



Prime Minister²
Harrington
figures.

HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SW1H 9AT

20 December 1985

Dear Nigel

N.L.W.

20.12.

file below

When the Prime Minister met the Home Secretary on Monday some surprise was expressed at the figure in the paper, "A Strategic View of Crime" that nearly one third of all young men can expect to be convicted of a 'standard list offence' by the age of 28. The standard list includes all indictable offences plus some of the more serious summary offences (for example, assault on a constable and cruelty to a child) but excludes most summary motoring offences, drunkenness and prostitution.

The finding comes from a "cohort" study of the criminal records of those born during certain weeks in 1953, 1958 and 1963. Information was collected on about 8% of the total number of people born during the relevant weeks. The detailed findings are set out in the attached Home Office Statistical Bulletin which was published in April.

The 1953 data suggest that a third of young males are convicted by the age of 28; interestingly the vast majority of these young men do not re-offend. Only a small proportion become persistent offenders; 5% of the men born in 1953 accounted for nearly 70% of all convictions amongst their age group. The conviction and reconviction rates for women are very much lower; only about 6% of those born in 1953 had been convicted by the age of 28.

It is extremely disturbing that so high a proportion of young males offend even once. But what the evidence clearly suggests is that for many of them it is an adolescent phase which focusses on property offences, usually minor ones, and ends abruptly when they offend and are brought face to face with the consequences of their behaviour. The Home Secretary's view is that the study validates the emphasis the Government is placing on reducing the opportunities for crime, diverting the first-time offender from the courts by increased use of police cautioning and attempting to introduce into homes and schools a greater emphasis on civic values and the responsibilities of the citizen. It also supports the policy of providing a full range of penalties, for the small minority who continue to offend, including severe penalties for those who get involved in more serious crime.

Yours sincerely
William Pittall

W R FITTALL

Nigel Wicks, Esq

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HOME OFFICE

statistical bulletin

Statistical Department Tolworth Tower Surbiton Surrey KT6 7DS

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3 April 1985

CRIMINAL CAREERS OF THOSE BORN IN 1953, 1958 AND 1963

Summary

1. This bulletin gives first comparative results from a series of cohort studies of the convictions, in England and Wales for 'standard list' offences (see note 5), of persons born during four selected weeks of 1953, 1958 or 1963. The results take no account of convictions for 'non-standard list' offences, for cautioning or for offences not discovered by the police.

2. A very small proportion of males born in each year accounted for most of the convictions. For those born in 1953, the 5 1/2 per cent of males who had, before the age of 28, been convicted of 6 or more offences accounted for 70 per cent of all the convictions of the group up to that age. On the other hand, the great majority of males in the cohorts who had been convicted at all, had at most one conviction; of those born in 1953 about 83 per cent had no conviction and 93 per cent no more than one conviction, before the age of 18; 86 per cent had no more than one conviction before the age of 28. The general pattern, therefore, was one in which a large proportion of males born in 1953 had been before the courts - nearly 1 in 3 had one or more convictions for a 'standard list' offence before the age of 28; but the great majority of them had been convicted only once before the age of 28. Of those first convicted before the age of 18, about a third or more were not convicted again within 8 years.

3. The conviction rates for females were much lower than for males; only about 6 per cent of females born in 1953 were convicted of one or more 'standard list' offences before the age of 28. However, in the same way as for males, a very small proportion of females born in each year accounted for most of the convictions.

4. Information is less complete for the later cohorts but does not suggest that more males born in later years are likely to be convicted at some time. In fact males born in 1963 showed a slightly lower conviction rate in their earlier years - possibly as a result of the substantial increase in the use of cautioning of those under 17. Females born in the later years were, however, more likely to have been convicted at some time than females born in the earlier years.

5. Of all those first convicted before the age of 18, the reconviction rate after a further 8 years was at least half as high again as the rate after 2 years - often used as an indicator of recidivism. Reconviction rates after 8 years for females were lower than those for males; however the female reconviction rates for the 1958 cohort were generally higher than for the 1953 cohort. Those, male or female, first convicted at an early age were slightly more likely to be reconvicted over any given period than those first convicted at a later age. The rates of reconviction over two years for those fined or discharged were related to the type of offence on first conviction: those convicted of burglary were generally more likely to be reconvicted, whatever sentence was imposed, than those convicted of other types of offence.

6. The most frequent type of offence on second conviction was theft and handling stolen goods, except that those first convicted of burglary tended to be convicted of burglary a second time.

Rate of first conviction (Table 1 and Figure 1)

7. Almost all the differences between the three cohorts in the estimated number of persons first convicted at different ages can be attributed to the different numbers born in 1953, 1958 and 1963. An estimated 65,000 of all males and females born in 1953 had been convicted of at least one "standard list" offence before the age of 18 compared with 73,500 of all those born in 1958 and 80,000 of all those born in 1963 (Table 1). However, there were some 669,000 births in 1953 compared with 726,000 in 1958 and 814,000 in 1963. For comparative purposes it is therefore important to consider rates per 100 population.

Males

8. For those born in 1953 the rate at which males were first convicted increased rapidly between the ages of 8 and 17 and then fell steadily until the age of 27 which was the oldest aged examined in the study. Under 1 per cent of the male population were first convicted at the ages of 8 and 9 and 1 per cent at the ages of 10 and 11. This rose to 2 per cent of the male population at age 12, 2 1/2 per cent at ages 15 and 16, and 3 per cent at age 17. Thereafter the rate fell to 2 per cent at ages 19 and 20 and at the age of 27 was back to under 1 per cent. The less complete data for those males born in 1958 or 1963 show a similar pattern of rates of first conviction starting at under 1 per cent increasing to 3 per cent at ages 15-17 and then (for those born in 1958) falling to about 1 1/2 per cent at age 22.

9. The cumulative conviction rates are the rates per 100 population born who had been convicted at least once by a certain age. The cumulative conviction rates for males in the 1953 cohort were initially higher than for males born in 1958 or 1963, partly because those born in 1953 became criminally responsible at age 8, whereas those born in the later years became criminally responsible at age 10, and partly because of the increased use of cautioning during the 1970's. In 1965 about 16,000 boys aged under 17 were cautioned; by 1975 this figure had risen to almost 150,000 as a result of a deliberate policy by the police to postpone the first appearance of young people in court. However, by the age of 17 the

cumulative conviction rate for males born in both 1953 and 1958 was about 17 per cent. For those born in 1963, the cumulative rate was consistently lower up to the age of 17 and this may be particularly related to the increase in cautioning mentioned above which affected the 1963 cohort much more than the 1958 cohort. However, the cumulative conviction rate for those born in 1963 appeared by age 17 to be converging with the rates for those born in 1958 and 1963 (Figure 1).

10. The cumulative conviction rate for males born in 1953 was about 30 per cent by the time they reached the age of 28. This means that just under one in three of males born in 1953 had been convicted of at least one "standard list" offence before the age of 28. And it needs to be remembered that this takes no account of convictions for "non-standard list" offences including most motoring offences, cautions and offences not reported to, or discovered by, the police. This result is not out of line with the deductions made by Farrington (1) who, on the basis of first conviction rates in the late 1970's estimated that over 40 per cent of males would eventually be convicted of an indictable offence at some time in their lives.

Females

11. The first conviction rates for females were much lower than for males, as was to be expected given the well-known much lower annual rates for findings of guilt. Before age 28 only 6 per cent of females born in 1953 had been convicted of one or more "standard list" offences, compared to the about 30 per cent of the males. However, it appears that for females the cumulative conviction rates for those born in 1958 and 1963 were slightly higher than for those born in 1953: the cumulative conviction rate for females born in 1958 was over 5 per cent by age 22, as compared with about 4 1/2 per cent for those born in 1953. Up to age 17 the cumulative conviction rates for females born in 1958 and 1963 were very similar. Although the conviction curves for the three cohorts are close, especially in the early years, the figures suggest that a greater proportion of the females in the 1958 and 1963 cohorts were convicted of at least one offence than of the females in the 1953 cohort. An increase in the proportion convicted at some time is thus more apparent for females than for males.

