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CRIMINAL STATISTICS

England and Wales
2003

Statistics relating to Criminal Proceedings
for the year 2003

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for the Home Department
by Command of Her Majesty
November 2004*

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Therefore-

Research, Development and Statistics Directorate exists to improve policy making, decision taking and practice in support of the Home Office purposes and aims, to provide the public and Parliament with information necessary for informed debate and to publish information for future use.

**Criminal statistics
England and Wales
2003**

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Symbols and conventions

0.0	=	less than 50 or less than 0.05%
0	=	less than 500 or less than 0.5%
–	=	nil
..	=	not available
*	=	not applicable

Introduction

The statistics in this volume relate to offenders dealt with by formal police cautions, reprimands or warnings, or criminal court proceedings in England and Wales. The previous volume in this series was 'Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 2002' (Cm 6054).

There are two major changes compared with last year's volume. The sentencing chapter has been dropped; statistics on sentencing will be released in a new Home Office publication due in December 2004. A new chapter on 'Offences brought to justice' has been introduced to provide a summary of this measure of performance of the criminal justice system.

As in previous years more detailed data for 2003 are to be published separately, in four volumes of supplementary tables. Information on the contents and availability of the supplementary volumes is given in Appendix 7.

Other publications

Statistics on prisons, probation and recorded crime are published separately by the Home Office. The internet website for the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office as well as those for other government departments is given in Appendix 6.

Enquiries

This publication has been prepared by the Criminal Justice System Analysis Team of the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate. This team under Mike Cornish deals with statistics relating to the criminal justice process. Enquiries (except press enquiries) about figures in the publication may be made by email to justice.statsapollo@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk or by telephone to the following:

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Statistics on sentencing are now the responsibility of a separate team within the Home Office (rdsnomsstatistics@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk or 020 7217 5078)

Press enquiries should be made in the normal way to the Home Office Press Office (020 7273 4545).

Coverage of the statistics in this volume

Although care is taken in completing and analysing the returns, the detail collected is subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system – for example, there are more than 2 million court proceedings in a year – which involves the extraction of information from a variety of administrative systems and its eventual placement onto a separate statistical system. Therefore, although some figures in this volume are shown to the last digit, the figures are not necessarily accurate to the last digit shown. Where the statistics shown are rounded, the components may not add exactly to the rounded total because they have been rounded independently. Further information on the coverage and recording practice affecting the statistics is given in Appendix 2.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement is made of the contributions from Mike Cornish, Helen Day, Dominic Smith, Juliana Amadi, Nalini Patel, Michael Morgan-Rowe, Vinayak Thakkar, Kunjal Amin, and staff of the Data Collection Group.

A statistical overview of the criminal justice system in 2003 (Table 1.1 and Figures 1.1 and 1.2)

1.1 This chapter highlights some of the key statistics for 2003 although in the case of recorded crime, clear-ups and arrests, the period covered is the financial year 2003/04. It includes some statistics published elsewhere and gives selected long-term trends. Any trends in recorded crime mentioned below will have been affected by the change in counting rules from 1 April 1998 and in police recording practice, with the introduction of National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002, but which was introduced by some police forces in advance of this date.⁽¹⁾

Crime in England and Wales⁽¹⁾

1.2 The British Crime Survey (BCS) interviews that took place in 2003/04 indicate that there was an estimated 11.7 million crimes against adults living in private households, a fall of 5 per cent compared with the previous year. During the same period 5.9 million crimes were recorded by the police, one per cent more than in 2002/03.

1.3 Violent crime has remained stable according to the BCS interviews in 2003/04, whereas the recorded crime statistics show a 12 per cent increase in violent crimes compared with the previous year. Within the violent crime category cases of violence against the person recorded by the police in 2003/04 increased by 14 per cent, whilst recorded crime figures for sexual offences increased by 7 per cent and those for robbery fell by six per cent.

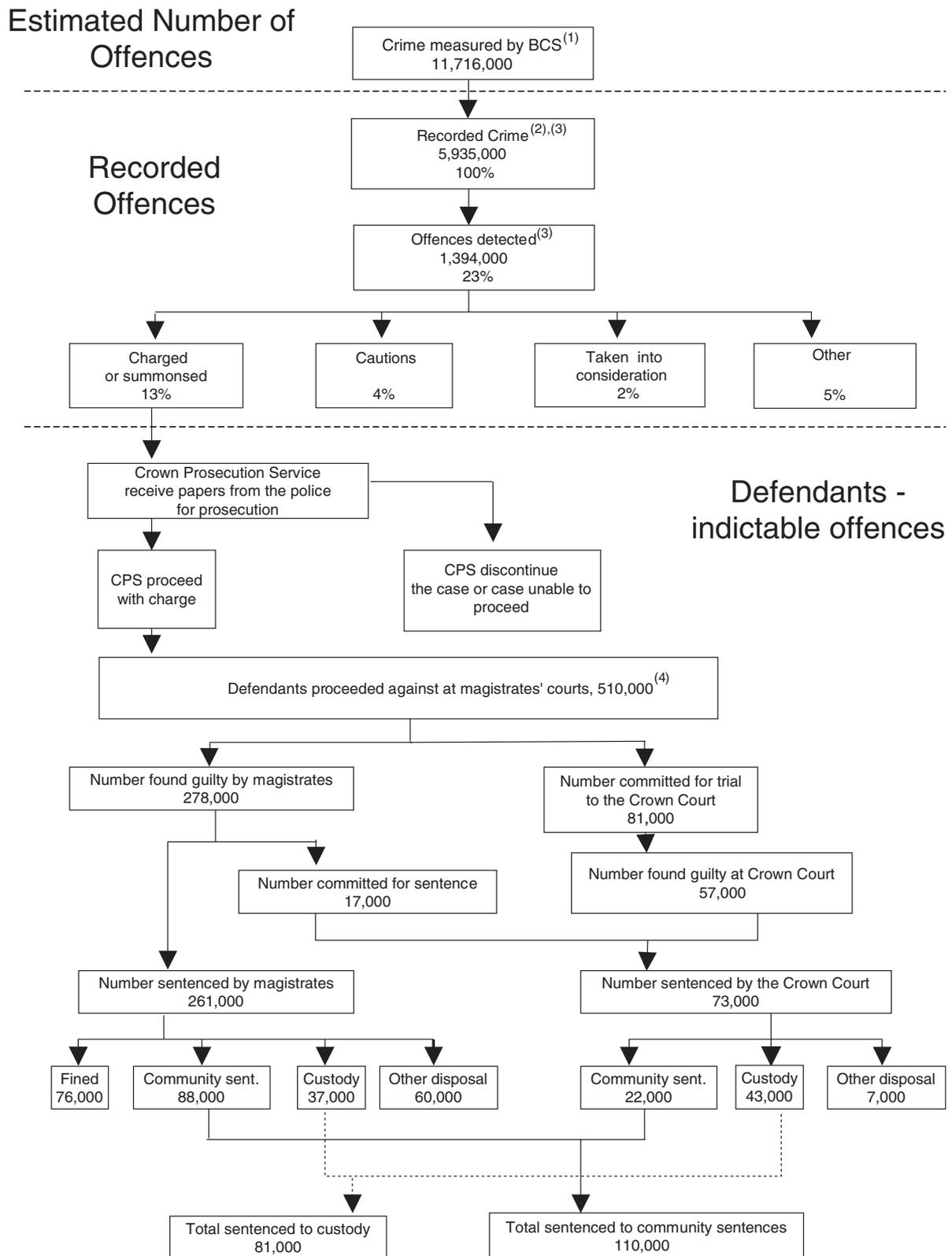
1.4 Both the BCS and the recorded crime figures show falls in vehicle thefts (by 10 per cent and 9 per cent respectively) between 2002/03 and 2003/04. Domestic burglary has fallen by 8 per cent according to the latest police statistics but has remained stable according to the BCS figures. The fall in recorded burglary may be partly due to a decline in reporting. The amount of criminal damage recorded by the police has increased by 9 per cent. Further details can be found in 'Crime in England and Wales, 2003/04'.⁽¹⁾

1.5 Changes in the number of people processed through the criminal justice system can be influenced by factors unrelated to the level of crime or the numbers of crimes cleared up. The flows through the criminal justice system are illustrated in Figure 1.1 and a more detailed description of the procedures is given in Appendix 1.

Detections⁽¹⁾

1.6 There were just under 1.4 million detected crimes in 2003/04, an increase of less than half a per cent compared with 2002/03. Unadjusted by any effects of the NCRS the detection rate remained stable in 2003/04 at around 23.5 per cent. The rate has fallen from over 40 per cent in the 1960s, in part due to various changes in counting rules for both crime and detections. As figure 1.2 shows, the number of offences detected has not kept pace with the increase in recorded crime over the last 40 years. Since method of detection was first collected in 1985 the proportion of offences detected by charge or summons has fallen from 18 per cent to 13 per cent in 2003/04. The detection rate varies widely according to type of offence, and is generally highest for violent crimes, half of which are detected.

Figure 1.1 Flows through the Criminal Justice System, 2003



- (1) Covers crimes against households and individuals, reported in the 2003/04 British Crime Survey interviews, that were not necessarily reported to the police. This set of offences is not strictly comparable to recorded crime.
- (2) Covers all indictable, including triable either way, offences plus a few closely associated summary offences.
- (3) In the financial year 2003/04.
- (4) Adjusted for shortfalls in data. See Table 3.3 for numbers of proceedings terminated early and defendants discharged at the committal proceedings stage or dismissed.

Table 1.1 Summary of criminal justice statistics, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001-2003

	England and Wales										Thousands 2002-2003 (% change)
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001 ⁽⁷⁾	2002 ⁽⁷⁾	2003 ⁽⁷⁾			
Crime measured by British Crime Survey	* ⁽¹⁾	* ⁽¹⁾	* ⁽¹⁾	11,046	15,125	13,037	12,308	11,716			-5
Notifiable offences											
— offences recorded by the police ⁽²⁾	525	807	1,666 ⁽³⁾	2,794	5,075	5,525	5,899	5,935			+1
— offences detected	247	361	775 ⁽³⁾	1,056	1,479	1,291	1,389	1,394			-
— detection rate (percentage)	47	45	45 ⁽³⁾	38	29	23	24	23			
Number of offenders cautioned ⁽⁴⁾ of <i>which</i> Indictable offences ⁽⁵⁾	* ⁽⁶⁾	70	109	154	279	230	225	242			+7
Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts of <i>which</i> Indictable offences ⁽⁵⁾	736	1,161	1,796	2,294	1,985	1,838	1,925	2,001			+4
Defendants found guilty at magistrates' courts of <i>which</i> Indictable offences ⁽⁵⁾	122	159	374	523	510	501	517	509			-2
Defendants found guilty at magistrates' courts of <i>which</i> Indictable offences ⁽⁵⁾	705	1,121	1,648	2,042	1,438	1,293	1,362	1,432			+5
Defendants sentenced at the Crown Court after summary conviction	3	4	14	14	7	16	17	16			-1
Defendants tried at the Crown Court	20	34	48	79	100	77	76	80			+4
Defendants found guilty at the Crown Court	18	31	40	63	81	56	60	60			-
Total offenders found guilty at both courts of <i>which</i> Indictable offences ⁽⁵⁾	723	1,152	1,688	2,105	1,519	1,350	1,421	1,491			+5
Total offenders found guilty or cautioned ⁽⁴⁾ of <i>which</i> Indictable offences ⁽⁵⁾	133	182	342	465	347	324	338	335			-1
	723 ⁽⁶⁾	1,222	1,797	2,259	1,796	1,580	1,647	1,733			+5
	133 ⁽⁶⁾	207	419	568	527	468	481	486			+1

(1) The British Crime Survey did not commence until 1982, where interviews were based on the previous year's experience of crime.

(2) Excluding other criminal damage of value £20 and under. Includes estimates for criminal damage over £20 for Merseyside and Metropolitan Police. Figures were affected by the new counting rules from 1998 onwards and by the NCRS from 2001/02 onwards.

(3) Adjusted to take account of the Criminal Damage Act 1971.

(4) Cautions, written warnings and all fixed penalties for summary motoring offences are not covered in this volume but are published in the Home Office Statistical Bulletin 'Motoring offences and breath tests'.

(5) Indictable offences include those triable-either-way.

(6) Caution figures were not collected until 1954.

(7) Both British Crime Survey data and notifiable offences data are for the financial years, ie 2001/02, 2002/03 and 2003/04.

Arrests

1.7 Arrests data for 2003/04 are to be published shortly⁽³⁾. Provisional figures for 2003/04 show that there were 1.3 million arrests for notifiable offences made in England and Wales, an increase of one per cent on a year earlier. Information collected from 43 police forces indicates that 24 per cent of persons arrested were aged under 18 and 83 per cent were male. More than a half (52 per cent) of arrests were for property offences (including theft and handling), a fall of one percentage point on 2002/03. There was a 17 per cent increase in the number of arrests for offences of violence against the person, a nine per cent increase for offences of criminal damage and a four per cent increase in sexual offences.

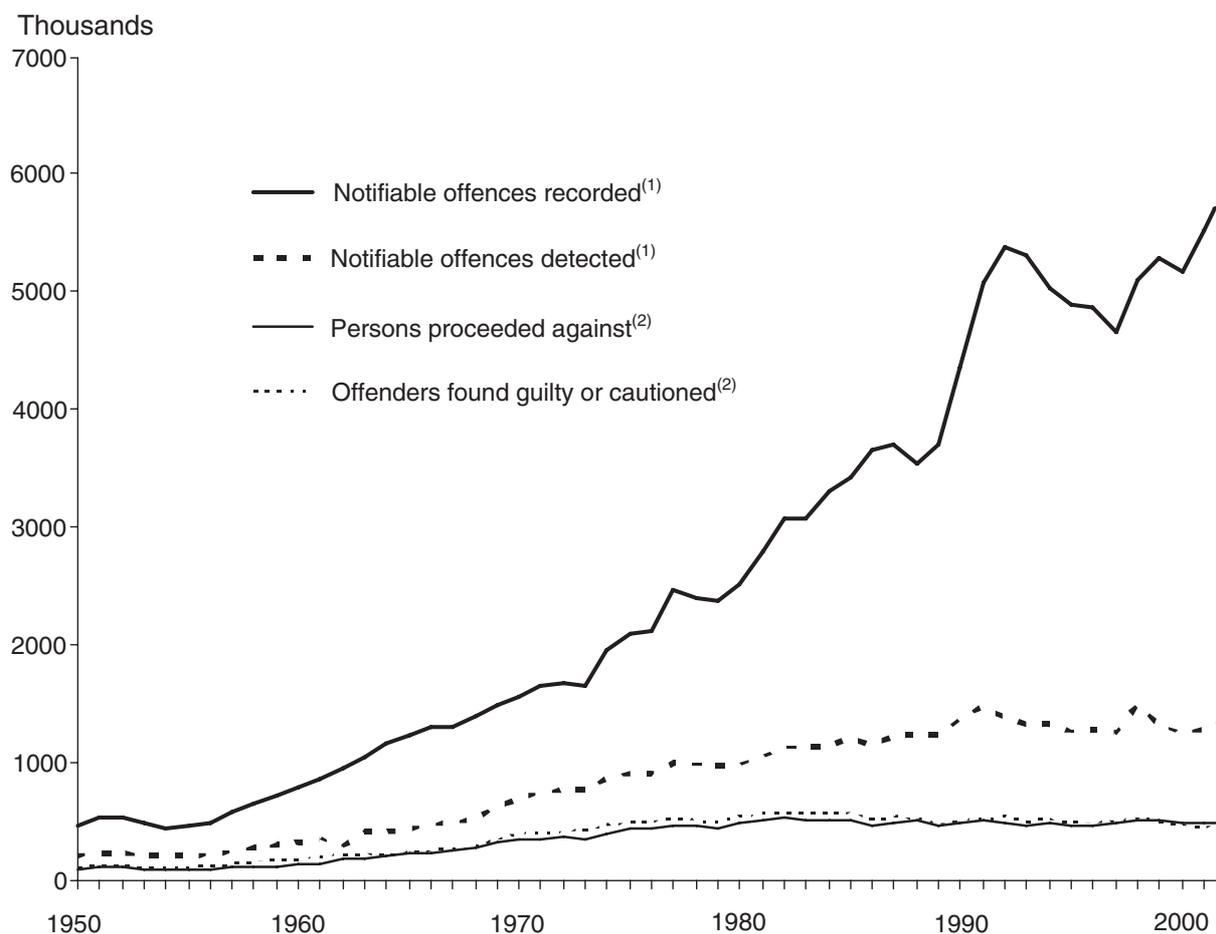
Offenders

1.8 In 2003, 1.73 million offenders were found guilty or cautioned, five per cent more than in 2002. The number found guilty or cautioned for indictable offences rose one per cent to 486,000.

Cautions

1.9 241,800 offenders were cautioned for all offences in 2003 – 7 per cent more than in 2002. Cautions include 91,900 juveniles who were given reprimands or final warnings under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, a rise of 6 per cent compared with 2002. The cautioning rate for indictable offences (i.e. the number of offenders cautioned as a percentage of those found guilty or cautioned) rose by two percentage points to 32 per cent.

Figure 1.2 Recorded crime, persons proceeded against and 'known' offenders, 1950-2003



(1) From 1998 the figures are for financial years. The recorded crime series was affected by new counting rules from 1998 onwards and by the NCRS from 2001/02 onwards (see para 1.1).

(2) Indictable offences with allowance for under-recording where appropriate.

Court proceedings

Magistrates' courts

1.10 The number of defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts in 2003 was 2.01 million, four per cent more than in 2002. Looking at individual offences and adjusting for shortfalls in the data:

- indictable offences fell by two per cent, to 510,000;
- summary non-motoring offences rose by three per cent to 642,000;
- summary motoring offences were up by nine per cent to 862,000.

1.11 The average time from offence to completion for defendants in indictable cases at magistrates' courts rose slightly in 2003 to 111 days from 110 days in 2002. This increase was due to a rise from 54 to 56 days in the average time from first listing to completion.⁽⁴⁾

1.12 Among defendants entering a plea in CPS cases heard summarily at magistrates' courts, 79 per cent pleaded guilty in 2003, compared with 82 per cent in 2002. The proportion of contested cases where the case was dismissed fell from 30 per cent in 2002 to 28 per cent in 2003. The proportion of proof in absence cases, where the defendant has not entered a plea and prosecution evidence is received in the defendant's absence, rose to 14 per cent from the figure of 12 per cent in the previous few years.⁽⁵⁾

Crown Court

1.13 Among defendants proceeded against for indictable offences, 80,900 were committed for trial at the Crown Court, one per cent lower than in 2002. In total, 63 per cent of defendants charged with indictable (including triable-either-way) offences pleaded guilty at trial in 2003 and 66 per cent of those pleading not guilty were acquitted.

1.14 The average waiting time for trials in the Crown Court, from committal to the start of hearing, rose from 14.8 weeks in 2002 to 15.0 weeks in 2003.

Sentencing (Table 1.2)

1.15 Table 1.2 presents summary figures on the use of fines, community sentences and custodial sentences for all types of offence. In 2003 1.03 million offenders were fined compared with 973,000 in 2002. 73 per cent of those sentenced at magistrates' courts were fined compared with 72 per cent in 2002.

Table 1.2 Offenders sentenced for all offences by sentence type and court, 2001-2003

England and Wales

		thousands of offenders				percentage of those sentenced			
		community		immediate	other	community		immediate	other
		fine	sentence	custody	sentence	fine	sentence	custody	sentence
Magistrates' courts	2001	928	145	62	142	73	11	5	11
	2002	970	165	65	143	72	12	5	11
	2003	1,031	168	63	151	73	12	4	11
Crown Court	2001	3	20	44	6	4	27	62	8
	2002	2	22	47	5	3	28	61	7
	2003	3	23	44	6	4	30	58	8
All courts	2001	930	165	106	147	69	12	8	11
	2002	973	187	112	149	69	13	8	10
	2003	1,034	191	108	157	69	13	7	11

1.16 The use of community sentences also increased in 2003; 191,000 offenders received community sentences in 2003, 3 per cent more than in 2002. 12 per cent of offenders at the magistrates courts received a community sentence compared with 30 per cent at the Crown Court.

1.17 At the Crown Court immediate custody was given in 58 per cent of cases in 2003 (44,000 offenders), 3 percentage points lower than the previous year. Across all courts, a total of 108,000 offenders received some kind of custodial sentence in 2003, down 4 per cent on 2002.

1.18 The sentencing statistics presented in previous editions of this publication can now be found in a new Home Office statistical publication⁽⁶⁾. Detailed data on sentencing can also be found in the 'Supplementary Tables' that accompany this volume⁽⁶⁾.

Offences Brought to Justice

1.19 Data from a range of sources are combined by the Home Office to provide a measure of the number of Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ). This measure covers notifiable offences; its three main components are cautions, convictions and offences taken into consideration at the court. OBTJ figures are presented in this volume for the first time (Chapter 5). The number of offences brought to justice in 2003/04 in England and Wales is provisionally put at 1.07 million. This figure has risen steadily since 2000/01 when 996,000 offences were brought to justice. Chapter 5 provides more details about the basis of this measure and the recent trends.

References

- (1) 'Crime in England and Wales 2003/04', Jon Simmons and colleagues, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 10/04, July 2004.
- (2) Here, main types of property crime relates to vandalism, burglary, all vehicle thefts, bicycle theft, other household theft, theft from the person and other thefts of personal property.
- (3) The Home Office Statistical Bulletin 'Arrests for Notifiable Offences and the Operation of Certain Police Powers under PACE, England and Wales 2003/04', is to be published December 2004.
- (4) Source: Time Intervals Surveys for Criminal Proceedings in magistrates' courts – conducted by the Department for Constitutional Affairs.
- (5) Source: Crown Prosecution Service.
- (6) A new publication of sentencing statistics is due to be published by the Home Office in December 2004; Criminal Statistics England and Wales, Supplementary Tables 1-4, Home Office (see Appendix 7); both can be found at www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm.

Chapter 2 Offenders cautioned or found guilty

Key points for 2003

Offenders found guilty or cautioned ('known offenders')

- The number of 'known offenders' rose by five per cent to around 1.73 million.
(Table 2.8, paragraph 2.4)
- For indictable offences the number rose to 485,800, a rise of one per cent compared to 2002.
(Table 2.8, paragraph 2.6)
- The largest increases were for violence against the person, nine per cent and other indictable offences, eight per cent more compared with 2002.
(Table 2.9, paragraph 2.7)

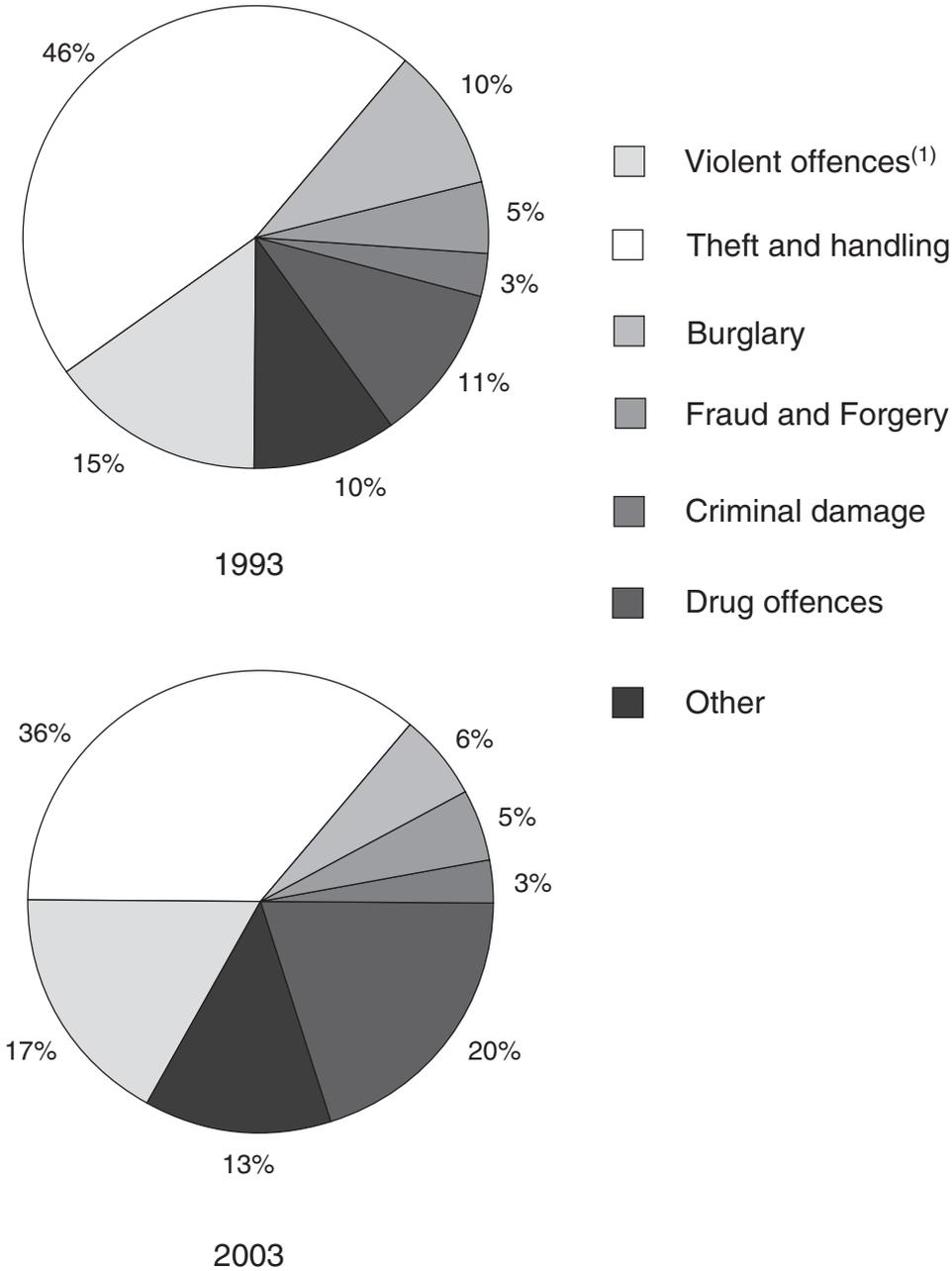
Offenders found guilty

- 1.49 million offenders were found guilty, five per cent more than in 2002.
(Table 2.6, paragraph 2.13)
- Offenders guilty of indictable offences fell by one per cent to 335,100.
(Table 2.6, paragraph 2.13)
- 493,500 offenders were found guilty of summary non-motoring offences, one per cent more than in 2002.
(Table 2.6, paragraph 2.13)
- 662,600 offenders were found guilty of summary motoring offences, 11 per cent more than in 2002.
(Table 2.6, paragraph 2.13)

Cautioning

- 241,800 offenders were cautioned, seven per cent more than in 2002.
(Table 2.1, paragraph 2.21)
- For indictable offences the number cautioned rose by five per cent, to 150,700.
(Table 2.1, paragraph 2.22)
- There were increases in violence against the person, up 22 per cent on 2002, sexual offences, up 13 per cent on 2002 and criminal damage, up 20 per cent on 2002.
(Table 2.1, paragraph 2.24)
- The *cautioning rate for indictable offences* (excluding motoring offences) rose two percentage points to 32 per cent in 2003.
(Table 2.3, paragraph 2.23)
- 91,900 juvenile offenders were given reprimands or final warnings, a rise of six per cent compared to 2002.
(Table 2B, paragraphs 2.19 and 2.20)

Figure 2.1 Proportion of offenders found guilty or cautioned by indictable offence group in 1993 and 2003



(1) Violent offences include: violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery.

Introduction

2.1 This chapter covers offenders convicted by the courts and those formally cautioned by the police by offence, age and sex.

2.2 There is a shortfall in the provision of data for magistrates’ courts for all offences in 2003. The estimates of the number of persons convicted resulting from these shortfalls are:

- 6,200 Summary non motoring offences and
- 3,600 motoring offences;

See paragraph 3.2 of Chapter 3 and paragraphs 6 to 9 of Appendix 2 for more detail. No allowance for these shortfalls has been made in either the tables or charts within this chapter.

2.3 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 introduced reprimands and final warnings to replace cautions for juvenile offenders (see paragraph 2 of Appendix 1). These were piloted for 18 months from 30 September 1998 in five selected areas and was rolled out nationally from 1 June 2000. For the purpose of this chapter they have been counted as cautions although the total number reported is given in paragraph 2.19 and at Table 2B.

Offenders found guilty or cautioned ('known' offenders)

All offences (Tables 2.8 to 2.10)

2.4 An estimated 1.73 million offenders were found guilty or cautioned in 2003, a rise of five per cent compared with 2002. Most offenders (81 per cent) were male, of whom around 11 per cent were aged 17 or under.

2.5 Convictions for all offences rose by 69,900 and cautions also rose by 16,400.

Indictable offences (Tables 2.9 and 2.11 to 2.19)

2.6 485,800 (or 28 per cent) of known offenders were cautioned or convicted of indictable offences, one per cent more than in 2002.

2.7 The main changes in numbers of known offenders by offence group between 2002 and 2003 were:

- (a) the number of known offenders in the indictable *violence against the person* offence group rose by nine per cent to 66,800 the highest number since 1993. The more serious offences within the group rose by four per cent and the less serious rose by nine per cent. However, the number of offenders found guilty of murder remained unchanged in 2003 but fell 22 per cent on 2002 for manslaughter (see Table 2.11).
- (b) *sexual* offenders rose two per cent to 5,700. The rise in the last three years can be attributed to the addition of *abuse of trust offences and sex offender notification offences* to the sexual offences group. The number of sexual offenders in 2003 was, however, only three quarters of the number in 1993. Almost half of all sexual offenders were cautioned or convicted of indecent assault on a female. The number of rape offenders was approximately 710, a rise of four per cent compared with 2002. (Table 2.12)
- (c) *burglary* offenders fell four per cent to 31,300, of which *domestic burglary* offenders remained unchanged at 16,500 and *non-domestic burglary* offenders decreased seven per cent to 14,800. (Table 2.13)
- (d) the number of known *robbery* offenders decreased by five per cent to 7,700. (Table 2.13)
- (e) *theft* offenders fell by four per cent to 173,600. *Theft from shops* accounted for the biggest decrease, down 4,000 (four per cent) compared with 2002. *Handling stolen goods* fell seven per cent to 15,000, the ninth year in a row it has fallen. Both *theft of a vehicle* and *theft from a vehicle* have fallen every year since 1991. There were also rises within this group, with *theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter* up six per cent to 2,500. (Table 2.14)
- (f) known offenders committing *fraud or forgery* remained unchanged at 23,500 in 2003. (Table 2.15)
- (g) *criminal damage* offenders increased by six per cent to 15,000. If the summary offences of criminal and malicious damage shown in Table 2.16 are included, the total number of criminal damage offenders showed an eight per cent increase from 67,100 in 2002 to 72,300 in 2003. (Table 2.16)
- (h) the number of known *drug* offenders rose by three per cent from 94,000 to 96,900, both remained below the peak reached in 1998. 83,600, or 86 per cent, were cautioned or found guilty of unlawful possession, almost double the figure of 1993 and a three per cent rise on 81,500 in 2002 (Table 2.17). Further information about drug offenders can be found in the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin 'Drug Seizures and Offenders, United Kingdom'.
- (i) Offenders known for *other offences*, a miscellaneous group, increased by eight per cent to 56,700. Offenders failing to surrender to bail, which have themselves risen by eight per cent compared to 2002, make up over half of this group (53 per cent). Almost a fifth relate to offences against the State or public order. (Table 2.18)

- (j) offenders found guilty of *indictable motoring* offences increased by six per cent from 8,200 in 2002 to 8,700 in 2003, the third increase in a row following a steady decline since 1994 (Table 2.19). (Motoring offences are not dealt with by cautioning although fixed penalty notices and written warnings may be given) (see paragraph 1, Appendix 2). Further information about motoring offences can be found in the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin 'Motoring Offences and Breath Tests, England and Wales'.

