate	Frequency rate of reoffenders	Severity rate
Theft from vehicles	2000 Q1	524	66.8%	64.4%	323.7	484.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	515	71.5%	65.8%	389.1	544.6	*
	2003 Q1	507	75.3%	67.3%	391.7	519.9	*
	2004 Q1	473	72.1%	67.1%	338.7	469.8	*
	2005 Q1	395	68.9%	68.9%	296.7	430.9	*
	2006 Q1	553	64.0%	68.2%	267.6	418.1	*
	2007 Q1	576	68.2%	69.3%	300.2	439.9	*
	2008 Q1	552	75.0%	69.8%	304.0	405.3	*
2009 Q1	565	63.9%	68.9%	259.1	405.5	*	
Other motoring offences	2000 Q1	5,143	45.3%	42.9%	192.1	424.3	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	5,550	48.1%	44.3%	217.5	452.6	*
	2003 Q1	6,119	48.5%	43.9%	209.9	433.2	*
	2004 Q1	6,652	46.0%	44.4%	193.0	419.2	0.9
	2005 Q1	5,559	43.1%	43.1%	170.0	394.2	*
	2006 Q1	5,701	39.8%	42.1%	143.1	359.3	*
	2007 Q1	4,949	36.7%	40.5%	131.4	357.6	*
	2008 Q1	4,227	36.4%	40.3%	124.5	341.8	*
2009 Q1	3,685	33.4%	39.2%	104.0	311.7	*	
Drink driving offences	2000 Q1	3,254	17.9%	16.7%	57.2	320.1	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	3,495	19.6%	17.2%	62.7	319.5	*
	2003 Q1	3,601	21.6%	17.9%	69.8	322.7	*
	2004 Q1	3,968	20.4%	17.4%	61.7	303.2	*
	2005 Q1	3,753	17.5%	17.5%	54.0	308.4	*
	2006 Q1	4,088	16.3%	16.1%	46.4	284.4	*
	2007 Q1	3,929	16.3%	16.0%	47.7	292.2	*
	2008 Q1	3,800	16.8%	16.2%	44.3	263.7	*
2009 Q1	3,470	14.8%	15.5%	40.3	272.4	*	
Criminal or malicious damage	2000 Q1	1,449	44.9%	42.3%	181.0	403.4	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,310	47.9%	43.2%	199.2	416.1	*
	2003 Q1	1,399	47.1%	42.6%	188.3	399.8	*
	2004 Q1	1,551	46.4%	44.6%	184.5	397.9	*
	2005 Q1	1,518	43.3%	43.3%	157.1	363.0	*
	2006 Q1	1,820	44.8%	43.2%	153.5	342.3	*
	2007 Q1	1,864	43.1%	43.3%	149.4	346.8	*
	2008 Q1	2,033	42.9%	43.5%	148.5	346.1	*
2009 Q1	2,387	42.6%	44.0%	139.3	327.4	*	
Drugs import/export/production/supply	2000 Q1	921	24.4%	16.6%	68.0	278.2	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	799	22.8%	17.7%	72.2	317.0	*
	2003 Q1	842	23.4%	18.4%	71.6	306.1	*
	2004 Q1	835	19.0%	19.6%	64.2	337.1	*
	2005 Q1	768	19.8%	19.8%	57.3	289.5	*
	2006 Q1	964	18.5%	21.3%	52.2	282.6	*
	2007 Q1	941	20.6%	21.3%	51.4	249.5	*
	2008 Q1	1,075	22.4%	21.3%	51.3	229.0	*
2009 Q1	1,244	23.3%	21.6%	52.3	224.5	*	
Drugs possession/sm all scale supply	2000 Q1	2,124	34.0%	32.6%	103.7	304.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	2,003	36.0%	33.9%	138.7	384.8	*
	2003 Q1	1,980	37.4%	34.9%	136.9	366.2	*
	2004 Q1	1,958	33.8%	35.0%	118.7	351.1	*
	2005 Q1	1,823	36.3%	36.3%	118.7	326.9	*
	2006 Q1	2,389	32.8%	37.2%	100.8	307.1	*
	2007 Q1	2,449	34.4%	36.5%	109.1	317.5	*
	2008 Q1	2,856	35.3%	37.7%	107.2	304.0	*
2009 Q1	3,100	35.4%	37.5%	97.4	275.5	*	
Other	2000 Q1	1,007	18.3%	23.9%	74.5	407.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,160	21.6%	23.6%	79.7	370.0	*
	2003 Q1	1,047	20.9%	24.8%	108.5	518.7	*
	2004 Q1	1,111	25.9%	28.4%	116.8	450.7	*
	2005 Q1	1,158	34.9%	35.1%	167.2	479.2	*
	2006 Q1	1,538	35.6%	35.9%	170.2	478.4	*
	2007 Q1	1,415	41.9%	41.0%	208.2	496.8	*
	2008 Q1	1,599	40.8%	40.2%	218.7	535.5	*
2009 Q1	1,726	40.9%	38.9%	185.3	453.0	*	
Total	2000 Q1	42,734	43.0%	40.1%	185.0	430.1	0.8
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	43,247	45.5%	41.4%	212.7	467.8	0.9
	2003 Q1	44,095	45.4%	41.6%	205.3	452.5	0.9
	2004 Q1	46,532	42.9%	41.7%	181.3	422.6	0.8
	2005 Q1	43,429	41.2%	41.2%	165.7	402.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	50,281	38.6%	40.2%	144.0	373.4	0.7
	2007 Q1	50,085	39.0%	40.0%	147.3	378.0	0.8
	2008 Q1	53,718	40.1%	40.9%	155.5	387.7	0.9
2009 Q1	56,616	39.3%	41.0%	140.5	357.2	0.9	

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate.

*Italics mean less than or equal to 50 offenders - treat the data with caution.*

Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.

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

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A4: Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by number of previous offences - 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Frequency rate	Frequency rate of re-offenders	Severity rate
No previous offences	2000 Q1	5,368	7.3%	9.9%	17.4	237.8	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	5,244	8.1%	9.9%	20.3	250.1	*
	2003 Q1	5,120	7.8%	9.6%	20.2	258.9	*
	2004 Q1	5,301	8.2%	9.4%	21.7	265.1	*
	2005 Q1	5,168	8.2%	9.3%	20.4	249.3	*
	2006 Q1	6,200	6.8%	9.2%	16.6	245.1	*
	2007 Q1	5,906	7.8%	9.3%	16.9	216.2	*
	2008 Q1	5,884	6.9%	9.3%	14.7	213.9	*
	2009 Q1	6,529	6.8%	9.4%	14.7	215.0	*
Between 1 and 2 offences	2000 Q1	5,073	19.8%	20.1%	54.6	276.0	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	4,778	20.1%	20.0%	60.3	299.5	*
	2003 Q1	4,869	20.3%	19.5%	58.6	289.2	*
	2004 Q1	5,005	17.7%	19.0%	49.9	281.2	*
	2005 Q1	4,811	17.0%	18.9%	42.5	250.2	*
	2006 Q1	5,933	18.0%	18.9%	48.0	265.9	*
	2007 Q1	6,167	17.8%	18.9%	44.0	247.9	*
	2008 Q1	6,652	17.2%	18.9%	40.4	234.8	*
	2009 Q1	6,955	16.8%	18.7%	37.6	223.5	*
Between 3 and 6 offences	2000 Q1	6,348	32.6%	29.6%	109.9	336.8	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	6,354	33.7%	29.2%	121.1	359.5	*
	2003 Q1	6,327	32.2%	28.3%	103.1	320.3	*
	2004 Q1	6,780	29.4%	27.9%	89.1	303.1	*
	2005 Q1	6,288	27.7%	27.3%	77.1	278.7	*
	2006 Q1	7,749	26.9%	27.6%	73.5	273.6	*
	2007 Q1	7,930	28.0%	27.6%	76.9	275.0	0.7
	2008 Q1	8,487	27.6%	27.8%	73.1	264.6	0.7
	2009 Q1	8,845	27.6%	27.8%	69.6	252.3	0.7
Between 7 and 10 offences	2000 Q1	4,342	42.0%	37.1%	153.2	365.2	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	4,345	42.0%	37.4%	163.5	389.3	*
	2003 Q1	4,390	41.0%	36.3%	150.3	366.1	*
	2004 Q1	4,585	37.9%	35.8%	126.5	334.0	*
	2005 Q1	4,187	37.3%	35.3%	118.9	319.1	*
	2006 Q1	5,121	35.7%	35.4%	105.5	295.9	*
	2007 Q1	5,185	35.9%	35.3%	107.1	298.0	*
	2008 Q1	5,387	35.8%	35.6%	106.0	295.6	1.0
	2009 Q1	5,769	34.5%	35.7%	95.2	275.6	1.0
Greater than 10 offences	2000 Q1	21,603	60.6%	56.0%	285.6	471.5	1.1
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	22,526	63.5%	57.5%	325.1	511.8	1.1
	2003 Q1	23,389	63.2%	57.7%	314.3	497.3	1.2
	2004 Q1	24,861	60.0%	57.9%	277.1	461.9	1.2
	2005 Q1	22,975	58.1%	57.8%	257.0	442.6	1.2
	2006 Q1	25,278	55.4%	57.5%	227.2	410.4	1.0
	2007 Q1	24,897	55.8%	57.5%	234.7	420.8	1.1
	2008 Q1	27,308	57.5%	58.2%	249.2	433.0	1.2
	2009 Q1	28,518	56.9%	58.8%	225.6	396.6	1.2
Total	2000 Q1	42,734	43.0%	40.1%	185.0	430.1	0.8
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	43,247	45.5%	41.4%	212.7	467.8	0.9
	2003 Q1	44,095	45.4%	41.6%	205.3	452.5	0.9
	2004 Q1	46,532	42.9%	41.7%	181.3	422.6	0.8
	2005 Q1	43,429	41.2%	41.2%	165.7	402.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	50,281	38.6%	40.2%	144.0	373.4	0.7
	2007 Q1	50,085	39.0%	40.0%	147.3	378.0	0.8
	2008 Q1	53,718	40.1%	40.9%	155.5	387.7	0.9
	2009 Q1	56,616	39.3%	41.0%	140.5	357.2	0.9

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate.  
*Italics mean less than or equal to 50 offenders - treat the data with caution.*

Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.  
 N.B. Previous offences for adults include both court convictions and out-of-court disposals.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A5 (Court Orders and Custody): Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by index disposal group - 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Corrected predicted re-conviction rate <sup>2</sup>	Frequency rate	Frequency rate of re-offenders	Severity rate
<b>Court Orders<sup>3</sup></b>	2000 Q1	27,017	38.1%	36.5%	36.5%	149.7	392.4	0.6
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	27,682	40.1%	37.3%	37.3%	170.3	424.7	0.7
	2003 Q1	29,749	41.3%	38.0%	38.0%	169.7	411.3	0.7
	2004 Q1	30,783	38.3%	37.7%	37.6%	144.6	377.7	0.7
	2005 Q1	28,850	37.2%	37.2%	37.2%	134.0	360.4	0.7
	2006 Q1	35,917	35.4%	37.0%	37.0%	118.2	334.0	0.6
	2007 Q1	37,275	36.1%	37.1%	37.1%	121.3	335.5	0.7
	2008 Q1	37,619	36.1%	37.3%	37.2%	123.2	341.0	0.8
	2009 Q1	39,804	35.5%	37.5%	37.5%	113.3	319.5	0.8
<b>CPOs, CROs, CPROs and DTTOs<sup>4</sup></b>	2000 Q1	26,974	38.1%	..	..	149.6	392.4	0.6
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	27,675	40.1%	..	..	170.2	424.7	0.7
	2003 Q1	29,740	41.3%	..	..	169.7	411.3	0.7
	2004 Q1	30,771	38.3%	..	..	144.5	377.5	0.7
	2005 Q1	28,843	37.2%	..	..	133.9	360.4	0.7
	2006 Q1	3,716	24.9%	..	..	69.5	279.0	0.5
	2007 Q1	620	24.4%	..	..	88.4	362.9	*
	2008 Q1	240	29.2%	..	..	112.1	384.3	*
	2009 Q1	104	37.5%	..	..	119.2	317.9	*
<b>Community Orders (CJA 2003)<sup>5</sup></b>	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	26,918	36.4%	..	..	123.6	339.9	0.6
	2007 Q1	27,593	36.6%	..	..	123.9	338.5	0.7
	2008 Q1	27,504	36.8%	..	..	128.5	349.1	0.8
	2009 Q1	30,132	36.3%	..	..	118.1	325.4	0.8
<b>Suspended Sentence Orders</b>	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	5,279	37.9%	..	..	125.2	330.6	0.9
	2007 Q1	9,062	35.6%	..	..	115.5	324.9	0.8
	2008 Q1	9,875	34.3%	..	..	108.5	316.0	0.8
	2009 Q1	9,568	32.8%	..	..	98.1	299.3	0.7
<b>Custody</b>	2000 Q1	15,717	51.4%	46.2%	46.3%	245.6	478.2	1.1
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	15,565	55.0%	48.7%	48.8%	288.1	523.6	1.2
	2003 Q1	14,346	53.9%	48.9%	49.0%	279.0	517.8	1.2
	2004 Q1	15,749	51.9%	49.5%	49.5%	253.1	487.3	1.0
	2005 Q1	14,579	49.1%	49.0%	49.1%	228.5	465.6	1.1
	2006 Q1	14,364	46.5%	48.0%	48.1%	208.4	448.4	0.9
	2007 Q1	12,810	47.2%	48.5%	48.6%	223.2	472.5	1.0
	2008 Q1	16,099	49.4%	49.3%	49.4%	230.9	467.5	1.1
	2009 Q1	16,812	48.5%	49.2%	49.3%	204.8	422.4	1.1
<b>Overall Total</b>	2000 Q1	42,734	43.0%	40.1%	40.1%	185.0	430.1	0.8
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	43,247	45.5%	41.4%	41.4%	212.7	467.8	0.9
	2003 Q1	44,095	45.4%	41.6%	41.6%	205.3	452.5	0.9
	2004 Q1	46,532	42.9%	41.7%	41.7%	181.3	422.6	0.8
	2005 Q1	43,429	41.2%	41.2%	41.2%	165.7	402.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	50,281	38.6%	40.2%	40.2%	144.0	373.4	0.7
	2007 Q1	50,085	39.0%	40.0%	40.0%	147.3	378.0	0.8
	2008 Q1	53,718	40.1%	40.9%	40.9%	155.5	387.7	0.9
	2009 Q1	56,616	39.3%	41.0%	41.0%	140.5	357.2	0.9

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate.

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

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

<sup>4</sup>Court orders before the introduction of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

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

*Italics mean less than or equal to 50 offenders - treat the data with caution.*

Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.



**Table A5 (Custody Detail): Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by index disposal group - 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Corrected predicted re-conviction rate <sup>2</sup>	Frequency rate	Frequency rate of re-offenders	Severity rate	
Custody	2000 Q1	15,717	51.4%	46.2%	46.3%	245.6	478.2	1.1	
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2002 Q1	15,565	55.0%	48.7%	48.8%	288.1	523.6	1.2	
	2003 Q1	14,346	53.9%	48.9%	49.0%	279.0	517.8	1.2	
	2004 Q1	15,749	51.9%	49.5%	49.5%	253.1	487.3	1.0	
	2005 Q1	14,579	49.1%	49.0%	49.1%	228.5	465.6	1.1	
	2006 Q1	14,364	46.5%	48.0%	48.1%	208.4	448.4	0.9	
	2007 Q1	12,810	47.2%	48.5%	48.6%	223.2	472.5	1.0	
	2008 Q1	16,099	49.4%	49.3%	49.4%	230.9	467.5	1.1	
	2009 Q1	16,812	48.5%	49.2%	49.3%	204.8	422.4	1.1	
	Less than 12 months	2000 Q1	10,330	58.0%	51.1%	54.8%	296.9	512.0	1.0
		2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2002 Q1	10,623	63.6%	54.6%	58.3%	356.0	559.9	1.3
		2003 Q1	9,139	64.7%	56.5%	60.2%	362.3	560.2	1.4
		2004 Q1	10,568	61.9%	56.3%	59.9%	319.9	517.1	1.2
		2005 Q1	9,675	59.7%	56.0%	59.7%	294.4	493.2	1.3
		2006 Q1	9,091	58.8%	56.2%	59.9%	282.7	481.0	1.1
		2007 Q1	8,013	59.9%	56.6%	60.3%	303.8	507.7	1.2
		2008 Q1	10,251	61.1%	56.7%	60.4%	308.4	504.8	1.3
		2009 Q1	9,924	59.4%	56.6%	60.3%	281.7	474.5	1.3
	12 months to less than 2 years	2000 Q1	2,478	43.7%	42.1%	37.1%	179.3	410.6	*
		2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2002 Q1	2,269	43.3%	41.1%	36.2%	180.5	416.6	*
		2003 Q1	2,276	43.5%	41.6%	36.6%	179.9	414.0	*
		2004 Q1	2,128	38.9%	40.9%	36.0%	154.1	396.0	*
		2005 Q1	2,044	34.3%	39.2%	34.3%	133.7	389.7	*
		2006 Q1	2,025	29.6%	38.1%	33.2%	101.8	344.2	*
		2007 Q1	1,819	33.2%	40.1%	35.1%	116.7	351.3	*
		2008 Q1	2,317	35.9%	40.6%	35.7%	129.5	361.1	*
2009 Q1		2,846	37.9%	41.6%	36.7%	114.8	303.2	*	
2 years to less than 4 years	2000 Q1	1,937	40.0%	35.9%	27.2%	142.3	356.2	*	
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2002 Q1	1,762	36.0%	35.8%	27.1%	129.5	359.8	*	
	2003 Q1	1,888	32.3%	34.0%	25.4%	108.1	334.6	*	
	2004 Q1	1,993	31.3%	35.1%	26.4%	109.8	351.2	*	
	2005 Q1	1,862	26.9%	35.6%	26.9%	82.1	305.0	*	
	2006 Q1	2,012	25.9%	34.5%	25.9%	80.4	310.6	*	
	2007 Q1	1,844	24.5%	34.8%	26.1%	80.0	327.3	*	
	2008 Q1	2,216	28.3%	37.2%	28.5%	88.0	311.0	*	
	2009 Q1	2,653	33.8%	39.9%	31.2%	94.5	279.2	*	
4 years and over	2000 Q1	972	23.4%	25.0%	16.8%	75.3	322.5	*	
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2002 Q1	911	21.3%	24.6%	16.3%	71.8	337.1	*	
	2003 Q1	1,043	21.2%	25.4%	17.1%	75.3	355.2	*	
	2004 Q1	1,060	17.9%	25.5%	17.2%	55.0	306.8	*	
	2005 Q1	998	17.9%	26.2%	17.9%	57.6	321.2	*	
	2006 Q1	1,236	17.3%	26.0%	17.7%	45.0	259.8	*	
	2007 Q1	1,134	17.6%	26.8%	18.6%	56.9	322.5	*	
	2008 Q1	1,315	17.6%	27.4%	19.1%	46.8	265.1	*	
	2009 Q1	1,389	20.4%	29.1%	20.9%	50.8	248.6	*	

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate.

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

Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A5 (Community Orders Detail) Part 1: Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by index disposal group - 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Corrected predicted re-conviction rate <sup>2</sup>	Re-conviction frequency rate	Re-conviction frequency rate of reoffenders	Re-conviction severity rate
<b>Community orders CJA (2003)5</b>	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	26,918	36.4%	-	-	123.6	339.9	0.6
	2007 Q1	27,593	36.6%	-	-	123.9	338.5	0.7
	2008 Q1	27,504	36.8%	-	-	128.5	349.1	0.8
	2009 Q1	30,132	36.3%	-	-	118.1	325.4	0.8
Unpaid work	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	8,693	24.7%	-	-	73.2	296.4	0.4
	2007 Q1	9,515	25.8%	-	-	73.8	285.8	0.5
	2008 Q1	9,710	25.3%	-	-	76.2	301.3	0.5
	2009 Q1	10,472	25.1%	-	-	70.3	279.9	0.5
Supervision and accredited programme	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	4,491	35.5%	-	-	117.0	329.5	0.7
	2007 Q1	3,437	35.1%	-	-	109.5	312.2	0.8
	2008 Q1	3,116	35.3%	-	-	115.1	326.4	0.8
	2009 Q1	3,005	34.9%	-	-	104.4	299.4	0.5
Supervision	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	3,365	41.0%	-	-	146.8	357.8	0.4
	2007 Q1	3,431	40.4%	-	-	144.4	357.7	0.7
	2008 Q1	3,377	42.1%	-	-	162.8	386.6	1.1
	2009 Q1	3,717	41.3%	-	-	142.4	344.5	1.0
Unpaid work and supervision	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	2,097	32.4%	-	-	97.4	300.9	*
	2007 Q1	2,317	33.8%	-	-	99.6	295.1	0.9
	2008 Q1	2,200	33.5%	-	-	110.5	330.3	1.1
	2009 Q1	2,512	31.7%	-	-	92.9	293.2	0.9

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate.