The distribution of convictions throughout the population (Tables 2 to 4)

12. There was little difference between those born in 1958, 1963 and 1968 in the distribution of convictions before the age of 18 throughout the male population - about 83 per cent had no conviction by that age, and 93 per cent had no more than one conviction, while around 2 per cent had 6 or more convictions. Before the age of 28 for males born in 1953, 86 per cent had no more than one conviction and 5 1/2 per cent had 6 or more convictions (Table 2)

(1) FARRINGTON, D. P.(1981)."The prevalence of convictions." British Journal of Criminology, Vol 21 No. 2

13. A small proportion of the males accounted for most of the convictions. Of males born in 1953 aged 17, the 2 per cent who had by then been convicted of 6 or more offences accounted for nearly a half of the convictions up to that age. By the time this group were aged 27, 5 1/2 per cent of males had been convicted of 6 or more offences and they accounted for nearly 70 per cent of all the convictions up to that age. For those born in 1958 and 1963, convictions seem to have been even more concentrated with 2 per cent of the population aged 17 accounting for over 50 per cent of the convictions up to that age.

Number of males convicted and number of convictions (Tables 5-8)

14. Each male born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 who was convicted before the age of 18 had on average of nearly 3 convictions (Table 6). Not surprisingly, males who were first convicted at a younger age had a higher average number of convictions before age 18 (for example, between 5 and 6 convictions for males first convicted at 10 compared with nearly 2 convictions for those first convicted at age 16). Once a first conviction had occurred, however, the average number of convictions per male per year (about 3/4 of a conviction), remained fairly stable for those first convicted at age 10-15 although there was a slight rise in the number of convictions per year for those first convicted at age 16 and 17 (Table 6).

15. The peak age for convictions of males born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 was at age 17 (Table 7). The apparent discrepancy between this result and the analyses published in 'Criminal statistics, England and Wales', which show the peak age of offending for males as 15 years (see for example paragraph 5.28 and figure 5.6 of Cmnd 9349) is mainly due to the inclusion in the figures in 'Criminal statistics' of cautioning, which reduces the average age for the peak rate of offending; rates for findings of guilt alone peak at ages 17-18. The difference in the counting conventions in this study, counting all offences for which there was a conviction as opposed to only the principal offence for each court appearance, has little effect on this comparison.

16. About half of males born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 who were convicted at 17 had not been convicted of a 'standard list' offence before (Table 7). About 12 per cent - or 1 in 8 - had one previous conviction and about the same proportion had 6 or more previous convictions. Of the males born in 1953 and convicted at age 27, however, about a quarter had not been convicted before and over two-fifths had 6 or more previous convictions. For those born in 1953, 1958 and 1963 just over a third of the convictions recorded for males aged 17 were accounted for by those not previously convicted of a 'standard list' offence and just over a fifth by those who had 6 or more previous convictions (Table 8). Of the convictions recorded for males aged 27, about a fifth were accounted for by males who had not previously been convicted and over a half by males who had 6 or more previous convictions.

First sentence and number of offences (Table 9)

17. The average number of known 'standard list' offences per year (ie convictions for 'standard list' offences plus offences "taken into consideration") is given in Table 9 for males receiving different types of sentence at their first conviction. Although, as mentioned in paragraph 14, there was generally little variation in the average number of

convictions per year for different ages at first conviction, the average number of known offences committed after different first sentences do show some variation. The lowest rates were for those given conditional discharge. The highest rates were for those sentenced to a detention centre or given a care order. Care orders only came into use from 1 January 1971, and so this type of sentence is only relevant to those born in 1958 or 1963. These differences may of course, reflect the factors which the court took into account in imposing the initial sentence.

Period to second conviction (Tables 10 and 11)

18. The proportion who were reconvicted within 1 year tended to be slightly higher for those first convicted at an early age than for those first convicted at the older ages. For example, around a quarter of males first convicted at age 10 to 12 were reconvicted within one year compared with around 20 per cent of males first convicted at 16 to 17 (Table 10). A similar decline in the proportion reconvicted occurred for other periods before reconviction (although for later ages of first conviction information for the full period was not available for the later cohorts). For males born in 1953 and first convicted at age 10, about 70 per cent were reconvicted within 8 years compared with about 50 per cent of those first convicted at age 17. Those first convicted at an early age were therefore more likely to be reconvicted over any given period than those first convicted at a later age.

19. The reconviction rates after 8 years were considerably higher - often more than a half as high again as the reconviction rates after 2 years - putting into perspective the usual use of the two year reconviction rate as an indicator of recidivism as used in paragraphs 23 to 27 below. Even so, 8 years after their first conviction there was no record of a further conviction for about half of those first convicted at ages 16-17.

20. The decline in reconviction rates with the age at first conviction between the ages of 10 and 17 was generally steady except for those born in 1953 and first convicted at 16. Over every period under 8 years the proportions of those first convicted at 16 and who were reconvicted, was higher than the equivalent rates for those first convicted at 15 or 17. There is no obvious explanation for this feature which may be due to sampling error.

21. Reconviction rates for women were generally much lower than for men. However, the reconviction rates for those women born in 1958 were generally higher than for those born in 1953 and there is some suggestion of a further rise for those born in 1963.

22. Some of the results from the study described in this bulletin have been compared with those obtained from a study of persons convicted in 1971 "Previous conviction, sentence and reconviction" (1). Although there were substantial differences in the way the two studies were carried out, there

(1) PHILLPOTTS, G. J. O. AND LANCUCKI, L. B. (1979). "Previous convictions, sentence and reconviction." Home Office Research Study No. 53

is, after allowance for these differences, generally good agreement between the results. For example, from this cohort study it is estimated that around 50 to 60 per cent of males first convicted before the age of 17 were reconvicted within 6 years (Table 10). In the 1971 study it was similarly estimated that 50 per cent of males first convicted under the age of 17 were reconvicted within 6 years.

First sentence and second conviction (Table 12)

23. In order to obtain a large enough sample to study the relationship between first sentence and second conviction, the records of those convicted of a 'standard list' offence before age 16 were combined for the three cohorts. These records were analysed by the type of sentence given on the first conviction and by whether a second conviction was recorded within two years. About 30 per cent were fined on first conviction; 30 per cent were discharged and 25 per cent were placed under supervision. The proportions were slightly different between males and females, partly because only males could be sentenced to detention centre and female attendance centres only became available from 20 January 1979. Hence a larger proportion of males than females received attendance centre orders, while females were given proportionally more supervision, care orders and discharges.

24. Only one third of males and one fifth of females were reconvicted of a second 'standard list' offence within two years of receiving their first sentence. The reconviction rates varied according to the type of sentence first imposed. The lowest rates for both males and females were for those who had been fined or given a conditional or absolute discharge: about 30 per cent reconviction rate for males, 15 per cent for females. The highest rates for males were for those who had been sentenced to detention centre (55 per cent) and these rates may be slightly lower than they would have been had allowance been made for the time spent in custody (on average about 1.5 months) when further offending was precluded. However when account is taken of the nature of the offence (see paragraph 26 below) some of the difference in reconviction rates disappears.