Summary Offences (Tables 2.6, 2.10, 2.11, 2.14, 2.16 and 2.19 to 2.22)

2.8 *Summary non-motoring* known offenders (those cautioned or convicted) increased by one per cent to 584,600, following an increase of three per cent in 2002. Numbers of summary non-motoring offences are influenced greatly by fluctuations in numbers of proceedings brought under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts (principally television licence evasion) and Vehicle Excise & Registration Act 1994 (failure to pay duty on vehicles).

2.9 The changes in numbers of known offenders for the more significant types of summary offence between 2002 and 2003 (Table 2.20) were:

- (a) *assault on a constable*, up 16 per cent on 2002 at 15,500.
- (b) *common assault*, up 12 per cent on 2002 at 50,000.
- (c) *offences against public order*, up 11 per cent on 2002 to 46,100.
- (d) *drunkenness with aggravation*, seven per cent higher than in 2002 at 42,200.
- (e) *kerb crawling*, fell by 17 per cent on 2002 at 1,700. Offences by prostitutes also fell by 12 per cent to 3,600.
- (f) *motor vehicle licence offences*, up three per cent on 2002 at 166,400. (Very few are cautioned, as the offence is a non-police matter).
- (g) *Wireless Telegraphy Act offences* (mainly television licence evasion) decreased by 17 per cent on 2002 to 79,900 (see Table 2A for details of changes over recent years and the high level of female known offenders). These figures fluctuate from year to year depending on the level and manner of enforcement by the licensing authorities.

Table 2A Number of persons proceeded against and those convicted of offences under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts 1949 to 1967 (mainly television licence evasion) 1998-2003

Year and sex	Persons proceeded against	Persons found guilty	Persons fined
1998 Males	36,300	28,400	28,000
Females	60,300	48,200	47,600
Total	96,600	76,600	75,600
1999 Males	26,000	20,600	20,200
Females	42,800	35,200	34,600
Total	68,800	55,800	54,800
2000 Males	44,100	37,300	36,500
Females	77,100	68,400	67,000
Total	121,100	105,700	103,600
2001 Males	34,200	28,600	28,000
Females	62,300	55,100	54,100
Total	96,500	83,700	82,100
2002 Males	39,400	33,500	32,700
Females	70,700	63,100	61,800
Total	110,200	96,600	94,600
2003 Males	35,600	29,200	28,800
Females	58,300	50,600	50,100
Total	93,900	79,900	78,900

2.10 The remaining 662,600 offenders were found guilty of summary motoring offences (cautions are not given for summary motoring offences), 11 per cent more than last year, and the highest since 1998. (Tables 2.6 & 2.19). Over recent years there has been increased use of fixed penalty notices for summary motoring offences and of the use of Local Authority Penalty Charge Notices as parking offences are becoming decriminalised. (See paragraph 2 of Appendix 1). For further information about motoring offences see the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin 'Motoring Offences and Breath Tests, England and Wales'.

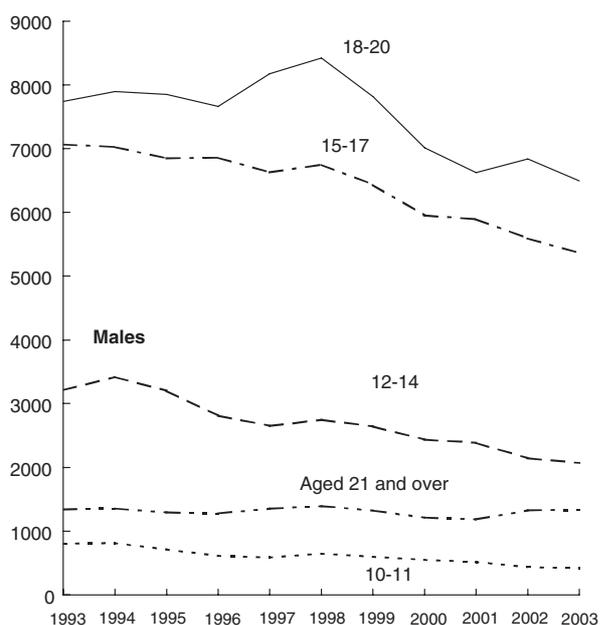
Indictable offenders relative to the population (Tables 2.23 and 2.24, Figures 2.2 and 2.3)

2.11 A person found guilty or cautioned on two or more separate occasions during the year is counted each time, so the rates shown in Tables 2.23 and 2.24 and figures 2.2 and 2.3 over-estimate the proportion of the population who are known indictable offenders in any one year. On this over-estimated basis, the overall rate of known offending for indictable offences remained virtually unchanged at 1,049 per 100,000 population in 2003. The highest rate of offending was 6,490 per 100,000 population for males aged 18-20, and the highest rate for females was 1,428 in the 15-17 age group.

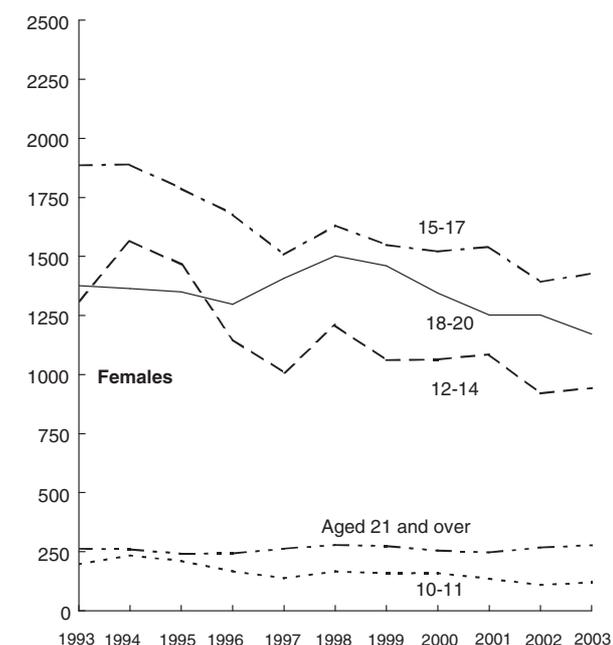
Figure 2.2 Offenders⁽¹⁾ found guilty of, or cautioned for, indictable offences per 100,000 population by age group 1993-2003

England and Wales

Number per 100,000 population

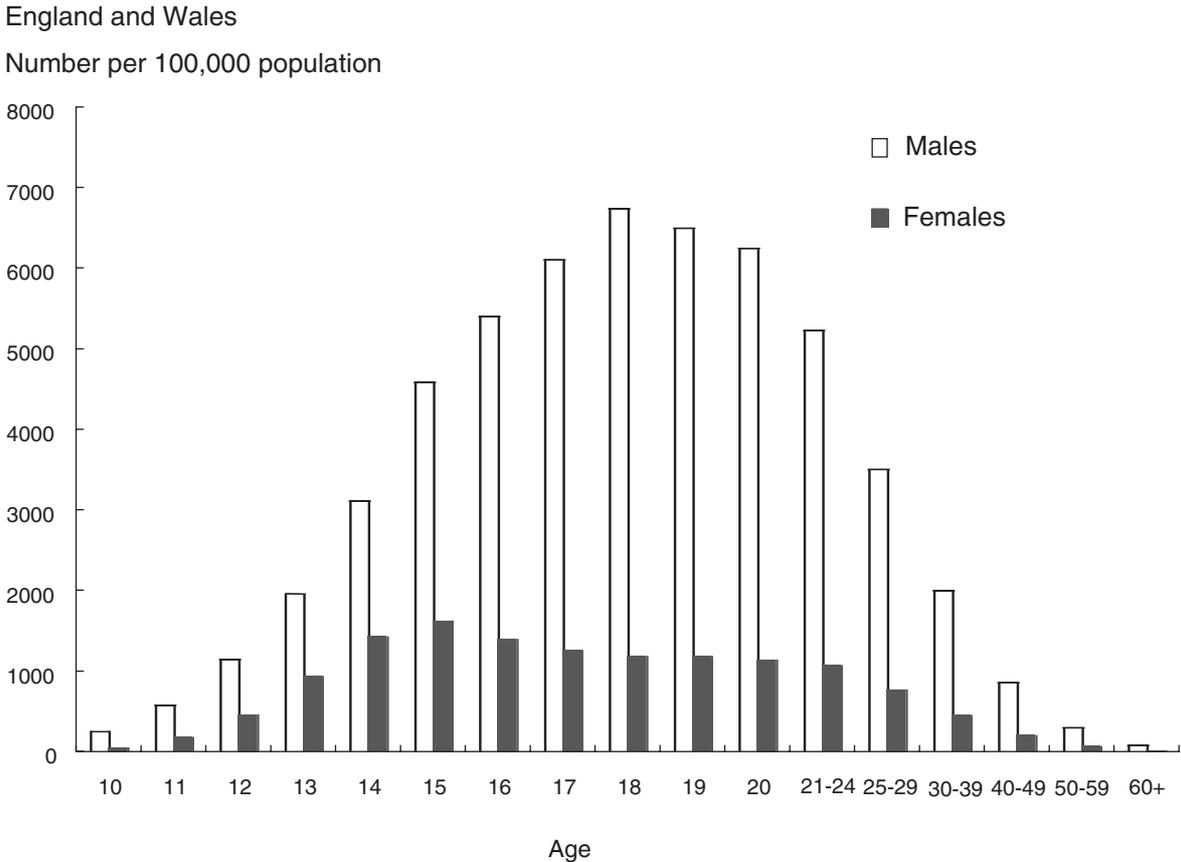


Number per 100,000 population



(1) Other offenders, i.e. companies, public bodies etc. are included with males 21 and over.

Figure 2.3 Persons found guilty of, or cautioned for, indictable offences per 100,000 population by age group 2003



2.12 The peak age of known offending for males fell by one year in 2003 to 18, this having been the peak age from 1988 to 2001. At 6,734 per 100,000 population, the figure was nearly 2,300 less than for the peak age of 18 in 1998. The rates for males fell for most ages under 30 years old. The rates increased for all age groups over 30 years old, shown in Table 2.24. The peak age for females remained 15, at 1,622 per 100,000 population. The rates for females fell for 17 and 20 but rose for most other ages/age groups.

Offenders found guilty by the courts (Tables 2.6 to 2.8, Figure 2.4)

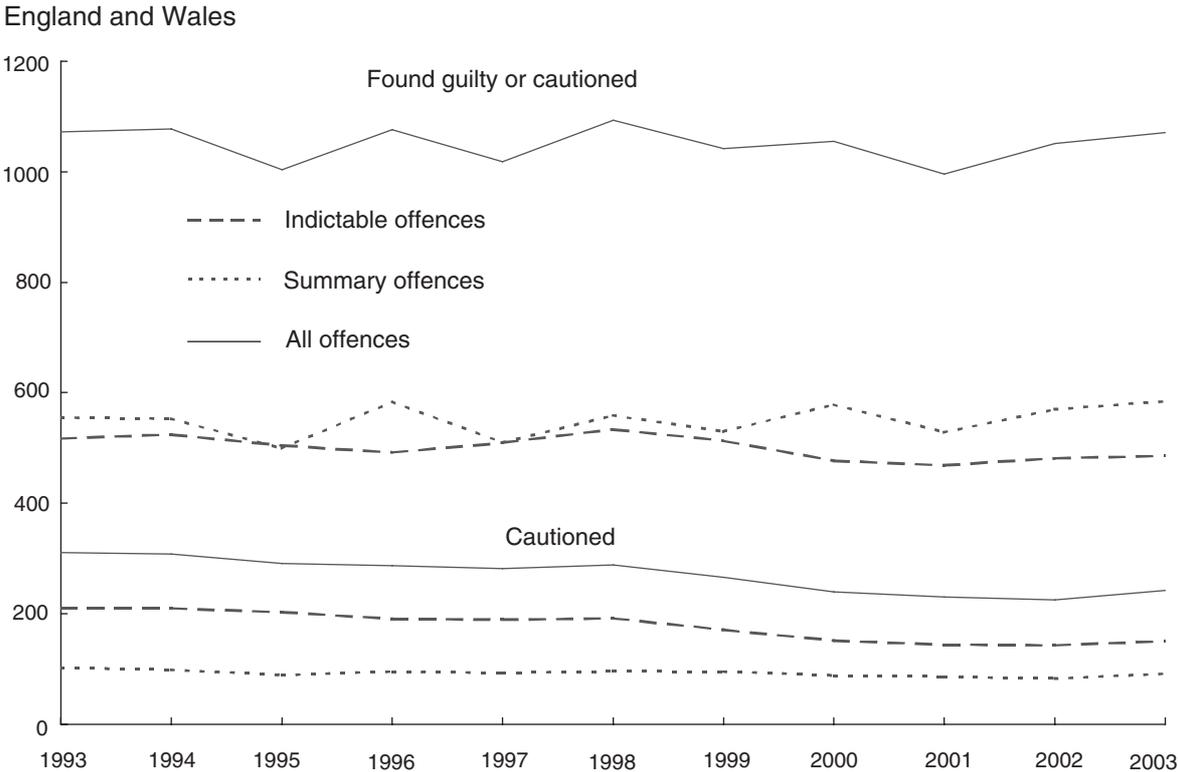
2.13 The number of offenders found guilty in 2003 increased by five per cent to 1,491,200. For indictable offences the figure fell by one per cent to 335,100. Summary non-motoring offences rose by one per cent to 493,500. The number of offenders found guilty of summary motoring offences rose by 11 per cent to 662,600, accounting for most of the overall increase in offenders found guilty.

2.14 The number of males found guilty for all offences in 2003 rose to 1,220,500, a rise of six per cent. Within this total there was an increase of seven per cent to 995,900 in the number of males aged 21 and over.

2.15 The number of females found guilty in 2003 rose by one per cent to 260,700.

2.16 There were increases in 2003 in persons found guilty of six of the ten indictable offence groups. Falls were recorded for theft and handling stolen goods, burglary, robbery, fraud and forgery. The largest percentage increases were for other indictable offences, up seven per cent, indictable motoring offences, up six per cent and drug offences, up by four per cent.

Figure 2.4 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned⁽¹⁾ for indictable and summary offences 1993-2003



(1) Excluding all motoring offences, for which written warnings are used.

Offenders cautioned by the police (Tables 2.1 to 2.3, 2.11 to 2.20 and Figures 2.5 to 2.8)

2.17 A police caution is a formal warning, given by a senior police officer, to a person who admits to having committed a criminal offence which could have led to a prosecution (see paragraph 2 of Appendix 1). Cautioning gives a range of less serious offenders a chance to reform without obtaining a criminal record, and many such offenders are not subsequently convicted in court.

2.18 The section of the Crime and Disorder Act that removed the use of cautions for persons under 18 and replaced them with reprimands and final warnings (see paragraph 2 of Appendix 1) came into force nationally from 1 June 2000. Piloting of reprimands and final warnings began in five areas from the end of September 1998.

2.19 In 2003 91,900 reprimands and final warnings were issued, 66 per cent reprimands and 34 per cent final warnings. These have been included with cautions in this publication except for Table 2B, which gives the proportionate use of reprimands and final warnings nationally by age group and type of offence.

2.20 As expected, older juveniles are more likely than younger juveniles to receive final warnings rather than reprimands. Taking reprimands and final warnings together, the number rose in 2003 by four per cent to 58,700 for indictable offences and by 11 per cent to 33,300 for summary offences, with a net increase of six per cent to 91,900 for all offences.

Table 2B Number and proportion of juveniles given reprimands and final warnings by age group and type of offence, 2001 to 2003

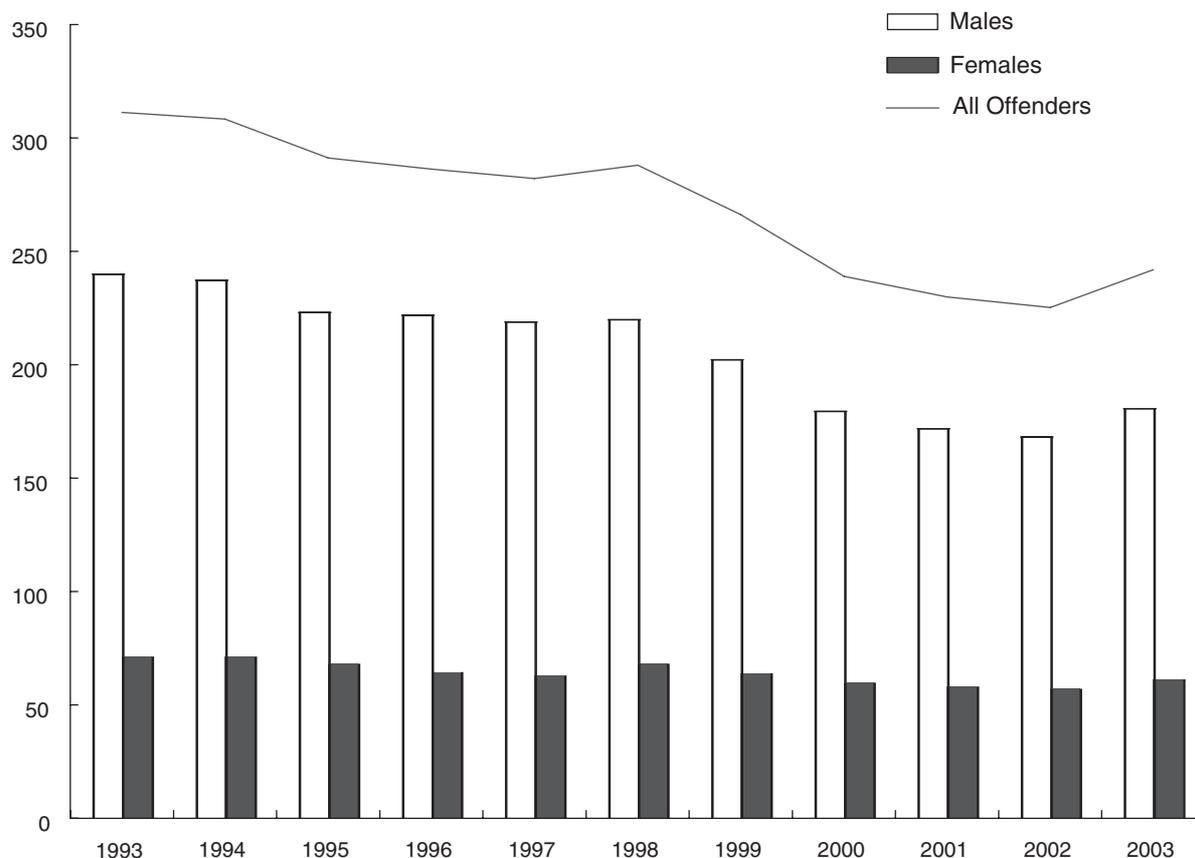
England and Wales

Reprimand/Final warning and offence	Age 10-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17	Age 10-17
2001				
Number				
Reprimand and Final Warnings [=100%]				
Indictable offences	4,020	25,740	33,745	63,505
Summary (excluding motoring)	2,381	13,211	18,945	34,537
Total offences	6,401	38,951	52,690	98,042
Proportion				
Reprimands				
Indictable offences	75	70	64	67
Summary (excluding motoring)	80	72	66	69
Total offences	77	70	65	68
Final Warnings				
Indictable offences	25	30	36	33
Summary (excluding motoring)	20	28	34	31
Total offences	23	30	35	32
2002				
Number				
Reprimand and Final Warnings [=100%]				
Indictable offences	3,258	21,820	31,571	56,649
Summary (excluding motoring)	1,890	11,147	16,903	29,940
Total offences	5,148	32,967	48,474	86,589
Proportion				
Reprimands				
Indictable offences	74	68	63	66
Summary (excluding motoring)	76	71	65	68
Total offences	75	69	64	67
Final Warnings				
Indictable offences	26	32	37	34
Summary (excluding motoring)	24	29	35	32
Total offences	25	31	36	33
2003				
Number				
Reprimand and Final Warnings [=100%]				
Indictable offences	3,277	22,234	33,165	58,676
Summary (excluding motoring)	1,932	12,017	19,308	33,257
Total offences	5,209	34,251	52,473	91,933
Proportion				
Reprimands				
Indictable offences	74	68	63	65
Summary (excluding motoring)	77	70	65	67
Total offences	75	69	64	66
Final Warnings				
Indictable offences	26	32	37	35
Summary (excluding motoring)	23	30	35	33
Total offences	25	31	36	34

Figure 2.5 Number of offenders cautioned for all offences⁽¹⁾ by sex 1993-2003

England and Wales

Thousands



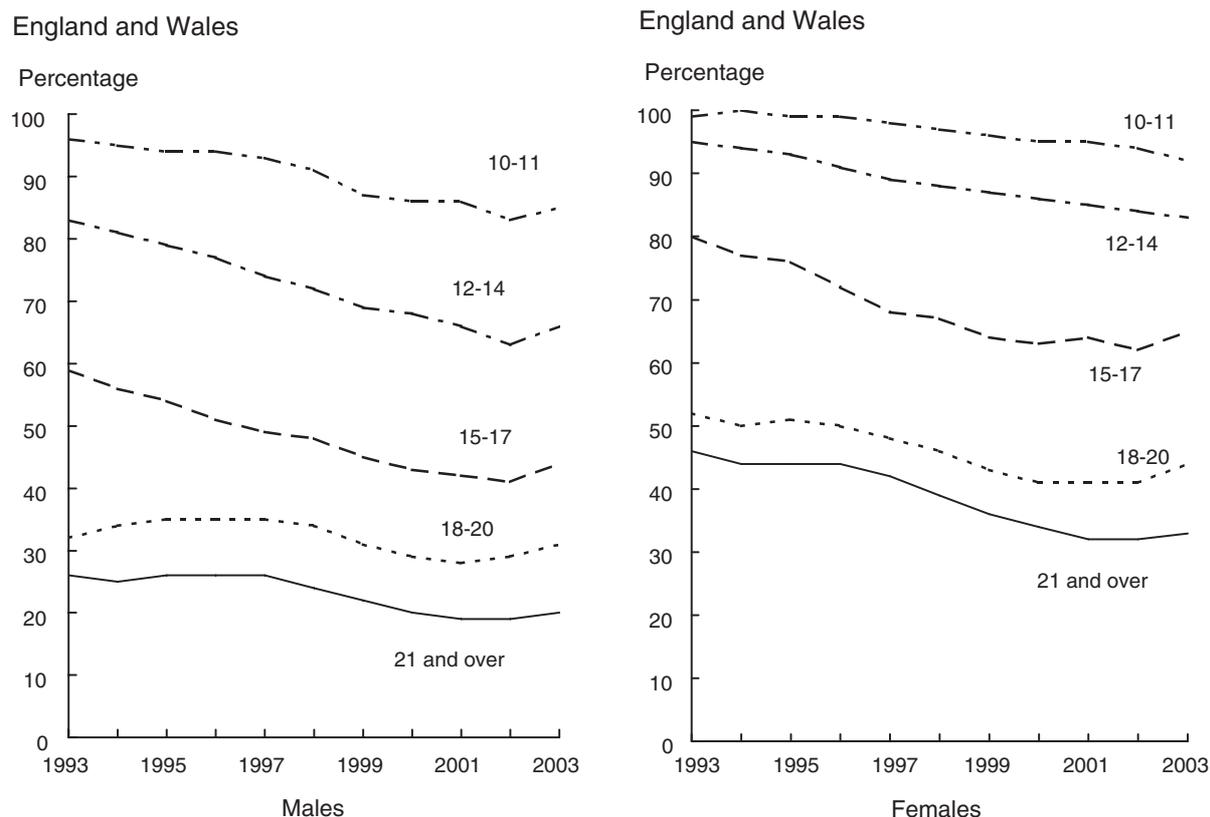
(1) Excluding motoring offences.

2.21 241,800 offenders were cautioned in 2003, seven per cent more than in 2002. The number of males and females cautioned both rose by seven per cent.

2.22 The total cautioned for indictable offences rose by five per cent to 150,700. The number of offenders cautioned for summary offences rose by 11 per cent to 91,100.

2.23 The cautioning rate for indictable offences, that is the number of offenders cautioned as a percentage of those found guilty or cautioned (excluding motoring offences), rose by two percentage points to 32 per cent. There was an increase in the *cautioning rate* for males at 28 per cent, up one percentage point on 2002 and females at 45 per cent, up one percentage point on 2002. For males there were increases in all the age groups (figure 2.6). For females there were decreases in the two younger age groups but increases for the older groups.

Figure 2.6 Offenders⁽¹⁾ cautioned for indictable offences⁽²⁾ as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned for indictable offences by age and sex 1993-2003



(1) Other offenders, i.e. companies, public bodies etc. are included with males aged 21 and over.
 (2) Excluding motoring offences.

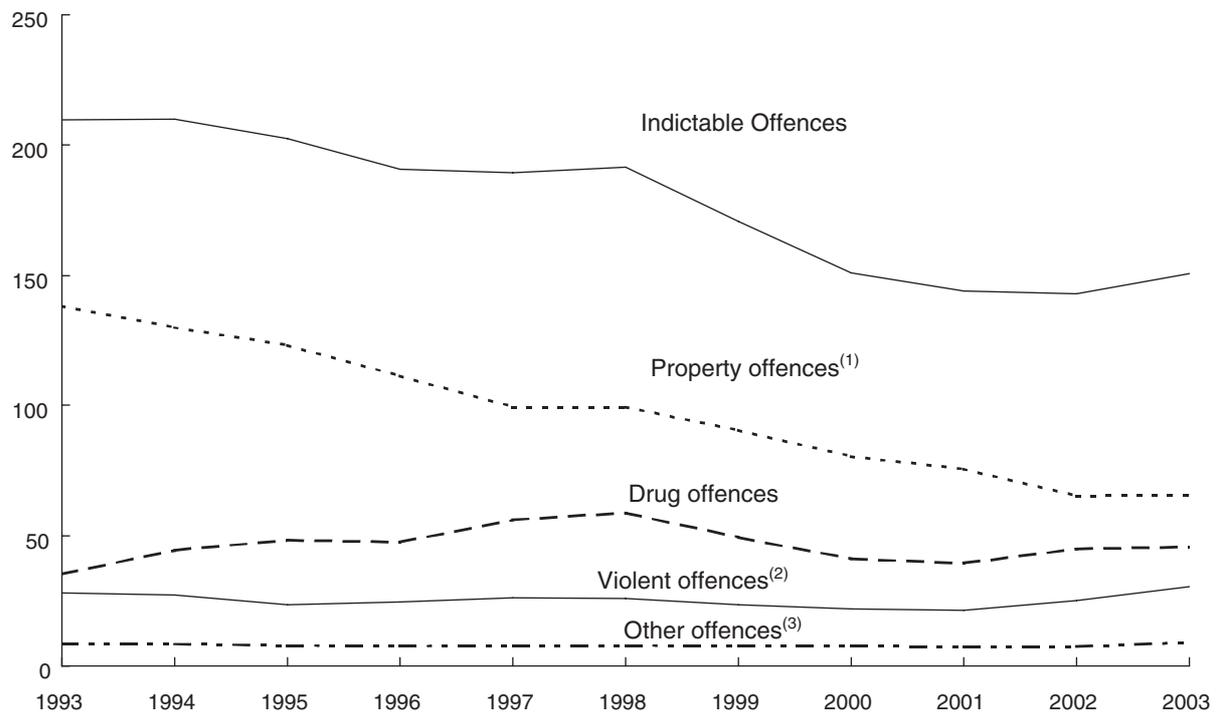
2.24 The main changes in cautioning by offence group between 2002 and 2003 (see Tables 2.1 and 2.11-2.19) were:

- (a) 28,800 offenders were cautioned for *violence against the person*, 5,200 more than in 2002, an increase of 22 per cent. The *cautioning rate* rose by four percentage points to 43 per cent. For the more serious offences it rose by three percentage points to 16 per cent and for the less serious offences it rose by five percentage points to 45 per cent.
- (b) *sexual* offenders cautioned increased by 13 per cent to 1,400, the cautioning rate rose by two percentage points to 24 per cent.
- (c) *burglary* cautions decreased by four per cent to 5,600. The cautioning rate remained unchanged at 18 per cent.
- (d) cautions for *theft and handling stolen goods* rose by less than one per cent to 54,500 with the cautioning rate up one percentage point to 31 per cent. There was a three per cent rise in the numbers cautioned for shoplifting and a two percentage point increase in the cautioning rate. Cautions for this offence account for almost two thirds of the total for theft and handling stolen goods.
- (e) *fraud and forgery* cautions rose by three per cent to 5,500 and the cautioning rate remained unchanged at 23 per cent.
- (f) *criminal damage* cautions rose by 20 per cent to 3,700 and the cautioning rate by three percentage points to 25 per cent.
- (g) *drug* offenders cautioned rose by two per cent to 45,700 and the cautioning rate fell by one percentage point to 47 per cent.