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

\* Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A5 (Community Orders Detail) Part 2: Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by index disposal group - 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Corrected predicted re-conviction rate <sup>2</sup>	Re-conviction frequency rate	Re-conviction frequency rate of reoffenders	Re-conviction severity rate
Supervision, accredited programme and unpaid work	2000 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2006 Q1	1,786	37.3%			116.3	312.0	1.3
	2007 Q1	1,554	36.7%			106.7	290.9	*
	2008 Q1	1,085	35.3%			110.9	314.1	*
	2009 Q1	1,104	37.7%			108.0	286.5	*
Drug rehabilitation and supervision	2000 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2006 Q1	1,326	65.5%			270.7	413.6	*
	2007 Q1	1,331	65.3%			295.6	452.8	*
	2008 Q1	1,513	66.4%			294.6	443.6	*
	2009 Q1	1,803	64.0%			252.5	394.5	0.7
All other requirement combinations	2000 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2006 Q1	5,160	47.5%			174.3	367.1	0.6
	2007 Q1	6,008	47.1%			175.5	372.5	0.8
	2008 Q1	6,503	46.5%			165.7	356.0	0.9
	2009 Q1	7,519	44.7%			156.0	348.9	1.2
Unknown community	2000 Q1	43	*			*	*	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	7	*			*	*	*
	2003 Q1	9	*			*	*	*
	2004 Q1	12	*			*	*	*
	2005 Q1	7	*			*	*	*
	2006 Q1	4	*			*	*	*
	2007 Q1	0	.			.	.	.
	2008 Q1	0	.			.	.	.
	2009 Q1	0	.			.	.	.

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate.

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

\* Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A5 (Suspended Sentence Orders Detail) Part 1: Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by index disposal group - 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Corrected predicted re-conviction rate <sup>2</sup>	Re-conviction frequency rate	Re-conviction frequency rate of reoffenders	Re-conviction severity rate
<b>Suspended Sentence Orders</b>	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	5,279	37.9%	-	-	125.2	330.6	0.9
	2007 Q1	9,062	35.6%	-	-	115.5	324.9	0.8
	2008 Q1	9,875	34.3%	-	-	108.5	316.0	0.8
	2009 Q1	9,568	32.8%	-	-	98.1	299.3	0.7
Supervision and accredited programme	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	1,214	39.9%	-	-	122.5	307.2	0.9
	2007 Q1	1,675	38.2%	-	-	125.7	329.1	1.1
	2008 Q1	1,589	34.2%	-	-	101.7	297.1	1.0
	2009 Q1	1,403	35.4%	-	-	101.6	286.7	1.0
Supervision	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	923	40.6%	-	-	135.2	332.8	1.5
	2007 Q1	1,323	35.0%	-	-	113.7	324.8	1.3
	2008 Q1	1,295	34.5%	-	-	118.1	342.1	1.4
	2009 Q1	1,123	33.1%	-	-	104.2	314.5	1.0
Unpaid work	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	778	22.0%	-	-	64.7	294.2	*
	2007 Q1	1,480	19.2%	-	-	49.7	258.8	*
	2008 Q1	1,836	17.5%	-	-	46.4	265.4	*
	2009 Q1	1,848	17.2%	-	-	44.5	258.8	*
Unpaid work and supervision	2000 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006 Q1	508	27.6%	-	-	76.6	277.9	*
	2007 Q1	1,031	28.5%	-	-	91.6	321.1	*
	2008 Q1	1,141	25.6%	-	-	67.4	263.4	*
	2009 Q1	1,070	24.5%	-	-	65.5	267.6	*

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate.

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

\* Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A5 (Suspended Sentence Orders Detail) Part 2: Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by index disposal group - 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Corrected predicted re-conviction rate <sup>2</sup>	Re-conviction frequency rate	Re-conviction frequency rate of reoffenders	Re-conviction severity rate
Supervision, accredited programme and unpaid work	2000 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2006 Q1	405	40.0%			132.1	330.2	*
	2007 Q1	730	35.6%			98.1	275.4	*
	2008 Q1	654	38.8%			107.8	277.6	*
Drug rehabilitation and supervision	2009 Q1	583	36.2%			96.2	265.9	*
	2000 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2006 Q1	208	71.2%			266.3	374.3	*
	2007 Q1	398	64.8%			253.8	391.5	*
All other requirement requirement combinations	2008 Q1	510	69.0%			277.3	401.7	*
	2009 Q1	512	65.4%			261.7	400.0	*
	2000 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2003 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2004 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2005 Q1	-	-			-	-	-
	2006 Q1	1,243	41.8%			152.2	364.5	*
2007 Q1	2,425	42.2%			142.5	337.5	*	
2008 Q1	2,850	41.5%			134.5	324.3	*	
2009 Q1	3,029	37.7%			111.1	294.9	*	

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate.

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

<sup>3</sup>Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A6: Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by ethnicity - 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Frequency rate	Frequency rate of re-offenders	Severity rate
White	2000 Q1	37,731	44.5%	40.9%	194.2	436.7	0.8
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	37,440	46.9%	42.5%	223.8	477.1	0.9
	2003 Q1	37,769	46.8%	42.7%	215.4	460.4	0.9
	2004 Q1	39,746	44.0%	42.8%	188.5	428.2	0.8
	2005 Q1	36,876	42.3%	42.3%	172.7	408.3	0.9
	2006 Q1	41,706	39.8%	41.5%	150.7	378.4	0.7
	2007 Q1	41,776	40.4%	41.4%	154.8	383.5	0.8
	2008 Q1	44,919	41.3%	42.0%	163.4	395.3	0.9
	2009 Q1	47,545	40.6%	42.1%	147.7	364.1	0.8
Black	2000 Q1	2,545	39.5%	41.0%	143.6	363.7	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	3,048	41.8%	40.0%	167.4	400.9	*
	2003 Q1	3,418	43.4%	40.2%	171.8	395.6	*
	2004 Q1	3,709	41.2%	40.4%	159.1	386.1	*
	2005 Q1	3,380	41.0%	41.0%	150.6	367.1	*
	2006 Q1	4,314	38.8%	40.1%	134.4	346.9	*
	2007 Q1	4,124	38.8%	40.5%	135.9	350.0	*
	2008 Q1	4,640	39.7%	41.2%	136.8	344.4	*
	2009 Q1	4,822	37.2%	40.6%	120.9	325.2	1.5
Asian	2000 Q1	1,484	28.4%	30.8%	96.5	340.1	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,785	35.4%	33.0%	129.1	364.7	*
	2003 Q1	1,896	33.9%	33.1%	132.2	389.9	*
	2004 Q1	1,979	34.8%	33.1%	130.9	376.1	*
	2005 Q1	1,983	32.4%	32.4%	113.1	349.4	*
	2006 Q1	2,380	31.6%	32.1%	103.4	327.1	*
	2007 Q1	2,440	31.0%	31.5%	103.6	334.4	*
	2008 Q1	2,603	32.7%	33.4%	108.0	330.3	*
	2009 Q1	2,822	32.1%	32.3%	95.7	298.6	*
Other	2000 Q1	177	28.8%	37.9%	104.0	360.8	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	207	36.7%	38.4%	124.6	339.5	*
	2003 Q1	284	29.6%	33.6%	109.5	370.2	*
	2004 Q1	306	35.3%	34.2%	123.2	349.1	*
	2005 Q1	316	33.9%	33.9%	108.2	319.6	*
	2006 Q1	476	30.9%	33.4%	103.2	334.0	*
	2007 Q1	361	29.6%	30.6%	91.7	309.3	*
	2008 Q1	440	26.6%	30.5%	79.8	300.0	*
	2009 Q1	512	24.4%	30.8%	65.2	267.2	*
Not Recorded	2000 Q1	797	14.8%	15.3%	60.9	411.0	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	767	16.3%	15.3%	70.7	433.6	*
	2003 Q1	728	17.3%	15.7%	67.6	390.5	*
	2004 Q1	792	18.3%	17.6%	75.0	409.7	*
	2005 Q1	874	16.6%	16.6%	68.6	413.8	*
	2006 Q1	1,405	14.9%	15.1%	57.0	381.4	*
	2007 Q1	1,384	14.4%	15.4%	48.1	334.7	*
	2008 Q1	1,116	14.8%	15.8%	55.4	374.5	*
	2009 Q1	915	17.0%	16.6%	49.0	287.2	*
Total	2000 Q1	42,734	43.0%	40.1%	185.0	430.1	0.8
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	43,247	45.5%	41.4%	212.7	467.8	0.9
	2003 Q1	44,095	45.4%	41.6%	205.3	452.5	0.9
	2004 Q1	46,532	42.9%	41.7%	181.3	422.6	0.8
	2005 Q1	43,429	41.2%	41.2%	165.7	402.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	50,281	38.6%	40.2%	144.0	373.4	0.7
	2007 Q1	50,085	39.0%	40.0%	147.3	378.0	0.8
	2008 Q1	53,718	40.1%	40.9%	155.5	387.7	0.9
	2009 Q1	56,616	39.3%	41.0%	140.5	357.2	0.9

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate.

*Italics mean less than or equal to 50 offenders - treat the data with caution.*

\* Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A7: Number and proportion of convicted offences committed during the one-year follow up period, by offence group - 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

	2000 Q1	2001 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1	2007 Q1	2008 Q1	2009 Q1
<b>Number of offences</b>	<b>79,043</b>	..	<b>91,984</b>	<b>90,527</b>	<b>84,375</b>	<b>71,961</b>	<b>72,396</b>	<b>73,795</b>	<b>83,516</b>	<b>79,547</b>
Violence (serious)	266	..	299	313	281	273	274	296	366	378
Violence (non serious)	5,523	..	6,721	7,129	7,535	7,125	7,751	8,485	9,561	9,435
Robbery	523	..	665	581	572	464	448	533	665	614
Public order or riot	4,370	..	4,689	5,054	5,212	4,853	5,584	6,455	7,733	7,478
Sexual	130	..	138	145	211	227	294	354	365	381
Sexual (child)	20	..	38	80	47	62	25	68	63	213
Soliciting or prostitution	292	..	381	421	283	195	92	83	127	122
Domestic burglary	1,900	..	1,978	2,004	1,529	1,408	1,377	1,425	1,574	1,760
Other burglary	2,183	..	2,608	2,539	2,215	2,000	1,895	2,073	2,339	2,212
Theft	23,316	..	26,225	23,752	21,716	18,191	18,732	19,661	25,490	24,839
Handling	1,976	..	2,079	1,779	1,473	1,110	928	916	1,017	995
Fraud and forgery	2,539	..	2,758	2,494	2,336	1,833	1,387	1,311	1,716	1,463
Absconding or bail offences	8,219	..	11,299	11,380	9,902	7,719	7,459	7,269	6,986	5,555
Taking and driving away and related offences	1,674	..	1,810	1,603	1,424	1,156	1,153	1,263	1,235	1,051
Theft from vehicles	1,256	..	1,397	1,283	1,137	1,026	1,216	1,215	1,229	1,047
Other motoring offences	15,766	..	18,405	19,271	17,348	13,311	11,560	9,578	8,198	7,018
Drink driving	1,578	..	1,759	1,700	1,751	1,400	1,451	1,300	1,194	1,152
Criminal or malicious damage	2,882	..	3,264	3,254	3,467	3,323	3,736	3,660	4,214	4,108
Drugs import/export/production/supply	379	..	517	634	648	592	608	555	646	735
Drugs possession/small scale supply	3,569	..	4,085	4,077	3,531	3,418	3,515	3,929	4,719	4,960
Other	682	..	869	1,034	1,757	2,275	2,911	3,366	4,079	4,031
<b>Proportion of all offences</b>										
Violence (serious)	0.3%	..	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Violence (non serious)	7.0%	..	7.3%	7.9%	8.9%	9.9%	10.7%	11.5%	11.4%	11.9%
Robbery	0.7%	..	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Public order or riot	5.5%	..	5.1%	5.6%	6.2%	6.7%	7.7%	8.7%	9.3%	9.4%
Sexual	0.2%	..	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Sexual (child)	0.0%	..	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Soliciting or prostitution	0.4%	..	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Domestic burglary	2.4%	..	2.2%	2.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%
Other burglary	2.8%	..	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Theft	29.5%	..	28.5%	26.2%	25.7%	25.3%	25.9%	26.6%	30.5%	31.2%
Handling	2.5%	..	2.3%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Fraud and forgery	3.2%	..	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%
Absconding or bail offences	10.4%	..	12.3%	12.6%	11.7%	10.7%	10.3%	9.9%	8.4%	7.0%
Taking and driving away and related offences	2.1%	..	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Theft from vehicles	1.6%	..	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%
Other motoring offences	19.9%	..	20.0%	21.3%	20.6%	18.5%	16.0%	13.0%	9.8%	8.8%
Drink driving	2.0%	..	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%
Criminal or malicious damage	3.6%	..	3.5%	3.6%	4.1%	4.6%	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%
Drugs import/export/production/supply	0.5%	..	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Drugs possession/small scale supply	4.5%	..	4.4%	4.5%	4.2%	4.7%	4.9%	5.3%	5.7%	6.2%
Other	0.9%	..	0.9%	1.1%	2.1%	3.2%	4.0%	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%