First offence and second conviction (Table 13)

25. A further factor relevant when considering reconviction rates is the type of offence first committed. Reconviction rates within two years of first conviction were thus examined by type of offence, again combining the three cohorts to give a larger sample (Table 13). For males, the lowest reconviction rates (around 30 per cent) were for those who had first been convicted of one of the summary offences (other than a motoring offence) included in the 'standard list', of criminal damage or of violence against the person. The highest reconviction rate for males was for burglary (over 40 per cent). Around threequarters of all females were first convicted of theft and handling stolen goods and the reconviction rate for this group was about 20 per cent. Reconviction rates for females first convicted of most other types of offence were higher but are based on small numbers and may therefore be unreliable.

First offence, first sentence and second conviction (Table 14)

26. It is to be expected that the type of sentence given on first conviction is related to type of offence and thus the apparent variation in reconviction rates according to type of sentence (noted in paragraph 24) may simply reflect differences in the underlying pattern of offences (considered in paragraph 25). The reconviction analysis was therefore extended to cover separately both type of sentence and type of offence at first conviction. Information from the three cohorts was again combined, but even so some of the figures are based on small numbers and it is difficult to make a reliable interpretation of the information. Statistical tests of significance were carried out on the two most common offence groups (burglary and theft and handling stolen goods) and on the three largest groups of sentence (fine, supervision and conditional/absolute discharge). For the offences and sentences considered, the differences were found to be significant. A separate analysis was carried out for each individual type of sentence; the reconviction rates for those fined or given conditional or absolute discharges were found to be significantly related to type of offence but the reconviction rates for those given supervision were not. Those convicted of burglary were generally more likely to be reconvicted, whatever sentence was imposed, than those convicted of other types of offence. However, those results also may reflect circumstances of the offender which were taken into account when the sentence was imposed but which are not reflected in the classifications used in this analysis.

First offence and second offence (Table 15)

27. For those persons first convicted before the age of 16 and then reconvicted within two years, the type of offence on first and second conviction was examined (Table 15). The proportions in the diagonal cells show the frequency of reconvictions for the same type of offence. For those first convicted of burglary the offender was more often reconvicted of the same offence type. For those first convicted of other types of offence, the highest proportion were reconvicted for theft but in some cases the proportion in the diagonal cell was also relatively high.

NOTES

1. The estimates in this Bulletin are based on the analysis of the criminal records in England and Wales (if any) of all persons born in four randomly selected weeks (3-9 March, 19-25 June, 28 September - 4 October and 17-23 December) in each of the years 1953, 1958 and 1963. There were about 176,000 persons born in the specified weeks and they represented about 8 per cent of all those born in those three years. The estimates in this bulletin related to the total population have been based on a population of 341,140 males and 327,590 females born in 1953, 371,540 males and 354,890 females born in 1958 and 416,680 males and 396,870 females born in 1963 and the population has been assumed to be the same at all ages. In fact the estimated population at each age varied as a result of death and migration. The estimated population of those born in 1953 reached a trough when they were aged 13 and then rose to a peak at age 23; the range was about ± 2 per cent around the average. For those born in 1958 the trough occurred at age 11, a peak at age 22 and a variation of ± 2 per cent. For those born in 1963 the trough occurred at age 13; the highest population occurred at the end of the study period when they were aged 18 and the variation was ± 1 per cent. In view of the small year to year variations in the estimated size of the population no allowance has been made for death or migration in each of these cohorts up to the end of 1981. However, this does introduce an additional element of approximation into the estimates given in Tables 1 - 4.

2. The conviction rates given in this bulletin were estimated by monitoring those in the sample from 1 January 1963 (or from the time they reached the age of criminal responsibility, if later) until 31 December 1981. Convictions (if any) for 'standard list' offences (see note 5 below) were extracted from the Offenders Index kept by the Home Office Statistical Department, which records the date and nature of the final disposal for 'standard list' convictions as reported in returns of court proceedings made continuously by the police. The tables in this bulletin give details of the number of persons convicted or the number of convictions recorded. A conviction has been counted for each finding of guilt for a 'standard list' offence irrespective of the number of court appearances involved; in tables showing number of convictions for example, a person found guilty of three offences at one court appearance has been counted as having three convictions. This definition of convictions is different from that used in Home Office Research Study No. 53, "Previous Convictions, Sentence and Reconviction", (Phillpotts and Lancucki) or in "Prison Statistics, England and Wales"; where only one conviction is counted for each court appearance. However, the difference does not effect the reconviction rates given in Tables 10 to 15 because a reconviction has been counted only if the date of the second conviction is different from the first conviction; thus a person committing two offences on separate occasions but convicted for both offences at the same court appearance has been deemed not to have been reconvicted. The conviction information available for those born in 1953 covered a period of 28 years, for those born in 1958 it covered 23 years and for those born in 1963 it covered 18 years. For the purposes of comparisons between the results for the successive cohorts, the information relating to the period after the age of 17 has, in some tables, been omitted.

3. Convictions on the Offenders Index over the study period were linked using name, sex, date of birth and Criminal Records Office (CRO) number (if available) as identifying characteristics of the offender. In a few cases one person had two or more different dates of birth recorded for a series of convictions. Where it was not clear which of the various dates of birth was correct the person was assumed to have a date of birth within the selected weeks and was therefore included in the analysis. In a very few cases (about 0.3 per cent of those convicted), the date of birth which had been used in selecting the sample was clearly incorrect (eg because the type of sentence imposed and the age of the offender were incompatible) and in these cases the person was excluded from the analysis. The conviction details recorded on the Offenders Index usually include the date of any previous convictions and this helped considerably in the linking process. In some cases however, a previous conviction was indicated but could not be found on the Offenders Index and a search was then made of the records held at CRO. While an extra 3 per cent of convictions were found in this way, they inevitably related only to those with more than one conviction. It is likely that some convictions missing from the Offenders Index will have been of persons convicted only once and these persons will not have been located at CRO. Even when the conviction was recorded at CRO, the link between one conviction and a subsequent conviction may not always have been made because, as with any large data collection system, the information on the Offenders Index is not 100 per cent complete and the checking at the CRO may not have always succeeded in identifying the link. The total extent of this under-recording of persons and convictions is thought to be very small but in consequence there may be a slight overestimate of those with no convictions and a slight underestimate of those convicted at only one court appearance, as opposed to those with more court appearances.

4. In this bulletin some of the estimates of conviction rates are based on smaller numbers than others and may therefore reflect less accurately the 'true' rate. In many cases the estimated number of persons in the population is given for reference and as a rule of thumb a rate related to a population estimate of 800,000 persons (eg all those born in 1963) may be taken as accurate to within $\pm 1/2$ per cent. This is the range for which the probability is 0.95 that the 'true' value is included in that range (and often called the '95 per cent confidence interval'). A reconviction rate related to 80,000 persons (eg those born in 1963 and convicted at least once before age 18) may be taken as accurate to within about ± 1 percentage point, and one related to about 13,000 persons as accurate to within ± 3 percentage points. The sampling errors are thought to be much greater than the non-sampling errors arising from the methods of matching convictions described in the previous note.

5. The coverage of the 'standard list' of offences used as a basis for estimating conviction rates, includes all indictable offences plus some summary offences (eg aggravated assault, assault on a constable, cruelty to a child) but excludes most summary motoring offences and other less serious summary offences such as drunkenness and prostitution. A list of the offences included in the 'standard list' is given in Appendix B of Home Office Research Study No. 53 (see reference in note 2) It is important to bear in mind that no record of convictions for summary offences and motoring offences (other than those included in the 'standard list') or of

persons cautioned by the police as an alternative to prosecution is held on the Offenders Index, and so the conviction information given in this bulletin will be an understatement of the number of persons and the number of times these persons have been dealt with by the police for a criminal offence. Furthermore, there is, of course, no record of offences which do not come to the notice of the police and thus no record of the total number of offences which a person may have committed.