Figure 2.7 Offenders cautioned for indictable offences by offence group 1993-2003

England and Wales

Thousands

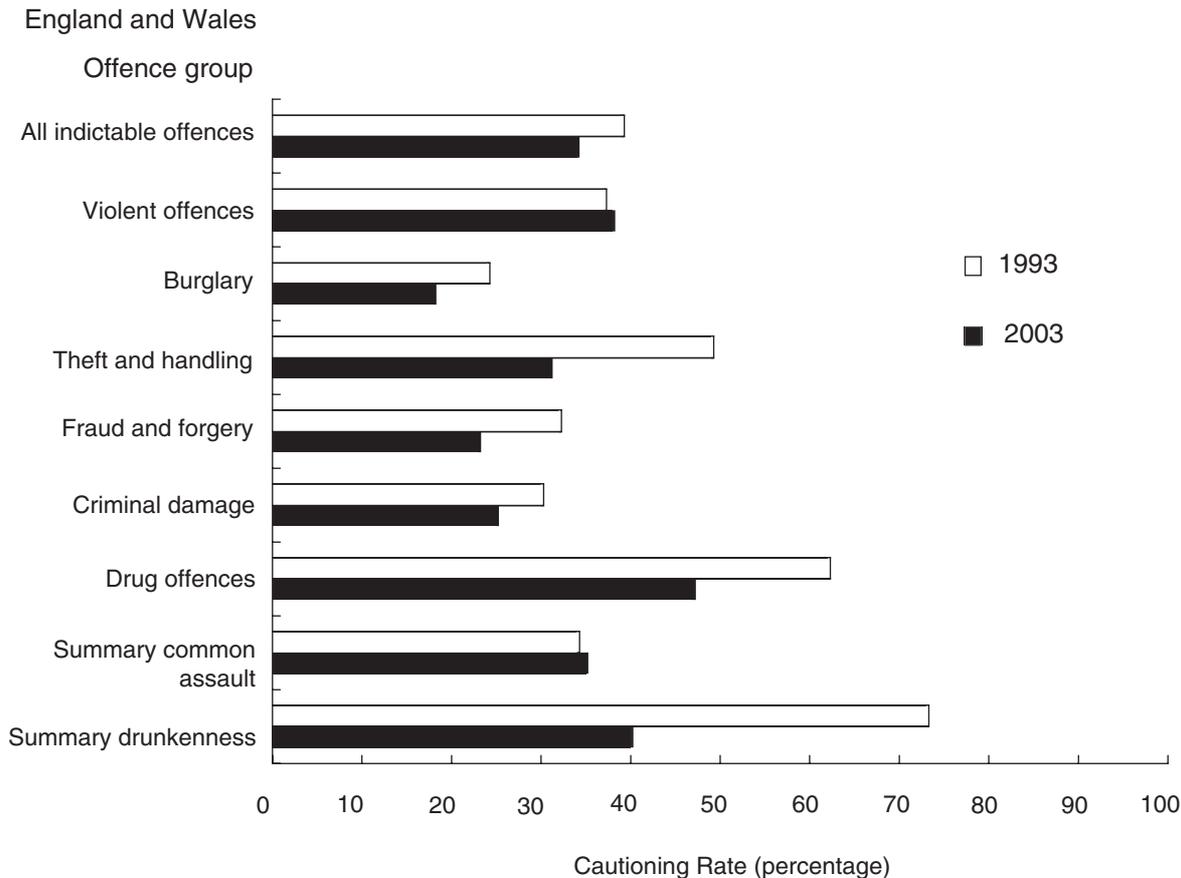


(1) Property offences includes burglary, theft and handling stolen goods and fraud and forgery.

(2) Violent offences includes violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery.

(3) Other offences includes criminal damage and other indictable offences.

Figure 2.8 Persons cautioned as a proportion of the total number of persons found guilty of, or cautioned for, various indictable offence groups and summary offences, 1993 and 2003



2.26 Numbers cautioned in 2003 for summary non-motoring offences rose by 10 per cent to 91,100. While some of these offences saw a fall in the numbers cautioned there was an increase of more than 2,100 for the offence of common assault (13 per cent), although the cautioning rate remained the same at 35 per cent. The biggest rise occurred in the offence of assault on a constable, which rose by 21 per cent to 2,100, and offences against public order, which rose 16 per cent to 15,100. The overall cautioning rates for these offences rose by two percentage points in the former and three percentage points in the latter. The cautioning rate for summary non-motoring offences increased by 10 percentage points to 16 per cent compared with 32 per cent for indictable (excluding motoring) offences. The main reason for this large difference is that a substantial proportion of summary non-motoring offences comprise Social Security, Revenue law and Wireless Telegraphy Acts (e.g. TV licence evasion) offences for which the police do not generally bring proceedings. The option of a caution as an alternative to a prosecution is available to the respective prosecuting authorities in these cases, but such statistics are not collected centrally.

Cautioning rates by police force area (Tables 2.4 and 2.5)

2.27 Two police forces had cautioning rates for indictable offences in 2003 in excess of 50 per cent. These were Dyfed-Powys at 58 per cent and Surrey at 54 per cent. There were two police forces with a cautioning rate of less than 20 per cent. These were Merseyside at 19 per cent and South Yorkshire at 18 per cent. Compared with 2002 there were falls in the cautioning rate in a quarter of the police forces ranging from one to 11 percentage points, increases in over half of the police forces with rises between one and 26 percentage points and the remaining quarter stayed unchanged.

Table 2.1 Offenders⁽¹⁾ cautioned by sex and type of offence, 1993-2003

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Males⁽¹⁾												
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	18.1	17.6	15.5	16.7	18.4	18.4	16.6	15.5	15.2	17.9	21.5	
Sexual offences	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	
Burglary	11.7	10.5	9.5	9.3	8.6	7.5	6.8	5.8	5.7	5.0	4.9	
Robbery	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	
Theft and handling stolen goods	75.7	69.9	66.0	60.1	52.7	51.4	46.4	40.0	36.6	30.7	30.7	
Fraud and forgery	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.5	
Criminal damage	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.1	
Drug offences	31.6	39.9	43.4	42.4	50.0	52.3	43.5	36.4	34.9	39.8	40.2	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.2	
Total (excluding motoring offences)	153.6	153.6	149.3	142.6	143.3	142.9	126.1	109.7	103.8	104.4	109.8	
Summary offences												
(excluding motoring offences)	86.3	83.6	73.8	79.2	75.7	76.9	76.1	69.6	68.0	63.8	70.9	
All offences												
(excluding motoring offences)	239.9	237.2	223.2	221.8	219.0	219.8	202.3	179.3	171.8	168.2	180.6	
Females												
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	6.0	5.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.4	5.7	7.2	
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Burglary	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	
Robbery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Theft and handling stolen goods	41.4	40.9	38.9	33.6	30.1	32.2	29.1	27.6	26.9	23.5	23.8	
Fraud and forgery	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	
Criminal damage	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	
Drug offences	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	6.1	6.4	5.8	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.5	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	
Total (excluding motoring offences)	55.9	56.2	53.3	48.2	46.0	48.8	44.5	41.2	40.1	38.5	41.0	
Summary offences												
(excluding motoring offences)	15.5	15.1	14.8	16.2	17.0	19.2	19.4	18.5	18.0	18.6	20.2	
All offences												
(excluding motoring offences)	71.4	71.3	68.1	64.4	63.1	68.1	63.9	59.7	58.1	57.2	61.2	

Table 2.1 Offenders⁽¹⁾ cautioned by sex and type of offence, 1993-2003 (continued)

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)										
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
All offenders											
Indictable offences											
Violence against the person	24.1	23.6	20.4	21.8	23.6	23.5	21.2	19.9	19.6	23.6	28.8
Sexual offences	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
Burglary	12.8	11.5	10.5	10.2	9.4	8.4	7.7	6.6	6.4	5.8	5.6
Robbery	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Theft and handling stolen goods	117.2	110.8	104.9	93.6	82.8	83.6	75.4	67.6	63.5	54.2	54.5
Fraud and forgery	8.1	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.2	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.5
Criminal damage	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.7
Drug offences	35.1	44.4	48.2	47.5	56.0	58.7	49.4	41.1	39.4	44.9	45.7
Other (excluding motoring offences)	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.4	5.3
Total (excluding motoring offences)	209.6	209.8	202.6	190.8	189.4	191.7	170.6	150.9	143.9	142.9	150.7
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	101.8	98.7	88.7	95.4	92.7	96.2	95.6	88.1	85.9	82.4	91.1
All offences (excluding motoring offences)	311.3	308.4	291.2	286.2	282.1	287.9	266.1	239.0	229.9	225.4	241.8

(1) Other offenders i.e. companies, public bodies, etc. are included with males.

Table 2.2 Offenders cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group, 2003

	Number of offenders (thousands) and percentages												
	Males						Females						Other offenders
	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	
	Number (thousands)												
Indictable offences													
Violence against the person	28.8	21.5	3.0	4.6	2.8	10.7	7.2	0.1	1.3	1.6	0.7	3.5	-
Sexual offences	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Burglary	5.6	4.9	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-
Robbery	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Theft and handling stolen goods	54.5	30.7	6.7	8.1	3.7	10.9	23.8	0.6	5.7	5.8	2.5	9.1	-
Fraud and forgery	5.5	3.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	2.3	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	-
Criminal damage	3.7	3.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
Drug offences	45.7	40.2	0.0	7.4	10.6	21.0	5.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.0	3.5	0.0
Other (excluding motoring offences)	5.3	4.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	-
Total (excluding motoring offences)	150.7	109.8	2.5	24.1	19.4	49.4	41.0	0.7	7.9	9.1	4.9	18.4	0.0
Summary offences													
(excluding motoring offences)	91.1	70.9	1.7	15.1	12.4	32.5	20.2	0.2	2.9	4.3	2.7	10.2	0.0
All offences													
(excluding motoring offences)	241.8	180.6	4.3	39.1	31.8	81.9	61.2	0.9	10.8	13.3	7.5	28.6	0.0
Offenders cautioned as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned													
Indictable offences													
Violence against the person	43	39	91	50	32	32	65	(96)	84	67	57	60	-
Sexual offences	24	23	(83)	39	36	16	42	-	(90)	(67)	(75)	(32)	-
Burglary	18	17	84	29	10	4	34	(90)	70	47	19	16	-
Robbery	5	5	(56)	4	1	1	9	(67)	26	9	(4)	2	-
Theft and handling stolen goods	31	25	87	44	23	14	48	93	88	70	44	32	-
Fraud and forgery	23	21	(91)	48	26	17	29	(100)	(78)	57	39	24	-
Criminal damage	25	24	73	33	19	12	33	(68)	54	34	31	24	-
Drug offences	47	47	(90)	63	56	39	52	(100)	88	75	67	45	0
Other (excluding motoring offences)	9	9	(51)	19	9	7	13	(29)	49	33	15	9	-
Total (excluding motoring offences)	32	29	85	44	31	20	45	92	83	65	44	33	0
Summary offences													
(excluding motoring offences)	16	16	86	44	24	10	14	82	72	56	25	8	0
All offences													
(excluding motoring offences)	23	22	85	44	28	14	26	90	80	62	35	16	0

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 2.3 Offenders⁽¹⁾ cautioned as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group, 1993-2003

Year	England and Wales												Percentages					
	All offenders ⁽¹⁾						Males ⁽¹⁾						Females					
	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over
Indictable offences⁽²⁾																		
1993	41	96	83	59	32	26	37	96	83	59	32	26	60	99	95	80	52	46
1994	41	95	81	56	34	25	37	95	81	56	34	25	59	100	94	77	50	44
1995	41	94	79	54	35	26	37	94	79	54	35	26	59	99	93	76	51	44
1996	40	94	77	51	35	26	36	94	77	51	35	26	56	99	91	72	50	44
1997	38	93	74	49	35	26	35	93	74	49	35	26	52	98	89	68	48	42
1998	37	91	72	48	34	24	33	91	72	48	34	24	51	97	88	67	46	39
1999	34	87	69	45	31	22	31	87	69	45	31	22	48	96	87	64	44	36
2000	32	86	68	43	29	20	29	86	68	43	29	20	47	95	86	63	39	32
2001	31	86	66	42	28	19	28	86	66	42	28	19	46	95	85	64	39	32
2002	30	83	63	41	29	19	27	83	63	41	29	19	44	94	84	62	41	35
2003	32	85	66	44	31	20	28	85	66	44	31	20	45	92	83	65	44	33
Summary offences⁽²⁾																		
1993	18	97	85	63	30	16	22	97	85	63	30	16	10	95	89	74	28	7
1994	18	97	82	60	29	15	21	97	82	60	29	15	9	99	86	67	27	6
1995	18	94	78	56	28	13	20	94	78	56	28	13	11	95	80	65	25	7
1996	16	95	79	55	29	12	19	95	79	55	29	12	10	97	82	60	23	6
1997	18	94	77	50	28	12	19	94	77	50	28	12	14	94	78	52	28	10
1998	17	92	73	47	26	11	18	92	73	47	26	11	15	98	79	53	28	10
1999	18	88	70	46	26	11	18	88	70	46	26	11	17	92	75	56	32	11
2000	15	86	67	44	24	9	16	86	67	44	24	9	12	92	75	56	26	7
2001	16	88	67	44	23	10	17	88	67	44	23	10	13	86	75	55	25	8
2002	14	85	63	41	22	9	14	85	63	41	22	9	13	92	72	54	25	8
2003	16	86	65	44	24	10	16	86	65	44	24	10	14	82	72	56	25	8

(1) Other offenders, i.e. companies, public bodies, etc. are included with males aged 21 and over.

(2) Excluding all motoring offences.

Table 2.4 Persons cautioned for indictable (excluding motoring) offences as a percentage of persons found guilty or cautioned by police force area, sex and age group, 2003

England and Wales	All persons	Males						Females					Percentages	
		All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20		Aged 21 and over
Avon and Somerset	28	26	77	65	40	33	19	36	100	72	54	42	26	
Bedfordshire	40	35	91	76	47	33	29	53	100	95	72	46	40	
Cambridgeshire	32	28	57	56	44	31	21	46	67	84	62	42	33	
Cheshire	23	22	81	68	41	25	13	25	57	67	54	19	16	
Cleveland	22	20	90	66	41	18	11	31	100	86	57	33	20	
Cumbria	30	26	94	64	41	25	18	46	88	79	65	40	34	
Derbyshire	22	18	86	64	36	17	9	37	100	82	56	27	23	
Devon and Cornwall	38	34	90	69	57	37	25	53	100	85	73	42	39	
Dorset	29	25	92	75	60	30	12	44	100	99	79	32	26	
Durham	26	22	84	56	34	25	14	42	100	78	58	35	33	
Essex	30	26	80	63	44	29	17	46	100	83	63	38	33	
Gloucestershire	41	39	81	74	60	49	28	53	100	80	69	50	44	
Greater Manchester	26	22	84	57	34	24	15	40	85	79	43	29	29	
Hampshire	31	28	86	59	37	30	20	44	95	75	48	43	34	
Hertfordshire	35	30	82	70	51	32	19	53	82	90	66	50	37	
Humberside	22	20	65	58	36	22	11	32	100	80	57	23	21	
Kent	34	31	81	70	49	33	21	48	78	88	61	47	35	
Lancashire	29	26	74	61	44	31	17	39	100	71	62	41	29	
Leicestershire	22	19	67	57	37	19	9	39	81	83	59	35	22	
Lincolnshire	30	26	100	80	52	27	14	47	100	96	64	41	30	
Merseyside	19	18	65	55	32	22	11	25	88	61	49	36	18	
Metropolitan Police ⁽¹⁾	33	31	86	60	43	37	25	44	72	77	67	52	34	
Norfolk	34	30	95	78	54	31	19	52	89	88	66	52	39	
North Yorkshire	22	18	88	65	40	19	8	37	100	88	63	22	20	
Northamptonshire	41	36	100	88	52	41	28	62	100	98	81	66	53	
Northumbria	42	38	87	69	40	37	32	56	99	89	67	52	46	
Nottinghamshire	27	23	86	65	41	26	13	40	100	84	64	36	25	
South Yorkshire	18	16	80	61	35	16	8	29	95	79	58	22	15	
Staffordshire	36	33	100	76	50	33	24	51	94	93	71	42	39	
Suffolk	43	40	86	80	55	36	29	54	100	89	73	39	38	
Surrey	54	51	95	82	72	49	42	67	100	92	80	66	56	
Sussex	40	36	88	70	51	43	28	54	100	86	68	53	43	
Thames Valley	34	29	83	73	50	32	18	45	95	91	72	45	37	
Warwickshire	46	43	100	78	58	50	34	59	100	90	80	60	46	
West Mercia	41	37	87	78	56	40	25	57	94	91	77	54	43	
West Midlands	33	29	83	65	42	30	23	48	94	82	63	42	38	
West Yorkshire	31	26	91	65	43	26	17	49	98	88	72	47	36	
Wiltshire	33	30	89	75	48	34	16	46	100	86	65	37	30	
England	32	28	85	66	44	31	20	45	92	83	65	44	33	
Dyfed-Powys	58	56	91	86	72	58	46	67	100	89	74	71	59	
Gwent	32	29	92	62	46	30	21	44	100	83	64	34	32	
North Wales	33	30	85	59	43	39	22	47	63	80	68	58	33	
South Wales	23	20	84	56	37	21	11	38	100	83	63	36	25	
Wales	34	31	88	65	47	34	22	46	93	84	66	46	34	
England and Wales	32	29	85	66	44	31	20	45	92	83	65	44	33	

(1) Including City of London.

Table 2.5 Persons cautioned for summary (excluding motoring) offences as a percentage of persons found guilty or cautioned by police force area, sex and age group, 2003

Police force area	England and Wales													
	All persons	Males						Females						Percentages
		All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	
Avon and Somerset	14	93	72	47	22	8	13	100	76	52	20	8		
Bedfordshire	17	100	67	47	24	12	18	100	67	41	25	15		
Cambridgeshire	21	21	40	45	25	12	20	50	30	45	14	14		
Cheshire	12	63	64	37	25	9	7	50	56	38	16	4		
Cleveland	17	93	69	25	37	9	15	100	80	68	62	9		
Cumbria	24	80	68	43	24	16	26	83	72	67	37	16		
Derbyshire	13	95	60	41	33	7	14	100	67	60	52	7		
Devon and Cornwall	22	94	71	58	33	15	20	100	81	61	38	11		
Dorset	9	100	50	43	16	5	11	-	77	58	22	5		
Durham	34	94	67	47	28	19	51	75	79	57	41	41		
Essex	10	91	69	43	9	5	10	80	66	54	11	5		
Gloucestershire	15	75	53	49	30	9	13	100	57	48	34	8		
Greater Manchester	12	85	58	39	20	6	11	93	68	55	21	6		
Hampshire	18	77	64	39	29	12	17	100	73	45	32	10		
Hertfordshire	12	89	73	45	21	5	12	67	71	55	32	6		
Humberside	10	94	59	33	17	5	8	89	60	51	14	4		
Kent	24	84	71	50	28	17	21	48	69	56	28	14		
Lancashire	20	54	44	38	37	14	18	100	56	59	40	12		
Leicestershire	9	84	64	43	10	3	9	91	82	44	13	4		
Lincolnshire	10	86	58	43	15	5	8	100	71	41	14	4		
Merseyside	13	76	47	32	30	9	10	100	53	51	23	7		
Metropolitan Police ⁽¹⁾	8	87	68	45	8	5	7	73	73	54	7	5		
Norfolk	4	50	32	18	6	2	7	50	33	30	15	5		
North Yorkshire	30	92	72	50	34	18	36	100	79	64	44	25		
Northamptonshire	10	86	78	54	24	5	9	100	80	64	22	6		
Northumbria	29	83	72	45	34	25	25	93	83	61	32	17		
Nottinghamshire	16	91	73	47	18	7	15	100	71	71	21	8		
South Yorkshire	20	91	68	48	34	12	17	67	78	60	45	8		
Staffordshire	36	91	65	47	34	25	49	67	78	46	53	44		
Suffolk	19	79	74	41	23	11	18	100	68	45	15	11		
Surrey	26	100	78	53	34	18	26	50	68	38	30	18		
Sussex	23	93	76	57	35	17	21	100	74	63	30	15		
Thames Valley	23	87	74	50	33	14	20	100	80	60	35	12		
Warwickshire	26	94	72	55	30	17	27	50	81	71	59	17		
West Mercia	26	93	66	53	36	17	22	100	84	71	46	13		
West Midlands	9	72	54	33	13	5	9	83	54	40	23	6		
West Yorkshire	16	91	62	45	30	9	13	73	76	57	33	8		
Wiltshire	17	83	62	42	25	11	13	100	64	35	19	8		
England	16	86	65	44	24	10	14	82	71	55	25	9		
Dyfed-Powys	16	71	40	38	24	12	16	67	39	62	28	9		
Gwent	18	81	67	59	29	11	15	100	85	70	37	8		
North Wales	17	93	68	54	22	8	17	100	81	64	31	8		
South Wales	12	85	55	43	23	8	11	100	82	61	23	7		
Wales	15	86	61	49	25	9	13	91	76	64	29	7		
England and Wales	16	86	65	44	24	10	14	82	72	56	25	8		

(1) Including City of London.

Table 2.6 Offenders⁽¹⁾ found guilty at all courts by sex and type of offence, 1993-2003

England and Wales		Number of offenders (thousands)										
Sex and type of offence		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Males⁽¹⁾												
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person		35.5	33.9	26.4	27.3	31.3	33.3	32.1	31.6	31.9	33.9	34.2
Sexual offences		4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.3
Burglary		39.2	37.0	34.4	31.3	30.7	29.7	28.2	25.2	23.7	25.4	24.4
Robbery		4.8	4.5	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.2	6.9	6.5
Theft and handling stolen goods		99.5	99.1	94.9	93.6	96.1	101.2	105.1	102.1	101.2	100.7	93.6
Fraud and forgery		13.6	14.2	13.4	12.6	12.9	14.5	14.7	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.9
Criminal damage		8.6	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.0	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.1
Drug offences		19.9	25.3	28.5	30.4	36.3	43.7	43.5	40.1	41.2	44.3	46.1
Other (excluding motoring offences)		34.2	35.5	38.2	39.2	42.4	43.9	42.4	39.3	38.7	42.1	44.6
Motoring offences		10.3	11.4	10.7	9.4	8.9	8.5	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.2
Total		269.8	274.6	264.7	262.5	277.8	294.4	293.0	277.8	276.8	288.3	284.9
Summary offences⁽²⁾												
Offences (excluding motoring offences)		307.0	308.4	295.2	335.0	315.4	353.2	339.2	359.2	325.5	356.8	370.6
Motoring offences		597.5	573.6	576.7	579.5	575.5	586.6	556.2	530.7	509.7	517.5	575.0
Total		904.4	882.0	871.9	914.5	890.9	939.7	895.5	889.9	835.2	874.3	945.7
All offences⁽²⁾		1,174.3	1,156.6	1,136.6	1,177.0	1,168.7	1,234.2	1,188.5	1,167.7	1,112.1	1,162.5	1,230.5
Females												
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person		3.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.9
Sexual offences		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Burglary		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3
Robbery		0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
Theft and handling stolen goods		22.1	22.5	21.2	20.9	22.3	24.5	26.1	25.9	25.8	26.6	25.5
Fraud and forgery		3.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.1
Criminal damage		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Drug offences		2.0	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1
Other (excluding motoring offences)		3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.9	6.8
Motoring offences		0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Total		37.8	39.5	37.5	38.0	42.2	47.3	49.0	47.7	47.4	50.0	50.2
Summary offences⁽²⁾												
Offences (excluding motoring offences)		146.1	146.3	114.8	153.4	101.2	109.6	94.4	131.6	116.6	130.4	122.9
Motoring offences		67.2	65.2	65.7	69.5	73.7	78.6	76.6	76.8	73.7	78.3	87.5
Total		213.3	211.5	180.5	222.9	174.9	188.3	171.0	208.3	190.2	208.7	210.5
All offences⁽²⁾		251.1	251.0	218.0	261.0	217.1	235.6	220.0	256.0	237.6	258.8	260.7

Table 2.6 Offenders⁽¹⁾ found guilty at all courts by sex and type of offence, 1993-2003 (continued)

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)										
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
All offenders											
Violence against the person	38.9	37.6	29.1	30.0	34.6	37.1	35.7	35.3	35.3	37.7	38.0
Sexual offences	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4
Burglary	40.3	38.0	35.3	32.2	31.7	30.8	29.3	26.2	24.8	26.7	25.7
Robbery	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.8	7.7	7.3
Theft and handling stolen goods	121.6	121.6	116.1	114.5	118.4	125.7	131.2	128.0	127.0	127.3	119.1
Fraud and forgery	17.5	18.4	17.2	16.3	17.0	19.8	20.3	19.2	18.3	18.1	18.0
Criminal damage	9.4	10.0	9.6	9.8	10.5	10.9	10.9	10.3	10.7	11.0	11.2
Drug offences	21.9	27.8	31.6	34.1	40.7	48.8	48.7	44.6	45.6	49.0	51.2
Other (excluding motoring offences)	37.8	39.4	42.2	43.5	47.6	49.6	47.9	44.5	44.0	48.0	51.4
Motoring offences	10.8	12.0	11.2	9.9	9.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.7
Total	307.6	314.1	302.2	300.6	320.1	341.7	342.0	325.5	324.2	338.3	335.1
Summary offences⁽²⁾											
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	453.1	454.7	410.0	488.4	416.5	462.8	433.6	490.7	442.1	487.2	493.5
Motoring offences	664.7	638.7	642.4	649.0	649.3	665.2	632.9	607.5	583.3	595.8	662.6
Total	1,117.7	1,093.5	1,052.4	1,137.4	1,065.8	1,128.0	1,066.5	1,098.2	1,025.5	1,083.0	1,156.1
All offences⁽²⁾	1,425.3	1,407.6	1,354.6	1,438.0	1,385.8	1,469.7	1,408.5	1,423.7	1,349.7	1,421.3	1,491.2

(1) Other offenders, i.e. companies, public bodies, etc. are included with males.

(2) There were shortfalls in the numbers of offenders found guilty in the years 1994, 1996 and 1999-2003 (see paragraphs 6-9, Appendix 2).

Table 2.7 Offenders found guilty at all courts by type of offence, sex and age group, 2003

Type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)													
	All offenders	Males					Females					Other offenders		
		All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17		Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over
Indictable offences														
Violence against the person	38.0	0.0	0.9	4.6	6.0	22.6	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	2.3	-	
Sexual offences	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.6	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	
Burglary	25.7	0.1	1.3	4.1	4.0	15.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	-	
Robbery	7.3	0.0	0.6	1.7	1.2	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-	
Theft and handling stolen goods	119.1	0.2	3.0	10.1	12.2	68.1	25.5	0.0	0.8	2.4	3.2	19.0	-	
Fraud and forgery	18.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	10.7	5.1	-	0.0	0.2	0.5	4.3	0.0	
Criminal damage	11.2	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.7	5.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	-	
Drug offences	51.2	0.0	0.4	4.4	8.2	33.1	5.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.5	4.3	0.0	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	51.4	0.0	0.5	3.3	7.4	32.1	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	5.4	1.4	
Motoring offences	8.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.3	6.1	0.5	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	
Total	335.1	0.5	7.6	31.4	43.8	200.0	50.2	0.1	1.6	4.9	6.2	37.5	1.4	
Summary offences														
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	493.5	0.3	5.0	19.0	39.7	304.9	122.9	0.0	1.1	3.3	8.0	110.4	1.8	
Motoring offences	662.6	0.0	0.8	16.3	60.2	490.8	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.6	82.3	6.8	
Total	1,156.1	0.3	5.8	35.3	99.9	795.8	210.5	0.0	1.2	4.0	12.6	192.7	8.6	
All offences⁽¹⁾	1,491.2	0.8	13.4	66.7	143.8	995.9	260.7	0.1	2.7	8.9	18.7	230.3	10.0	

(1) There were shortfalls in the numbers of offenders found guilty (see paragraphs 6-9, Appendix 2).

Table 2.8 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group, 2001-2003

Type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)											
	All offenders					Males					Other offenders	
	Total	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	Total	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over
Indictable offences												
2001 Found guilty	324.2	0.5	8.5	34.4	48.2	183.9	47.4	0.0	1.6	5.3	7.0	33.5
Cautioned	143.9	3.1	16.5	24.5	18.5	41.2	40.1	0.9	9.2	9.3	4.9	15.9
Found guilty or cautioned	468.1	3.7	25.0	58.9	66.6	225.1	87.5	0.9	10.8	14.5	11.9	49.4
2002 Found guilty	338.3	0.5	8.3	33.7	46.6	198.0	50.0	0.0	1.5	5.1	6.9	36.5
Cautioned	142.9	2.6	14.2	23.3	18.9	45.6	38.5	0.7	7.7	8.3	4.8	17.0
Found guilty or cautioned	481.2	3.1	22.4	56.9	65.5	243.6	88.6	0.7	9.2	13.4	11.7	53.5
2003 Found guilty	335.1	0.5	7.6	31.4	43.8	200.2	50.2	0.1	1.6	4.9	6.2	37.5
Cautioned	150.7	2.5	14.3	24.1	19.4	49.4	41.0	0.7	7.9	9.1	4.9	18.4
Found guilty or cautioned	485.8	3.0	21.9	55.5	63.3	249.6	91.2	0.8	9.5	14.0	11.0	55.9
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)												
2001 Found guilty	442.1	0.3	5.1	19.1	37.6	261.6	116.6	0.0	0.9	3.1	6.9	105.6
Cautioned	85.9	2.2	10.5	15.2	11.0	29.0	18.0	0.2	2.7	3.8	2.3	9.0
Found guilty or cautioned	528.0	2.5	15.7	34.2	48.6	290.7	134.6	0.2	3.6	6.9	9.2	114.7
2002 Found guilty	487.2	0.3	5.0	18.9	38.5	292.3	130.4	0.0	1.0	3.1	7.4	118.9
Cautioned	82.4	1.7	8.6	13.3	11.0	29.2	18.6	0.2	2.6	3.6	2.4	9.8
Found guilty or cautioned	569.6	2.0	13.6	32.2	49.5	321.6	149.0	0.2	3.6	6.7	9.8	128.7
2003 Found guilty	493.5	0.3	5.0	19.0	39.7	304.9	122.9	0.0	1.1	3.3	8.0	110.4
Cautioned	91.1	1.7	9.2	15.1	12.4	32.5	20.2	0.2	2.9	4.3	2.7	10.2
Found guilty or cautioned	584.6	2.0	14.1	34.0	52.1	337.4	143.1	0.2	4.0	7.6	10.6	120.6
Summary motoring offences												
2001 Found guilty	583.3	0.0	0.8	15.4	54.7	432.0	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.1	69.0
Cautioned	595.8	0.0	0.8	15.7	56.2	438.6	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.2	73.5
Found guilty	662.6	0.0	0.8	16.3	60.2	490.8	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.6	82.3
All offences												
2001 Found guilty ⁽¹⁾	1,349.7	0.9	14.4	68.9	140.4	877.6	237.6	0.1	2.5	8.9	18.0	208.2
Cautioned	229.9	5.4	27.1	39.7	29.5	70.2	58.1	1.0	11.9	13.0	7.2	24.9
Found guilty or cautioned	1,579.5	6.2	41.5	108.5	169.9	947.8	295.7	1.1	14.4	21.9	25.2	233.1
2002 Found guilty ⁽¹⁾	1,421.3	0.8	14.1	68.2	141.3	929.0	258.8	0.1	2.6	8.7	18.5	228.9
Cautioned	225.4	4.3	22.7	36.5	29.8	74.8	57.2	0.9	10.2	11.9	7.2	26.9
Found guilty or cautioned	1,646.6	5.1	36.8	104.8	171.1	1,003.8	315.9	0.9	12.8	20.7	25.7	255.8
2003 Found guilty ⁽¹⁾	1,491.2	0.8	13.4	66.7	143.8	995.9	260.7	0.1	2.7	8.9	18.7	230.3
Cautioned	241.8	4.3	23.5	39.1	31.8	81.9	61.2	0.9	10.8	13.3	7.5	28.6
Found guilty or cautioned	1,733.0	5.0	36.8	105.9	175.6	1,077.8	321.8	1.0	13.5	22.2	26.3	258.9

(1) There were shortfalls in the numbers of offenders found guilty (see paragraphs 6-9, Appendix 2).