*Italics mean less than or equal to 50 offenders - treat the data with caution.*

.. Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A8: Number of convicted offences committed during the one-year follow up period, by index offence group and re-offence group, 2009 cohort**

Index offence group \ Re-offence group	Number of offenders	Re-offence group																				Total Number of offences	
		Violence (serious)	Violence (non serious)	Robbery	Public order or riot	Sexual	Sexual (child)	Soliciting or prostitution	Domestic burglary	Other burglary	Theft	Handling	Fraud and forgery	Absconding or bail offences	Taking and driving away and related offences	Theft from vehicles	Other motoring offences	Drink driving	Criminal or malicious damage	Drugs import/export/production/supply	Drugs possession/small scale supply		Other
Violence (serious)	1,343	8	121	11	71	1	.	.	7	6	82	5	9	39	10	6	87	16	46	12	46	37	620
Violence (non serious)	14,444	130	3,354	126	2,319	65	10	9	192	154	1,917	107	197	905	165	78	1,095	330	1,175	154	816	546	13,844
Robbery	1,147	7	168	43	118	1	.	1	55	55	244	22	32	67	26	27	152	26	79	33	79	39	1,274
Public order or riot	3,306	30	669	20	812	14	.	2	51	49	467	31	53	233	33	24	256	72	315	27	175	204	3,537
Sexual	568	3	42	1	51	115	26	.	6	5	82	3	11	28	1	.	18	1	27	1	15	14	450
Sexual (child)	712	.	17	.	8	44	136	.	2	8	8	1	1	3	2	3	10	3	4	.	4	5	251
Soliciting or prostitution	32	.	3	.	1	.	.	19	.	.	8	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	10	56
Domestic burglary	2,043	13	312	64	194	9	.	4	397	214	783	98	72	194	89	78	296	41	143	44	233	125	3,403
Other burglary	1,736	15	363	35	221	2	3	2	206	543	1,093	84	67	244	75	102	346	29	214	19	235	142	4,040
Theft	9,611	50	1,678	116	1,563	54	9	32	387	633	16,320	260	436	2,246	137	232	875	112	655	190	1,257	963	28,205
Handling	914	1	138	10	89	1	.	1	75	72	436	65	65	126	34	74	198	26	83	12	143	41	1,690
Fraud and forgery	2,333	6	120	5	67	4	1	4	25	22	308	11	261	92	9	5	148	22	51	12	75	50	1,298
Absconding or bail offences	1,023	4	242	36	236	6	3	20	33	38	370	22	29	246	31	20	179	30	122	13	96	114	1,890
Taking and driving away and related offences	1,227	21	214	22	142	4	2	3	61	57	268	49	36	147	147	44	514	40	107	18	120	84	2,100
Theft from vehicles	565	4	102	10	66	3	.	2	41	93	347	53	12	111	22	179	157	16	57	9	104	76	1,464
Other motoring offences	3,685	13	401	26	182	7	7	5	74	100	401	87	54	198	110	61	1,437	110	171	38	278	71	3,831
Drink driving	3,470	8	179	6	123	9	1	.	9	11	114	5	11	63	36	10	532	114	72	10	66	21	1,400
Criminal or malicious damage	2,387	29	638	27	544	17	12	1	40	58	533	22	31	215	50	30	207	70	483	7	140	172	3,326
Drugs import/export/production/supply	1,244	3	57	7	59	3	.	.	15	11	141	8	22	40	7	9	39	14	32	22	146	16	651
Drugs possession/small scale supply	3,100	21	314	17	210	8	1	1	61	53	515	37	36	200	28	27	310	55	122	102	826	75	3,019
Other	1,726	12	303	32	402	14	2	16	25	36	402	24	28	152	39	38	162	25	146	12	102	1,226	3,198
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,616</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>9,435</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>7,478</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>24,839</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>5,555</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>7,018</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>4,960</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>79,547</b>

*Italics mean less than or equal to 50 offenders - treat the data with caution.*

Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.



**Table A9: Re-conviction and predicted re-conviction rates, frequency and severity rates, by number of previous custodial sentences - 2000, 2002-2008 cohorts**

		Number of offenders	Re-conviction rate	Predicted re-conviction rate <sup>1</sup>	Frequency rate	Frequency rate of re-offenders	Severity rate
No previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	22,632	28.2%	26.9%	99.5	353.1	0.5
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	22,316	29.7%	27.3%	112.2	378.0	0.6
	2003 Q1	22,399	29.1%	26.8%	101.2	347.2	0.5
	2004 Q1	23,275	26.6%	26.4%	86.2	324.1	0.5
	2005 Q1	22,007	25.0%	25.7%	77.0	307.8	0.6
	2006 Q1	26,626	24.2%	25.6%	70.4	291.6	0.4
	2007 Q1	26,819	25.2%	25.9%	72.6	287.7	0.5
	2008 Q1	28,281	25.1%	26.3%	70.9	282.8	0.6
	2009 Q1	29,936	24.1%	26.1%	64.4	266.5	0.6
1 previous custodial sentence	2000 Q1	6,025	48.8%	42.5%	202.4	414.6	0.9
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	5,920	50.1%	43.1%	217.5	433.8	*
	2003 Q1	5,963	48.5%	42.8%	201.9	416.1	1.2
	2004 Q1	6,204	43.7%	41.4%	173.4	397.0	1.0
	2005 Q1	5,502	42.5%	41.3%	153.5	361.5	*
	2006 Q1	6,168	40.0%	40.1%	138.4	345.8	0.9
	2007 Q1	6,225	40.3%	39.8%	131.4	326.0	1.0
	2008 Q1	6,631	41.0%	40.5%	139.3	339.9	0.8
	2009 Q1	6,705	41.1%	40.7%	127.4	309.6	1.2
2 previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	3,518	56.5%	50.7%	256.7	454.0	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	3,685	57.6%	50.7%	280.8	487.4	*
	2003 Q1	3,601	56.7%	50.7%	260.9	460.1	*
	2004 Q1	3,701	55.4%	50.5%	228.4	412.2	*
	2005 Q1	3,413	51.4%	49.8%	202.4	393.6	*
	2006 Q1	3,705	47.3%	48.6%	166.9	352.9	*
	2007 Q1	3,629	48.9%	48.4%	179.9	368.2	*
	2008 Q1	3,869	49.9%	49.6%	188.9	378.3	1.3
	2009 Q1	3,981	49.4%	49.2%	164.8	333.6	1.3
3 previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	2,486	59.6%	55.5%	284.5	477.3	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	2,555	62.6%	56.4%	319.5	510.6	*
	2003 Q1	2,598	62.7%	56.1%	301.4	481.0	*
	2004 Q1	2,744	57.4%	56.5%	249.5	434.3	*
	2005 Q1	2,429	56.8%	55.6%	233.4	410.8	*
	2006 Q1	2,660	52.6%	54.5%	195.7	372.1	*
	2007 Q1	2,491	52.4%	54.6%	198.2	378.0	*
	2008 Q1	2,677	56.3%	54.8%	214.8	381.8	*
	2009 Q1	2,819	55.2%	54.6%	201.3	364.7	*
4 previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	1,823	65.3%	59.4%	314.0	480.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,888	67.2%	60.7%	355.3	528.7	*
	2003 Q1	1,932	66.4%	60.9%	333.1	501.6	*
	2004 Q1	2,062	63.7%	59.9%	290.5	455.9	*
	2005 Q1	1,955	60.6%	59.1%	267.2	440.8	*
	2006 Q1	2,062	57.0%	58.8%	222.6	390.4	*
	2007 Q1	1,883	56.6%	58.7%	236.3	417.8	*
	2008 Q1	2,120	57.2%	58.1%	242.2	423.7	*
	2009 Q1	2,197	56.4%	58.7%	210.3	372.7	*
5 previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	1,410	67.2%	62.1%	311.0	462.6	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,411	69.9%	63.3%	367.6	526.1	*
	2003 Q1	1,511	69.9%	63.0%	360.1	515.2	*
	2004 Q1	1,676	64.7%	62.9%	314.4	485.6	*
	2005 Q1	1,488	62.5%	62.5%	264.1	422.6	*
	2006 Q1	1,634	61.6%	62.5%	256.9	416.8	*
	2007 Q1	1,585	59.9%	61.8%	256.8	428.4	*
	2008 Q1	1,809	62.0%	61.8%	265.3	428.2	*
	2009 Q1	1,813	60.2%	61.7%	246.9	410.3	*
Between 6 and 10 previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	3,459	68.4%	66.9%	341.3	498.7	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	3,735	72.0%	68.2%	392.6	545.2	1.4
	2003 Q1	4,167	72.5%	68.4%	399.4	551.3	*
	2004 Q1	4,566	70.3%	68.6%	355.4	505.3	1.3
	2005 Q1	4,209	68.6%	68.7%	328.0	478.4	*
	2006 Q1	4,568	65.0%	68.2%	288.7	444.5	*
	2007 Q1	4,516	64.5%	67.8%	288.7	447.5	1.2
	2008 Q1	4,971	66.5%	68.3%	311.0	467.5	1.2
	2009 Q1	5,213	65.0%	68.6%	273.3	420.3	1.2
More than 10 previous custodial sentences	2000 Q1	1,381	78.4%	77.2%	457.1	582.9	*
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	1,737	80.8%	78.9%	517.6	640.8	*
	2003 Q1	1,924	81.1%	78.7%	524.0	646.3	*
	2004 Q1	2,304	79.4%	79.6%	467.6	589.0	*
	2005 Q1	2,426	78.3%	79.1%	454.8	580.7	*
	2006 Q1	2,838	76.7%	80.3%	412.4	537.3	*
	2007 Q1	2,937	76.4%	80.5%	447.1	585.4	*
	2008 Q1	3,360	79.0%	80.7%	469.4	594.1	*
	2009 Q1	3,952	76.9%	81.0%	409.0	531.9	*
Total	2000 Q1	42,734	43.0%	40.1%	185.0	430.1	0.8
	2001 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2002 Q1	43,247	45.5%	41.4%	212.7	467.8	0.9
	2003 Q1	44,095	45.4%	41.6%	205.3	452.5	0.9
	2004 Q1	46,532	42.9%	41.7%	181.3	422.6	0.8
	2005 Q1	43,429	41.2%	41.2%	165.7	402.5	0.9
	2006 Q1	50,281	38.6%	40.2%	144.0	373.4	0.7
	2007 Q1	50,085	39.0%	40.0%	147.3	378.0	0.8
	2008 Q1	53,718	40.1%	40.9%	155.5	387.7	0.9
	2009 Q1	56,616	39.3%	41.0%	140.5	357.2	0.9