6. Press enquiries should be made to the Home Office Press Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT, telephone 01-213 4050. The results given in this Bulletin are a summary of the initial analysis of the cohort data. Further work is planned and suggestions for the type of analysis which might be carried out on the cohort data would be welcome. Suggestions and enquiries about the figures in this bulletin should be addressed to Statistical Department, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT, telephone 01-213 7394.

7. The following symbols are used in this bulletin:

- .. Not available
- Nil or less than half the final digit shown
- * Not applicable
- () Figure based on fewer than 20 cases - equivalent to a population estimate of 250

Figure 1

Persons born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 who were convicted of 'standard list' offences by age at first conviction

England and Wales

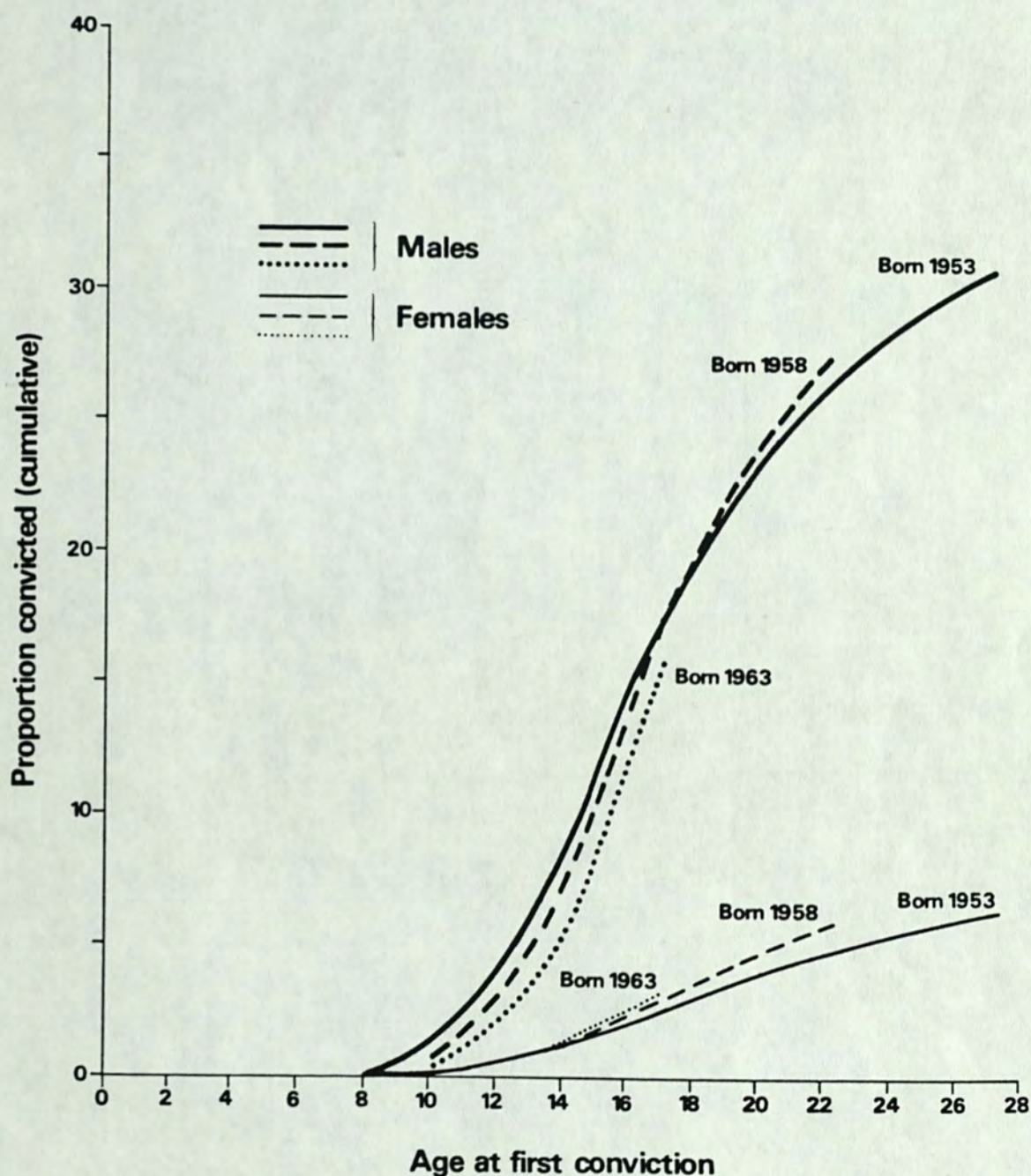


Table 1 Persons born in 1953, 1958 or 1963, and convicted of "standard list" offences in the period 1963-81 by age at first conviction.

England and Wales				Number and percentage of persons					
Age at first conviction	Estimated number of persons first convicted who were born in			Percentage first convicted					
	1953	1958	1963	Rate per 100 population born in (1)			Cumulative rate per 100 population born in (2)		
				1953	1958	1963	1953	1958	1963
Males									
8	100	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*
9	1300	*	*	0.4	*	*	0.4	*	*
10	2900	2600	1400	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.3
11	3000	3700	2800	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.2	1.7	1.0
12	5200	4900	4600	1.5	1.3	1.1	3.7	3.0	2.1
13	6700	7200	6600	2.0	1.9	1.6	5.7	4.9	3.4
14	9300	9400	10900	2.7	2.5	2.6	8.4	7.5	6.0
15	8700	12300	12900	2.5	3.3	3.1	10.9	10.8	9.1
16	8500	11500	13100	2.5	3.1	3.1	13.4	13.9	12.2
17	10900	11600	15300	3.2	3.1	3.7	16.6	17.0	15.9
18	9300	10600	..	2.7	2.8	..	19.3	19.8	..
19	7300	8800	..	2.1	2.4	..	21.5	22.2	..
20	6100	7300	..	1.8	2.0	..	23.3	24.2	..
21	5300	6700	..	1.5	1.8	..	24.8	26.0	..
22	4600	4800	..	1.4	1.3	..	26.2	27.3	..
23	4000	..	..	1.2	..	..	27.3	..	..
24	3300	..	..	1.0	..	..	28.3	..	..
25	3000	..	..	0.9	..	..	29.2	..	..
26	2600	..	..	0.8	..	..	29.9	..	..
27	2300	..	..	0.7	..	..	30.6	..	..
	104400	101300	67600						
Females									
8	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*
9	100	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*
10	200	300	200	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-
11	200	300	300	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
12	700	600	700	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
13	1000	1100	1100	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
14	1100	1500	2400	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1
15	1600	1800	2300	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
16	1500	2000	2300	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.1	2.3
17	2100	2700	3100	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.6	2.9	3.1
18	1700	2200	..	0.5	0.6	..	3.1	3.5	..
19	1200	2300	..	0.4	0.6	..	3.4	4.2	..
20	1400	1800	..	0.4	0.5	..	3.9	4.7	..
21	1200	1900	..	0.4	0.5	..	4.2	5.2	..
22	1200	1500	..	0.4	0.4	..	4.6	5.6	..
23	1200	..	..	0.4	..	..	5.0	..	..
24	1100	..	..	0.3	..	..	5.3	..	..
25	1200	..	..	0.4	..	..	5.6	..	..
26	1200	..	..	0.4	..	..	6.0	..	..
27	900	..	..	0.3	..	..	6.3	..	..
	20600	19900	12300						
Males and females									
8	100	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*
9	1400	*	*	0.2	*	*	0.2	*	*
10	3100	2800	1600	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2
11	3300	4000	3100	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
12	5900	5500	5300	0.9	0.8	0.7	2.1	1.7	1.2
13	7700	8300	7700	1.2	1.1	0.9	3.2	2.8	2.2
14	10300	10900	13300	1.5	1.5	1.6	4.8	4.3	3.8
15	10300	14100	15200	1.5	1.9	1.9	6.3	6.3	5.7
16	10000	13500	15400	1.5	1.9	1.9	7.8	8.1	7.6
17	12900	14400	18400	1.9	2.0	2.3	9.7	10.1	9.8
18	11100	12800	..	1.7	1.8	..	11.4	11.9	..
19	8500	11100	..	1.3	1.5	..	12.6	13.4	..
20	7400	9100	..	1.1	1.2	..	13.8	14.6	..
21	6400	8600	..	1.0	1.2	..	14.7	15.8	..
22	5800	6300	..	0.9	0.9	..	15.6	16.7	..
23	5200	..	..	0.8	..	..	16.4	..	..
24	4400	..	..	0.7	..	..	17.0	..	..
25	4200	..	..	0.6	..	..	17.7	..	..
26	3900	..	..	0.6	..	..	18.2	..	..
27	3100	..	..	0.5	..	..	18.7	..	..
	125000	121200	79900						