Table 2.9 Offenders⁽¹⁾ found guilty at all courts or cautioned by sex and type of offence, 1993-2003

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Males⁽¹⁾												
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person	53.6	51.5	41.8	43.9	49.6	51.7	48.7	47.1	47.0	51.8	55.7	
Sexual offences	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.6	
Burglary	50.9	47.5	43.9	40.5	39.2	37.2	35.0	31.0	29.4	30.4	29.3	
Robbery	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.7	7.2	6.8	
Theft and handling stolen goods	175.3	169.0	160.9	153.7	148.9	152.6	151.5	142.1	137.8	131.5	124.3	
Fraud and forgery	18.8	19.1	18.8	17.6	17.5	19.1	19.3	17.6	16.7	16.2	16.4	
Criminal damage	12.2	13.0	12.2	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.5	13.2	
Drug offences	51.5	65.1	71.9	72.8	86.2	96.0	87.1	76.5	76.1	84.1	86.2	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	38.0	39.0	41.7	43.1	46.7	48.1	46.1	42.9	42.1	45.7	48.9	
Motoring offences ⁽²⁾	10.3	11.4	10.7	9.4	8.9	8.5	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.2	
Total	423.5	428.2	414.0	405.1	421.1	437.3	419.1	387.5	380.6	392.7	394.7	
Summary offences (excluding summary motoring offences)	393.2	392.0	369.0	414.2	391.1	430.1	415.4	428.8	393.5	420.5	441.5	
All offences (excluding motoring offences)	816.7	820.2	783.0	819.3	812.2	867.4	834.5	816.2	774.1	813.2	836.1	
Females												
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person	9.4	9.7	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.1	7.8	9.5	11.1	
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Burglary	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	
Robbery	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	
Theft and handling stolen goods	63.5	63.4	60.1	54.5	52.4	56.8	55.2	53.5	52.7	50.1	49.3	
Fraud and forgery	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.7	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.1	
Criminal damage	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	
Drug offences	5.5	7.0	7.9	8.7	10.4	11.5	11.0	9.3	8.9	9.8	10.6	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.7	7.8	
Motoring offences ⁽²⁾	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	
Total	93.7	95.7	90.8	86.3	88.3	96.1	93.4	88.9	87.5	88.6	91.2	
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	164.3	161.6	161.4	129.7	169.6	118.2	150.0	134.6	134.6	149.0	143.1	
All offences (excluding summary motoring offences)	265.4	255.3	257.1	220.4	255.9	206.5	239.0	222.1	222.1	237.6	234.3	

Table 2.9 Offenders⁽¹⁾ found guilty at all courts or cautioned by sex and type of offence, 1993-2003 (continued)

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
All offenders												
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person	63.0	61.2	49.6	51.8	58.2	60.5	56.9	55.1	54.9	61.3	66.8	
Sexual offences	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	
Burglary	53.1	49.5	45.8	42.3	41.1	39.1	37.0	32.8	31.2	32.5	31.3	
Robbery	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	7.4	8.1	7.7	
Theft and handling stolen goods	238.8	232.4	221.0	208.1	201.2	209.3	206.7	195.6	190.5	181.5	173.6	
Fraud and forgery	25.6	26.0	25.1	23.8	24.2	27.2	27.5	25.4	24.0	23.5	23.5	
Criminal damage	13.5	14.3	13.4	13.0	13.3	13.7	13.9	13.5	14.0	14.1	15.0	
Drug offences	57.0	72.1	79.8	81.5	96.7	107.6	98.1	85.7	85.0	94.0	96.9	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	42.0	43.4	46.2	47.9	52.6	54.6	52.5	49.0	48.1	52.4	56.7	
Motoring offences ⁽²⁾	10.8	12.0	11.2	9.9	9.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.8	
Total	517.1	523.9	504.8	491.4	509.4	533.5	512.6	476.4	468.1	481.2	485.8	
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	554.8	553.4	498.7	583.8	509.3	559.0	529.2	578.8	528.0	569.6	584.6	
All offences⁽³⁾ (excluding summary motoring offences)	1,072.0	1,077.3	1,003.4	1,075.2	1,018.7	1,092.4	1,041.7	1,055.2	996.2	1,050.8	1,070.4	

(1) Other offenders, i.e. companies, public bodies, etc. are included with males.

(2) Offenders found guilty only; motoring offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 1, Appendix 2).

(3) There were shortfalls in the numbers of offenders found guilty in the years 1994, 1996, 1999-2003 (see paragraphs 6-9, Appendix 2).

Table 2.10 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group, 2003

Type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands) and percentages											
	All offenders					Males					Other offenders	
	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	Aged 21 and over	
	Number of offenders (thousands)											
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person	66.8	0.5	4.0	9.1	8.8	11.1	0.1	1.6	2.3	1.3	5.8	-
Sexual offences	5.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-
Burglary	31.3	29.3	3.1	5.7	4.4	15.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	-
Robbery	7.7	6.8	0.1	1.8	1.2	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	-
Theft and handling stolen goods	173.6	124.3	1.6	18.2	15.9	49.3	0.6	6.5	8.3	5.8	28.1	-
Fraud and forgery	23.5	16.4	0.0	1.0	2.2	13.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	5.7	0.0
Criminal damage	15.0	13.2	0.3	2.6	2.0	6.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	-
Drug offences	96.9	86.2	0.0	11.8	18.8	54.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.6	7.7	0.0
Other (excluding motoring offences)	56.7	47.5	0.0	4.0	8.2	34.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	6.0	1.4
Motoring offences ⁽¹⁾	8.7	8.2	0.0	0.7	1.3	6.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Total	485.8	3.0	21.9	55.5	63.3	91.2	0.8	9.5	14.0	11.0	55.9	1.4
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	584.6	2.0	14.1	34.0	52.1	143.1	0.2	4.0	7.6	10.6	120.6	1.8
All offences⁽²⁾ (excluding summary motoring offences)	1,070.4	5.0	36.0	89.5	115.4	234.3	1.0	13.5	21.6	21.7	176.6	3.2
	Percentages											
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person	14	17	18	16	14	12	10	17	17	12	10	-
Sexual offences	1	1	2	1	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
Burglary	6	15	14	10	7	2	5	4	3	2	2	-
Robbery	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	-
Theft and handling stolen goods	36	52	44	33	25	54	78	69	59	52	50	-
Fraud and forgery	5	0	1	2	3	8	1	1	4	8	10	0
Criminal damage	3	10	7	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	-
Drug offences	20	22	1	21	30	12	0	2	8	14	14	0
Other (excluding motoring offences)	12	12	1	7	13	9	1	2	4	9	11	99
Motoring offences ⁽¹⁾	2	0	0	1	2	1	-	-	0	0	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Offenders found guilty only; motoring offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 1, Appendix 2).

(2) There were shortfalls in the numbers of offenders found guilty in 2003 (see paragraphs 6-9, Appendix 2).

Table 2.11 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of violence against the person by offence, 1993-2003

Offence	England and Wales											Number of offenders	
	Offenders found guilty or cautioned											Offenders cautioned 2003	
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Number	Percentage
Indictable offences													
1 Murder	211	192	214	257	275	256	252	261	285	324	324	-	-
2 Attempted murder	62	66	57	56	70	68	76	66	48	65	97	3	(3)
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	516	559	566	565	663	709	698	683	637	717	838	342	41
4.1 Manslaughter	219	197	195	232	244	266	234	238	263	299	244	-	-
4.2 Infanticide	6	3	2	4	3	2	8	2	5	2	-	-	-
4.3 Child destruction	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving	225	202	221	215	207	203	173	193	227	228	233	-	-
4.5 Manslaughter due to diminished responsibility	30	50	44	22	27	15	22	19	20	24	24	-	-
4.6 Causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs	24	44	52	58	62	63	46	53	51	66	61	1	(2)
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	17	10	11	22	7	18	8	12	14	10	14	1	(7)
5 Wounding or other act endangering life	1,774	1,858	1,802	1,977	2,034	1,986	1,857	1,759	1,815	1,905	1,944	269	14
6 Endangering railway passenger	30	20	40	24	23	34	42	26	21	44	44	12	(27)
More serious offences	3,114	3,201	3,205	3,432	3,615	3,620	3,418	3,312	3,386	3,684	3,823	628	16
7 Endangering life at sea	5	2	3	4	4	-	3	6	1	1	2	-	-
8 Other wounding, etc.	59,413	57,500	45,778	47,792	53,955	56,155	52,603	50,966	50,625	56,726	61,861	27,604	45
11 Cruelty to or neglect of children	391	430	492	514	559	674	803	782	774	823	986	492	50
12 Abandoning child aged under 2 years	9	11	17	9	9	14	15	9	5	6	20	19	(95)
13 Child abduction	42	53	69	76	54	65	89	68	72	73	99	17	(17)
14 Procuring illegal abortion	2	-	-	3	6	4	-	1	2	1	1	-	-
15 Concealment of birth	4	4	1	-	3	3	3	2	1	1	4	-	-
Less serious offences	59,866	58,000	46,360	48,398	54,590	56,915	53,516	51,834	51,480	57,631	62,973	28,132	45
Total indictable violence against the person	62,980	61,201	49,565	51,830	58,205	60,535	56,934	55,146	54,866	61,315	66,796	28,760	43
Summary offences													
105 Common assault	10,538	14,034	25,054	26,691	28,012	35,631	41,741	41,980	43,200	44,571	49,956	17,674	35
Total indictable and summary offences of violence against the person	73,518	75,235	74,619	78,521	86,217	96,166	98,675	97,126	98,066	105,886	116,752	46,434	40

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 2.12 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable sexual offences by offence, 1993-2003

Offence	England and Wales												
	Offenders found guilty or cautioned												Number of offenders
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Number	Percentage
16 Buggery	245	250	191	132	137	163	122	119	96	79	57	6	(11)
17 Indecent assault on a male	667	635	668	631	608	565	606	510	459	471	456	121	27
18 Indecency between males	862	917	757	523	545	382	177	103	65	72	56	43	(77)
19 Rape													
— of a female	482	460	578	573	599	656	631	594	559	640	666	37	6
— of a male	..	3,390	9	24	45	46	61	45	53	48	47	3	(6)
20 Indecent assault on a female	3,471	..	3,321	3,344	3,401	3,246	3,189	2,924	2,847	2,872	2,824	692	25
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13	143	109	122	94	60	78	76	73	67	64	56	7	(13)
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16	723	705	603	576	472	511	436	449	437	391	490	242	49
23 Incest	127	96	62	62	64	72	42	50	45	54	43	5	(12)
24 Procurtion	180	234	157	106	109	94	66	58	56	41	42	8	(19)
25 Abduction	43	20	14	8	4	8	4	6	5	6	4	1	(25)
26 Bigamy	42	47	39	36	30	38	47	31	31	34	33	13	(39)
27 Soliciting by a man	330	343	198	128	136	170	44	42	19	42	51	42	(82)
73 Abuse of trust (including sex offender notification offences)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	241	467	551	82	15
74 Gross indecency with children	304	274	213	216	231	264	272	240	303	306	338	57	17
Total sexual offences	7,619	7,480	6,932	6,453	6,441	6,293	5,773	5,244	5,283	5,587	5,714	1,359	24

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 2.13 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of burglary and robbery by offence, 1993-2003

Offence	England and Wales												
	Offenders found guilty or cautioned												Number of offenders
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Number	Percentage
28 Burglary in a dwelling	21,911	22,112	21,476	20,234	20,930	20,183	18,834	16,432	15,488	16,233	16,233	1,940	12
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	277	240	241	296	279	246	252	216	240	298	262	15	6
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	30,839	27,102	24,058	21,793	19,865	18,681	17,846	16,149	15,448	15,889	14,773	3,608	24
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	66	37	38	25	36	31	18	26	22	42	26	5	(19)
Total burglary	53,093	49,491	45,813	42,348	41,110	39,141	36,950	32,823	31,198	32,462	31,294	5,568	18
34 Robbery	5,798	5,534	5,750	6,539	6,246	6,162	6,202	6,512	7,370	8,119	7,725	422	5

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 2.14 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of theft and handling stolen goods by offence, 1993-2003

England and Wales	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Number of offenders		
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Number	Percentage
Indictable offences													
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking	5,403	6,297	6,302	6,172	6,050	5,708	5,461	4,967	5,010	4,971	4,329	511	12
38 Money Laundering offences (not drug related)	2,936	3,122	4,873	6,187	6,344	6,119	6,237	6,344	6,675	7,122	7,200	16	(6)
39 Theft from the person of another	1,955	2,068	2,048	2,074	2,223	2,416	2,590	2,255	2,264	2,399	2,549	1,124	44
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	4,756	4,712	5,175	5,392	5,731	6,365	6,428	5,927	5,887	5,888	5,712	3,088	54
41 Theft by an employee	396	375	294	346	281	295	270	243	251	241	302	83	27
42 Theft or unauthorised taking from mail	1,579	1,397	1,279	1,133	1,287	1,175	1,003	760	614	563	495	145	29
43 Abstracting electricity	3,657	3,316	3,161	2,757	2,591	2,547	2,318	1,898	1,576	1,410	1,388	702	51
44 Theft of a pedal cycle	12,541	11,414	9,889	9,689	8,667	7,998	7,910	6,696	6,037	6,077	5,713	1,885	33
45 Theft from vehicle	119,141	115,494	116,592	111,002	107,717	119,777	122,184	122,176	121,973	114,357	110,314	35,386	32
46 Theft from shops	1,598	1,254	1,002	805	876	830	850	765	658	674	718	272	38
47 Theft from automatic machine or meter	4,288	3,675	3,455	3,062	2,922	2,649	2,506	2,136	1,970	1,965	1,906	812	43
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	45,022	39,548	35,301	32,365	30,903	29,307	26,888	22,839	20,938	19,797	17,910	6,986	39
49 Other theft or unauthorised taking	35,528	39,707	31,621	27,125	25,637	24,159	22,022	18,554	16,610	16,083	15,012	2,813	19
54 Handling stolen goods	238,800	232,379	220,992	208,109	201,229	209,345	206,667	195,560	190,463	181,547	173,564	54,466	31
Total indictable theft and handling stolen goods	14,884	13,302	11,902	11,752	11,072	11,348	11,958	11,292	11,316	11,177	10,278	3,717	36
Summary offences													
130 Stealing or unauthorised taking of a conveyance	712	782	1,046	1,372	1,313	1,643	2,057	2,064	1,889	1,827	1,741	351	20
131 Aggravated vehicle taking, criminal damage of £5,000 or under ⁽¹⁾	254,396	246,463	233,940	221,233	213,614	222,336	220,682	208,916	203,668	194,551	185,583	58,534	32
Total indictable and summary offences of theft and handling stolen goods													

*Not applicable.

(1) Under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Section 46 the previous limit of £2,000 rose to £5,000 as from February 1995.

Table 2.15 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of fraud and forgery by offence, 1993-2003

England and Wales	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Number of offenders		
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Number	Percentage
Offence													
51 Fraud by company director, etc.	64	57	67	87	51	78	63	48	36	36	35	-	-
52 False accounting	576	587	619	844	1,238	1,801	1,760	1,255	974	860	742	97	13
53 Other fraud	21,178	21,035	19,807	19,394	19,442	21,760	22,191	20,904	19,688	19,064	18,736	4,386	23
55 Bankruptcy offence	82	49	41	49	65	203	204	171	195	171	193	-	-
60 Forgery, or use of, false drug prescription	162	189	215	210	199	222	198	219	236	201	270	71	26
61 Other forgery etc.	3,515	4,065	4,360	3,231	3,168	3,095	3,095	2,811	2,918	3,147	3,529	930	26
Total fraud and forgery	25,577	25,982	25,109	23,815	24,163	27,159	27,511	25,408	24,047	23,479	23,505	5,484	23

Table 2.16 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of criminal damage by offence, 1993-2003

England and Wales		Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Number of offenders		
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Number	Percentage
Indictable offences														
56	Arson	2,598	2,646	2,492	2,228	2,500	2,404	2,475	2,470	2,644	2,427	2,501	1,016	41
57	Criminal damage endangering life	70	88	67	116	128	114	119	102	115	109	128	12	9
58	Other criminal damage	10,288	10,967	10,276	10,130	10,069	10,547	10,648	10,214	10,569	10,825	11,483	2,396	21
59	Threat, etc. to commit criminal damage	513	633	577	496	581	624	633	683	689	741	847	302	36
Total indictable criminal damage		13,469	14,334	13,412	12,970	13,278	13,689	13,875	13,469	14,017	14,102	14,959	3,726	25
Summary offences														
149	Criminal damage £5,000 ⁽¹⁾ or less and malicious damage	43,763	45,847	47,701	51,099	52,333	54,837	56,552	54,767	53,630	52,981	57,333	27,553	48
Total indictable and summary offences of criminal damage		57,232	60,181	61,113	64,069	65,611	68,526	70,427	68,236	67,647	67,083	72,292	31,279	43

(1) Under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Section 46 the previous limit of £2,000 rose to £5,000 as from February 1995.

Table 2.17 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable drug offences, 1993-2003

England and Wales		Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Number of offenders		
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Number	Percentage
Unlawful importation of a controlled drug														
	Class A	..	..	..	..	..	579	685	779	1,107	1,027	730	1	0
	Class B	..	..	..	..	..	417	385	315	393	413	249	1	0
	Class C	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	20	28	23	18	4	(22)
	Class (unspecified)	..	..	..	..	..	207	112	56	123	137	72	-	-
Total		1,162	1,184	1,032	1,136	1,246	1,219	1,187	1,170	1,651	1,600	1,069	6	1
Unlawful exportation of a controlled drug														
	Class A	..	..	..	..	..	14	12	22	9	14	14	5	(36)
	Class B	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	10	2	6	10	1	(10)
	Class C	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Class (unspecified)	..	..	..	..	..	32	11	18	19	7	-	-	-
Total		50	76	93	79	69	64	33	51	31	27	24	6	(25)
Production, supply and possession with intent to supply a controlled drug														
	Class A	1,852	1,960	2,581	3,235	3,922	3,948	4,374	4,839	5,444	5,486	5,971	231	4
	Class B	5,973	7,554	9,209	8,910	9,004	8,933	7,257	5,527	4,163	4,559	5,350	1,363	25
	Class C	42	75	105	144	158	130	135	84	74	96	96	22	23
	Class (unspecified)	103	68	96	152	163	109	142	66	105	106	164	12	7
Total		7,970	9,657	11,991	12,441	13,247	13,120	11,908	10,516	9,786	10,247	11,581	1,628	14
Possession of a controlled drug														
	Class A	3,863	4,877	6,448	8,067	10,403	12,297	13,986	14,918	16,131	15,980	15,749	4,764	30
	Class B	42,530	54,972	58,629	57,998	69,638	78,874	69,247	57,806	56,142	64,620	66,938	38,845	58
	Class C	59	118	168	291	394	429	323	264	479	682	663	148	22
	Class (unspecified)	821	639	690	634	592	552	402	325	271	228	209	169	81
Total		47,273	60,606	65,935	66,990	81,027	92,152	83,958	73,313	73,023	81,510	83,559	43,926	53
Other drug offences		544	626	763	886	1,105	1,001	975	676	555	574	639	141	22
Total drug offences		56,999	72,149	79,814	81,532	96,694	107,356	98,061	85,726	85,046	93,958	96,872	45,707	47

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 2.18 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for other indictable offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence, 1993-2003

England and Wales	Offence	Offenders found guilty or cautioned													Number of offenders		
															Offenders cautioned 2003		
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003	Number	Percentage		
33	Going equipped for stealing etc.	4,641	4,047	3,512	3,065	2,977	2,833	2,504	2,120	2,098	2,304	2,233	363	16			
35	Blackmail	215	229	206	204	201	217	189	129	125	146	147	21	14			
36	Kidnapping etc.	309	306	342	392	422	369	399	372	365	401	443	35	8			
62	Treason	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	(100)			
63	Treason felony	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
64	Riot	18	3	11	11	-	-	-	2	10	137	46	1	(2)			
65	Violent disorder	1,153	962	915	1,028	994	1,094	975	958	846	1,122	1,021	202	20			
66	Other offence against the State or public order	5,409	6,345	7,400	8,210	9,691	10,459	9,665	10,101	9,709	10,049	10,682	2,903	27			
67	Perjury	233	265	241	197	225	218	151	152	103	98	134	26	19			
68	Libel	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	0	0			
75	Betting or gaming offence	68	68	42	43	40	49	33	17	21	7	12	2	(17)			
76	Aiding suicide	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	2	2	4	1	-	0			
78	Immigration Act offence	29	55	120	127	143	139	170	171	270	421	349	20	6			
79	Perverting the course of justice	1,054	1,380	1,752	2,034	2,339	2,650	2,599	2,357	2,509	2,281	2,282	343	15			
80	Absconding from lawful custody	280	330	309	296	268	292	309	278	361	431	597	30	5			
81	Firearms Act offence	2,388	2,544	2,809	2,728	2,778	2,614	2,022	1,880	1,813	1,764	1,903	502	26			
82	Revenue law offence	77	55	68	111	78	89	81	65	55	58	38	3	(8)			
83	Failing to surrender to bail etc	19,545	20,810	21,851	23,033	26,221	26,822	26,845	24,333	24,611	27,741	30,084	40	0			
84	Trade Descriptions Act and similar offences	1,521	1,317	1,712	1,585	1,488	1,557	1,109	1,025	869	800	900	109	12			
85	Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974 offence	926	792	841	799	794	894	918	847	886	749	791	2	0			
86	Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material	312	350	489	529	510	437	438	508	547	794	1,769	446	25			
87	Protection from Eviction Act 1978 offence	85	108	77	54	35	35	28	40	23	23	21	1	(5)			
89	Adulteration of food	612	441	336	310	294	338	252	188	185	199	162	-	0			
90	Knives Act 1997 etc.	*	*	*	*	1	10	2	5	2	3	6	5	(83)			
91	Public health	839	511	466	510	536	657	704	678	727	948	884	4	0			
94	Town and Country Planning Act 1990 ⁽¹⁾	478	347	372	319	294	312	287	281	253	-	0			
95	Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	2	(67)			
99	Other (excluding motoring offences)	2,275	2,437	2,196	2,287	2,144	2,520	2,811	2,415	1,717	1,635	1,934	196	10			
Total		41,990	43,358	46,176	47,901	52,558	54,618	52,499	48,956	48,141	52,396	56,697	5,257	9			

*Not applicable.

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

(1) Up to 1994 included in other (excluding motoring offences).

Table 2.19 Offenders found guilty⁽¹⁾ at all courts for motoring offences by offence, 1993-2003

England and Wales	Number of offenders										
Offence	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Indictable offences											
Dangerous driving	4,395	4,354	4,747	4,314	4,535	4,413	4,008	4,090	4,174	4,915	5,451
Fraud, forgery etc associated with vehicle or driver records	6,423	7,655	6,452	5,580	4,952	4,545	4,094	3,479	3,532	3,333	3,259
Total indictable motoring offences	10,818	12,009	11,199	9,894	9,487	8,958	8,102	7,569	7,706	8,248	8,710
Summary offences											
Driving etc after consuming drink or taking drugs	80,832	78,005	81,464	85,012	89,259	83,074	79,505	76,746	76,109	81,433	83,782
Careless driving	51,909	50,120	48,454	44,836	43,684	41,558	35,201	30,470	26,884	23,767	21,525
Driving Licence related offences	38,898	40,372	40,416	38,639	39,271	40,146	40,561	40,846	41,978	45,120	53,130
Vehicle Insurance offences	186,207	181,783	187,283	176,877	169,982	170,621	167,347	172,210	168,191	182,872	207,349
Vehicle Registrations & Excise Licence offences	7,374	9,525	10,529	11,602	14,092	11,607	9,562	11,203	13,244	19,047	24,099
Vehicle Test offences	31,862	30,793	31,740	30,217	28,056	25,090	21,873	17,938	15,184	13,851	15,005
Vehicle or part in dangerous or defective condition	19,531	20,129	20,830	20,470	19,342	18,493	15,336	12,320	9,743	8,247	7,458
Speed Limit offences	91,259	96,873	110,804	121,195	124,466	149,432	145,608	134,138	129,101	118,850	133,976
Neglect of traffic offences	34,532	29,886	28,984	28,886	26,982	26,976	25,607	25,984	24,002	21,884	21,195
Obstruction, waiting & parking offences	28,359	18,849	14,346	14,043	14,082	15,967	15,233	13,074	12,473	12,052	12,510
Other summary motoring offences	93,888	82,409	67,536	77,270	80,036	82,372	77,023	72,552	66,429	68,720	82,565
Total summary motoring offences	664,651	638,744	642,386	649,047	649,252	665,336	632,856	607,481	583,348	595,843	662,594
Total indictable and summary motoring offences	675,469	650,753	653,585	658,941	658,739	674,294	640,958	615,050	591,054	604,091	671,304

(1) Motoring offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 1, Appendix 2). Further information regarding motoring offences can be found in the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin 'Motoring Offences and Breath Tests, England and Wales'. The figures in this table are for principal offences only whereas the figures presented in the Statistical Bulletin are for all motoring offences.

Table 2.20 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for selected summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence, 1993-2003

Offence	England and Wales													Number of offenders	
	Offenders found guilty or cautioned													Offenders cautioned 2003	
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Number	Percentage		
104 Assault on a constable	11,378	12,036	12,282	12,395	13,083	12,822	12,737	12,664	12,629	13,389	15,469	2,112	14		
105 Common assault	10,674	14,034	23,054	26,691	28,012	35,631	41,741	41,980	43,200	44,571	49,956	17,674	35		
108 Cruelty to animals	1,125	919	943	952	1,098	1,098	1,006	975	861	892	893	37	4		
109 Cruelty to or neglect of children	2	6	3	5	2	3	—	4	4	—	3	—	—		
111 Offences in relation to dogs	1,907	1,366	1,279	1,089	1,076	1,131	1,276	1,070	998	855	995	164	16		
112 Education Acts	2,286	2,752	3,053	3,482	3,668	5,051	5,146	5,131	5,598	5,786	5,907	61	1		
113 Explosives Acts	14	28	19	36	33	15	23	11	8	14	13	3	(23)		
115 Firearms Acts	1,777	1,790	1,616	1,650	1,519	1,401	1,157	985	769	599	475	218	46		
125 Offences against Public Order	35,264	36,207	37,203	41,553	42,725	45,797	45,348	43,278	41,509	41,704	46,083	15,072	33		
126 Interference with a motor vehicle	3,879	3,871	3,487	3,306	3,140	3,172	3,353	3,094	3,084	3,164	3,053	500	16		
130 Stealing or unauthorised taking of a conveyance	14,884	13,302	11,902	11,752	11,072	11,348	11,958	11,292	11,316	11,177	10,278	3,717	36		
131 Aggravated vehicle taking	712	782	1,046	1,372	1,313	1,643	2,057	2,064	1,889	1,827	1,741	351	20		
—Criminal damage of £2,000 or under	1,014	885	813	740	807	743	649	553	488	506	496	154	31		
139 Indecent exposure	23,115	21,052	10,544	9,409	9,279	8,215	6,610	5,404	4,433	3,700	3,636	1,337	37		
140 Drunkenness simple	36,792	36,838	32,137	40,723	45,196	45,372	42,410	39,830	38,452	39,429	42,195	16,797	40		
141 Drunkenness with aggravation	6,121	6,333	10,911	10,595	8,482	5,910	4,970	6,528	7,547	6,833	7,043	4	—		
151 Social Security Offences	41	50	12	10	13	8	8	6	12	5	2	—	—		
152 Social Security Administration	1,073	1,394	1,270	1,290	1,020	893	736	890	1,072	1,998	1,667	384	23		
165 Kerb Crawling	11,161	9,865	8,849	8,790	9,100	8,614	5,360	4,574	3,587	4,060	3,554	907	26		
166 Offence by prostitutes	113,872	118,546	116,326	131,035	136,943	168,282	159,654	169,526	141,913	162,222	166,401	29	0		
170 Motor vehicle licence offences	1,258	2,044	1,870	1,917	1,919	2,658	2,669	3,004	2,764	3,427	3,378	135	4		
182 Begging	168,725	162,872	113,807	164,881	77,033	76,638	55,838	105,742	83,759	96,611	79,876	6	0		
191 Wireless Telegraphy Act offences	107,764	106,429	104,257	110,114	112,719	122,542	124,457	120,190	122,156	126,818	141,472	31,395	22		
Other summary non-motoring offences	554,838	553,401	498,683	583,787	509,252	558,987	529,163	578,795	528,048	569,587	584,586	91,057	16		
Total summary non-motoring ⁽¹⁾															

(1) There were shortfalls in the numbers of offenders found guilty in the years 1994, 1996 and 1999-2003 (see paragraphs 6-9, Appendix 2).