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix B - Glossary of terms - for an explanation on how to use and interpret the predicted re-conviction rate. *Italics mean less than or equal to 50 offenders - treat the data with caution.*

<sup>2</sup> Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

**Table A10: Average time (days) to convicted re-offence within one year, by offence group of the re-offence - 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

	2000 Q1	2001 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1	2007 Q1	2008 Q1	2009 Q1
<b>All offences</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>116</b>
Violence (serious)	164	..	162	152	164	164	160	159	168	168
Violence (non serious)	129	..	132	129	127	131	135	132	132	128
Robbery	138	..	155	170	160	171	166	154	154	141
Public order or riot	130	..	130	136	122	127	138	132	128	131
Sexual	133	..	118	138	94	125	110	114	113	116
Sexual (child)	141	..	159	139	140	124	137	123	157	141
Soliciting or prostitution	*	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Domestic burglary	128	..	129	123	128	140	136	128	132	131
Other burglary	109	..	103	105	108	109	113	111	104	107
Theft	90	..	85	84	86	93	93	93	87	89
Handling	108	..	102	100	101	107	124	118	119	113
Fraud and forgery	122	..	108	113	118	123	130	128	119	133
Absconding or bail offences	126	..	102	111	108	110	121	119	108	113
Taking and driving away and related offences	107	..	98	107	108	111	109	118	121	118
Theft from vehicles	100	..	88	94	95	103	104	108	108	92
Other motoring offences	126	..	123	125	125	128	132	130	134	135
Drink driving	141	..	141	146	144	141	148	140	147	145
Criminal or malicious damage	114	..	117	111	109	115	112	123	117	116
Drugs import/export/production/supply	166	..	160	167	144	177	154	159	156	169
Drugs possession/small scale supply	132	..	133	133	139	135	132	139	136	139
Other	124	..	125	102	110	98	95	90	89	95

*Italics mean less than or equal to 50 offenders - treat the data with caution.*

\*Data based on less than or equal to 10 offenders or offences are removed as they make the data unreliable for interpretation.

.. Data is not available for 2001 due to a problem with archived data on court orders.

## Appendix B: Glossary of terms

### Index disposal

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

### Criminal Justice Act 2003 (CJA03)

For offences committed on or after 4<sup>th</sup> 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 Appendix A of [Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2009](#) for more information.

### Pre CJA03 Court Orders - Community sentences

- **Community punishment order (CPO)** – the offender is required to undertake unpaid community work.
- **Community rehabilitation order (CRO)** – a community sentence which may have additional requirements such as residence, probation centre attendance or treatment for drug, alcohol or mental health problems.
- **Community punishment and rehabilitation order (CPRO)** – a community sentence consisting of probation supervision alongside community punishment, with additional conditions like those of a community rehabilitation order.
- **Drug treatment and testing order (DTTO)** – a community sentence targeted at offenders with drug misuse problems.

### Community order

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

### Suspended Sentence Order (SSO)

The CJA 2003 introduced a new Suspended Sentence Order (SSO) for which the offender is given a custodial sentence suspended for between six months and two years. During this time the court specifies a number of requirements from the set of options available for the Community Order, and these are supervised by the Probation Service.

## **Court Orders**

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

## **Custody**

The offender is awarded a sentence to be served in prison or YOI (Youth Offenders Institute). If the offender was given a sentence of 12 months or over, or was aged under 22 on release, the offender is supervised by the Probation Service on release. It is important to note that the sentence length awarded will be longer than the time served. See Appendix A of [Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2008](#) for more information.

## **Index offence**

The index offence is the offence the offender committed in order to be serving either the prison or community sentence for which they entered the relevant cohort.

## **Offence group**

There are around 3,000 offence codes on the Police National Computer. These have been classified into 21 groups: violence (non serious), violence (serious), robbery, public order or riot, sexual, sexual (child), soliciting or prostitution, domestic burglary, other burglary, theft, handling, fraud and forgery, absconding or bail offences, taking and driving away and related offences, theft from vehicles, other motoring offences, drink driving offences, criminal or malicious damage, drugs import/export/production/supply and drugs possession/small scale supply and other. The classification adopted owes much to original work done by Taylor (1999) and enhancements developed by Lancaster University. Additionally, violence has been split into two separate groups of violence (serious) and violence (non serious).

## **The cohort**

This is the group of individuals for who re-convictions are measured. This includes all offenders discharged from custody or commencing a court order under probation supervision in January to March of each year. The use of the first quarter data (1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> March) arises from the administrative effort required to match criminal records and enables results to be more timely without compromising reliability and comparability.

## **The start point (also known as the index date)**

This is the set point in time where re-convictions are measured from. This is defined as the date of prison discharge or the commencement of a community order for each offender. Typically, there is an offence that results in a conviction. This offence is referred to as the index offence throughout this report.

### **The follow up period**

This is the length of time re-conviction is measured over. The follow up period is one year from the start point for this report.

### **The waiting period**

This is the additional time beyond the follow up period to allow for offences committed towards the end of the follow up period to be proved by a court conviction. A six month waiting period is used for these results.

### **The type of sentences/disposals that count as a re-conviction event**

This report counts offences which are dealt with by a court conviction.

### **The type of offences that count as re-convictions**

This report counts recordable offences that are committed in England and Wales.

### **Re-conviction measures**

- **Re-conviction rate** – This measures the number of offenders in the cohort offending at least once during the one-year follow up period, where the offence resulted in a conviction at court. The re-conviction rate is presented in this report as a percentage of the total number of offenders in the cohort.
- **Frequency rate** – This measures the number of offences the cohort committed during the one-year follow up period which resulted in a conviction at court. The one-year frequency re-conviction rate is produced by calculating the number of re-convictions per 100 offenders. For added information, the re-conviction frequency rate is also available in the statistical tables in Appendix A.
- **Predicted re-conviction rate** – The predicted re-conviction rate is different from the other three measures in the sense that it does not come from actual re-convictions, but from a statistical model created for the baseline year of 2005.

It is necessary to compare actual re-convictions to a predicted rate as the outputs of the criminal justice system (and therefore the rate of re-convictions) will depend, in part, on the characteristics of offenders coming into the system (just as the examination pass rate of a school will be related to the characteristics of its pupils).

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

The predicted re-conviction rate helps to put the actual re-conviction rate into context and establish, in our case, whether there is a real change

over time, 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 cohort, the predicted rate would give us an expected re-conviction rate that can be compared with the actual re-conviction rate. If the predicted (or expected) re-conviction rate is higher than the actual re-conviction rate, then we judge that there has been a reduction in re-convictions when the offender characteristics have been taken into account. The usual way of reporting this is as a percentage change of the predicted rate:  $(\text{actual} - \text{predicted}) / (\text{predicted})$ .

- **Corrected predicted re-conviction rate** – The predicted rate of re-convictions is used to assess progress. For the baseline year the actual and predicted rates of re-convictions will be equal. Similarly, for any subset of the offenders that are specified by the predictive model, the actual and predicted rates will be equal in the baseline period. For example, the actual and predicted rates for females will be equal for the baseline period (see [Appendix F](#) for full details of the variables that are included in the model).

For subsets of offenders – such as those receiving a particular disposal – that are not specified in the predictive model, a correction is required before the predictive rate can be used to calculate progress since 2000. This is because the actual and predicted rates are not equal at the point from which we want to measure progress.

The predicted rate is corrected by subtracting the difference between the 2000 actual and predicted rates from each year's predicted rate. This creates a predicted rate which is equal to the actual rate for the baseline year of 2000 ( $\text{predicted}_{\text{disposal}}$ ). Progress for disposal group is then calculated in the usual fashion;  $(\text{actual} - \text{predicted}_{\text{disposal}}) / (\text{predicted}_{\text{disposal}})$ .

The 2005 predicted (yes/no) rate is also being used to assess progress in reoffending from 2000. To reliably calculate this progress we ensure that the actual and predicted rates for 2000 are the same by adding the difference between the 2000 actual and predicted rates to each year's predicted rate; creating a predicted (yes/no) rate with a 2000 baseline –  $\text{predicted}_{2000}$  (Corrected predicted reoffending rate in Table A5). The 2000 to 2007 progress is then calculated in the usual fashion;  $(\text{actual} - \text{predicted}_{2000}) / (\text{predicted}_{2000})$ .

- **Severity rate** – This measures the number of the most serious offences the cohort committed during the one-year follow up period which resulted in a conviction at court.<sup>9</sup> As with the re-conviction frequency rate, the severity re-conviction rate is produced by calculating the number of convicted serious offences per 100 offenders. The number of serious

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<sup>9</sup> Most serious offences are offences involving death (e.g. murder), serious violence against the person (e.g. grievous bodily harm) and some sexual offences. For the full list of most serious offences please consult Appendix G at the end of this document.

offences is a subset of the total number of offences committed. For the full list of most serious offences please consult [Appendix G](#).

# Appendix C: Measuring re-convictions

## Introduction

Every known measure of re-offending has its drawbacks. Measures associated with using official records of re-offending or re-conviction 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.