(1) The figures given in this column are estimates and are therefore subject to sampling variation; for males the sampling variation is within ± 0.2 , for females ± 0.1 , and for both males and females ± 0.1 .

(2) The figures given in this column are estimates and are therefore subject to sampling variation; for males the sampling variation is within ± 0.6 , for females ± 0.3 , and for both males and females ± 0.3 .

Table 2 Males born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 by age and number of convictions up to and including age specified

England and Wales

Proportion of persons

Year of birth and number of convictions by age specified	Age																	
	10 (1)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Males born in 1953																		
0	98.7	97.8	96.3	94.3	91.6	89.0	86.6	83.4	80.7	78.5	76.8	75.2	73.8	72.7	71.7	70.8	70.1	69.4
1	1.1	1.6	2.7	4.0	5.7	7.1	8.4	10.0	11.5	12.5	13.4	14.1	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.2	16.7	17.1
2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
4	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
5	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
6 to 10	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
11 to 20	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
21 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males born in 1958																		
0	99.3	98.3	97.0	95.0	92.5	89.2	86.0	83.0	80.1	77.8	75.8	74.0	72.7	..	..	..	..	..
1	0.6	1.3	2.2	3.5	4.9	6.8	9.2	10.0	11.4	12.5	13.6	14.6	15.2	..	..	..	..	..
2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
3	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	..	..	..	..	..
4	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
5	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
6 to 10	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
11 to 20	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males born in 1963																		
0	99.7	99.0	97.9	96.3	93.7	90.6	87.5	83.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	0.3	0.8	1.6	2.7	4.4	6.4	8.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 to 10	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 to 20	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Some of those born in 1953 were convicted at age 8 or 9.

Table 3 Convictions of males born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 by age and number of convictions up to and including age specified

England and Wales										Proportion of convictions									
Year of birth and number of convictions by age specified	Age																		
	10 (1)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Males born in 1953																			
1	63.3	48.5	44.7	39.4	35.7	31.2	25.6	22.4	19.2	18.2	16.6	16.3	15.3	14.1	13.9	13.5	12.7	12.4	
2	12.6	16.5	14.2	14.1	13.4	12.0	9.7	7.8	7.0	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.0	
3	10.8	10.5	12.2	10.6	11.2	11.7	10.5	9.1	7.7	7.3	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	
4	4.5	8.1	7.0	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.7	8.4	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	
5	3.4	6.2	9.1	7.1	6.3	7.6	6.5	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	
6 to 10	5.4	7.8	11.5	16.4	18.4	22.6	26.7	27.9	27.1	26.1	24.0	23.8	21.5	19.7	19.1	19.1	17.9	17.1	
11 to 20	-	2.3	1.3	3.1	5.9	6.1	11.3	14.7	19.9	22.8	25.6	27.3	27.8	26.1	25.7	24.6	23.2	22.5	
21 and over	-	-	-	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.9	3.1	6.2	6.2	9.9	9.1	12.9	19.5	21.1	23.2	27.7	30.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Males born in 1958																			
1	70.5	55.2	42.4	36.3	29.3	25.6	21.4	17.6	15.8	14.8	14.3	14.3	13.5	..	..	..	..	..	
2	12.7	14.4	13.1	11.5	11.0	10.0	8.6	7.0	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	
3	6.3	10.1	10.5	9.8	10.2	9.0	8.0	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	
4	8.4	10.6	9.8	8.9	7.7	8.6	8.0	6.5	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	
5	2.1	7.3	6.2	8.1	7.4	6.5	7.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	
6 to 10	-	2.3	14.8	16.4	19.6	23.5	25.1	25.6	22.4	21.6	20.4	20.7	19.4	..	..	..	..	..	
11 to 20	-	-	3.1	9.0	13.8	13.7	18.6	22.0	26.0	26.9	27.0	26.8	25.9	..	..	..	..	..	
21 and over	-	-	-	-	0.9	3.0	2.9	9.5	12.3	14.5	17.3	17.6	21.2	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Males born in 1963																			
1	80.5	52.2	37.2	35.1	30.6	29.7	24.8	20.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	6.5	8.4	6.9	8.5	8.9	8.8	8.9	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	2.4	9.0	11.2	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.0	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	6.5	6.4	7.0	6.3	7.5	8.2	7.9	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	4.1	8.0	6.9	8.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 to 10	-	16.1	15.1	19.9	19.0	20.2	21.4	23.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11 to 20	-	-	15.6	9.4	13.9	13.5	16.1	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21 and over	-	-	-	3.7	4.7	3.7	5.3	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

(1) Some of those born in 1953 were convicted at age 8 or 9.

Table 4 Females born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 by age and number of convictions up to and including age specified

England and Wales		Proportion of persons and proportion of convictions																	
Year of birth and number of convictions by age specified	Age																		
	10 (1)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Females born in 1953		Number of persons																	
0	(100)	100	100	99	99	99	98	98	97	96	96	96	95	95	95	94	94	94	
1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	
2 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Females born in 1958																			
0	100	100	100	99	99	99	98	97	96	96	95	95	95	..	..	..	..	..	
1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	
2 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
6 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Females born in 1963																			
0	100	100	100	100	99	99	98	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Females born in 1953		Number of convictions																	
1	(88)	67	75	77	69	65	62	58	55	52	50	47	44	44	43	43	41	39	
2 to 5	(12)	33	19	20	24	26	31	31	30	33	30	29	28	26	26	26	26	27	
6 and over	-	-	6	3	7	9	7	11	15	15	20	24	28	30	31	31	33	34	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Females born in 1958																			
1	70	80	75	70	63	58	54	50	47	46	45	43	42	..	..	..	..	..	
2 to 5	30	20	20	24	27	24	29	29	26	26	25	26	24	..	..	..	..	..	
6 and over	-	-	5	6	10	18	17	21	27	28	30	31	34	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Females born in 1963																			
1	(79)	83	63	54	55	50	44	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2 to 5	(21)	17	31	34	36	37	38	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 and over	-	-	6	12	9	13	18	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

(1) Some of those born in 1953 were convicted at age 8 or 9.