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 2.21 Persons found guilty or cautioned for offences of drunkenness by sex, 1993-2003

Year	Number and number per 100,000 population											
	Number						Number found guilty or cautioned per 100,000 population ⁽¹⁾					
	Found guilty			Cautioned			Found guilty or cautioned			All persons		
	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females
1993	18,799	17,534	1,265	41,108	37,014	4,094	59,907	54,548	5,359	142	267	25
1994	20,196	18,912	1,284	37,694	33,969	3,725	57,890	52,881	5,009	137	259	23
1995	19,792	18,486	1,306	22,889	20,518	2,371	42,681	39,004	3,677	101	189	17
1996	24,229	22,523	1,706	25,903	22,976	2,927	50,132	45,499	4,633	118	221	21
1997	28,795	26,674	2,121	25,680	22,436	3,244	54,475	49,110	5,365	128	237	25
1998	30,834	28,426	2,408	22,753	19,402	3,351	53,587	47,828	5,759	125	229	26
1999	28,680	26,101	2,579	20,340	17,033	3,307	49,020	43,134	5,886	114	205	27
2000	27,182	24,549	2,633	18,052	14,762	3,290	45,234	39,311	5,923	104	186	27
2001	26,246	23,741	2,505	16,639	13,452	3,187	42,885	37,193	5,692	100	174	26
2002	26,898	24,148	2,750	16,231	12,935	3,296	43,129	37,083	6,046	100	177	27
2003	27,697	24,686	3,011	18,134	14,392	3,742	45,831	39,078	6,753	106	186	30

(1) Based on the population aged 14 and over as the number of offenders aged under 14 is so small.

Table 2.22 Persons found guilty or cautioned for offences involving under age drinking under the Licensing Act 1964, 1993-2003

Year	Number											
	Persons under 18 buying intoxicating liquor ⁽¹⁾						Persons under 18 buying intoxicating liquor to persons under 18 ⁽²⁾					
	Found guilty			Cautioned			Found guilty or cautioned			Found guilty or cautioned		
	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females
1993	7	382	389	7	382	389	70	165	70	165	235	
1994	19	317	336	19	317	336	83	153	83	153	236	
1995	15	336	351	15	336	351	108	161	108	161	269	
1996	19	336	355	19	336	355	119	178	119	178	297	
1997	24	252	276	24	252	276	125	171	125	171	296	
1998	24	143	167	24	143	167	157	76	157	76	233	
1999	21	94	115	21	94	115	115	69	115	69	184	
2000	21	80	101	21	80	101	56	53	56	53	109	
2001	14	47	61	14	47	61	53	48	53	48	101	
2002	9	24	33	9	24	33	103	59	103	59	162	
2003	22	31	53	22	31	53	416	-	416	-	416	

(1) Section 169(2) Licensing Act 1964.

(2) Section 169(1) Licensing Act 1964.

Table 2.23 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned⁽¹⁾ for indictable offences and number per 100,000 population in the age group by sex and age, 1993-2003

Year	England and Wales														
	All persons					Males					Females				
	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over
1993	209.6	5.1	26.4	37.1	24.5	60.6	55.9	1.2	11.6	12.8	6.7	23.6			
1994	209.8	5.0	27.3	35.5	25.0	60.7	56.2	1.4	13.8	12.4	6.1	22.4			
1995	202.6	4.5	24.7	35.3	24.8	60.0	53.3	1.3	12.7	12.2	6.0	21.1			
1996	190.8	3.8	21.3	32.0	24.3	60.2	48.2	1.0	9.8	10.9	5.6	20.9			
1997	189.4	3.7	19.2	32.0	25.2	63.2	46.0	0.9	8.4	9.5	5.7	21.5			
1998	191.7	4.1	19.7	32.0	25.7	61.5	48.8	1.1	10.1	10.3	5.9	21.4			
1999	170.6	3.7	18.3	28.7	22.7	52.7	44.5	1.0	8.8	9.3	5.7	19.6			
2000	150.9	3.4	16.9	25.0	20.1	44.3	41.2	1.0	9.0	9.0	5.2	17.0			
2001	143.9	3.1	16.5	24.5	18.5	41.2	40.1	0.9	9.2	9.3	4.9	15.9			
2002	142.9	2.6	14.2	23.3	18.9	45.6	38.5	0.7	7.7	8.3	4.8	17.0			
2003	150.7	2.5	14.3	24.1	19.4	49.4	41.0	0.7	7.9	9.1	4.9	18.4			
						Number of persons cautioned									
1993	305.9	0.2	5.3	26.2	53.0	183.5	37.8	0.0	0.6	3.1	6.3	27.7			
1994	312.8	0.3	6.6	28.7	50.3	187.4	39.5	0.0	1.0	3.8	6.2	28.6			
1995	300.7	0.3	6.8	30.2	47.4	178.6	37.5	0.0	1.0	4.0	5.7	26.8			
1996	299.1	0.2	6.4	32.5	46.3	175.6	38.0	0.0	1.0	4.2	5.7	27.2			
1997	318.7	0.3	6.8	33.6	48.4	187.3	42.2	0.0	1.0	4.6	6.3	30.4			
1998	340.3	0.4	7.7	35.2	51.8	197.9	47.3	0.0	1.3	5.1	7.1	33.7			
1999	291.9	0.6	8.3	35.1	52.6	195.0	49.0	0.0	1.4	5.2	7.6	34.7			
2000	276.5	0.5	8.2	33.8	49.9	184.0	47.7	0.1	1.4	5.2	7.5	33.5			
2001	322.9	0.5	8.5	34.4	48.2	183.9	47.4	0.0	1.6	5.3	7.0	33.5			
2002	287.1	0.5	8.3	33.7	46.6	198.0	50.0	0.0	1.5	5.1	6.9	36.5			
2003	333.7	0.5	7.6	31.4	43.8	200.2	50.2	0.1	1.6	4.9	6.2	37.5			
						Number of persons found guilty or cautioned									
1993	515.5	5.3	31.7	63.3	77.5	244.1	93.7	1.2	12.2	15.9	13.0	51.3			
1994	421.8	5.3	33.9	64.2	75.3	248.1	95.7	1.5	14.7	16.2	12.3	51.3			
1995	522.5	4.8	31.5	65.4	72.2	238.6	90.8	1.3	13.7	16.1	11.7	47.9			
1996	489.9	4.1	27.7	65.6	70.5	235.8	86.3	1.1	10.7	15.2	11.3	48.0			
1997	508.1	4.0	26.0	65.7	73.6	250.5	88.3	0.9	9.4	14.1	12.0	51.9			
1998	532.0	4.5	27.3	67.2	77.5	259.3	96.1	1.1	11.4	15.4	13.1	55.2			
1999	511.2	4.2	26.7	63.8	75.4	247.7	93.4	1.1	10.2	14.5	13.4	54.3			
2000	475.1	3.9	25.1	58.8	70.0	228.3	88.9	1.1	10.4	14.2	12.7	50.6			
2001	466.8	3.7	25.0	58.9	66.6	225.1	87.5	0.9	10.8	14.5	11.9	49.4			
2002	391.5	3.1	22.4	56.9	65.5	243.6	88.6	0.7	9.2	13.4	11.7	53.5			
2003	484.4	3.0	21.9	55.5	63.3	249.6	91.2	0.8	9.5	14.0	11.0	55.9			
						Number of persons found guilty or cautioned per 100,000 population									
1993	1,153	806	3,212	7,065	7,739	1,341	408	197	1,311	1,886	1,376	262			
1994	1,166	813	3,420	7,027	7,891	1,355	416	235	1,567	1,889	1,364	259			
1995	1,118	715	3,202	6,844	7,845	1,295	393	211	1,466	1,788	1,350	242			
1996	1,088	613	2,811	6,857	7,662	1,280	374	167	1,149	1,679	1,297	243			
1997	1,123	586	2,651	6,627	8,171	1,352	381	138	1,009	1,507	1,408	262			
1998	1,170	648	2,748	6,746	8,418	1,393	414	167	1,209	1,632	1,503	278			
1999	1,118	599	2,642	6,436	7,816	1,324	400	159	1,061	1,549	1,461	273			
2000	1,032	550	2,435	5,950	7,010	1,212	379	160	1,064	1,521	1,344	254			
2001	1,007	519	2,388	5,891	6,623	1,184	371	136	1,086	1,541	1,251	247			
2002	1,050	435	2,145	5,594	6,834	1,327	375	109	920	1,392	1,252	267			
2003	1,049	419	2,072	5,360	6,494	1,339	384	120	944	1,428	1,173	277			

(1) For motoring offences, only persons found guilty are included; these offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 1, Appendix 2).

Table 2.24 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable offences⁽¹⁾ and number per 100,000 population in the age group by sex and age, 1998-2003

Sex and age		Number and number per 100,000 population																							
		Number per 100,000 population found guilty or cautioned										Number of persons (thousands)													
		Found guilty or cautioned					Found guilty					Cautioned													
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003						
Males		424	371	342	317	274	258	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
10		873	833	755	722	598	577	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7
11		1,636	1,508	1,397	1,337	1,202	1,144	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.1
12		2,675	2,473	2,279	2,289	1,952	1,958	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.9	6.9	6.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.4	4.5	4.7
13		3,974	4,006	3,643	3,582	3,298	3,111	13.0	13.1	12.4	12.3	11.3	11.0	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.5	6.5	6.6
14		5,632	5,296	5,093	4,977	4,560	4,580	18.5	17.4	16.7	16.9	15.7	15.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.0	7.7	10.5	9.5	8.7	8.6	7.7	8.1
15		6,616	6,370	5,828	6,091	5,512	5,396	22.0	21.0	19.3	20.0	18.9	18.5	11.5	11.6	10.9	11.6	11.0	10.3	10.5	9.4	8.3	8.4	7.8	8.2
16		7,964	7,627	7,025	6,635	6,759	6,102	26.8	25.4	22.9	21.9	22.3	21.2	15.7	15.5	14.9	14.5	14.6	13.4	11.0	9.9	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.8
17		9,043	8,112	7,274	7,034	7,050	6,734	29.4	27.3	24.4	23.3	22.6	22.5	18.9	18.2	16.6	16.0	15.1	14.4	10.5	9.1	7.8	7.2	7.5	8.1
18		8,728	7,878	7,025	6,673	7,137	6,493	26.2	25.7	23.7	22.4	22.2	21.1	17.7	18.1	16.9	16.2	16.0	14.9	8.4	7.6	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.2
19		7,418	7,419	6,722	6,174	6,333	6,241	22.0	22.4	21.9	21.0	20.6	19.7	15.2	16.3	16.4	15.9	15.5	14.5	6.8	6.1	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.2
20		5,300	5,198	4,934	4,939	5,420	5,225	70.6	66.4	62.0	62.5	66.8	66.5	51.9	50.8	48.6	50.0	53.0	52.0	18.6	15.6	13.4	12.5	13.8	14.5
21 and under 25		3,529	3,375	3,116	3,045	3,587	3,499	71.9	67.3	60.5	57.7	60.1	58.7	56.7	54.7	50.4	48.5	50.1	48.5	15.2	12.6	10.1	9.2	10.0	10.1
25 and under 30		1,830	1,769	1,622	1,595	1,941	1,995	76.7	75.2	69.9	69.5	77.1	80.9	60.6	60.9	58.1	58.4	64.8	67.1	16.1	14.3	11.8	11.1	12.4	13.8
30 and under 40		751	731	676	669	784	854	26.0	25.2	23.5	23.6	27.1	30.2	19.4	19.5	18.3	18.8	21.5	23.5	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.7	6.7
40 and under 50		339	313	279	263	278	295	10.1	9.7	8.8	8.5	9.1	9.7	7.1	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.8	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.9
50 and under 60		88	86	76	69	69	74	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
60 and over		1,962	1,867	1,711	1,666	1,773	1,754	435.9	417.8	386.2	379.3	391.5	393.2	292.9	291.7	276.5	275.5	287.1	283.4	142.9	126.1	109.7	103.8	104.4	109.8
Total		84	77	74	61	53	54	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Females		252	243	244	212	166	184	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
11		653	586	607	551	484	465	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4
12		1,291	1,093	1,071	1,169	920	935	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.7
13		1,705	1,524	1,522	1,560	1,362	1,430	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.8
14		1,781	1,639	1,705	1,680	1,483	1,622	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.8
15		1,567	1,484	1,455	1,519	1,337	1,401	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.0
16		1,550	1,525	1,405	1,420	1,352	1,260	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
17		1,565	1,478	1,388	1,326	1,297	1,188	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
18		1,573	1,461	1,316	1,237	1,259	1,187	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
19		1,365	1,443	1,327	1,191	1,201	1,143	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
20		1,056	1,076	1,034	1,036	1,069	1,072	13.4	13.1	12.4	12.5	13.3	13.8	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.6	9.2	9.3	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.5
21 and under 25		730	731	696	669	731	774	14.1	13.8	12.8	12.0	12.7	13.0	9.3	9.5	9.0	8.7	9.3	9.3	4.8	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.6
25 and under 30		428	429	395	385	431	455	17.3	17.5	16.3	16.0	17.7	18.7	11.0	11.5	11.3	11.2	12.4	12.9	6.3	6.0	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.7
30 and under 40		193	184	176	172	193	204	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.8	7.3	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.5	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.8
40 and under 50		86	81	70	68	68	70	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
50 and under 60		19	18	14	13	12	13	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
60 and over		414	400	379	371	375	386	96.1	93.4	88.9	87.5	88.6	91.2	47.3	49.0	47.7	47.4	50.0	50.2	48.8	44.5	41.2	40.1	38.5	41.0
Total		414	400	379	371	375	386	96.1	93.4	88.9	87.5	88.6	91.2	47.3	49.0	47.7	47.4	50.0	50.2	48.8	44.5	41.2	40.1	38.5	41.0

(1) For motoring offences, only persons found guilty are included; these offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 1, Appendix 2).

Table 2.25 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned⁽¹⁾ for indictable offences by police force area, per 100,000 population in the age group by sex and age group, 2003

Police force area	Number per 100,000 population																	
	All persons						Males						Females					
	Total	Aged 10-17	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	Total	Aged 10-17	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	Total	Aged 10-17	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over
Avon and Somerset	793	1,349	202	1,172	3,680	4,472	1,103	267	574	61	503	994	767	205				
Bedfordshire	1,014	1,556	274	2,006	4,070	5,008	1,258	479	1,229	39	1,277	1,981	1,705	310				
Cambridgeshire	806	1,306	494	1,690	4,455	4,282	982	317	910	101	907	1,478	904	210				
Cheshire	814	1,411	193	1,345	4,567	5,752	1,090	255	438	53	443	697	660	213				
Cleveland	1,557	2,573	645	2,692	6,564	9,025	2,021	618	972	170	826	1,630	1,769	506				
Cumbria	980	1,614	477	2,034	5,440	6,706	1,202	385	1,046	131	1,280	1,429	1,170	272				
Derbyshire	811	1,360	431	1,733	3,890	5,030	1,065	287	740	109	861	1,069	1,022	197				
Devon and Cornwall	766	1,292	426	1,481	4,088	4,346	1,007	280	884	130	876	1,410	985	177				
Dorset	741	1,254	141	1,390	3,674	4,830	992	271	715	72	803	1,070	1,087	189				
Durham	979	1,666	397	2,250	5,036	6,122	1,229	341	813	90	915	1,220	889	253				
Essex	634	1,067	199	1,250	3,803	4,697	774	229	647	56	309	930	730	155				
Gloucestershire	960	1,605	212	1,769	5,165	6,359	1,239	356	784	127	4,728	1,141	1,582	250				
Greater Manchester	1,326	2,226	592	2,766	6,653	7,948	1,693	476	1,001	134	659	1,562	1,142	366				
Hampshire	874	1,451	2,906	2,336	5,079	5,557	1,004	322	973	168	624	1,510	969	207				
Hertfordshire	725	1,175	2,237	1,622	4,356	5,858	813	300	964	157	725	1,478	1,123	179				
Humburside	987	1,662	441	2,327	4,657	6,320	1,247	352	701	51	1,843	1,009	1,381	256				
Kent	932	1,540	393	1,900	4,931	6,208	1,136	366	991	107	777	1,602	1,181	244				
Lancashire	1,208	2,033	440	2,391	5,648	7,142	1,583	440	867	41	527	1,442	1,155	343				
Leicestershire	911	1,535	476	1,840	4,923	4,854	1,151	311	855	131	586	1,371	797	209				
Lincolnshire	806	1,329	327	1,808	4,236	5,460	993	310	886	144	7,217	1,459	1,250	197				
Merseyside	1,325	2,294	263	1,762	6,432	7,667	1,816	458	619	132	561	995	691	423				
Metropolitan Police ⁽²⁾	1,205	2,039	232	1,731	6,030	7,686	1,640	400	812	98	728	1,398	1,206	313				
Norfolk	845	1,423	449	2,090	4,779	5,701	1,063	301	936	564	1,417	1,058	1,155	195				
North Yorkshire	722	1,194	262	1,642	3,400	4,238	913	280	767	125	1,738	1,152	783	197				
Northamptonshire	869	1,445	245	1,324	3,823	6,746	1,149	314	525	58	4,226	763	1,114	249				
Northumbria	1,655	2,673	1,217	3,973	8,825	9,729	1,915	708	1,749	441	464	2,246	2,020	504				
Nottinghamshire	1,223	1,992	691	2,791	6,136	6,159	1,517	485	1,178	165	1,027	1,777	1,405	341				
South Yorkshire	1,117	1,906	335	2,237	5,736	5,572	1,519	375	838	102	784	1,354	982	281				
Staffordshire	1,073	1,804	523	2,325	5,738	6,450	1,352	378	907	123	851	1,435	1,066	274				
Suffolk	989	1,592	742	2,676	6,129	6,983	1,079	414	1,326	81	1,075	2,091	1,138	267				
Surrey	648	1,080	159	1,545	4,548	5,010	739	244	792	107	1,358	1,361	955	151				
Sussex	797	1,338	298	1,779	4,172	5,440	1,027	308	909	209	1,124	1,472	1,111	206				
Thames Valley	645	1,033	204	1,260	3,484	3,979	758	265	720	11	177	1,082	937	171				
Warwickshire	762	1,282	200	1,691	3,822	6,681	928	267	736	277	2,329	1,219	1,058	173				
West Mercia	860	1,424	567	2,054	4,341	6,068	1,038	321	903	421	3,353	1,351	1,282	207				
West Midlands	1,654	2,742	658	2,993	6,973	9,252	2,152	620	1,320	121	1,007	1,995	1,807	449				
West Yorkshire	1,333	2,216	615	2,914	6,324	6,896	1,711	513	1,152	24	298	1,728	1,292	378				
Wiltshire	783	1,291	553	2,182	4,869	4,851	915	291	847	87	1,048	1,172	1,243	181				
England	1,039	1,735	413	2,053	5,288	6,408	1,327	382	908	121	943	1,417	1,161	276				
Dyfed-Powys	1,461	2,528	970	3,516	8,289	10,883	1,792	476	1,316	237	1,286	2,304	1,707	311				
Gwent	1,213	2,074	467	2,271	6,429	9,316	1,504	415	901	102	947	1,277	1,512	298				
North Wales	1,020	1,777	459	2,244	5,505	6,566	1,357	321	823	115	1,652	1,265	1,151	222				
South Wales	1,218	2,045	386	2,055	6,492	7,017	1,549	461	982	262	2,277	1,710	1,266	343				
Wales	1,213	2,071	515	2,379	6,546	7,950	1,538	422	985	2,106	16,580	1,623	1,355	301				
England and Wales	1,049	1,754	419	2,072	5,360	6,494	1,339	384	912	120	944	1,429	1,173	277				

(1) For motoring offences, only persons found guilty are included; these offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 1, Appendix 2).

(2) Including City of London.

Table 2.26 Mid-year home population by sex and age group, 1993-2003

England and Wales		Thousands										
Sex	Age	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Males	10-11	652.5	652.0	664.6	681.4	687.3	702.5	711.1	709.2	710.6	712.6	698.2
	12-14	985.8	990.4	984.7	981.3	995.1	1,010.3	1,031.0	1,048.3	1,046.0	1,056.3	1,067.1
	15-17	895.4	914.2	956.1	990.9	996.5	991.6	988.8	999.1	1,017.3	1,035.5	1,054.2
	18-20	1,001.9	954.1	920.6	901.0	920.6	964.3	998.6	1,006.2	957.9	974.4	1,024.0
	21 and over	18,201.0	18,310.1	18,426.4	18,530.6	18,620.2	18,711.1	18,841.1	19,006.6	18,351.6	18,644.5	18,799.4
	Total aged 10 and over	21,736.6	21,820.8	21,952.3	22,085.2	22,219.7	22,379.8	22,570.6	22,769.4	22,083.4	22,423.3	22,642.9
Females	10-11	616.5	617.5	630.3	645.2	651.2	666.7	675.3	673.5	676.0	677.4	664.2
	12-14	933.3	938.6	932.7	928.5	942.7	957.0	977.5	992.9	996.8	1,004.0	1,012.6
	15-17	842.2	859.9	902.8	938.3	943.9	938.0	933.1	943.5	964.1	978.2	997.6
	18-20	947.7	903.4	869.9	851.6	870.2	913.7	638.3	948.6	934.2	939.5	968.9
	21 and over	19,613.3	19,688.2	19,743.3	19,790.0	19,826.1	19,867.8	20,233.8	20,034.1	20,043.2	20,149.8	20,264.3
	Total aged 10 and over	22,953.0	23,007.6	23,078.9	23,153.5	23,234.2	23,343.2	23,457.9	23,592.6	23,614.3	23,748.9	23,907.6
Persons	10-11	1,268.9	1,269.5	1,294.9	1,326.6	1,338.5	1,369.2	1,386.3	1,382.7	1,386.6	1,390.0	1,362.4
	12-14	1,919.1	1,928.9	1,917.4	1,909.8	1,937.7	1,967.3	2,008.6	2,041.2	2,042.8	2,060.4	2,079.7
	15-17	1,737.7	1,774.1	1,858.8	1,929.2	1,940.5	1,929.6	1,921.8	1,942.6	1,981.3	2,013.7	2,051.8
	18-20	1,949.6	1,928.9	1,790.5	1,752.6	1,790.8	1,878.0	1,636.9	1,954.8	1,892.1	1,913.8	1,992.8
	21 and over	37,814.3	37,998.4	38,169.6	38,320.6	38,446.3	38,578.9	39,074.9	39,040.7	38,394.9	38,794.2	39,063.7
	Total aged 10 and over	44,689.6	44,828.4	45,031.2	45,238.7	45,453.9	45,722.9	46,028.5	46,362.0	45,697.7	46,172.2	46,550.5

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Key points for 2003

- 2.01 million defendants were proceeded against at magistrates' courts, four per cent more than in 2002.
(Table 3A, paragraph 3.8)
- The number of proceedings for summary motoring offences increased by nine per cent. Summary non-motoring increased by three per cent, whilst indictable offences decreased by two per cent.
(Table 3A, paragraph 3.8)
- The number of proceedings discontinued (including bindovers), as a proportion of all cases finalised was 13 per cent, a fall of two percentage points compared with 2002.
(Table 3.2, paragraph 3.10)
- The proportion of cases committed for trial remained unchanged at seven per cent.
(Table 3.2, paragraph 3.11)
- Inclusive of guilty pleas, convictions in cases involving the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) have remained almost unchanged since 1998 at 98 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing in magistrates' courts.
(Table 3.2, paragraph 3.11)
- The average time from offence to completion for defendants in indictable cases at magistrates' courts in 2003 rose to 111 days, a rise of one day compared with 2002.
(Table 3.4, paragraph 3.15)
- The average waiting time from committal by magistrates' courts to the start of Crown Court hearing for those remanded in custody rose by 0.8 weeks to 13.5 weeks and those remanded on bail remained unchanged at 15.7 weeks.
(Table 3B, paragraph 3.23)
- There was a decrease in the guilty plea rate at the Crown Court for indictable offences to 63 per cent from 65 per cent in 2002.
(Table 3.8, paragraphs 3.27)
- The proportion of persons who pleaded not guilty who were found guilty at the Crown Court for all violent offences in 2003 was 31 per cent.
(Table 3.9, paragraph 3.31)
- There was a fall of three per cent in the number of defendants committed for sentence at the Crown Court and a fall of one per cent in the number of defendants committed for trial compared with 2002.
(Paragraph 3.17 and figure 3.2)
- The committal rate for persons aged 18 or over proceeded against for indictable offences remained unchanged at 17 per cent.
(Table 3.5, paragraph 3.21)
- The number of juveniles aged 10 to 17 proceeded against for indictable offences decreased from 81,000 to 75,000, a fall of eight per cent compared with 2002.
(Table 3.1, paragraph 3.18)

- The number of appeals heard by the Crown Court decreased from 11,900 to 11,700, a fall of two per cent compared with 2002.
(Table 3C)

- The number of appeals received by the Court of Appeal, against conviction fell by seven per cent, and against sentence fell by two per cent compared with 2002.
(Table 3D)

Introduction

3.1 This chapter is concerned with the number of defendants against whom proceedings for criminal offences were completed in magistrates' courts or the Crown Court. About four per cent of all those proceeded against are dealt with at the Crown Court. Details of procedures relevant to this chapter are given in paragraphs 6 to 17 of Appendix 1. The coverage and basis used in compiling the statistics is given in paragraphs 3 to 19 of Appendix 2.

Data shortfalls

3.2 For the reasons outlined in paragraphs 6 to 9 of Appendix 2, there have been various shortfalls in the data in recent years including 2003. Estimates of these shortfalls are included in Table 3A and Figure 3.1. For practical reasons it is not possible to include these estimates in the main tables of this chapter and the numerous other tabulations of court proceedings data produced by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office.

Table 3A Defendants proceeded against in magistrates' courts by type of offence, adjusted for shortfalls in data, 1993-2003

England and Wales		Number (thousands) and percentages										
Type of offence	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Estimated shortfall in data (thousands)												
Indictable	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.8	2.2	0.9	0.8	
Summary non-motoring	-	8.9	81.2	1.0	-	-	0.5	0.8	3.7	2.2	7.7	
Summary motoring	-	13.6	10.0	2.5	-	-	0.8	5.3	2.5	2.5	4.9	
All offences	-	22.5	91.5	3.5	-	-	1.8	6.9	8.4	5.6	13.4	
Number proceeded against with allowance for shortfall (thousands)												
Indictable	478.8	497.3	463.5	464.7	486.7	510.5	513.2	492.6	503.4	517.9	510.0	
Summary non-motoring	580.8	595.7	604.2	608.7	530.6	591.8	560.5	626.7	575.4	624.2	641.8	
Summary motoring	896.6	879.7	859.7	849.7	838.0	849.6	809.8	792.2	767.3	788.2	862.4	
All offences	1,956.3	1,969.7	1,927.5	1,923.0	1,855.3	1,951.9	1,883.6	1,911.6	1,846.1	1,930.4	2,014.2	
Change on a year earlier (percentages)												
Indictable	-5	4	-7	-	5	5	1	-4	2	3	-2	
Summary non-motoring	-4	3	1	1	-13	12	-5	12	-8	8	3	
Summary motoring	-4	-2	-2	-1	-1	1	-5	-2	-3	3	9	
All offences	-4	1	-2	-	-4	5	-4	1	-3	5	4	

Changes in the division of workload between magistrates' courts and the Crown Court

3.3 Over the last ten years there have been three changes, which have had significant effects on the division of workload between magistrates' courts and the Crown Court. These were plea before venue, the power for the youth court to sentence young offenders to detention and training orders for up to 24 months and the power for magistrates' courts to send persons for trial to the Crown Court forthwith without committal proceedings. The following paragraphs provide more details about each.

3.4 Prior to the introduction of plea before venue on 1 October 1997, magistrates had to decide on mode of trial in triable-either-way cases without the defendant being given the opportunity to plead. The new provisions enable the defendant to indicate their plea in the magistrates' court before the mode of trial decision is taken. If the defendant indicates a guilty plea they will be convicted following summary trial and they may be committed for sentence to the Crown Court if magistrates consider that the offence warrants a more severe sentence than they have power to impose. Where a defendant indicates a not guilty plea the magistrate considers the appropriate mode of trial (as prior to 1 October 1997).

3.5 The broad effect of plea before venue was to redistribute triable-either-way caseload between magistrates' courts and the Crown Court and to influence caseload mix at both courts. Magistrates' courts subsequently dealt with more defendants pleading guilty for triable either way offences who would have been previously dealt with at the Crown Court, but commit more cases for sentence. In July 1998 the 1998 R. v Warley, Staines and N.E. Suffolk Courts ex parte DPP judgement was made. This judgement stated that magistrates should take into account any discount for early guilty pleas before deciding whether they have the power to sentence in a particular case. This effectively gives magistrates the power to sentence up to 9 months for either-way offences where the offender pleads guilty, thus reducing the likelihood of committal for sentence.

3.6 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 introduced two further changes connected with persons committed for trial. The first, section 51, which became effective nationally on 15 January 2001, having been piloted in 24 petty sessional areas since 4 January 1999, introduced the power for magistrates' courts to send persons for trial to the Crown Court forthwith without committal proceedings. This applies to those charged with indictable only offences but includes triable either way and summary offences charged at the same time together with any other adults or juveniles jointly charged with them. This caused a temporary surge in the number of persons committed for trial (around 22,000 of the 79,000 total defendants so committed in 2001 were under s51), and a greater number of persons to be discharged at the Crown Court prior to indictment, if sufficient evidence for trial is not found.

3.7 The second, section 73, introduced in April 2000, relates to the power granted to the youth court to impose custody for those aged 12 and under 18 (detention and training orders) for set periods up to 24 months (so long as the term does not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that the Crown Court could impose for an adult for the particular offence). This will have the effect of reducing the number of young persons committed to the Crown Court for trial. Committals for sentence are no longer possible.

