This study assesses if, and to what extent, initial levels of and rates of change in violent and nonviolent reoffending among previously adjudicated males and females are related to neurologic/cognitive, psychological, and social/environmental risk factors. Results indicate that male reoffending is associated with neurologic/cognitive factors, such as sustaining a history of head injury, poor sleep quality, and low verbal intelligence. Both male and female reoffending is related to social factors, including living in disadvantaged neighborhood, and being in a gang. As such, reoffending intervention programs should be tailored by sex and personalized to help reduce recidivism rates among people who chronically offend.