Table 5 Males born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 who were convicted of one or more 'standard list' offence before age 18 by age at first conviction and number of convictions before 18

England and Wales

England and Wales										Percentage of males convicted																																							
Number of convictions before age 18	Age at first conviction and year of birth																								Total																								
	10 (1)						11						12						13							14						15						16						17					
	'53			'58			'63			'53			'58			'63			'53			'58				'63			'53			'58			'63			'53			'58			'63					
	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63		'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63												
1	31	29	33	38	25	30	40	35	37	48	41	41	55	52	50	67	57	59	70	73	71	89	91	88	61	59	61																						
2	10	10	5	13	13	8	13	12	11	13	15	13	14	11	12	12	15	15	13	11	12	5	6	7	11	12	11																						
3	12	9	13	7	10	11	11	9	9	12	9	10	10	9	9	8	8	9	7	6	7	3	2	3	8	7	7																						
4	11	6	5	9	11	6	7	8	9	7	8	8	6	7	7	6	5	6	5	4	3	1	-	1	6	5	5																						
5	5	9	7	3	7	7	7	5	5	5	4	7	5	5	6	3	4	4	3	2	2	1	-	1	4	4	4																						
6 to 10	22	17	21	22	22	22	16	21	18	13	16	13	8	11	12	5	7	6	2	5	4	1	-	1	8	9	8																						
11 to 20	8	17	10	7	12	11	5	9	9	2	6	7	1	4	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3																						
21 and over	1	3	7	1	1	4	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1																						
Estimated total number of males first convicted (thousands) (= 100%)	4.4			3.0			5.2			6.7			9.3			8.7			8.5			10.9			56.6	63.1	67.7																						
		2.5			3.7		4.9				7.2			9.4			12.3		11.5			13.1			15.3																								
			1.4			2.8		4.6				6.6			10.9		12.9																																
Number remaining unconvicted (thousands)	337			334			329			322			313			304			295			284			284																								
		369			365			360			353			344			332		320			308			308																								
			415			412		408			401				390		377		364			349			349																								

(1) Including those born in 1953 who were first convicted at age 8 or 9

Table 6 Males born in 1953, 1958 and 1963 who were convicted of one or more 'standard list' offence before age 18, by age at first conviction and number of convictions before 18

England and Wales												Percentage of convictions before 18																			
Number of convictions before age 18	Age at first conviction and year of birth																		Total												
	10 (1)			11			12			13			14			15			16			17									
	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	'53	'58	'63	
1	7	5	5	9	5	5	10	7	8	17	11	10	22	17	16	34	23	27	40	42	41	72	79	69	22	18	21				
2	4	3	2	6	5	3	7	5	5	9	8	7	11	8	8	12	12	14	15	12	14	8	11	11	8	7	8				
3	8	5	6	5	6	5	9	5	6	12	7	8	13	9	8	12	10	12	13	10	11	7	6	7	9	7	7				
4	9	4	3	9	8	4	7	6	7	10	9	8	10	10	9	12	9	10	11	9	8	4	2	4	8	7	7				
5	5	7	6	4	6	6	9	4	5	9	6	9	10	8	10	7	9	8	8	5	7	2	1	2	7	5	6				
6 to 10	35	22	27	37	34	26	32	32	30	31	32	25	24	29	30	18	20	21	9	19	17	6	2	4	28	26	24				
11 to 20	24	39	24	20	32	26	21	26	29	9	21	24	6	18	16	6	11	6	4	3	4	1	-	2	15	22	18				
21 and over	7	14	26	10	4	25	4	15	10	2	5	9	3	1	3	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	10				
Estimated total convictions (1) (thousands)	20.3			13.0			19.9			19.1			22.8			17.0			14.6			13.5			140.2						
		15.1			19.6			24.9			27.1			28.0			30.1			19.8			13.4			178.5					
			8.5			17.5			21.5			25.9			33.5			28.2			22.7			19.5			177.6				
Average number of convictions (1) per male before the age of 18	4.6			4.3			3.8			2.9			2.5			2.0			1.7			1.2			2.5						
		6.0			5.3			5.1			3.8			3.0			2.4			1.7			1.2			2.8					
			6.1			6.4			4.7			3.9			3.1			2.2			1.7			1.3			2.6				
Average number of 0.6 convictions(1) per male per year	0.6			0.6			0.6			0.6			0.6			0.6			0.7			0.8			0.7			0.8			
		0.7			0.7			0.8			0.7			0.7			0.7			0.7			0.8			0.8			0.8		
			0.7			0.9			0.7			0.7			0.7			0.6			0.7			0.9			0.8				

(1) Including those born in 1953 who were first convicted at age 8 or 9.

England and Wales													Percentage of males convicted										
Number of previous convictions before age specified	Age at conviction																						
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
Males born in 1953																							
0	(100)	95	92	75	77	73	70	59	52	51	45	39	37	35	33	31	31	29	29	27			
1	-	3	4	14	10	11	12	13	13	13	11	14	11	11	12	10	10	10	9	6			
2	-	2	3	6	6	6	7	10	10	9	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	5	7	6			
3	-	-	-	2	3	4	3	6	6	8	8	7	6	7	6	5	5	6	6	5			
4	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5			
5	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	4	3	4			
6 to 10	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	7	9	13	14	16	14	14	14	14	14	16	14			
11 to 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	8	11	14	15	17	18	18	16	19			
21 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	5	9	9	10	13			
All males convicted (=100%)	100	1400	3200	4000	6800	9200	13300	16300	21400	20900	18600	16200	15200	13900	12800	10900	10300	9100	8300				
Males born in 1958																							
0	*	*	98	86	76	73	65	63	53	48	45	39	39	38	31	..	..	..	..	..			
1	*	*	2	7	10	10	13	11	13	12	11	12	10	10	11	..	..	..	..	..			
2	*	*	-	3	6	7	8	8	10	8	9	8	7	8	8	..	..	..	..	..			
3	*	*	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	6	6	5	7	..	..	..	..	..			
4	*	*	-	1	1	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..			
5	*	*	-	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	..			
6 to 10	*	*	-	-	2	2	4	5	7	11	12	13	14	14	15	..	..	..	..	..			
11 to 20	*	*	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	8	11	11	13	13	..	..	..	..	..			
21 and over	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	7	..	..	..	..	..			
All males convicted (=100%)	*	*	2500	4300	6400	10000	14500	19800	24500	23800	22700	18900	17600	15800	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Males born in 1963																							
0	*	*	100	88	81	75	73	66	56	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	*	*	-	6	7	10	9	11	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	*	*	-	3	6	5	6	7	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
3	*	*	-	1	2	3	3	5	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	*	*	-	1	2	3	2	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5	*	*	-	1	-	1	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
6 to 10	*	*	-	-	2	2	4	5	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
11 to 20	*	*	-</																				

England and Wales	Percentage of convictions
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Number of previous convictions before age specified	Age at conviction																				
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Males born in 1953																					
0	(92)	82	79	66	66	59	58	48	38	38	33	30	26	25	25	22	23	22	22	19	
1	(8)	9	11	17	13	15	15	15	14	13	11	13	9	11	10	8	9	9	7	5	
2	-	6	6	8	9	10	9	11	11	9	9	9	8	7	8	8	6	4	6	5	
3	-	1	4	4	5	6	5	7	9	9	8	6	6	7	6	4	6	5	5	5	
4	-	1	1	2	4	3	4	6	6	7	7	6	6	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	
5	-	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	4	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	
6 to 10	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	8	12	14	17	17	20	18	15	17	14	14	16	15	
11 to 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	4	8	11	17	18	19	21	22	21	18	22	
21 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	3	5	7	10	12	16	17	20		
All convictions (=100%)	200	2100	4300	5900	10200	13900	20300	28100	36900	36800	32300	28200	28100	26800	22500	17500	16500	14500	13800		
Males born in 1958																					
0	*	*	86	73	63	59	52	49	40	35	33	28	29	27	22	..	..	..	..	..	
1	*	*	8	11	14	14	13	13	12	12	11	11	9	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	
2	*	*	2	8	8	9	11	9	11	8	8	8	6	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	
3	*	*	2	4	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	
4	*	*	1	3	2	4	4	5	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	
5	*	*	-	-	3	2	3	4	5	6	5	4	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	
6 to 10	*	*	-	-	4	4	7	9	14	17	16	16	17	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	
11 to 20	*	*	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	9	12	17	17	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	
21 and over	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	6	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	
All convictions (=100%)	*	3800	6600	10600	16300	25900	35500	42600	48100	42900	38900	31100	29000	26700	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Males born in 1963																					
0	*	*	91	74	60	63	61	55	44	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	*	*	5	7	10	11	10	12	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	*	*	1	6	12	8	8	9	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	*	*	2	2	4	4	6	6	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	*	*	2	5	5	5	4	4	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	*	*	-	4	2	2	3	3	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 to 10	*	*	-	2	5	5	7	8	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11 to 20	*	*	-	-	3	2	2	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21 and over	*	*	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
All convictions (=100%)	*	2300	11200	26400	39900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(=100%)	*	5900	14900	32000	52300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table 9 Average number of known offences committed per year (1) of males born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 who were convicted of one or more 'standard list' offences before age 18, by type of first disposal and age at first conviction