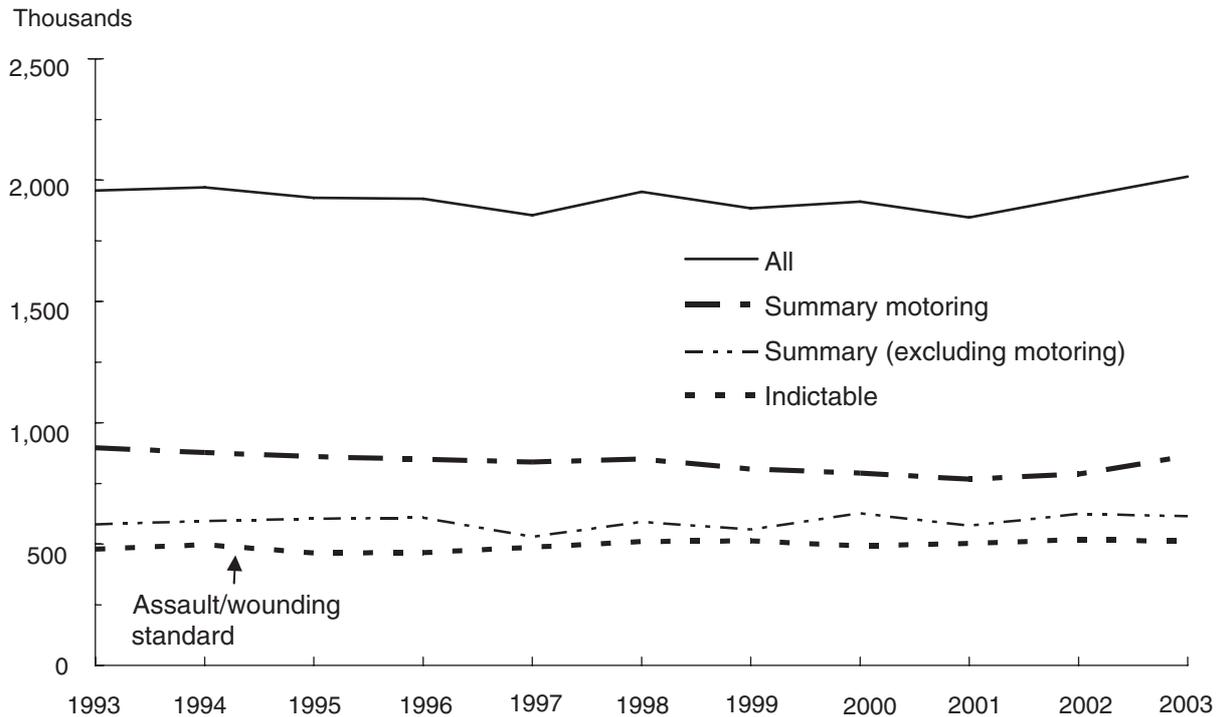
Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts (Tables 3A, 3.1 - 3.4 and Figure 3.1)

3.8 In 2003 2.01 million defendants were proceeded against at magistrates' courts, a rise of 83,800 or four per cent on 2002, and the highest level since 1992. This increase was mainly due to a nine per cent rise in summary motoring offences to 862,000, which in turn was largely a result of rises of 16,500 in speed limit offences and 15,000 in vehicle insurance offences. Summary non-motoring offences rose by three per cent to 642,000, whilst indictable offences fell by two per cent to 510,000. These figures include adjustments for shortfalls in the data (Table 3A).

3.9 Various changes in legislation have affected trends in the numbers proceeded against by type of offence, shown in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1 Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence, 1993-2003⁽¹⁾

England and Wales



(1) Includes estimates for shortfalls in recording of data (see paragraphs 6 to 9 of Appendix 2).

3.10 The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) figures in Table 3.2 show that the number of proceedings discontinued (including bindovers), as a proportion of all cases finalised, has fallen to 13 per cent in 2003, a fall of two percentage points compared with 2002. Discontinued proceedings include cases where the witnesses fail to appear, refuse to give evidence or change their evidence; where evidence is excluded because of material irregularity in its collection; and where defendants wait until the hearing day to produce driving documents showing that no offence has been committed. They also include cases discontinued on public interest grounds. The CPS can proceed only where there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction.

3.11 The proportion of cases committed for trial remained unchanged at seven per cent. Inclusive of guilty pleas, convictions in cases involving the CPS remained unchanged between 1998 and 2003 at 98 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing in magistrates' courts.

3.12 The CPS also writes off cases where it is not possible to proceed because the defendant cannot be found by the police, or has died, or the case has been adjourned sine die. The proportion of cases written off fell by one percentage point to five per cent. Where the defendant is subsequently traced, proceedings are recommenced.

3.13 Home Office figures on the outcome of court proceedings at magistrates' courts are shown in Table 3.3. They show that 98 per cent of defendants tried by magistrates in 2003 were found guilty, one per cent higher from 2002. For indictable offences, 96 per cent were found guilty compared to 98 per cent for both summary motoring and summary non-motoring offences.

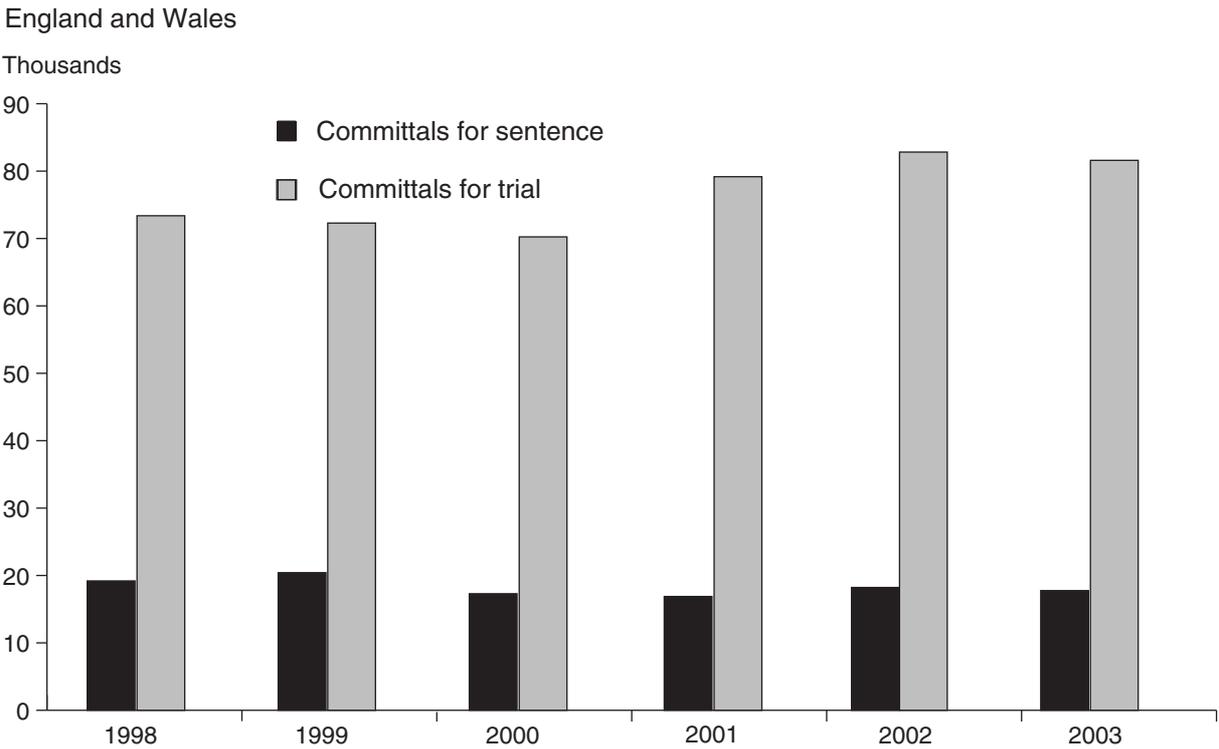
3.14 The CPS and Home Office figures shown in Tables 3.2 and 3.3 are collected from two separate information systems administered by the CPS and the magistrates' courts/police, which have different counting rules. Although there are a number of differences at the detailed level in terms of definition and coverage the main difference between the CPS and Home Office figures in these tables is that non-police prosecutions are included in the Home Office figures but not the CPS figures.

3.15 The Department for Constitutional Affairs (DCA) supplies information about average times for criminal cases at magistrates' courts (Table 3.4). The average time from offence to completion for defendants in indictable cases at magistrates' courts in 2003 rose to 111 days. The rise from 110 days in the average time from offence to completion between 2002 and 2003 was due to a rise from 54 to 56 days in the period from first listing to completion.

3.16 DCA figures also show that the proportion of all defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts for indictable offences who initially pleaded guilty was 55 per cent in 2003, unchanged from 2002.

Committals

Figure 3.2 Persons committed at magistrates' courts to the Crown Court for sentence or trial for all offences, 1998-2003



3.17 In 2003 just over 99,000 defendants were committed at magistrates' courts for either trial or sentencing at the Crown Court, 1,700 less than in 2002. The number of defendants committed for trial decreased by 1,200 (or one per cent) to 81,600. The number of persons committed for sentence fell by 450 (or three per cent) to 17,800.

Youth and young adult defendants (Table 3.1)

3.18 The number of youths aged 10 to 17 proceeded against for indictable offences in 2003 decreased to 75,000 from 81,000 in 2002 and 84,000 in 2001. This compares with a figure of 60,000 in 1993. Recent changes are due, at least in part, to changes in the use of cautioning for this age group (see chapter 2).

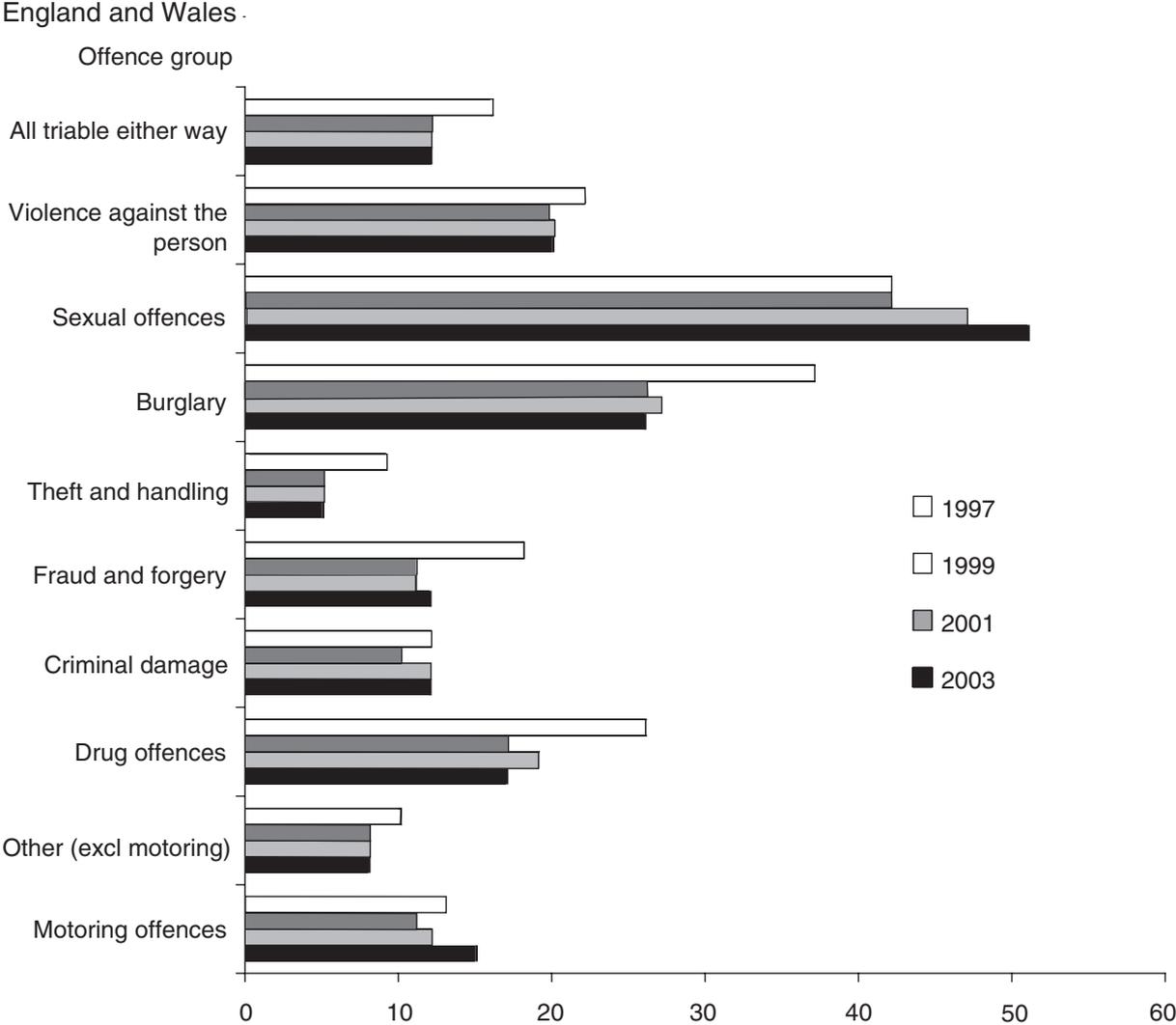
3.19 The number of young adults (those aged 18 and over but under 21) proceeded against for indictable offences in 2003 decreased to 76,000, a seven per cent fall from 2002. The number has declined from 88,000 in 1999.

Mode of trial and business at the Crown Court (Tables 3B, 3.5 – 3.9 and Figure 3.3)

3.20 About 433,000 persons aged 18 or over were proceeded against for indictable offences in 2003, a fall of 1,800 (0.5 per cent) compared to 2002.

3.21 The proportion of persons aged 18 or over proceeded against for indictable offences who were committed for trial remained at 17 per cent in 2003. For triable-either-way offences, the proportion committed for trial remained at 12 per cent having fallen to this level in 1999 from around 16-17 per cent previously.

Figure 3.3 Percentage of defendants aged 18 and over proceeded against at magistrates' courts for triable-either-way offences who were committed for trial by offence group, 1997, 1999, 2001 and 2003



3.22 Figure 3.3 shows the effects of introducing plea before venue in October 1997 on committals for trial by offence group. The fall seen since 1997 in the proportion of defendants aged 18 and over committed for trial for triable-either-way offences has stabilised over the last few years for each of the offence groups, with the exception of sexual offences.

Table 3B Average waiting times in the Crown Court for cases committed for trial⁽¹⁾ by remand status, 1993-2003

	Remand status			All cases ⁽²⁾
	England and Wales		Weeks	
	Custody	Bail		
1993 ⁽³⁾	13.0	16.0	16.0	
1994	13.5	17.7	16.7	
1995	12.4	17.0	16.1	
1996	9.5	14.3	13.1	
1997	8.7	13.1	12.0	
1998	9.4	14.5	13.2	
1999	9.6	15.1	13.4	
2000	9.8	16.0	14.3	
2001	10.9	16.0	14.6	
2002	12.7	15.7	14.8	
2003	13.5	15.7	15.0	

Source: DCA

(1) From committal by magistrates' courts to start of Crown Court hearing.

(2) Includes bench warrant issues, indictment to lie on file, found unfit to plead, other.

(3) Phased implementation of a new computerised recording system (CREST) between the end of 1991 and the beginning of 1994 led to a change in recording practice. Waiting times before and after this period are not comparable.

3.23 The average waiting time for trials at the Crown Court from committal by magistrates' courts to start of the main court hearing, fell between 1994 and 1997 from 13.5 to 8.7 weeks for those remanded in custody and from 17.7 to 13.1 weeks for those remanded on bail. These times have, since 1997, risen to 13.5 and 15.7 weeks respectively in 2003.

3.24 The number of defendants for whom trials at the Crown Court were completed in 2003 rose to 79,700, an increase of 3,400 or four per cent from 2002.

3.25 Table 3.8 shows the number of persons who were tried at the Crown Court by offence group. It also gives the proportion of persons pleading guilty to these offence groups and the proportion of those pleading not guilty who were convicted.

3.26 The proportion of persons pleading guilty at the Crown Court in 2003 varied from 32 per cent for sexual offences to 78 per cent for indictable motoring offences and 94 per cent for summary offences. The majority of offence groups showed a decrease on those figures for 2002 with the exceptions of drug offences, indictable motoring offences and summary non-motoring offences.

3.27 The proportion pleading guilty for all indictable offences was 63 per cent, a decrease of two percentage points on 2002. The percentage pleading guilty for all indictable offences over the last five years has varied from 59 per cent in 2000 to 65 per cent in 2002.

3.28 Thirty four per cent of those pleading not guilty for all offences at the Crown Court in 2003 were convicted, a fall of six percentage points on 2002. The 66 per cent who were acquitted following not guilty plea include those discharged by the judge where no evidence was offered (for example because witnesses refused to testify). Apart from 2002 the percentage of those pleading not guilty who were convicted has remained constant over the last five years at 34 or 35 per cent.

3.29 Conviction rates following a not guilty plea varied widely by offence, with the highest rates being for summary motoring offences (89 per cent), summary non-motoring offences (74 per cent) and drug offences (54 per cent), and the lowest for indictable criminal damage (21 per cent). All offence groups except summary motoring and non-motoring showed a decrease in conviction rate following a not guilty plea in 2003.

3.30 Table 3.9 shows the number of persons who were tried at the Crown Court for violent offences. (This covers violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery). It also gives the proportion of persons pleading guilty to these offences and the proportion of those pleading not guilty who were convicted.

3.31 For all violent offences, 31 per cent of persons who pleaded not guilty were found guilty. There was little variation within the offence groups with violence against the person at 30 per cent, *sexual offences* at 31 per cent and *robbery* at 36 per cent.

Appeals against conviction and sentence (Tables 3C and 3D)

3.32 Statistics on appeals are compiled by the Department for Constitutional Affairs. Appeals against decisions made at the magistrates' courts in England and Wales are heard in the Crown Court. Appeals against Crown Court decisions are heard by the Court of Appeal.

3.33 Table 3C below shows that the number of appeals against decisions at the magistrates' courts has fallen steadily since 1999. In 2003 the Crown Court received 11,700 appeals, representing 0.8% of all defendants convicted at the magistrates' courts; 19% of these resulted in a change in the sentence and in a further 24% cases the appeal was allowed i.e the conviction was quashed.

Table 3C Appeals against magistrates' courts convictions and sentences, 1999-2003

England and Wales

	Appeals heard by the Crown Court				
	Number of appeals	Sentence varied		Conviction quashed	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1999	15,374	3,095	20.1	3,614	23.5
2000	14,355	3,268	22.8	3,127	21.8
2001	12,676	2,627	20.7	3,000	23.7
2002	11,939	2,137	17.9	2,977	24.9
2003	11,746	2,179	18.6	2,835	24.1

Source: DCA

3.34 There have also been falls since 1999 in the number of appeals heard by the Court of Appeal (Table 3D). In these figures appeals against conviction are shown separately from appeals against sentence. Appeals against both conviction and sentence are counted in both sets of figures. There were 1,800 appeals against conviction in 2003, representing 3.0% of all offenders convicted at the Crown Court; 542 of these were heard by the full court and of these 33% resulted in the conviction being quashed. There were a further 5,700 appeals against sentence (7.4% of those sentenced) with 71% of those heard in full court resulting in a change in the sentence.

Table 3D Appeals against Crown Court convictions and sentences, 1999-2003

England and Wales

		Appeals heard by the Court of Appeal					Percentage of heard appeals by full court that were allowed
		Number of Applications for leave to appeal received	Number of Applications for leave to appeal dealt with ⁽²⁾	Number of appeals heard by full court	Conviction quashed ⁽³⁾	Sentence varied	
Appeals against conviction ⁽¹⁾	1999	2,104	1,882	551	171	..	31.0
	2000	2,068	1,859	483	150	..	31.1
	2001	1,943	1,583	448	135	..	30.1
	2002	1,914	1,739	485	166	..	34.2
	2003	1,787	1,685	542	178	..	32.8
Appeals against sentence ⁽¹⁾	1999	6,170	5,838	2,178	..	1,564	71.8
	2000	5,672	5,489	1,806	..	1,284	71.1
	2001	5,497	5,026	1,662	..	1,101	66.2
	2002	5,804	5,571	1,802	..	1,302	72.3
	2003	5,664	5,318	2,364	..	1,685	71.3

Source: DCA

(1) An appeal made against conviction and sentence is counted in both halves of the table.

(2) Applications considered by a single judge; a large proportion do not need proceed to a hearing by a full court.

(3) Includes cases where a retrial was ordered.

Table 3.1 Defendants⁽¹⁾ proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence, 1993-2003

England and Wales		Number (thousands) and percentages					
Year	Total number proceeded against (thousands)	Number of defendants (thousands)			Percentage		
		Indictable offences	Summary offences		Indictable offences	Summary offences	
			Offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences		Offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences
Persons aged 10 and under 18							
1993	91	60	19	12	66	21	14
1994	102	68	22	12	67	22	11
1995	110	71	26	12	65	24	11
1996	120	75	31	14	62	26	12
1997	123	76	33	14	62	27	11
1998	131	80	37	14	61	28	11
1999	136	80	40	16	59	29	12
2000	142	81	42	18	57	30	13
2001	150	84	44	21	56	29	14
2002	147	81	43	22	55	30	15
2003	141	75	43	23	53	31	16
Persons aged 18 and under 21							
1993	220	89	45	85	41	21	39
1994	214	87	46	81	41	21	38
1995	208	80	47	81	38	23	39
1996	213	79	52	82	37	24	39
1997	217	81	52	84	37	24	39
1998	228	86	58	84	38	25	37
1999	226	88	57	81	39	25	36
2000	222	84	58	79	38	26	36
2001	220	84	59	78	38	27	35
2002	221	81	60	80	37	27	36
2003	222	76	62	84	34	28	38
Defendants aged 21 and over⁽¹⁾							
1993	1,645	329	517	799	20	31	49
1994	1,631	342	519	770	21	32	47
1995	1,519	313	450	756	21	30	50
1996	1,587	311	525	751	20	33	47
1997	1,516	330	445	740	22	29	49
1998	1,593	345	497	751	22	31	47
1999	1,520	345	464	712	23	31	47
2000	1,541	326	526	689	21	34	45
2001	1,468	333	469	666	23	32	45
2002	1,557	355	519	684	23	33	44
2003	1,638	359	529	751	22	32	46
All defendants⁽¹⁾							
1993	1,956	479	581	897	24	30	46
1994	1,947	497	587	863	26	30	44
1995	1,836	464	523	850	25	28	46
1996	1,919	465	608	847	24	32	44
1997	1,855	487	531	838	26	29	45
1998	1,952	510	592	850	26	30	44
1999	1,882	513	560	809	27	30	43
2000	1,905	492	626	787	26	33	41
2001	1,838	501	572	765	27	31	42
2002	1,925	517	622	786	27	32	41
2003	2,001	509	634	858	25	32	43

(1) Including "other defendants" i.e. companies, public bodies, etc.

Table 3.2 Cases completed by the Crown Prosecution Service at magistrates' courts by type of disposal and hearings by case result, 1998-2003

	Number of defendants (thousands) and percentages											
	Number of defendants (thousands)					Percentage						
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Discontinued ⁽¹⁾	187.6	191.3	191.6	198.9	197.9	181.5	14	6	15	15	15	13
Written off ⁽²⁾	88.5	86.1	78.0	73.8	78.8	73.4	6	6	6	6	6	5
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽³⁾	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committed for trial	94.2	88.3	81.0	89.6	92.1	96.1	7	6	6	7	7	7
Heard in court	992.2	997.5	953.2	957.7	980.2	1,009.5	73	73	73	73	73	74
Total proceeded against⁽⁴⁾	1,363.4	1,364.0	1,304.6	1,320.8	1,350.0	1,362.2	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Hearings by case result											
Guilty plea ⁽⁵⁾	811.0	820.7	781.3	786.4	803.9	799.6	82	82	82	82	82	79
Proof in absence	114.1	114.9	116.0	117.9	119.7	144.5	11	12	12	12	12	14
Convicted after trial	49.5	45.1	39.3	37.2	39.5	47.0	5	5	4	4	4	5
Dismissal ⁽⁶⁾	17.7	16.8	16.6	16.3	17.2	18.4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total hearings	992.2	997.5	953.2	957.7	980.2	1,009.5	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Crown Prosecution Service

(1) Proceedings discontinued under section 23(3) of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985 or charge withdrawn including those defendants who were bound over.

(2) Defendants cannot be traced, bench warrant unexecuted, adjourned sine die etc.

(3) Section 6 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980.

(4) Excludes advice cases and other proceedings.

(5) Guilty pleas include those where the defendant entered at least one guilty plea to a set of charges and a plea of not guilty to one or more charges and the matter proceeds to trial.

(6) Section 9 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980.

Note: Cases committed (or transferred or sent) for trial in the Crown Court are included here. Other CPS publications exclude these cases from the total completed in magistrates' courts, resulting in different percentages for each type of disposal.

Table 3.3 Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence and result, 1998-2003

England and Wales		Number (thousands) and percentages				
Results	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of defendants (thousands)						
Indictable offences						
Proceedings terminated early ⁽¹⁾	126.5	123.5	119.0	119.0	121.9	120.3
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽²⁾	17.1	19.0	19.3	21.3	20.8	20.2
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) ⁽³⁾	11.5	11.0	11.8	11.7	11.1	9.7
Committed for trial	73.2	72.1	70.0	78.5	82.1	80.9
All found guilty	282.3	287.1	271.6	270.4	281.2	278.1
All proceeded against	510.5	512.7	491.8	500.9	517.1	509.2
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)						
Proceedings terminated early ⁽¹⁾	119.5	117.1	125.1	120.0	124.4	131.2
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽²⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) ⁽³⁾	11.3	11.0	11.9	11.5	12.0	11.1
Committed for trial	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
All found guilty	460.8	431.7	488.6	440.0	485.1	491.3
All proceeded against	591.8	560.0	625.9	572.0	622.0	634.1
Summary motoring offences						
Proceedings terminated early ⁽¹⁾	171.3	163.5	167.2	168.6	177.8	183.7
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽²⁾	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) ⁽³⁾	13.4	13.0	12.6	13.1	12.3	11.5
Committed for trial	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
All found guilty	664.7	632.4	607.0	582.9	595.4	662.1
All proceeded against	849.6	809.0	786.9	764.8	785.8	857.6
All offences						
Proceedings terminated early ⁽¹⁾	417.3	404.2	411.3	407.6	424.2	435.1
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽²⁾	17.2	19.1	19.4	21.3	20.8	20.2
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) ⁽³⁾	36.2	34.9	36.4	36.3	35.4	32.4
Committed for trial	73.4	72.3	70.2	79.2	82.8	81.6
All found guilty	1,407.8	1,351.2	1,367.3	1,293.3	1,361.6	1,431.5
All proceeded against	1,951.9	1,881.8	1,904.7	1,837.7	1,924.8	2,000.8
Dismissed as a percentage of those dismissed or found guilty						
Indictable offences	4	4	4	4	4	4
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Summary motoring offences	2	2	2	2	2	2
All offences	3	3	3	3	3	2

(1) Includes proceedings discontinued under section 23(3) of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985, charge withdrawn and cases "written off" (eg bench warrant unexecuted, adjourned sine die, defendant cannot be traced etc.).

(2) Section 6 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980. Comparison with Crown Prosecution Service data suggests that these figures are overstated (see Table 3.2).

(3) Section 9 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980.

Table 3.4 Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts – average time for criminal cases by offence type and stage of proceedings, percentage dealt with on first appearance, average number of times case listed and average length of adjournments⁽¹⁾, 1999-2003
England and Wales

Offence type	Average number of days			Percentage of defendants dealt with on first court appearance	Average number of times case listed in court	Average length of adjournments in days	Percentage of defendants pleading:		Number of defendants in sample (thousands)
	From offence to completion	From charge or laying of information to first listing	From first listing to completion				Guilty ⁽²⁾	Not guilty ⁽²⁾	
Indictable offences (including triable either way)									
1999	124	46	21	56	23	24	55	18	23.5
2000	114	46	9	59	25	26	55	20	30.2
2001	111	48	8	55	28	26	54	21	30.4
2002	110	48	8	54	29	25	55	22	32.5
2003	111	47	8	56	30	26	55	23	33.1
Summary non-motoring offences									
1999	133	76	34	23	68	30	42	13	7.3
2000	129	76	32	22	70	30	42	14	14.4
2001	132	78	34	21	73	31	41	11	16.1
2002	142	90	32	20	71	29	37	12	18.5
2003	142	88	33	21	72	29	35	13	18.5
Summary motoring offences									
1999	149	83	38	28	59	32	58	8	14.7
2000	154	89	38	28	61	32	55	8	27.6
2001	156	91	38	27	62	31	54	8	27.0
2002	162	94	39	29	60	32	52	8	27.8
2003	162	97	39	26	61	31	52	8	31.1

Source: Time Intervals Surveys for Criminal Proceedings in magistrates' courts – conducted by Department for Constitutional Affairs.

(1) Results for 2000 based on proceedings in one sample week in February, June, September and December for indictable offences and February and September only for summary offences. Results for 1999 are based on proceedings in one sample week in each February, June and October for indictable offences, and June only for summary offences (see paragraph 18, appendix 2).

(2) Defendants entering an initial guilty or not guilty plea at a summary trial, as a proportion of those proceeded against in sample weeks.

Table 3.5 Persons aged 18 and over proceeded against and committed for trial at the Crown Court for indictable (including triable either way) offences by offence group and sex, 1998-2003

England and Wales							Number of persons (thousands)											
Offence group	Total number proceeded against						Committed for trial											
							Number						Percentage of those proceeded against					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Males																		
Violence against the person	58.7	58.7	57.2	57.6	59.8	61.0	15.6	15.8	16.1	18.1	18.5	18.7	26	27	28	31	31	31
Sexual offences	6.8	6.8	6.2	7.2	7.8	7.9	3.4	3.5	3.2	4.5	5.0	5.3	51	51	52	62	65	66
Burglary	32.7	32.0	29.3	29.1	30.9	29.8	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.8	9.3	8.9	28	28	29	30	30	30
Robbery ⁽¹⁾	5.7	5.8	6.2	7.5	8.2	7.4	4.3	4.4	4.7	6.6	7.7	7.0	76	75	75	88	94	95
Theft and handling stolen goods	107.5	110.7	107.2	107.2	108.6	101.1	7.0	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	7	5	5	5	5	5
Fraud and forgery	19.4	19.8	18.5	17.7	17.1	17.2	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	16	15	14	16	16	16
Criminal damage	12.8	12.4	11.7	12.3	12.6	12.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	12	12	12	15	15	16
Drug offences	46.9	46.6	41.5	43.1	45.5	46.7	7.7	7.5	6.8	7.7	7.3	7.4	16	16	16	18	16	16
Other (excluding motoring offences)	69.2	68.0	63.0	64.6	71.1	75.0	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.8	9.3	12	12	13	14	12	12
Motoring offences	10.7	9.7	9.0	9.1	9.7	10.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	10	11	12	12	14	15
Total	370.4	370.5	349.8	355.8	371.4	368.8	60.9	59.9	57.9	65.5	67.9	67.8	16	16	17	18	18	18
Females																		
Violence against the person	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	26	26	27	30	29	29
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	51	42	(59)	59	55	59
Burglary	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	27	27	28	31	32	31
Robbery ⁽¹⁾	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	71	71	68	85	92	91
Theft and handling stolen goods	26.5	27.8	27.4	27.4	28.8	27.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	5	4	4	4	4	4
Fraud and forgery	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	11	11	11	12	12	12
Criminal damage	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	15	18	18	19	18	20
Drug offences	6.1	6.3	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	23	23	24	27	24	24
Other (excluding motoring offences)	9.5	9.4	9.0	9.7	11.0	12.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	10	10	10	9	8
Motoring offences	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5	6	6	5	8	8
Total	58.5	60.5	58.9	59.3	63.1	63.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.5	7.7	7.8	12	11	11	13	12	12
All persons																		
Violence against the person	64.7	64.4	63.5	63.6	66.1	67.6	17.1	17.2	17.8	19.9	20.4	20.7	26	27	28	31	31	31
Sexual offences	6.9	6.9	6.3	7.3	7.9	8.0	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.5	5.1	5.3	51	51	52	62	65	66
Burglary	34.4	33.8	30.9	30.9	33.0	31.9	9.5	9.4	8.9	9.3	10.0	9.5	28	28	29	30	30	30
Robbery ⁽¹⁾	6.1	6.2	6.8	8.2	9.0	8.2	4.6	4.7	5.0	7.1	8.4	7.7	76	75	74	87	94	94
Theft and handling stolen goods	134.1	138.5	134.6	134.6	137.4	128.7	8.3	7.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.9	6	5	5	5	5	5
Fraud and forgery	26.1	26.9	25.4	24.3	23.7	23.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6	14	14	13	15	15	15
Criminal damage	13.8	13.7	12.8	13.5	13.9	13.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	12	13	13	15	16	16
Drug offences	52.9	52.8	46.8	48.4	51.1	52.5	9.1	9.0	8.1	9.1	8.7	8.8	17	17	17	19	17	17
Other (excluding motoring offences)	78.7	77.4	72.0	74.3	82.1	87.6	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.7	9.8	10.2	12	12	13	13	12	12
Motoring offences	11.3	10.4	9.6	9.8	10.3	10.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	10	11	12	12	14	15
Total	428.9	430.9	408.7	415.1	434.5	432.8	67.7	66.7	64.6	73.0	75.6	75.6	16	15	16	18	17	17

(1) For persons aged 18 and over, offences of robbery are triable only on indictment.