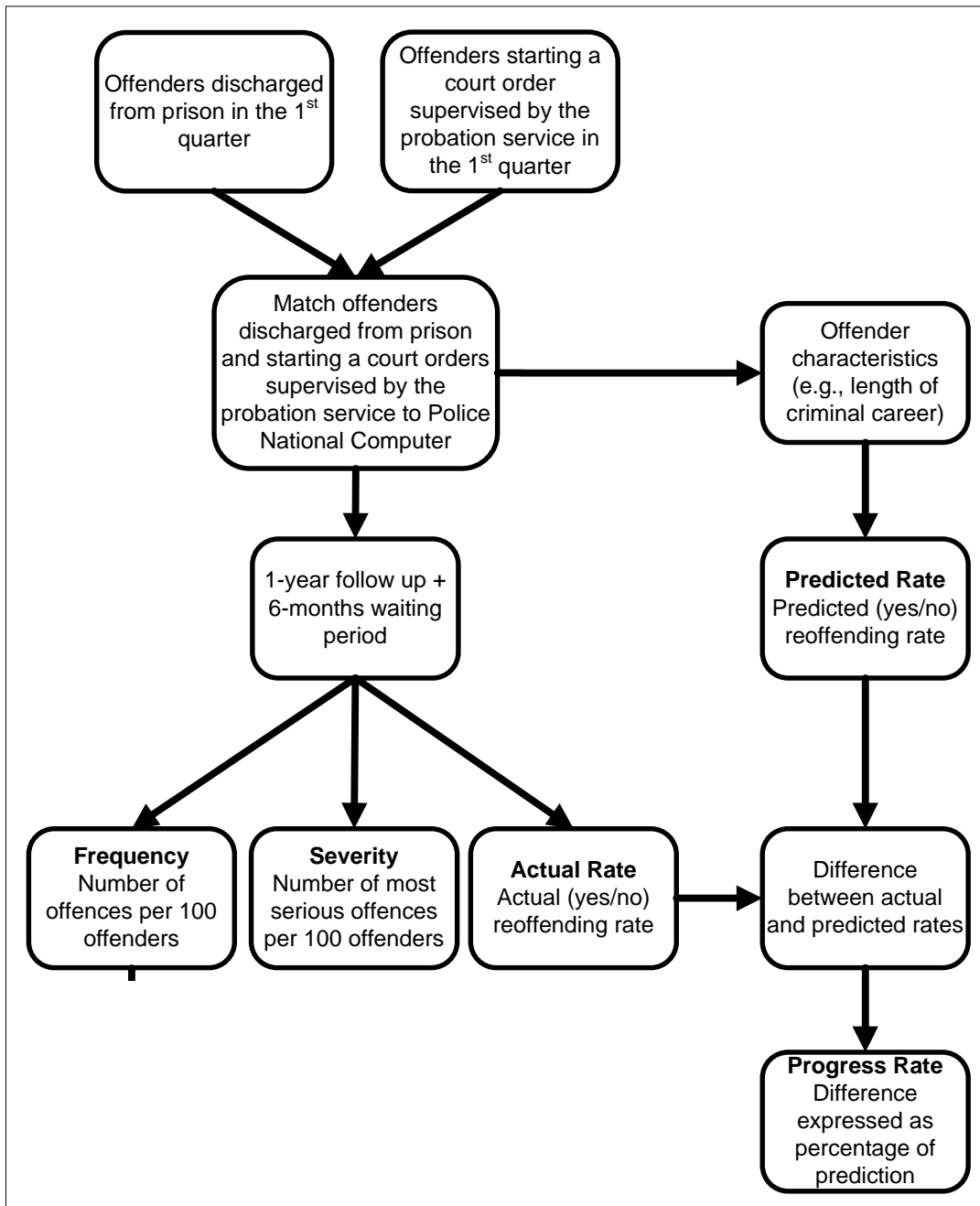
## Process

The starting point for the re-conviction indicators (see [Appendix B](#) for more information) is to take all offenders discharged from custody or commencing a court order supervised by the probation service (aged 18+ at discharge or commencement) in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of a year (between 1 January and 31 March). Offenders are then matched to the Police National Computer and their criminal history is collated and criminal behaviour is tracked over the following one year. Any offence committed in this one-year period which is proven by a court conviction (either in the one-year period, or in a further six months) counts as a re-conviction. This enables us to calculate the frequency rate, the number of most serious offences and the re-conviction rate.

Separately, the predicted re-conviction rate is calculated through a statistical model of the 2005 cohort using the actual re-conviction 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 rate. This difference is expressed as a percentage of the predicted rate – the progress rate. Figure C1 describes the entire process.



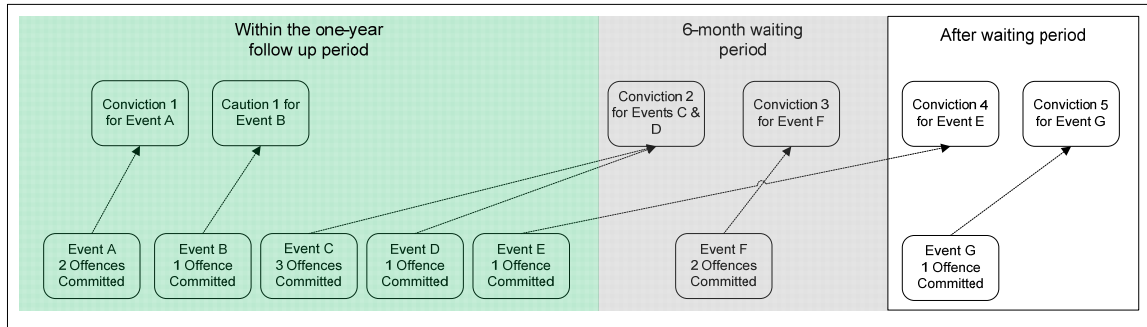
**Figure C1: Re-conviction statistics: schematic summary of the overall process**



## What counts as a re-conviction?

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

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



Events A-E all occur in the one year follow up period, but Events F and G are outside this period, so would not be counted. Event B, even though it is in the one year follow up period, is not dealt with via a conviction so would not be counted. Event E, even though the offence took place in the one year follow up period, would not be counted, as the conviction did not occur within either the one year follow up period, or the further six month waiting period. The offender has therefore committed 6 re-convictions during the one-year follow up period (2 for event A, 3 for event C and 1 for event D).

## Multiple Offender Entries (MOEs)

An MOE is an individual offender who, after entering the cohort, commits a reoffence and is discharged from prison or commences a court order supervised by the probation service within the same 1<sup>st</sup> quarter period in a given year. MOEs are excluded from our analysis.

**Figure C3: Example of an offender with Multiple Offender Entries**

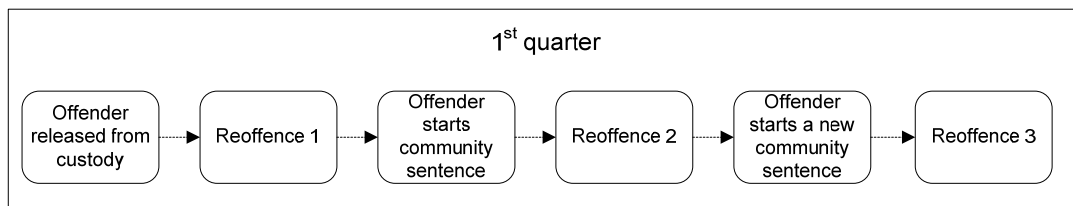


Figure C3 illustrates an example of an MOE. If MOEs were not excluded this offender would appear three times in our cohort – released once from custody and starting two community sentences within the same 1<sup>st</sup> quarter. Additionally, for the frequency measure, this offender would have at least 3 re-convictions after the first time it entered the cohort, at least 2 offences after the second time and at least 1 offence after the last community sentence at the end of the quarter. By excluding MOEs the offender would be included in the cohort only from his release from custody and with at least 3 reoffences – this avoids double counting of re-convictions 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 court order supervised by the probation service more than once within the first quarter of the same year is considered to be an MOE and only their **first** discharge from prison or commencement of a community sentence is considered to be the index offence with all other offences counted as reoffences.

Table C4 shows the number of offenders who are MOEs and their respective number of entries. Most MOE offenders appear twice in the cohort and the number of MOEs has been stable, at around 2.5 – 3.5% of the entire cohort of offenders, since 2000.

**Table C4: Number of offenders with MOEs and their respective number of entries for 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

<b>Multiple Offender</b>									
<b>Entries (MOEs)</b>	<b>2000 Q1</b>	<b>2002 Q1</b>	<b>2003 Q1</b>	<b>2004 Q1</b>	<b>2005 Q1</b>	<b>2006 Q1</b>	<b>2007 Q1</b>	<b>2008 Q1</b>	<b>2009 Q1</b>
<b>2x</b>	969	981	1,063	1,214	1,025	1,284	1,386	1,730	1881
<b>3x</b>	30	34	36	74	38	51	53	102	138
<b>4x</b>	4	2	3	5	3	6	6	13	7
<b>5x</b>				1			1		3
<b>6x</b>					3				
<b>Total MOEs</b>	1,003	1,017	1,102	1,294	1,069	1,341	1,446	1,845	2,029
<b>% of total cohort</b>	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	3.4%	3.6%

## Other measures of re-offending

The re-conviction rates in this publication are not directly comparable to the following publications due to differences in methodology:

### Proven re-offending of juveniles

The juvenile cohort is formed using a wider definition than the adult cohort, reflecting the fact that more juveniles are dealt with by out-of-court disposals (reprimands and final warnings), and therefore includes many offenders who are first time entrants to the criminal justice system. The adult cohort by contrast (covering offenders discharged from custody and commencing court orders) includes a higher proportion of offenders with extensive previous offending history.

### Local measure

Data on proven re-offending at the Government Office Region, Probation Area and local authority level have been published by the Ministry of Justice since February 2009. The local proven re-offending data measures the re-offending of all offenders on the probation caseload, rather than those commencing community orders or discharged from custody.

There are a number of other differences between the local adult re-offending measure and the annual National Statistics:

- The sample of offenders
- The measure of re-offending
- The time allowed for re-offending

- The types of sentences which mean an offence is counted.

For a full explanation of these differences please refer to the document: [‘Differences between the local adult reoffending rate and the annual National Statistics’](#).

### **Drug offending**

The national measure of the offending of drug-misusing offenders measures the offending of those individuals identified through their contact with the criminal justice system as Class A drug misusers in January to March of each year.

The local measure of the offending of drug-misusing offenders measures the offending of individuals identified through their contact with the criminal justice system as Class A drug misusers between 1 January and 31 March each year. These data are reported at Drug Action Team level (or CSP level in Wales) and form the basis for NI38 – Drug Related Offending. This indicator provides the volume of offending for the offenders in a 12-month offending window; this is compared to the predicted volume of offending for the local cohort. There are differences in the models used to determine the predicted levels of offending, as these have been developed to reflect the unique characteristics of the particular cohorts identified.

### **PPO offending**

The local measure on the offending of Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPOs) measures the offending of all offenders identified as PPOs at the start of a financial year. These data are reported at national, regional, police force and local authority level and form the basis for NI30 – Offending rate of PPOs. This indicator provides the change in the level of offending for the specified cohort in a 12-month period compared with their level of offending for the previous 12-month period. There are differences in the models used to determine the predicted levels of offending, as these have been developed to reflect the unique characteristics of the particular cohorts identified.