England and Wales		Average number of offences committed per year(1) after first conviction							
First disposal and year of birth	Born in:	Age at first conviction							
		10(2)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Detention centre	1953	*	*	*	*	2.5	2.4	2.3	5.4
	1958	*	*	*	*	5.1	2.8	3.8	5.4
	1963	*	*	*	*	2.9	2.7	3.5	2.8
Attendance centre	1953	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.1	(2.0)
	1958	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.3	(1.6)
	1963	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.5
Care	1953	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-
	1958	*	*	2.6	2.4	2.3	3.3	2.7	-
	1963	3.5	3.9	2.9	1.7	2.2	2.9	1.8	(6.0)
Supervision/ Probation	1953	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.3
	1958	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.5
	1963	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.8
Fine	1953	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6
	1958	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5
	1963	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4
Conditional discharge	1953	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.4
	1958	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
	1963	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4
Others	1953	0.6	(0.2)	1.2	(0.4)	1.8	1.3	4.5	3.4
	1958	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.1	(1.1)	1.0	1.6	2.1
	1963	-	-	2.0	2.0	(0.3)	(0.6)	2.2	3.0
Total	1953	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9
	1958	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7
	1963	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7

(1) Includes offences 'taken into consideration' at first conviction.

(2) Including those born in 1953 who were first convicted at age 8 or 9.

Table 10 Males born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 who were convicted of one or more 'standard list' offences before the age of 18 by time between first and second convictions and age at first conviction

England and Wales		Proportion reconvicted									
Time between first and second convictions		Age at first conviction									
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Reconvicted within:	Born in:										
3 months	1953	(10)	5	7	6	7	7	6	6	6	7
	1958	*	*	8	7	9	6	7	7	5	6
	1963	*	*	7	8	6	5	5	4	6	6
6 months	1953	(10)	11	13	13	14	14	14	11	13	12
	1958	*	*	14	15	13	14	13	14	12	12
	1963	*	*	18	16	15	13	14	10	13	11
9 months	1953	(30)	16	16	15	18	20	19	14	19	16
	1958	*	*	20	22	19	19	19	21	17	16
	1963	*	*	22	21	22	19	18	15	18	15
1 year	1953	(30)	18	20	19	22	23	22	18	24	17
	1958	*	*	26	28	24	25	25	27	21	18
	1963	*	*	29	29	28	27	23	21	21	24
1 year 3 months	1953	(50)	22	27	25	25	28	25	21	29	25
	1958	*	*	30	32	28	31	29	31	25	22
	1963	*	*	33	34	32	32	29	27	26	..
1 year 6 months	1953	(60)	28	30	28	29	31	28	23	31	26
	1958	*	*	35	37	33	34	33	34	27	23
	1963	*	*	34	36	34	35	33	30	29	..
1 year 9 months	1953	(70)	30	33	32	33	32	31	26	33	30
	1958	*	*	38	39	36	38	36	37	29	25
	1963	*	*	35	41	36	36	36	34	31	..
2 years	1953	(80)	38	36	36	34	34	32	28	35	32
	1958	*	*	41	43	40	42	38	40	33	28
	1963	*	*	38	45	40	38	39	36	32	..
3 years	1953	(90)	44	43	43	44	43	42	36	44	37
	1958	*	*	49	51	45	52	46	47	39	33
	1963	*	*	47	53	52	47	48	40	..	..
4 years	1953	(90)	50	49	51	52	50	48	41	48	40
	1958	*	*	57	66	52	57	49	52	43	38
	1963	*	*	54	60	58	56	49	..	..	..
5 years	1953	(90)	59	57	56	58	54	52	45	51	44
	1958	*	*	62	71	59	61	53	55	46	40
	1963	*	*	57	67	61	58	..	..	..	..
6 years	1953	(90)	64	61	61	62	57	54	47	53	46
	1958	*	*	66	74	62	64	56	57	48	41
	1963	*	*	61	70	62	..	..	..	..	..
7 years	1953	(90)	64	65	63	64	59	56	50	54	48
	1958	*	*	71	76	65	66	57	58	49	..
	1963	*	*	66	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 years	1953	(90)	69	68	66	65	61	58	52	55	50
	1958	*	*	72	79	66	67	59	59	..	..
	1963	*	*	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 11 Females born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 who were convicted of one or more 'standard list' offences before the age of 18 by time between first and second convictions and age at first conviction

England and Wales		Proportion reconvicted									
Time between first and second convictions		Age at first conviction									
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Reconvicted within:	Born in:										
3 months	1953	-	(25)	-	(5)	-	4	5	2	2	2
	1958	*	*	(11)	-	2	5	4	3	6	6
	1963	*	*	-	-	4	5	3	1	4	1
6 months	1953	-	(25)	-	(11)	4	4	12	2	4	2
	1958	*	*	(21)	-	4	8	8	6	9	7
	1963	*	*	(8)	5	9	13	10	7	12	4
9 months	1953	-	(25)	-	(11)	4	5	16	3	9	7
	1958	*	*	(21)	-	4	10	10	11	13	11
	1963	*	*	(8)	15	15	17	13	10	17	6
1 year	1953	-	(25)	-	(11)	4	9	16	9	9	7
	1958	*	*	(21)	4	7	10	10	13	14	17
	1963	*	*	(8)	30	25	23	16	11	20	8
1 year 3 months	1953	-	(25)	(8)	(11)	6	10	18	11	10	7
	1958	*	*	(21)	4	15	10	13	15	16	18
	1963	*	*	(8)	35	25	26	20	17	21	10
1 year 6 months	1953	-	(25)	(8)	(11)	8	13	20	13	12	7
	1958	*	*	(21)	8	17	10	17	15	17	18
	1963	*	*	(17)	35	25	31	21	19	22	11
1 year 9 months	1953	-	(25)	(17)	(11)	8	13	20	14	13	7
	1958	*	*	(21)	8	17	13	19	17	20	18
	1963	*	*	(17)	35	25	32	24	21	22	..
2 years	1953	-	(50)	(17)	(16)	8	14	21	15	14	9
	1958	*	*	(21)	8	17	15	20	18	21	18
	1963	*	*	(17)	40	25	33	28	21	23	..
3 years	1953	-	(50)	(17)	(16)	12	20	24	17	17	12
	1958	*	*	(26)	8	24	19	24	24	23	20
	1963	*	*	(33)	45	32	42	32	29	23	..
4 years	1953	-	(75)	(17)	(16)	16	23	26	20	21	14
	1958	*	*	(37)	15	28	25	28	28	24	21
	1963	*	*	(42)	55	36	44	37	29	..	..
5 years	1953	-	(100)	(17)	(21)	24	25	27	20	23	14
	1958	*	*	(42)	15	33	25	30	30	26	23
	1963	*	*	(50)	60	40	44	..	..	..	..
6 years	1953	-	(100)	(17)	(21)	26	26	28	20	23	16
	1958	*	*	(42)	19	35	25	30	31	28	25
	1963	*	*	(50)	60	47	..	..	..	..	..
7 years	1953	-	(100)	(17)	(21)	26	27	31	22	23	17
	1958	*	*	(47)	19	37	27	32	31	28	25
	1963	*	*	(50)	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 years	1953	-	(100)	(25)	(21)	28	27	31	22	24	17
	1958	*	*	(47)	23	39	27	35	31	28	25
	1963	*	*	(58)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 12 Persons born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 and convicted of one or more 'standard list' offences before the age of 16 by type of sentence on first conviction, sex and proportion reconvicted within two years