() Percentages in brackets are based on totals of less than 100.

Table 3.6 Persons aged 18 and over proceeded against and committed for trial at the Crown Court for triable either way offences by offence group⁽¹⁾ and sex, 1998-2003

England and Wales		Number of persons (thousands)																
Offence group	Committed for trial																	
	Total number proceeded against						Number						Percentage of those proceeded against					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Males																		
Violence against the person	50.4	50.5	48.9	48.2	51.0	52.3	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.8	10.4	10.6	18	19	20	20	20	20
Sexual offences	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	5.0	5.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	41	42	42	48	46	51
Burglary	31.1	30.5	27.8	27.2	29.1	27.8	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.8	7.3	26	26	27	27	27	26
Theft and handling stolen goods	107.5	110.7	107.2	107.2	108.6	101.1	7.0	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	7	5	5	5	5	5
Fraud and forgery	18.5	18.9	17.7	16.7	16.3	16.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	13	12	12	12	12	13
Criminal damage	12.3	11.9	11.2	11.8	12.1	12.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	9	9	9	11	12	12
Drug offences	46.9	46.6	41.5	43.1	45.5	46.7	7.7	7.5	6.8	7.7	7.3	7.4	16	16	16	18	16	16
Other (excluding motoring offences)	64.7	63.6	58.6	59.9	66.6	70.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.8	8	8	9	8	8	8
Motoring offences	10.7	9.7	9.0	9.1	9.7	10.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	10	11	12	12	14	15
Total	346.6	346.8	326.0	327.8	344.0	342.4	43.8	42.9	40.8	41.8	43.2	43.6	13	12	13	13	13	13
Females																		
Violence against the person	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	19	19	21	20	20	21
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(49)	39	(55)	(55)	(45)	(53)
Burglary	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	24	25	26	27	28	27
Theft and handling stolen goods	26.5	27.8	27.4	27.4	28.8	27.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	5	4	4	4	4	4
Fraud and forgery	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	9	9	9	10	10	10
Criminal damage	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	9	12	10	12	11	12
Drug offences	6.1	6.3	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	23	23	24	27	24	24
Other (excluding motoring offences)	8.9	8.7	8.4	9.1	10.4	12.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	6	5	6	6	5	4
Motoring offences	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5	6	6	5	8	8
Total	56.3	58.2	56.4	56.6	60.4	61.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	9	9	9	9	9	9
All persons																		
Violence against the person	55.6	55.5	54.3	53.2	56.4	58.0	10.3	10.7	11.0	10.8	11.5	11.7	19	19	20	20	20	20
Sexual offences	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.7	41	42	42	47	46	51
Burglary	32.7	32.0	29.2	28.8	31.0	29.7	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.8	8.3	7.8	26	26	27	27	27	26
Theft and handling stolen goods	134.1	138.5	134.6	134.6	137.4	128.7	8.3	7.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.9	6	5	5	5	5	5
Fraud and forgery	24.9	25.8	24.4	23.1	22.7	22.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	12	11	11	11	12	12
Criminal damage	13.2	13.0	12.2	12.9	13.3	13.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	9	10	10	12	12	12
Drug offences	52.9	52.8	46.8	48.4	51.1	52.5	9.1	9.0	8.1	9.1	8.7	8.8	17	17	17	19	17	17
Other (excluding motoring offences)	73.6	72.3	67.0	69.0	77.1	82.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.3	8	8	9	8	7	8
Motoring offences	11.3	10.4	9.6	9.8	10.3	10.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	10	11	12	12	14	15
Total	402.9	405.0	382.4	384.4	404.5	403.7	49.1	48.2	45.9	47.4	48.5	49.0	12	12	12	12	12	12

(1) For persons aged 18 and over, offences of robbery are triable only on indictment.

() Percentages in brackets are based on totals of less than 100.

Table 3.7 Defendants appearing⁽¹⁾ at the Crown Court for trial or for sentence after summary conviction by age, reason for appearance and year of sentence or of conclusion of trial, 1993-2003

England and Wales Age and reason for appearance	Number of defendants (thousands)											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Aged 10 and under 18												
Appearing for trial	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.1	
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Aged 18 and under 21												
Appearing for trial	14.5	13.6	13.8	13.6	14.7	12.6	11.8	12.4	12.7	12.4	12.4	
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.6	
Aged 21 and over⁽²⁾												
Appearing for trial	65.9	69.6	71.8	68.9	71.3	64.0	60.3	59.9	59.9	58.8	63.2	
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.2	4.3	13.8	15.0	13.9	12.6	13.5	13.8	
All ages⁽²⁾												
Appearing for trial	83.1	85.9	89.0	85.9	91.3	81.6	77.0	77.3	77.2	76.3	79.7	
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.6	6.2	18.4	20.0	17.9	15.7	16.5	16.4	

(1) Crown Court cases are not necessarily concluded in the same year as the committal and so the figures in this table differ from those in Tables 3.3 and 3.5.

(2) Includes "other defendants" i.e. companies, public bodies etc.

Table 3.8 Proportion pleading guilty and conviction rate following a not guilty plea for persons tried at the Crown Court, by offence group, 1999-2003

England and Wales

Offence group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Total number tried (thousands)				
Indictable offences					
Violence against the person	17.4	18.0	18.7	18.4	19.6
Sexual offences	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.6	5.2
Burglary	9.6	9.0	8.1	8.4	8.0
Robbery	5.8	5.9	6.5	7.3	7.4
Theft and handling stolen goods	9.0	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.4
Fraud and forgery	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1
Criminal damage	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Drug offences	9.9	9.4	9.6	8.9	9.4
Other (ex. motoring offences)	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.5	11.3
Motoring offences	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8
All indictable offences	74.6	72.8	72.8	72.3	75.3
Summary offences					
Offences (ex. motoring offences)	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3
Motoring offences	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
All summary offences	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
All offences	77.0	75.3	75.5	74.9	78.0
	Percentage pleading guilty ⁽¹⁾				
Indictable offences					
Violence against the person	48	48	49	55	54
Sexual offences	34	31	32	36	32
Burglary	76	73	75	76	75
Robbery	63	60	62	69	60
Theft and handling stolen goods	61	63	65	70	69
Fraud and forgery	61	60	64	69	66
Criminal damage	62	60	61	63	63
Drug offences	70	71	74	73	75
Other (ex. motoring offences)	63	62	63	71	69
Motoring offences	68	70	71	75	78
All indictable offences	60	59	60	65	63
Summary offences					
Offences (ex. motoring offences)	93	91	94	94	95
Motoring offences	81	85	91	93	90
All summary offences	91	90	93	94	94
All offences	61	60	62	66	64
	Percentage of those pleading not guilty convicted ⁽¹⁾				
Indictable offences					
Violence against the person	31	30	30	36	30
Sexual offences	35	33	34	41	31
Burglary	32	36	34	37	30
Robbery	39	40	38	49	36
Theft and handling stolen goods	33	33	33	34	33
Fraud and forgery	37	37	39	41	40
Criminal damage	21	23	25	24	21
Drug offences	49	52	51	55	54
Other (ex. motoring offences)	28	29	32	35	30
Motoring offences	55	49	55	56	53
All indictable offences	34	34	34	39	34
Summary offences					
Offences (ex. motoring offences)	73	79	71	71	74
Motoring offences	80	88	67	76	89
All summary offences	76	82	70	72	79
All offences	35	35	34	40	34

(1) Excludes those not tried (i.e. bench warrants issued, indictment to lie on file, unfit to plead, defendant died etc.).

Table 3.9 Proportion pleading guilty and conviction rate following a not guilty plea for persons tried at the Crown Court, for violent offences⁽¹⁾, 2003

Offence group/Offence	Number and percentages		
	Total number tried	Percentage pleading guilty ⁽²⁾	Percentage of those pleading not guilty convicted ⁽²⁾
England and Wales			
Violence against the person			
Murder	344	17	76
Attempted murder	155	18	52
Threat or conspiracy to murder	541	31	19
Manslaughter etc.	619	66	72
Wounding or other act endangering life	2,977	32	28
Other wounding etc.	14,511	61	27
Cruelty to or neglect of children	402	57	20
Child abduction	77	(56)	(32)
Other violence against the person offences ⁽³⁾	15	(67)	(80)
All violence against the person offences	19,641	54	30
Sexual offences			
Buggery	89	(34)	(36)
Indecent assault on a male	387	43	38
Rape of a female	1,603	15	28
Rape of a male	84	(18)	(42)
Indecent assault on a female	2,381	35	31
Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16	167	86	(57)
Gross indecency with children	301	46	32
Other sexual offences ⁽⁴⁾	148	74	(38)
All sexual offences	5,160	32	31
Robbery	7,437	60	36
All violent offences	32,238	52	31

(1) Violent offences include: violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery.

(2) Excludes those not tried (i.e. bench warrants issued, indictment to lie of file, unfit to plead, defendant died etc.).

(3) Includes: endangering railway passenger, procuring illegal abortion, concealment of birth and causing death by aggravated vehicle taking.

(4) Includes: indecency between males, unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13, incest, procuration, abduction, bigamy and soliciting by a man.

() Percentages in brackets are based on totals of less than 100.

Chapter 4 Use of police bail and court remand

Key points for 2003

- Around 55 per cent of persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts were summoned and about 45 per cent were arrested and charged by the police. This compares with figures of 62 and 39 per cent respectively 10 years earlier. *(Table 4.1)*
- The police held 153,000 persons or 15 per cent of those arrested and charged in custody until their first court appearance. This compares with 88,000 in 1993. *(Table 4.3)*
- 76,000 persons were remanded in custody by magistrates, 13 per cent of all those remanded. *(Table 4.4)*
- 57,600 persons were proceeded against for failing to surrender to bail in 2003, an increase of 5,400 over 2002. *(Table 4.5)*
- 30 per cent of those committed for trial at the Crown Court were committed in custody. *(Table 4.6)*
- 57 per cent of those committed on bail to the Crown Court for trial, and 70 per cent of those so committed in custody, pleaded guilty. The equivalent percentages for 2002 were 58 per cent and 74 per cent respectively *(Table 4.7)*
- 45 per cent of those remanded in custody before trial at either magistrates' courts or the Crown Court were sentenced to custody; 15 per cent received a community sentence, and 21 per cent were acquitted or not proceeded with. *(Table 4.8)*
- 14 per cent of those bailed at magistrates' courts, and 9 per cent of those bailed at the Crown Court failed to appear at court. *(Table 4.9)*

Introduction

4.1 This chapter covers the use of bail and custody by the police following arrest and charge and also remands on bail or in custody during magistrates' and Crown Court proceedings. Failure to appear to bail or summons has also been included. Procedures relating to police bail and court remand are described in paragraphs 3-5 of Appendix 1. The statistics in this chapter relate to the number of persons remanded in each year in each set of proceedings, rather than the number of remand decisions (a person may be remanded several times during a set of proceedings). Also, cases are recorded in the year in which the final court decisions were made, which is not necessarily the same as the year in which the courts made the remand decisions. Further details of the coverage and basis for the figures in this chapter are given in paragraphs 3-17 of Appendix 2.

Quality of data

4.2 For magistrates' court proceedings, the number of remands and more importantly the number in custody, are believed to be under-recorded in total (see paragraph 10 of Appendix 2). For a number of police forces, the breakdown of magistrates' court remand into bail and custody, and the recording of police bail and custody is not accurate. The national totals quoted in previous years included estimates for some forces with particularly poor data. For proceedings in the Crown Court, more accurate remand data have been available since July 1995 when information started to be received direct from the Crown Court Computer System (CREST).

4.3 Figures in this chapter on remands in custody are not directly comparable with the number of persons received on remand into Prison Service establishments (published annually in 'Prison statistics, England and Wales'). This is mainly because the criminal statistics figures relate to the year of the final court decision, rather than the year of the initial reception into prison on remand, which may be different. The 700 cases involving Voluntary Bills of Indictment and Notices of Transfer have been omitted from some Crown Court analyses.

Police bail (Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3)

4.4 In 2003, 55 per cent of persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts were summoned. This figure has remained fairly stable since 1997, having declined from over 60 per cent in the early 1990s. Thirty eight per cent of persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts were arrested and bailed, again largely unchanged from that seen over the past six years, and around 7 per cent (153,000) were arrested and held in custody until their first court appearance. Eighteen per cent of those persons arrested for indictable offences were held in custody until their first court appearance. This compares with 12 per cent for summary motoring offences and 11 per cent for other summary offences.

Remands by magistrates' courts (Table 4.4)

4.5 Twenty seven per cent of all persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts were remanded at some stage during proceedings. 76,000 were remanded in custody (13 per cent of those remanded) with more than two thirds of these (55,000) being charged with indictable offences. Magistrates may adjourn without remanding an individual at all appearances for summary offences up to conviction, and at all appearances for a triable either way offence up to determination for trial at the Crown Court or summary conviction, provided that the accused initially appeared in answer to a summons and has not subsequently been remanded.

Committals for trial at the Crown Court (Tables 4.6 and 4.7)

4.6 The effect of plea before venue was to reduce the number of persons committed for trial. The numbers of persons so committed fell from 87,700 in 1997 to 70,200 in 2000. However the total has since risen to 81,600 in 2003. The increase in 2001 was related to the introduction of Section 51 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 under the provisions of which an adult, appearing before a magistrates' court charged with an offence triable only on indictment, is sent directly to the Crown Court for trial. The increase in 2002 was due to an increase in the number of cases being dealt with at the magistrates' court and a corresponding increase in the numbers being committed for trial. The pattern of custodial remand has also changed. In 2003, 24,900 persons were committed in custody for trial at the Crown Court, about 30 per cent of all those committed, compared with 31 per cent in 2002. The proportion of committals in custody was highest for persons committed for robbery (49 per cent) and burglary (47 per cent). The majority of those committed in custody for trial or sentence were given a custodial sentence at the Crown Court (59 per cent and 71 per cent respectively).

Outcome of cases according to remand history (Tables 4.5, 4.7 and 4.8)

4.7 The outcome of court proceedings differs considerably according to the remand history of those proceeded against, largely because the latter reflects the seriousness of the charges. Most of those not remanded were dealt with for summary offences, and indictable offences accounted for the majority of those remanded on bail or in custody. A significant number of those remanded were committed to the Crown Court for trial or sentence. Analysis of the final court outcome according to remand history therefore needs to take account of what happened at both courts. Table 4.7 has been compiled from Crown Court data and shows the remand status of cases immediately before trial or sentence for those cases completed at the Crown Court in 2003. The figures in Table 4.5 refer to those cases completed at the magistrates' court in 2003. There will sometimes be a delay of months or sometimes years before cases committed from the magistrates' court are completed at the Crown Court: differences between Tables 4.5 and 4.7 reflect this delay.

4.8 Table 4.5 shows that in 2003, 28 per cent of those bailed by magistrates, and 20 per cent of those remanded in custody, were acquitted. Nine per cent of those bailed, and 26 per cent of those remanded in custody were committed to the Crown Court. The most common sentence at magistrates' courts for those bailed was a community sentence (19 per cent): five per cent were given custodial sentences. The most common sentence at magistrates' courts for those remanded in custody was immediate custody (23 per cent).

4.9 Table 4.7 shows that in 2003, 57 per cent of those remanded on bail before trial at the Crown Court, and 70 per cent of those similarly remanded in custody, eventually pleaded guilty. 59 per cent of those who pleaded not guilty and were remanded in custody to the Crown Court before trial, and 66 per cent of those pleading not guilty after having been similarly remanded on bail, were acquitted or not proceeded against. Seventy one per cent of those pleading guilty who were remanded in custody to the Crown Court before trial, and 36 per cent of those pleading guilty after having been so remanded on bail, were sentenced to immediate custody. Thirty nine per cent of those committed to the Crown Court for sentence on bail, and 71 per cent of those committed and remanded in custody also received a custodial sentence.

4.10 Seven per cent of all persons remanded on bail at either court were sentenced to immediate custody, 16 per cent were fined, 22 per cent were given community sentences and 31 per cent were acquitted or not proceeded with (Table 4.8). For those remanded in custody at either court, 45 per cent were sentenced to immediate custody, 15 per cent to community sentences and 21 per cent were acquitted or not proceeded with.

Failure to appear at court (Tables 4.5 and 4.9)

4.11 Fourteen per cent of those bailed in 2003 failed to appear at court, one percentage point more than in 2002. Prosecutions for the offence of failing to surrender to bail increased by 5,400 to 57,600 in 2003.

4.12 If a person bailed on committal or at the Crown Court fails to appear, a bench warrant is issued by the Crown Court; some 4,700 bench warrants were issued in 2003. 55,900 of those dealt with at the Crown Court had been bailed at the Crown Court and 9 per cent of these failed to appear.

Table 4.1 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts⁽¹⁾ by type of offence and how directed to appear, 1993-2003

	Thousands of persons and percentages																						
	Number of persons proceeded against (thousands)												Percentage of persons										
How directed to appear	1993	1994	1995 ⁽²⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽³⁾	2000 ⁽³⁾	2001 ⁽³⁾	2002 ⁽³⁾	2003 ⁽³⁾	1993	1994	1995 ⁽²⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽³⁾	2000 ⁽³⁾	2001 ⁽³⁾	2002 ⁽²⁾	2003 ⁽³⁾	
Indictable offences																							
Summoned	57	58	56	47	47	53	49	36	48	51	54	11	11	10	9	8	9	8	6	8	8	8	9
Arrested and bailed	394	410	410	422	438	451	450	432	448	462	448	77	77	76	78	77	75	75	76	76	76	76	74
Arrested and held in custody	63	66	72	76	84	95	98	100	91	99	101	12	12	13	14	15	16	16	18	18	15	16	17
Total	513	535	537	545	569	599	596	568	587	611	602	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Summary offences (excluding motoring)																							
Summoned	419	422	369	418	333	380	347	423	368	408	410	71	71	68	66	60	61	59	64	64	61	61	60
Arrested and bailed	149	155	153	200	204	212	217	207	215	233	241	26	26	28	31	36	34	37	32	32	35	35	35
Arrested and held in custody	17	19	19	20	23	28	28	26	23	24	31	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5
Total	585	595	541	639	560	620	591	655	606	665	682	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Summary motoring offences																							
Summoned	815	780	762	765	743	750	717	708	684	695	751	86	86	84	83	82	82	82	82	82	82	80	80
Arrested and bailed	116	120	133	142	144	145	143	135	140	152	162	13	13	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	17	18	17
Arrested and held in custody	8	9	11	12	15	20	18	16	14	18	21	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	938	909	906	919	902	915	879	859	838	865	934	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All offences																							
Summoned	1,291	1,260	1,187	1,231	1,124	1,183	1,113	1,167	1,101	1,154	1,215	62	62	60	59	55	55	54	56	54	54	54	55
Arrested and bailed	659	686	696	765	786	808	810	774	803	846	851	34	34	35	36	39	38	39	37	37	40	40	38
Arrested and held in custody	88	94	101	107	122	143	143	142	128	141	153	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	7
Total	2,037	2,039	1,984	2,102	2,031	2,134	2,066	2,082	2,032	2,141	2,219	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) The number of persons directed to appear includes those who failed to appear to a summons or to bail, who are excluded from the proceedings figures given in other chapters of this volume.
About 204,000 persons (9% of those directed to appear) failed to appear in 2003.

(2) Includes estimates for those summoned for summary offences and omitted from 1995 data (see paragraph 9, Appendix 2).

(3) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from the data supplied (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

Table 4.2 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts⁽¹⁾ by type of offence, how directed to appear and outcome, 2003⁽²⁾

England and Wales		Number of persons (thousands)		
How directed to appear	Total	Outcome		
		Dealt with by magistrates ⁽³⁾	Committed for trial	Failed to appear ⁽⁴⁾
Indictable offences				
Summoned	54	42	4	9
Arrested and bailed	448	322	52	74
Arrested and held in custody	101	66	25	9
Total	602	429	81	92
Summary offences (other than motoring)				
Summoned	410	402	*(5)	9
Arrested and bailed	241	211	*(5)	30
Arrested and held in custody	31	29	*(5)	2
Total	682	641	*(5)	41
Summary motoring offences				
Summoned	751	695	*(5)	56
Arrested and bailed	162	147	*(5)	15
Arrested and held in custody	21	20	*(5)	1
Total	934	862	*(5)	72
All offences				
Summoned	1,215	1,138	4	73
Arrested and bailed	851	680	52	119
Arrested and held in custody	153	114	25	13
Total	2,219	1,933	81	204

(1) The number of persons directed to appear includes those who failed to appear to a summons or to bail, who are excluded from the proceedings figures given in other chapters of this volume.

(2) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2003 data (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

(3) Including those committed to the Crown Court for sentence.

(4) At any stage before final disposal by magistrates' court.

(5) Not applicable, because summary offences committed for trial will not be counted as principal offences as they must accompany an indictable only or triable-either-way offence.

Table 4.3 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts⁽¹⁾ who were arrested and charged and held in custody by the police, by type of offence, 1993-2003
England and Wales

Type of offence	Thousands of persons and percentages										
	1993	1994	1995 ⁽²⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽³⁾	2000 ⁽³⁾	2001 ⁽³⁾	2002 ⁽³⁾	2003 ⁽³⁾
	Number of persons arrested and charged (thousands)										
Indictable	456	477	482	498	522	546	547	532	539	560	548
Summary (other than motoring)	166	174	171	220	227	240	244	233	238	257	272
Summary motoring	124	129	144	153	159	164	161	151	154	170	183
Total	746	779	797	872	908	950	953	916	931	987	1,004
	Number of persons held in custody by the police until first court appearance (thousands)										
Indictable	63	66	72	76	84	95	98	100	91	99	101
Summary (other than motoring)	17	19	19	20	23	28	28	26	23	24	31
Summary motoring	8	9	11	12	15	20	18	16	14	18	21
Total	88	94	101	107	122	143	143	142	128	141	153
	Percentage of persons arrested and charged who were held in custody by the police until first court appearance										
Indictable	14	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	17	18	18
Summary (other than motoring)	10	11	11	9	10	12	11	11	10	9	11
Summary motoring	6	7	7	8	9	12	11	11	9	10	12
Total	12	12	13	12	13	15	15	15	14	14	15

(1) The number of persons directed to appear includes those who failed to appear to a summons or to bail, who are excluded from the proceedings figure given in other chapters of this volume.

(2) Includes estimates for those summoned for summary offences and omitted from 1995 data (see paragraph 9, Appendix 2).

(3) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from data supplied (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

Table 4.4 Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts⁽¹⁾ who were remanded by magistrates, by type of offence and type of remand, 1993-2003

England and Wales	Thousands of persons and percentages																						
	Number of persons proceeded against (thousands)						Percentage of persons																
Type of offence	1993	1994	1995 ⁽³⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽⁴⁾	2000 ⁽⁴⁾	2001 ⁽⁴⁾	2002 ⁽⁴⁾	2003 ⁽⁴⁾	1993	1994	1995 ⁽³⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽⁴⁾	2000 ⁽⁴⁾	2001 ⁽⁴⁾	2002 ⁽⁴⁾	2003 ⁽⁴⁾	
Indictable offences																							
Not remanded	184	198	203	189	205	204	203	183	209	240	259	36	37	38	35	36	34	34	32	36	39	43	
Remanded on bail	292	301	296	304	301	315	318	320	319	309	289	57	56	55	56	53	53	53	56	54	51	48	
Remanded in custody ⁽²⁾	37	36	39	52	64	80	76	65	60	62	55	7	7	7	10	11	13	13	11	10	10	9	
Total	513	535	537	545	569	599	596	568	587	611	602	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Summary offences																							
(other than motoring)																							
Not remanded	495	503	448	518	439	470	447	536	474	534	539	85	84	83	81	79	76	76	82	78	80	79	
Remanded on bail	85	88	88	113	111	141	132	110	125	123	133	15	15	16	18	19	23	22	17	21	18	20	
Remanded in custody ⁽²⁾	5	5	5	7	9	9	12	10	7	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	
Total	585	595	541	639	560	620	591	656	606	665	682	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Summary motoring offences																							
Not remanded	862	829	815	820	796	810	777	774	748	773	825	92	91	90	89	88	89	89	90	89	89	88	
Remanded on bail	72	76	86	92	98	96	91	75	79	78	99	8	8	9	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	11	
Remanded in custody ⁽²⁾	4	4	5	7	9	9	11	9	11	13	10	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Total	938	909	906	919	902	915	879	859	838	865	934	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
All offences																							
Not remanded	1,541	1,529	1,466	1,527	1,440	1,484	1,427	1,493	1,431	1,548	1,622	76	75	74	73	71	70	69	72	70	72	73	
Remanded on bail	450	465	469	509	510	552	541	505	523	510	521	22	23	24	24	25	26	26	24	26	24	23	
Remanded in custody ⁽²⁾	45	45	48	67	82	98	98	84	78	82	76	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	
Total	2,037	2,039	1,984	2,102	2,031	2,134	2,066	2,082	2,032	2,141	2,219	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

(1) Total number of persons proceeded against includes those who failed to appear to a summons, or to bail, who are excluded from the proceedings figures given in other chapters.

(2) Including those remanded in custody at any stage of proceedings at magistrates' courts who may also have been given bail at some stage of those proceedings.

(3) Includes estimates for those summoned for summary offences and omitted from 1995 data (see paragraph 9, Appendix 2).

(4) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from data supplied (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

Table 4.5 Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of court remand and outcome of proceedings⁽¹⁾, 2003

England and Wales				Thousands of persons and percentages		
Outcome	All persons charged or summoned			Total		
	Not remanded by magistrates	Bailed by magistrates	Remanded in custody by magistrates ⁽²⁾	2003	2002	2001
	Number of persons (thousands)					
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	327.7	147.8	14.7	490.2	481.4	466.8
Convicted:						
Discharge	80.0	37.5	2.4	119.9	115.2	114.5
Fine	952.9	81.4	3.8	1,038.1	973.5	931.9
Community sentence ⁽⁴⁾	61.0	99.0	9.5	169.5	165.4	146.2
Fully suspended sentence	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Immediate custody ⁽⁵⁾	21.9	24.4	17.5	63.8	65.1	62.2
Total number sentenced ⁽⁶⁾	1,134.4	252.8	36.4	1,423.6	1,347.7	1,282.4
Committed for sentence:						
on bail	1.9	5.9	0.5	8.4	8.1	8.3
in custody	2.2	1.0	6.2	9.4	10.1	8.6
Committed for trial:						
on bail	17.5	37.3	2.0	56.7	56.8 ⁽³⁾	55.5
in custody	11.9	2.1	10.9	24.9	25.9 ⁽³⁾	23.5
Failed to appear to a summons	125.8	*	*	125.8	127.8	113.5
Failed to appear to bail ⁽⁷⁾	*	74.2	4.4	78.6	82.6	72.3
Total	1,621.3	521.0	75.1	2,217.4	2,140.4	2,030.9
<i>Of these:</i>						
Persons proceeded against for failing to surrender to bail ⁽⁸⁾	*	*	*	57.6	52.2	45.0
	Percentage of persons					
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	20	28	20	22	22	23
Convicted:						
Discharge	5	7	3	5	5	6
Fine	59	16	5	47	45	46
Community sentence ⁽⁴⁾	4	19	13	8	8	7
Fully suspended sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immediate custody ⁽⁵⁾	1	5	23	3	3	3
Total percentage sentenced ⁽⁶⁾	70	49	48	64	63	63
Committed for sentence:						
on bail	0	1	1	0	0	0
in custody	0	0	8	0	0	0
Committed for trial:						
on bail	1	7	3	3	3	3
in custody	1	0	14	1	1	1
Failed to appear to a summons	8	*	*	4	4	6
Failed to appear to bail ⁽⁷⁾	*	14	6	6	6	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Of these:</i>						
Persons proceeded against for failing to surrender to bail ⁽⁸⁾	*	*	*	3	2	2

(1) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from data supplied (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

(2) Includes those remanded for part of the time in custody and part on bail.

(3) Differ from figures in Table 4.8 which shows cases completed at the Crown Court in 2003.

(4) Includes community rehabilitation orders, supervision orders, community punishment orders, attendance centre orders, community punishment and rehabilitation orders, curfew orders, reparation orders, action plan orders and detention and training orders.

(5) Includes detention in a young offender institution, detention and training orders and unsuspended imprisonment.

(6) Includes offences otherwise dealt with.

(7) It is not known whether the persons prosecuted were remanded partly in custody as well as on bail.

(8) Prosecutions arise from failure to surrender to bail at both magistrates' and Crown Courts; they may not be completed in the same year in which the bail was breached.