### **Re-conviction data prior to 2000**

Data prior to 2000 is not available on a consistent basis for two main reasons:

- Change in data source – re-convictions are measured using data from the Police National Computer (which covers recordable offences), whereas data from years before 2000 was measured using the offenders index (which covered a narrower range of offences)
- Change in measurement – the concept being measured from 2000 onwards in these reports is that of using the offences date to measure re-convictions (a period of time is allowed for offences to be committed, and a further period allowed for these offences to be proved by court conviction), whereas the concept being measured

prior to 2000 was that of using the conviction date to measure reconvictions (any conviction occurring in a set period of time, whether or not the offence occurred in that time period)

# 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.

Care is needed in interpreting the severity rate however - more detail is provided on page 61.

## Risks to data quality

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

### 1. Complexity of data collection

The data required for the PSA 23 target involve a range of data sources (prison data, probation data, and the criminal records) from a range of agencies (individual prisons, probation areas, and police forces). These figures have been derived from administrative I.T. systems which, as with any large scale recording system, are subject to possible errors with data entry and processing. Additionally, the Ministry of Justice maintains an extract from the Police National Computer (PNC) and updates it monthly using data provided by the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA), so figures published in this report are likely to change slightly with time.

### 2. Complexity of data processing and analysis

The data processing involved for the PSA 23 target is complex, and requires the extraction of criminal histories that can span a number of decades, and the subsequent matching of these histories against the probation caseload files and prison discharges in order to generate a dataset. The components are:

#### 2A. Matching offender records

This process involves matching prison discharges and court order 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 2008 have remained high. Additionally, matching rates are similar for both prison and court orders data.

**Table D1: Matching rates for the different data sources for 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

	2000 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1	2004 Q1	2005 Q1	2006 Q1	2007 Q1	2008 Q1	2009 Q1
<b>Prison</b>									
Prison discharges	19,164	18,792	17,521	19,384	18,052	18,574	17,356	22,057	22,644
Automatically matched to the PNC	17,708	17,505	16,276	18,047	16,854	17,274	16,212	21,496	22,075
Manually matched to the PNC	559	552	596	597	602	625	577	284	274
Not matched	182	155	123	116	102	136	94	52	47
Total matches	18,267	18,057	16,872	18,644	17,456	17,899	16,789	21,780	22,349
Percentage matched	95.3%	96.1%	96.3%	96.2%	96.7%	96.4%	96.7%	98.7%	98.7%
<b>Court Orders</b>									
Court order starts	36,953	35,193	37,426	38,415	35,875	44,842	47,405	46,518	47,885
Automatically matched to the PNC	33,485	32,440	34,798	35,952	33,502	43,897	45,333	45,865	47,340
Manually matched to the PNC	1,479	1,234	1,289	1,012	1,177	340	981	214	233
Not matched	410	281	253	214	213	144	251	96	51
Total matches	34,964	33,674	36,087	36,964	34,679	44,237	46,314	46,079	47,538
Percentage matched	94.6%	95.7%	96.4%	96.2%	96.7%	98.7%	97.7%	99.1%	99.3%
Total percentage matched to the PNC	94.9%	95.8%	96.4%	96.2%	96.7%	98.0%	97.4%	99.0%	99.1%

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 but a final cohort size of 43,429. The main reasons for these discrepancies are:

- Conviction dates for the beginning of the community, suspended or custodial sentence do not match the conviction date within seven days of the criminal records database (PNC);
- The index 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 who have died. These counting rules were enumerated and discussed to ensure a more accurate and consistent count and are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure a consistent approach.

## 2C. The extraction of the criminal histories

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

### **3. Level of subjectivity**

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

### **4. Maturity and stability of the data system**

The system is well established having been used a number of times to produce reoffending statistics for publication. Nonetheless, vigilance continues to be exercised to ensure the validity of the results.

### **5. Expertise of those who operate the system**

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

### **6. Use of data to manage and reward performance**

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

### **Work undertaken to maintain the quality of the PNC data held by the Ministry of Justice**

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

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

### **Interpreting the severity rate**

Care should be taken when interpreting the severity rate for the following reasons:

- **Small number of offences** – the severity rate is based on a small number of offences (less than 1 per cent of those committed by the cohort as a whole). Additionally, the overall severity rate is likely to



fluctuate year on year, given that a small change in the overall numbers is likely to translate into a large rate change.

- **Time through the CJS** – more serious offences are likely to take a longer time to progress through the Criminal Justice System than less serious offences. The reoffending statistics track reoffending behaviour for a year upon offenders entering the cohort, plus an additional six months for convictions to be updated on the system. There is a risk that this time scale is not long enough to capture the most serious offences. However, analysis suggests that the number of serious reoffences picked up by the measure remains comparatively stable year on year, ensuring performance is comparable over time.
- **Reporting variation** – variation in reporting between police force areas and courts may also have an impact on how many serious offences are captured during the one-year follow up period.

Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting movements in the severity rates.

# 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 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-conviction rates.

The Ministry of Justice developed a new predicted re-conviction 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 re-conviction rate can only predict the actual re-conviction rate and there are currently no predictions of the frequency and severity re-conviction rates.

Predicted or expected re-conviction 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 re-conviction rate than can be obtained using the actual re-conviction 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 be re-convicted, this may result in a spurious rise or fall in the actual re-conviction rates even when there may be no 'real' difference for similar offenders over that time. Hence the actual re-conviction rates should be compared with the expected re-conviction rates using a model based on data from an earlier year, and changes in re-conviction rates measured by comparing the actual re-conviction rate with the re-conviction rate that would be expected given this group of offenders.

## Statistical model

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

The logistic regression model behind the 2005 predicted rate provides a probability of being re-convicted for each offender and identifies the statistically significant set of variables that are related to convicted re-offending. Aggregated predicted re-conviction rates are also only valid for terms included in the final model. Any predicted re-conviction 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 and fit for purpose. 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 be re-convicted 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 be re-convicted than older offenders.

#### **Index offence**

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

The Copas rate formula is:

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

## **Length of criminal career**

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

## **Total number of previous offences**

The total number of previous offences is a significant factor in predicting the likelihood of a re-conviction. 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 allows the effect of one variable to vary according to the values of another, 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 were re-convicted and offenders that were not. The adult logistic regression model achieved a 71.9 per cent overall discrimination level on the 2009 cohort (Table E2). A level of discrimination of about 70% was deemed to be acceptable and the model should predict results accurately enough for the predicted rate to be used. The discrimination can also be evaluated by calculating the Area Under Curve (AUC) for the Receiver Operator Characteristic curve. Again, the value for the model was

0.80, which means an excellent level of discrimination (Hosmer and Lemeshow, 2000, p.162).

**Table E1: Classification table for the logistic regression model comparing 2009 prediction with observed values**

		Predicted to be re-convicted within one		%
		No	Yes	
<b>Re-convicted within one year?</b>	No	23,988	10,359	69.8%
	Yes	5,522	16,747	75.2%

Table E2 shows the assessment for the logistic regression model for the 2000 to 2009 cohorts. All cohorts show a high discriminative power (over 70%) and AUC for the Receiver Operator Characteristic curve of around 0.80. This means that we can be confident of the predictive power of the logistic regression model over the 2000 to 2009 period.

**Table E2: Classification table for the logistic regression model comparing prediction with observed values, 2000, 2002-2009 cohorts**

	Number of Offenders	Area Under the Curve for the ROC	Classification Table
<b>2000 Q1</b>	42,734	0.81	73.5%
<b>2002 Q1</b>	43,247	0.81	73.6%
<b>2003 Q1</b>	44,095	0.81	73.5%
<b>2004 Q1</b>	46,532	0.80	72.8%
<b>2005 Q1</b>	43,429	0.80	72.7%
<b>2006 Q1</b>	50,281	0.80	72.2%
<b>2007 Q1</b>	50,085	0.80	72.4%
<b>2008 Q1</b>	53,718	0.81	72.8%
<b>2009 Q1</b>	56,616	0.80	71.9%

## 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-conviction 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 being re-convicted in the follow-up period or a further 6 month waiting period we transform the linear prediction Z using the following formula:

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

The exponent of the coefficient is the odds ratio of reoffending corresponding to the particular coefficient and enables us to make comparisons between different categories. For example, an offender with a theft index offence is 2.14 times more likely to be re-convicted 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 be re-convicted 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 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2005 data and their respective coefficients**

Variables	Logistic Coefficient	Exponent of Coefficient	Significance	Variables	Logistic Coefficient	Exponent of Coefficient	Significance
<b>Constant</b>	0.674	1.961	< 0.001	<b>General Criminal Career Variables</b>			
<b>Gender</b>				Copas Rate	1.084	2.956	< 0.001
Female	<i>Reference Category</i>			Length of criminal career (Linear)	0.047	1.048	0.068
Male	0.435	1.545	< 0.001	Length of criminal career (Squared)	-0.051	0.950	< 0.001
<b>Age</b>				Total number of previous offences	-0.005	0.995	0.036
18-20	<i>Reference Category</i>			Total number of previous custodial sentences (Linear)	0.288	1.333	0.000
21-24	-0.189	0.828	0.095	Total number of previous custodial sentences (Squared)	-0.009	0.991	< 0.001
25-29	-0.202	0.817	0.074	Total number of previous violence (serious offences)	-0.096	0.908	0.001
30-34	-0.274	0.760	0.021	Total number of previous violence (non serious) offences	0.020	1.020	0.001
35-39	-0.433	0.649	0.001	Total number of previous public order offences	0.046	1.047	< 0.001
40-49	-0.662	0.516	< 0.001	Total number of previous sexual (child) offences	0.046	1.047	0.073
50+	-0.702	0.496	0.004	Total number of previous theft offences	0.011	1.012	< 0.001
<b>Index Offence Type</b>				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	0.002
Violence (serious)	-0.764	0.466	< 0.001	Total number of previous criminal and malicious damage offences	0.020	1.020	0.004
Robbery	-0.593	0.552	< 0.001	Total number of previous drugs (possession/small-scale supply) offences	0.017	1.017	0.013
Public order	-0.255	0.775	< 0.001	Total number of previous other <sup>1</sup> offences	-0.006	0.994	0.070
Sexual	-0.069	0.933	0.642	<b>Interaction between Age and Gender</b>			
Sexual (child)	-0.746	0.474	< 0.001	Females at any age	<i>Reference Category</i>		
Domestic burglary	0.186	1.204	0.003	Male and aged 18-20	<i>Reference Category</i>		
Other burglary	0.410	1.507	< 0.001	Male and aged 21-24	-0.333	0.717	0.005
Theft	0.760	2.138	< 0.001	Male and aged 25-29	-0.495	0.609	< 0.001
Handling	0.396	1.485	< 0.001	Male and aged 30-34	-0.554	0.574	< 0.001
Fraud and forgery	0.049	1.050	0.465	Male and aged 35-39	-0.393	0.675	0.004
Absconding and bail	0.501	1.651	< 0.001	Male and aged 40-49	-0.204	0.816	0.154
Taking and driving away	0.361	1.434	< 0.001	Male and aged 50+	-0.253	0.777	0.331
Theft from vehicles	0.633	1.884	< 0.001	<b>Interaction between Gender and Total Number of Previous Offences</b>			
Motoring offences (not including drink driving)	0.135	1.145	0.001	Female	<i>Reference Category</i>		
Drink driving	-0.360	0.697	< 0.001	Male	-0.004	0.996	0.022
Criminal and malicious damage	0.171	1.187	0.006				
Drugs (import/export/production/supply)	-0.753	0.471	< 0.001				
Drugs (possession/small-scale supply)	-0.027	0.973	0.647				
Other <sup>1</sup>	0.070	1.073	0.387				
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
White	<i>Reference Category</i>						
Not recorded	-0.419	0.658	< 0.001				
Black	0.140	1.151	0.001				
Asian	0.056	1.057	0.325				
Other	0.341	1.407	0.013				