England and Wales			Percentage of persons			
Type of sentence on first conviction	Percentage of persons convicted			Proportion reconvicted within two years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Detention	1	*	1	55	*	55
Care order	3	6	3	45	32	42
Attendance centre	10	(-)	9	43	(33)	43
Supervision/probation	24	29	25	47	29	44
Fine	29	30	29	31	14	29
Conditional or absolute discharge	31	34	32	32	16	30
Other	1	2	1	40	29	38
Estimated number of persons in population (= 100%)	116600	17500	134000	37	20	35

Table 13 Persons born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 and convicted of one or more 'standard list' offences before the age of 16 by principal type of offence on first conviction, sex and proportion reconvicted within two years

England and Wales			Percentage of persons			
Principal type of offence on first conviction	Percentage of persons convicted			Proportion reconvicted within two years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Violence against the person	4	6	4	31	16	28
Burglary (1)	32	12	29	43	35	43
Theft and handling stolen goods	42	74	46	36	18	32
Fraud and forgery	1	2	1	35	33	35
Criminal damage	11	4	10	27	15	27
Other indictable offences	1	-	1	33	(-)	32
Summary offences (2)	1	-	1	30	(50)	31
Motoring offences (3)	8	2	7	39	30	39
Estimated number of persons in population (= 100%)	116600	17500	134000	37	20	35

(1) Including robbery

(2) Excluding motoring offences

(3) mainly unauthorised taking or theft of a motor vehicle

Table 14 Males born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 and convicted of one or more 'standard list' offences before the age of 16 by principal type of offence on first conviction, sex and type of sentence on first conviction

England and Wales		Proportion reconvicted within two years						
Principal type of offence on first conviction	Type of sentence on first conviction							All convicted
	Detention centre	Care order	Attendance centre	Super-vision	Fine	Condi-tional or absolute discharge	Other	
Violence against the person	(83)	(33)	30	47	27	26	(8)	31
Burglary (1)	47	49	47	50	34	39	52	43
Theft and handling stolen goods	(59)	37	41	46	31	31	43	36
Fraud and forgery	..	(-)	(38)	56	(19)	(31)	..	35
Criminal damage	(50)	(46)	38	41	23	22	(45)	27
Other indictable offences	..	(75)	(56)	31	28	31	(-)	33
Summary offences (2)	..	(100)	(20)	46	28	23	(60)	30
Summary motoring								
Motoring offences(3)	(73)	(60)	44	50	34	37	(40)	39
Total	55	45	43	47	31	32	40	37

(1) Including robbery.

(2) Excluding motoring offences.

(3) Mainly unauthorised taking or theft of a motor vehicle

Table 15 Males born in 1953, 1958 or 1963 and convicted of one or more 'standard list' offences before the age of 16 by principal type of offence on first conviction, and principal type of offence on second conviction

England and Wales		Proportion reconvicted within two years									
Principal type of offence on first conviction	Principal type of offence on second conviction								Convicted twice (= 100%)	Not reconvicted within two years	Total
	Violence against the person	Burglary (1)	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Other indictable offences	Summary offences (2)	Motoring offences (3)			
Males											
Violence against the person	8	27	40	-	11	2	1	11	1300	2900	4200
Burglary (1)	4	43	34	1	7	1	2	9	16000	21100	37100
Theft and handling stolen goods	5	30	45	1	7	1	2	9	17500	31200	48700
Fraud and forgery	14	14	48	-	24	-	-	-	300	500	800
Criminal damage	7	28	41	-	12	2	2	9	3500	9500	13000
Other indictable offences	8	28	42	-	6	6	6	6	500	900	1400
Summary offences (2)	2	24	29	-	14	5	10	17	500	1300	1800
Motoring offences(3)	5	30	32	1	7	2	2	22	3800	5800	10000
All males	5	34	39	1	7	1	2	10	43400	73200	116600

(1) Including robbery.

(2) Excluding motoring offences.

(3) Mainly unauthorised taking or theft of a motor vehicle

HOME OFFICE STATISTICAL BULLETINS ISSUED IN THE PAST YEAR

Issue Number	Date	Title	Page
8/84	18.4.84	Projection of trends in the prison population to 1992	£2.50
9/84	19.4.84	Statistics on the operation of sec. 62 of the Criminal Law Act 1977, England and Wales 1983	£1.50
10/84	30.4.84	Statistics on the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Acts 1974 and 1976 (1st Quarter 1984)	£2.50
11/84	1.5.84	Statistics of Deaths in Police Custody or otherwise with Police England and Wales 1983	£1.50
12/84	17.5.84	Immigration from the Indian sub-continent - 1983	£2.50
13/84	30.5.84	Control of immigration statistics, 1st Quarter 1984	£2.50
14/84	5.6.84	Statistics of domestic proceedings in magistrates' courts, 1983	£2.50
15/84	25.6.84	Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, 1st Quarter 1984	£1.50
16/84	9.8.84	Offences of Drunkenness, England and Wales 1983	£2.50
17/84	10.8.84	Statistics on the operation of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Acts 1974, 1976 and 1984, 29 November 1974 - 30 June 1984	£2.50
18/84	15.8.84	Statistics of the misuse of drugs in the United Kingdom, 1983	£2.50
19/84	30.8.84	Control of Immigration Statistics, 2nd quarter 1984	£2.50
20/84	6.9.84	Statistics of Breath Tests 1983	£2.50
21/84	14.9.84	Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, 2nd Quarter 1984	£1.50
22/84	26.9.84	Crime statistics for the Metropolitan Police district analysed by ethnic group 1977-83	£2.50
23/84	11.10.84	Betting licensing statistics Great Britain June 1983 - May 1984	£1.50
24/84	11.10.84	Offences relating to motor vehicles, England and Wales 1983	£2.50
25/84	25.10.84	Statistics on the operation of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Acts 1974, 1976 and 1984 3rd Quarter 1984	£2.50
26/84	22.11.84	European Assembly Election Expenses, United Kingdom, June 1984	£2.50
27/84	30.11.84	Control of Immigration Statistics, 3rd quarter 1984	£2.50
28/84	19.12.84	Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, 3rd Quarter 1984	£1.50
1/85	30.1.85	Statistics on the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Acts 1974, 1976 and 1984 4th Quarter 1984	£2.50
2/85	5.2.85	Young offenders in prison department establishments under the Criminal Justice Act 1982: July 1983 - June 1984	£2.50
3/85	7.2.85	Reconvictions and Recall of Life Licensees	£1.50
4/85	6.3.85	Statistics of Mentally Disorder Offenders England and Wales 1983	£2.50
5/85	12.3.85	Control of Immigration Statistics, 4th quarter 1984	£2.50
6/85	12.3.85	Notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales 1984	£1.50