<sup>1</sup> Includes other, soliciting and prostitution and offences not recorded

# Appendix G: List of most serious (severe) offences

## Violence against the person

1. Murder:
  1. Of persons aged 1 year or over.
  2. Of infants under 1 year of age.
2. Attempted murder.
4. Manslaughter, etc:
  1. Manslaughter.
  2. Infanticide.
  3. Child destruction.
5. Wounding or other act endangering life:
  1. Wounding, etc. with intent to do grievous bodily harm, etc. or to resist apprehension.
  2. Shooting at naval or revenue vessels.
  4. Attempting to choke, suffocate, etc. with intent to commit an indictable offence (garrotting).
  5. Using chloroform, etc. to commit or assist in committing an indictable offence.
  6. Burning, maiming, etc. by explosion.
  7. Causing explosions or casting corrosive fluids with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
  8. Impeding the saving of life from shipwreck.
  9. Placing, etc. explosives in or near ships or buildings with intent to do bodily harm, etc.
  10. Endangering life or causing harm by administering poison.
  11. Causing danger by causing anything to be on road, interfering with a vehicle or traffic equipment.
  13. Possession, etc. of explosives with intent to endanger life.
  14. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group I).
  15. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group II).
  16. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group III).
  17. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group I).
  18. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group II).
  19. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group III).  
[Group I - Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.  
Group II - Shotguns as defined in s.1 (3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.  
Group III - Air weapons as defined in s.1 (3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]
  20. Use etc. of chemical weapons.
  21. Use of premises or equipment for producing chemical weapons.
  22. Use, threat to use, production or possession of a nuclear weapon.
  23. Weapons related acts overseas.
  24. Use of noxious substances or things to cause harm or intimidate.
  25. Performing an aviation function or ancillary function when ability to carry out function is impaired because of drink or drugs.
  26. Endangering safety at sea/aerodromes.
  27. Torture.
8. Other wounding, etc:
  1. Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).



- 33. Racially aggravated wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).
- 40. Religiously aggravated malicious wounding or GBH.
- 46. Racially or religiously aggravated malicious wounding or grievous bodily harm.

## **Sexual offences**

- 17. Sexual assault on a male (previously indecent assault on a male):
  - 11. Indecent assault on male person under 16 years.
  - 12. Indecent assault on male person 16 years or over.
  - 13. Assault on a male by penetration.
  - 14. Assault of a male child under 13 by penetration.
  - 15. Sexual assault on a male.
  - 16. Sexual assault of a male child under 13.
  
- 19. Rape:
  - 2. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman who is a defective.
  - 3. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home having unlawful sexual intercourse with female patient.
  - 4. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with mentally disordered female patient who is subject to his care.
  - 7. Rape of a female aged under 16.
  - 8. Rape of a female aged 16 or over.
  - 9. Rape of a male aged under 16.
  - 10. Rape of a male aged 16 or over.
  - 11. Attempted rape of a female aged under 16.
  - 12. Attempted rape of a female aged 16 or over.
  - 13. Attempted rape of a male aged under 16.
  - 14. Attempted rape of a male aged 16 or over.
  - 16. Rape of female child under 13 by a male.
  - 17. Rape of a male child under 13 by a male.
  - 18. Attempted rape of a female child under 13 by a male
  - 19. Attempted rape of a male child under 13 by a male
  
- 20. Sexual assault on female (previously indecent assault on a female):
  - 1. On females under 16 years of age.
  - 2. On females aged 16 years and over.
  - 3. Assault on a female by penetration.
  - 4. Assault on a female child under 13 by penetration.
  - 5. Sexual assault on a female.
  - 6. Sexual assault on a female child under 13.
  
- 21. Sexual activity (male and female) (including with a child under 13) (previously unlawful intercourse with a girl under 13):
  - 2. Causing or inciting a female child under 13 to engage in sexual activity - penetration.
  - 3. Causing or inciting a female child under 13 to engage in sexual activity - no penetration.
  - 4. Causing or inciting a male child under 13 to engage in sexual activity - penetration
  - 5. Causing or inciting a male child under 13 to engage in sexual activity - no penetration.
  - 6. Sexual activity with a female child under 13 - offender aged 18 or over - penetration.
  - 7. Sexual activity with a male child under 13 - offender aged 18 or over - penetration.
  - 8. Causing or inciting a female child under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over - penetration
  - 9. Causing or inciting a male child under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over - penetration.
  - 10. Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child under 13 (offender aged 18 or over).

11. Causing a child under 13 to watch a sexual act (offender aged 18 or over).
  12. Sexual activity with a female child under 13 - offender aged under 18.
  13. Sexual activity with a male child under 13 - offender aged under 18.
  14. Causing or inciting a female child under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender under 18.
  15. Causing or inciting a male child under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender under 18.
  16. Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child under 13 - offender under 18.
  17. Causing a child under 13 to watch a sexual act - offender under 18.
  18. Sexual activity with a female under 13 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration.
  19. Sexual activity with a male child under 13 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration.
  20. Causing or inciting a female child under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration.
  21. Causing or inciting a male child under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration.
  22. Sexual activity with a female child under 13 - offender aged under 18 - no penetration.
  23. Sexual activity with a male child under 13 - offender aged under 18 - no penetration.
  24. Causing or inciting a female child under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged under 18 - no penetration.
  25. Causing or inciting a male child under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged under 18 - no penetration.
22. Sexual activity (male and female) (including with a child under 16) (previously unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16):
0. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16 (offences committed prior to 1 May 2004).
  2. Causing a female person to engage in sexual activity without consent - penetration
  3. Causing a male person to engage in sexual activity without consent - penetration
  4. Causing a female person to engage in sexual activity without consent - no penetration.
  5. Causing a male person to engage in sexual activity without consent - no penetration.
  6. Sexual activity with a female child under 16 (offender aged 18 or over) - penetration
  7. Sexual activity with a male child under 16 (offender aged 18 or over) - penetration
  8. Causing or inciting a female child under 16 to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over) - penetration
  9. Causing or inciting a male child under 16 to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over) - penetration
  10. Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child under 16 (offender aged 18 or over).
  11. Causing a child under 16 to watch a sexual act (offender aged 18 or over).
  18. Sexual activity with a female child under 16 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration.
  19. Sexual activity with a male child under 16 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration.
  20. Causing or inciting a female child under 16 to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over) - no penetration.
  21. Causing or inciting a male child under 16 to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over) - no penetration.
70. Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder:
1. Sexual activity with a male person with a mental disorder impeding choice – penetration.

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

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

### **Taking and driving away and related offences**

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

### **Other motoring offences**

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

### **Drink driving offences**

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

## Appendix H: References

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

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### Links to previous adult reoffending publications

**Ministry of Justice (2010)** [Reoffending of adults: results from the 2008 cohort](#)

**Ministry of Justice (2009)** [Reoffending of adults: results from the 2007 cohort](#)

**Ministry of Justice (2008)** [Reoffending of adults: results from the 2006 cohort](#)

**Ministry of Justice (2008)** [Reoffending of adults: new measures of reoffending 2000-2005](#)

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

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

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

# Appendix I: Two-year re-conviction rates

## Introduction

In May 2008 changes were introduced for re-offending statistics, moving from a two-year re-conviction rate to a one-year measure. This was to provide the Ministry of Justice with a more timely measure of adult re-convictions. This Appendix provides the continued time series of two year re-conviction rates.

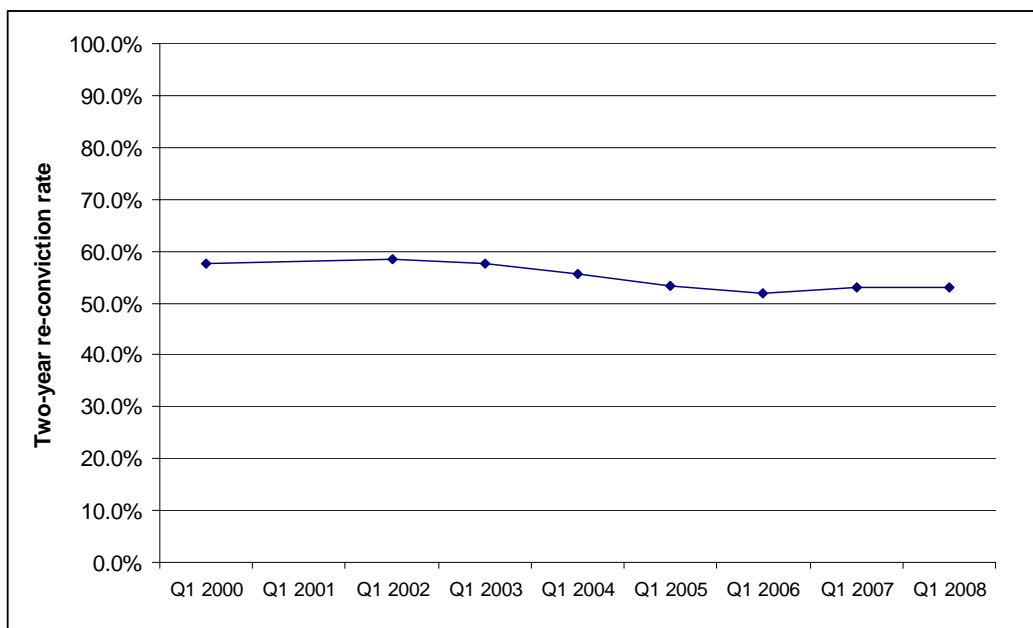
These results are based on a different methodology for compiling re-conviction data than that presented in the main report.

## Results

**Table I1: Two-year re-conviction rates, 2000, 2002 to 2009**

	<b>Number of offenders</b>	<b>Two-year re-conviction rate</b>
2000	43,052	57.6%
2001	..	..
2002	43,084	58.5%
2003	45,078	57.6%
2004	47,084	55.5%
2005	42,153	53.2%
2006	47,712	51.9%
2007	49,768	53.0%
2008	53,082	53.1%

**Figure I1: Two-year re-conviction rates, 2000, 2002 to 2009**



## 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 it is unreliable for interpretation.

.. = Data is not available

. = Data is not applicable

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