Table 4.6 Persons committed for trial and committals in custody by offence group, 1993-2003

England and Wales		Thousands of persons and percentages									
Offence group	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of persons committed for trial (thousands)											
Violence against the person	17.6	18.4	15.2	16.6	18.9	18.0	18.3	18.9	21.1	21.5	21.9
Sexual offences	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.7	5.4	5.6
Burglary	16.4	15.6	13.1	13.2	15.4	11.2	10.9	10.2	10.2	11.0	10.2
Robbery	5.4	5.0	5.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.8	9.1	11.1	9.6
Theft and handling stolen goods	18.4	18.3	14.7	13.3	12.4	8.5	7.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.1
Fraud and forgery	4.6	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6
Criminal damage	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4
Drug offences	7.2	8.4	9.4	10.5	11.9	9.3	9.2	8.2	9.3	8.9	9.1
Motoring offences	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6
Other offences	8.6	9.6	9.4	10.1	11.1	9.9	9.9	9.9	11.0	11.1	11.6
Total	85.9	88.6	78.9	81.2	87.7	73.4	72.3	70.2	79.1	82.7	81.6
Number of persons committed for trial in custody⁽¹⁾ (thousands)											
Violence against the person	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.8	4.9
Sexual offences	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.5
Burglary	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.6	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.7	5.0	4.7
Robbery	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.2	5.5	4.7
Theft and handling stolen goods	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Fraud and forgery	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Criminal damage	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Drug offences	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.6	3.5
Motoring offences	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other offences	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.8	2.8
Total	20.3	20.3	19.6	20.3	22.2	20.0	20.1	18.3	23.5	25.9	24.9
Persons committed for trial in custody as percentage of total committed for trial											
Violence against the person	19	18	21	19	18	19	19	19	22	22	22
Sexual offences	22	22	25	23	25	25	23	22	27	30	26
Burglary	34	36	42	42	43	45	46	43	46	46	47
Robbery	47	51	48	46	48	49	51	47	47	49	49
Theft and handling stolen goods	13	13	16	17	18	17	17	16	16	19	17
Fraud and forgery	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	9	14	15	17
Criminal damage	28	28	31	26	27	27	29	28	27	30	28
Drug offences	32	27	23	25	25	34	37	33	40	40	39
Motoring offences	15	10	9	10	12	12	12	13	16	13	15
Other offences	20	18	18	17	18	18	18	17	22	25	25
Total	24	23	25	25	25	27	28	26	30	31	30

(1) Includes those who at any time have been held in custody after committal.

Table 4.8 Persons proceeded against by type of remand and final outcome at magistrates' courts and the Crown Court⁽¹⁾, 2003

England and Wales		Thousands of persons and percentages		
Final outcome	Not remanded	Bailed	Remanded in custody ⁽⁵⁾	Total
Number of persons (thousands)				
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	327.7	160.3	22.4	510.4
Convicted:				
Discharge	80.0	39.6	3.1	122.8
Fine	952.9	83.4	4.3	1,040.6
Community sentence ⁽²⁾	61.0	113.3	15.7	190.0
Fully suspended sentence	0.3	2.0	0.5	2.7
Immediate custody ⁽³⁾	21.9	36.5	47.7	106.1
Total number sentenced ⁽⁴⁾	1,134.4	286.3	78.6	1,499.2
Failed to appear to bail	*	77.9	5.8	83.7
Failed to appear to summons	125.8	*	*	125.8
Total	1,587.8	524.5	106.7	2,219.1
Percentage of persons				
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	21	31	21	23
Convicted:				
Discharge	5	8	3	6
Fine	60	16	4	47
Community sentence ⁽²⁾	4	22	15	9
Fully suspended sentence	0	0	0	0
Immediate custody ⁽³⁾	1	7	45	5
Total percentage sentenced ⁽⁴⁾	71	55	74	68
Failed to appear to bail	*	15	5	4
Failed to appear to summons	8	*	*	6
Total	100	100	100	100

(1) Remand status shown is that given by the court passing sentence.

(2) Community rehabilitation orders, supervision orders, community punishment orders, attendance centre orders, community punishment and rehabilitation orders, curfew orders, reparation orders, action plan orders and drug treatment and testing orders.

(3) Includes detention in a young offender institution, detention and training orders and unsuspended imprisonment.

(4) Includes offences otherwise dealt with.

(5) Includes those remanded for part of the time in custody and part on bail.

Table 4.9 Persons remanded on bail at magistrates' courts or the Crown Court: proportion who failed to appear by offence group, 2003
 England and Wales
 Thousands of persons and percentages

Offence group	Persons bailed									
	Magistrates' Courts				The Crown Court				All Courts	
	Total number bailed by magistrates' courts ⁽¹⁾ (thousands)	Number failing to appear to bail (thousands)	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear	Total number bailed by the Crown Court ⁽¹⁾ (thousands)	Number failing to appear to bail (thousands)	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear	Total number bailed by either court ⁽¹⁾ (thousands)	Number failing to appear to bail (thousands)	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear	
Indictable	303.8	56.8	19	53.7	5.1	10	357.5	61.9	17	
Summary (other than motoring)	136.1	11.6	9	1.8	0.0	0	138.0	11.6	8	
Summary motoring	102.9	10.2	10	0.4	0.0	1	103.3	10.2	10	
Total	542.9	78.6	14	55.9	5.1	9	598.7	83.7	14	

(1) Including those also held in custody at some stage.

Key points for 2003/04

- The number of offences brought to justice (OBTJ) has risen steadily in recent years. 1.07 million offences were brought to justice in 2003/04 compared with 1.04 million in 2002/03, an increase of 3%.
(Figure 5.1 and Table 5.1)
- In 2003/04 728,000 notifiable offences were brought to justice through conviction in the courts. This was an increase of 2% compared with 2002/03 and represents 68% of all offences brought to justice. During the same period the number of cautions increased by 9% whilst the number of offences taken into consideration by the courts fell by 4%.
(Table 5.1)
- 34% of all OBTJ in 2003/04 were for theft and handling of stolen goods compared with 32% the previous year. For the next largest group of offences, violence against the person, the proportion rose from 23% to 24% over the last year.
(Table 5.2)
- There is variation in the recent trends in OBTJ at a local level. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 the number of offences brought to justice increased in 29 out of the 42 criminal justice areas.
(Table 5.3)

Introduction

5.1 The count of offences brought to justice (OBTJ) was introduced by the Home Office in 2000 to measure the performance of the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales. This chapter describes the basis of this measure and presents the latest figures both at a national and a local level.

5.2 An offence is considered to have been brought to justice when an offender has been cautioned, convicted or had the offence taken into consideration by the court⁽¹⁾. In addition penalty notices for disorder issued for the offence of causing harassment, alarm or distress under section 5 of the Public Order Act 1986⁽²⁾ are also included.

5.3 To provide a measure comparable in coverage to the figures for crimes recorded by the police, the count of offences brought to justice is on a different basis to the figures presented elsewhere in this volume as follows:

- (a) only notifiable (recorded) offences are counted. Notifiable offences include all indictable and triable-either-way offences plus some of the more serious summary offences⁽³⁾.
- (b) convictions at magistrates' courts resulting from summonses by organisations other than the police are excluded. In 2003/04 an estimated 37,000 convictions for notifiable offences resulted from non-police prosecutions.
- (c) the measure includes all the notifiable offences for which an individual has been cautioned or convicted, whereas the other figures in this volume cover only principal offences. OBTJ figures can therefore be considered to be on an 'offences' basis compared with the count of 'offenders' presented in previous chapters. For notifiable offences there are roughly 1.6 offences counted for every offender convicted.
- (d) figures are presented on a financial year rather than a calendar year basis.

5.4 However there is a difference in the method of counting offences between the recorded crime figures and the OBTJ measure. A single recorded crime can result in more than one conviction or caution and can therefore lead to more than one offence being counted as brought to justice. For example if a crime is recorded and as result three offenders are convicted each for two offences, this counts as a single recorded crime but as six offences brought to justice. In addition, for most offences there will be a delay between the offence being recorded and it being brought to justice; this may result in it being included in the recorded crime figures for one period and the OBTJ figures for a later period. These factors should be borne in mind when the two series are being compared

5.5 The figures presented for 2003/04 are provisional and include estimates for missing data for a small number of criminal justice areas.

Offences brought to justice in England and Wales (Figure 5.1 and Table 5.1)

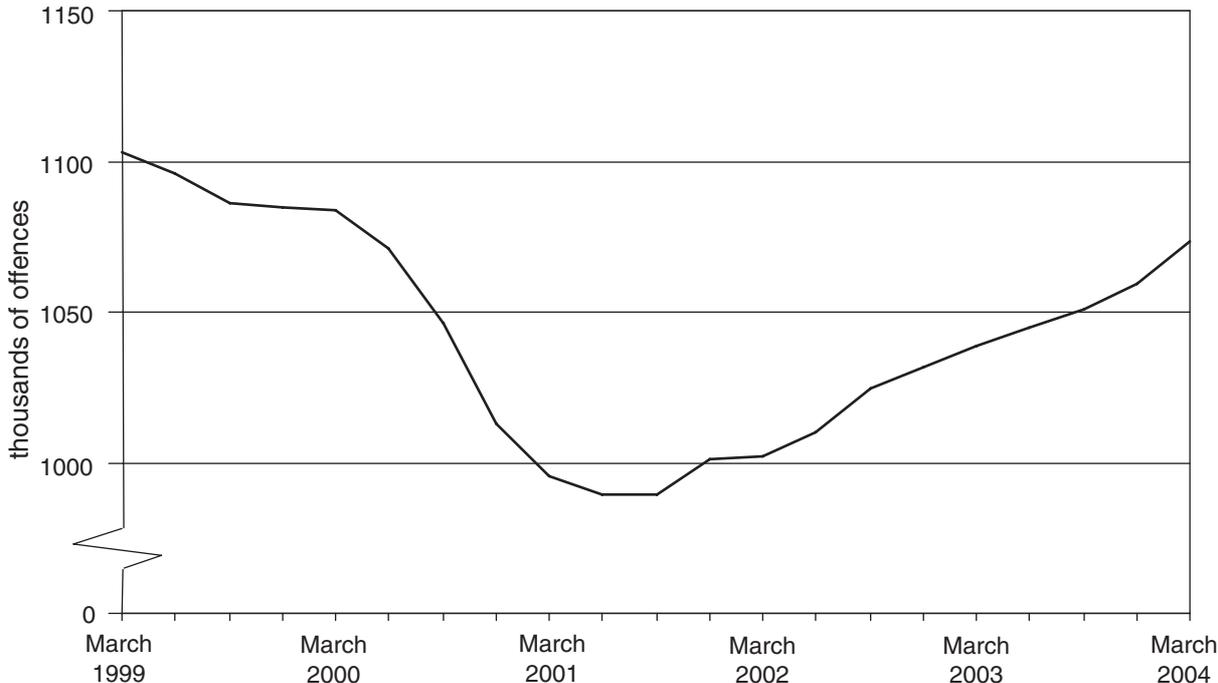
5.6 The number of offences brought to justice over a 12 month period in England and Wales declined steadily from 1998/99 (the earliest period for which figures are available) until 2000/01 when it fell below one million. Since then the number has increased, reaching an estimated 1.07 million in 2003/04, 8% higher than in 2000/01 but 3% below the 1998/99 level (Figure 5.1).

5.7 The number of crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales has also increased since 2000/01, from 5.2 million to 5.9 million in 2003/04, an increase of 15%. However, the British Crime Survey suggests that for the crimes that it measures, overall crime fell by 7 per cent between 2001-02 and 2003-04, and by 22 per cent between 1999 and 2003-04. The introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002 resulted in significant increases in the number of crimes recorded since 2002⁽⁴⁾, purely as a result of the change in recording practice. This will have resulted in more offences being recorded than previously, and therefore potentially counted as OBTJs.

Components of the OBTJ measure (Table 5.1)

5.8 The majority of offences are brought to justice through conviction by a court. In 2003/04 there were 728,000 convictions for notifiable offences, 68% of the total OBTJ figure. The number of convictions has risen by 8% since 2001 when it had fallen to 672,000 but remains below the level of 1998/99. Cautions for notifiable offences, which make up 23% of the total OBTJ fell to 223,000 in 2002 but have risen by 6% since then to reach 246,000 in 2003/04. 95,000 notifiable offences were taken into consideration by the courts in 2003/04 9% of the total OBTJ figure. This compares with 99,000 in 2002/03.

Figure 5.1 Offences brought to justice, 12 month periods ending March 1999 – March 2004, England and Wales



Offences brought justice by offence type (Table 5.2)

5.9 In 2003/04 34% of all offences brought to justice were for theft and handling stolen goods, compared with 32% the year before. Offences of violence against the person represented 24% of the total, this proportion having risen from 20% in 1998/99. Drug offences fell from 13% to 11% of the total between 2002/03 and 2003/04, while offences of criminal damage rose to 10%.

Offences brought to justice in Criminal Justice Areas (Table 5.3)

5.10 The rising trend in offences brought to justice at the national level over the last three years conceals considerable variation in this measure in individual Criminal Justice Areas. Most areas have experienced both rises and falls in the number of offences brought to justice in their area since 2000/01. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 29 areas saw an increase in offences brought to justice whilst in 13 areas the figures fell.

Notes

- (1) This covers offences taken into consideration by the court that were previously recorded by the police.
- (2) Penalty notices for disorder were piloted in four areas during 2002 and 2003 and were introduced nationally from April 2004. Only one of the eleven offences for which these notices can be given is notifiable.
- (3) 'Crime in England and Wales 2003/04' Home Office, Appendix 2 provides a list of these offences. A group of miscellaneous motoring offences (HO code 825/90) was previously included in the count of offences brought to justice but has now been excluded and is not covered by the figures presented in this chapter.
- (4) See Chapter 2 of 'Crime in England and Wales 2003/04', Home Office, for a fuller explanation.

Table 5.1 Number of offences brought to justice over a 12 month period by outcome and numbers of recorded crimes 1998/99–2003/04

England and Wales

12 months ending	Offences brought to justice (OBTJ)				Total OBTJ	Recorded crimes ⁽⁴⁾
	Offences taken into consideration ⁽¹⁾	Penalty Notices for Disorder ⁽²⁾	Cautions ⁽³⁾	Convictions		
1999 March	105	*	260	737	1,103	5,109
June	103	*	258	735	1,096	5,195
September	99	*	255	732	1,086	5,234
December	98	*	251	736	1,085	5,261
2000 March	97	*	249	737	1,084	5,301
June	97	*	244	731	1,071	5,262
September	93	*	237	716	1,046	5,218
December	89	*	231	692	1,013	5,195
2001 March	87	*	229	678	996	5,162
June	85	*	228	673	989	5,209
September	84	*	230	672	989	5,298
December	88	*	231	679	1,001	5,422
2002 March	90	*	228	681	1,002	5,525
June	94	*	225	690	1,010	5,670
September	98	0	224	701	1,025	5,787
December	99	1	223	708	1,032	5,844
2003 March	99	2	225	712	1,039	5,898
June	98	2	227	717	1,045	5,910
September	97	3	231	719	1,051	5,933
December	95	3	238	723	1,059	5,934
2004 March (provisional)	95	4	246	728	1,073	5,921

(1) Offences taken into consideration by the court and previously recorded by the police; offences not previously recorded are to be included in the figures from April 2004 onwards.

(2) Piloted in 2002 and introduced nationally in 2004.

(3) Includes reprimands and final warnings for juveniles.

(4) The introduction of the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) in April 2002 resulted in significant increases in the number of crimes recorded.

Table 5.2 Number of offences brought to justice by offence type, 1998/99–2003/04

England and Wales		thousands of offences and percentages				
Type of offence	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	number of offences (thousands)					
Violence against the person	215	223	213	216	236	258
Sexual offences	16	15	14	15	15	15
Burglary	96	87	75	76	81	76
Robbery	10	10	11	13	14	13
Theft and handling stolen goods	390	381	352	348	337	361
Fraud and forgery	89	93	82	79	77	72
Criminal damages	96	100	94	95	96	104
Drug offences	146	132	114	119	133	116
Other notifiable offences	46	43	41	42	49	57
All notifiable offences	1,103	1,084	996	1,002	1,039	1,073
	percentage of all offences brought to justice					
Violence against the person	20	21	21	22	23	24
Sexual offences	1	1	1	2	1	1
Burglary	9	8	7	8	8	7
Robbery	1	1	1	1	1	1
Theft and handling stolen goods	35	35	35	35	32	34
Fraud and forgery	8	9	8	8	7	7
Criminal damages	9	9	9	9	9	10
Drug offences	13	12	11	12	13	11
Other notifiable offences	4	4	4	4	5	5
All notifiable offences	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 5.3 Number of offences brought to justice by criminal justice areas, 2000/01–2003/04

thousands of offences and percentages

Criminal Justice Area	Offences brought to justice (thousands)				Annual percentage change		
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	00/01-01/02	01/02-02/03	02/03-03/04
Avon and Somerset	25.7	25.9	27.5	26.1	0.7	6.2	-4.9
Bedfordshire	10.8	11.1	11.9	10.8	3.4	6.8	-9.4
Cambridgeshire ⁽³⁾	11.4	10.8	12.6	12.8	-5.3	16.6	1.0
Cheshire	17.0	14.8	15.7	16.8	-13.2	6.5	6.6
Cleveland	14.5	14.5	15.2	14.7	0.0	4.8	-2.8
Cumbria	9.8	10.1	10.5	10.8	3.1	4.1	3.4
Derbyshire	16.4	17.4	18.3	17.5	6.4	5.2	-4.7
Devon and Cornwall	25.1	25.1	27.0	27.8	-0.2	7.7	2.8
Dorset	10.6	11.7	10.8	12.6	10.4	-7.8	16.2
Durham	12.8	13.6	13.2	12.4	5.9	-3.0	-5.9
Essex	20.1	21.7	21.7	23.7	8.0	0.0	9.3
Gloucestershire ⁽³⁾	12.9	13.0	13.2	12.5	1.4	1.1	-5.4
Greater Manchester	59.2	55.6	57.2	59.2	-6.1	2.8	3.5
Hampshire ⁽³⁾	31.8	31.2	32.3	33.7	-2.1	3.5	4.3
Hertfordshire	13.9	13.6	15.3	16.9	-1.7	12.1	10.7
Humbershire	18.5	17.2	17.5	19.2	-7.1	1.7	10.0
Kent	26.7	24.1	24.6	29.3	-9.5	2.1	18.7
Lancashire	29.3	30.4	30.8	31.6	3.5	1.6	2.4
Leicestershire	17.7	19.1	17.9	20.1	7.8	-6.3	12.6
Lincolnshire	8.6	10.3	11.1	10.8	20.0	7.4	-3.0
London ⁽¹⁾	119.5	122.5	132.5	131.0	2.4	8.2	-1.1
Merseyside ⁽³⁾	31.0	28.5	29.7	32.2	-8.2	4.4	8.3
Norfolk	12.9	12.6	13.2	13.9	-2.2	4.8	5.2
North Yorkshire	12.2	12.2	12.1	13.5	0.0	-0.8	11.6
Northamptonshire	13.8	13.0	12.7	13.1	-5.5	-2.7	3.5
Northumbria	39.4	40.5	41.6	41.8	3.0	2.6	0.6
Nottinghamshire	25.6	24.3	23.7	24.8	-5.1	-2.7	4.8
South Yorkshire	25.6	24.3	24.7	28.5	-5.0	1.7	15.1
Staffordshire ⁽²⁾	..	20.6	23.8	23.5	..	15.2	-0.9
Suffolk	11.6	11.7	12.0	13.7	1.4	2.3	14.5
Surrey	10.9	12.0	11.7	14.9	9.4	-2.3	27.5
Sussex	20.0	22.5	21.9	25.5	12.2	-2.4	16.3
Thames Valley	29.9	31.0	34.5	32.1	3.8	11.2	-6.9
Warwickshire	7.0	8.1	8.1	8.4	15.8	0.4	3.9
West Mercia	20.3	22.1	22.1	22.3	8.9	0.0	1.1
West Midlands	71.7	77.3	80.8	78.0	7.8	4.5	-3.5
West Yorkshire	51.2	45.8	46.7	51.3	-10.6	2.0	9.7
Wiltshire	9.9	10.7	10.4	11.3	8.1	-2.2	8.6
Dyfed Powys	10.6	11.1	12.4	11.8	4.5	12.3	-4.7
Gwent	16.6	17.3	16.7	16.4	3.9	-3.5	-1.3
North Wales	12.5	13.1	13.1	14.0	4.7	0.3	6.8
South Wales	28.7	30.1	30.2	32.2	4.9	0.2	6.9
England and Wales ⁽³⁾	995.6	1,002.2	1,038.6	1,073.4	0.67	3.63	3.35

(1) Metropolitan Police and City of London.

(2) Figures not supplied for 2000.

(3) Figures for 2003/04 are provisional and include estimates for missing data.

Appendix 1 Procedures within the Criminal Justice System and legislation affecting the statistics

Introduction

1. The text of this appendix is based on extracts from the October 2000 publication, “A Guide to the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales” by Becca Chapman and Stephen Niven⁽¹⁾. The procedures and sentences described relate mainly to the period from the implementation of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 on 1 October 1992 to the end of 2003. **No account is taken of changes introduced in 2004 by means of legislation, circulars etc.**

Detection and charging

2. Following the detection of an alleged offender for a crime, the options open to the police are:

No further action – The police may decide to take no action because they consider there is insufficient evidence to prosecute or that an informal warning may be sufficient. This will include cases where the suspects are children under ten years and are below the age of criminal responsibility.⁽²⁾

Cautioning – A caution can be given when there is sufficient evidence for a conviction and it is not considered to be in the public interest to institute criminal proceedings. Additionally, the offender must admit guilt and consent to a caution in order for one to be given. A formal caution may be given by, or on the instructions of, a senior police officer. Cautions have traditionally been most used for juvenile and first time offenders.

Reprimands and warnings – These were piloted under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in selected areas between September 1998 to May 2000 and implemented nationally from 1 June 2000. They replace the system of cautioning for young offenders aged under 18. Reprimands can be given to first-time offenders for minor offences. Any further offending results in either a final warning or a charge. The final warning triggers immediate referral to a local youth offending team which will assess the young person and, unless they consider it inappropriate, prepare a rehabilitation programme (or ‘change’ programme, as it is now known) designed to tackle the reasons for the young person’s offending behaviour and to prevent any future offending. This assessment will usually involve contacting the victim to assess whether victim/offender mediation or some form of reparation to the victim or community is appropriate.

Penalty notices for disorder (PND) – These were piloted in four police force areas commencing August 2002 and introduced nationally from April 2004 under the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001. They were introduced as part of the government’s strategy to tackle low-level, anti-social and nuisance offending. The police may issue a PND for one of eleven offences including one notifiable offence (causing harassment, alarm or distress under section 5 of the Public Order Act 1986). Unpaid notices are registered as a fine by magistrates’ courts without court appearance being necessary.

Fixed penalties – The police may issue a fixed penalty notice for a wide range of motoring offences. Unpaid notices are registered as a fine by magistrates’ courts without any court appearance being necessary. The court will then pursue payment of the amount.

Charging – If there is sufficient evidence of guilt, and none of the options above is appropriate and available, the police will formally charge the suspect. When an accused person is charged, the law requires that they are brought before a magistrates’ court as soon as possible. There are three main methods of ensuring the defendant attends court. The first is that they have been held in custody by

the police to appear as soon as practicable. Secondly, they may have been released on bail to attend court. Finally, a person may be summoned to appear in court. Generally, an arrest warrant may only be issued where (a) the offence is triable only on indictment (see below), or is punishable with imprisonment or (b) the address of the accused is not sufficiently established for a summons to be served.

No branch of the government or the judiciary can direct a police officer or the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to bring criminal proceedings (or not to do so) in a particular case⁽³⁾ – this includes Ministers of the Crown. The Crown Prosecutor reviews, in accordance with criteria set out in the Code for Crown Prosecutors, all charges brought by the police (except for specified minor offences). If the CPS considers there is insufficient evidence for a realistic prospect of conviction or that prosecution is not in the public interest, it may discontinue the proceedings at any time before the start of the trial or committal⁽⁴⁾. Alternatively, it may consider that the evidence supports a different charge. The CPS discontinued about 172,000 cases in 2002.

In most situations, any person or group of people may bring a private prosecution and commence criminal proceedings. These often occur when the CPS has decided not to prosecute. If the prosecution fails, those bringing the case may be ordered to pay costs by the court, and even if the case succeeds, the costs of bringing the prosecution are not met by public funds. In certain circumstances, the CPS can take over a private prosecution either to continue or discontinue the proceedings.

As well as the CPS, other bodies also bring prosecutions. The main organisations who do this are:

- Customs and Excise
- The TV Licensing Records Office
- The Inland Revenue
- The Serious Fraud Office
- The Department of Trade and Industry
- The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA)
- The Department of Work and Pensions
- The Health and Safety Executive
- Local Authorities
- The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
- The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

In magistrates' courts, the CPS brings 75 per cent of prosecutions. In the Crown Court the figure is about 95 per cent.

Remands

3. When adjourning a hearing, or committing a defendant to the Crown Court for trial or sentence, a magistrates' court may remand the defendant either in custody or on bail. There is a statutory right to bail, but this may be denied in specific circumstances: namely where the court has substantial grounds for believing that if a defendant were remanded on bail, he or she would fail to surrender to custody; commit an offence while on bail; interfere with witnesses; or otherwise obstruct the course of justice⁽⁵⁾. The prosecution may, in certain circumstances, appeal to a Crown Court Judge against the decision by a magistrates' court to grant bail⁽⁶⁾. The appeal must be made within 48 hours. Bail may also be denied for the protection of the defendant. Where the defendant appears before the court accused or convicted of an offence allegedly committed on bail, the court need not grant bail. If a person who is summonsed or released on bail fails to appear without good reason, they are said to have absconded and the court may issue a warrant for arrest. In addition to the general grounds for refusing bail, special conditions apply for young people under the age of 17 remanded in custody (paragraph 5).

4. Those charged with, or convicted of, homicide or rape where the defendant has a previous conviction for any of those offences should only be granted bail if there are exceptional circumstances which justify it⁽⁷⁾. A magistrates' court has the power to remand a defendant in custody for up to eight days in the first instance but thereafter may remand him/her for up to 28 days, provided that the defendant is present in court and has previously been remanded in custody for the same offence⁽⁸⁾.

5. Young people under 17 who are charged and not released on bail will usually be remanded to local authority accommodation. Conditions such as a curfew can be imposed on the child and the authority. Also since June 1999, courts have had the power under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to order a *secure remand* direct to local authority accommodation. This is available for females aged 12 to 16 and males aged 12 to 14 where the child is charged with or convicted of a violent or sexual offence, or an offence where an adult could be sentenced to 14 years or more imprisonment. It is also available for the same age groups if there is a recent history of absconding while remanded to local authority accommodation and if the young person is charged or convicted of an imprisonable offence committed while remanded. Additionally, the court must be of the opinion that only a remand to secure accommodation would be adequate to protect the public. In the case of boys aged 15 and 16, secure remands (ordered under the same conditions as above) will generally be to prison service accommodation. In exceptional cases where the boy is deemed vulnerable, the remand may be made to secure local authority accommodation⁽⁹⁾.

Categories of offences

6. Criminal offences are split into three categories as follows:

(i) Triable only on indictment

These offences are the most serious breaches of the criminal law and must be tried at the Crown Court. These 'indictable-only' offences include murder, manslaughter, rape and robbery.

(ii) Triable-either-way

These offences may be tried either at the Crown Court or at a magistrates' court. These offences include criminal damage where the value is £5,000 or greater, theft and burglary.

(iii) Summary

These offences are triable only by a magistrates' court. This group is dominated by motoring offences for some of which fixed penalties can be issued, but also includes such offences as common assault and criminal damage up to £5,000.

Proceedings at Magistrates' Courts

7. An estimated 1,930,000 defendants were proceeded against in magistrates' courts in 2002; 518,000 for indictable offences (including triable-either-way), 624,000 for summary non-motoring offences and 788,000 for summary motoring offences.

8. In the case of *indictable-only* offences, magistrates must consider (in committal proceedings) whether there is a case to answer. If the magistrates decide that there is, the case will be committed to the Crown Court. Since the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996, this process has been simplified, and is known as a committal 'on the papers'. Only documentary evidence is now considered. Witnesses are not called or cross-examined. In serious or complex fraud cases, and those involving child witnesses, there is provision for the prosecutor to lodge a notice with the magistrates' court, stating that the case should be immediately *transferred* to the Crown Court. These cases then automatically transfer, and a judge is assigned to the case and hears any application to dismiss the charges.

Measures under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to speed up the justice process for defendants charged with indictable-only offences have been implemented nationally after pilot trials and became effective nationally on 15 January 2001. These measures mean that an offender charged with indictable-only offences is sent immediately to the Crown Court. Magistrates may consider bail and other minor issues, but they do not consider whether there is a case to answer.

9. For a *triable-either-way* offence, magistrates have to decide whether to try the case themselves or to commit the case for trial to the Crown Court. Twelve per cent of defendants proceeded against for triable-either-way cases were committed to the Crown Court for trial in 2003 (for persons aged 18 and over), and a further four per cent of defendants in triable-either-way cases were committed for sentence.

10. Even if the magistrates decide not to commit the case to Crown Court, the defendant may elect to be tried by jury. In 2003, 25 per cent of committals to the Crown Court for trial for triable-either-way offences were as a result of defendant election.

11. Since October 1997, magistrates have been able to hear the defendant's plea before making a decision on where the case should be tried. This procedure is known as 'Plea Before Venue'⁽¹⁰⁾. If the defendant indicates a guilty plea, the magistrates are required to convict the offender, and either pass sentence or

commit the defendant to the Crown Court for sentence if the magistrates feel that the appropriate sentence is beyond their powers (magistrates can sentence up to six months in prison and fine up to £5,000). If the defendant indicates a not guilty plea, the magistrates must decide whether they consider the case is too serious to be dealt with summarily. Hence, under this new procedure, some defendants who would have been committed for trial to the Crown Court under the old system will be dealt with entirely by proceedings in magistrates' courts or be committed for sentence to the Crown Court thereby reducing the numbers committed for trial. A comparison of 1998 figures with those for 1997 shows that the number of defendants committed for sentence increased by 11,900 and the number committed for trial decreased by 14,300. These changes reflected the influence of plea before venue proceedings.

12. When the charge is for several offences, some of which are triable-either-way and others summarily, and the triable-either-way offences are transferred for trial, certain specific summary offences may also be included on the indictment, including driving while disqualified, common assault and taking a motor vehicle without authority. However, the Crown Court may only pass sentences that are within magistrates' powers for these offences.

Proceedings before magistrates

13. On summary trial the court will read the charge to the accused and ask whether they plead guilty or not guilty. If the accused pleads not guilty, the court will hear evidence and may convict the accused or dismiss the case. Over 90 per cent of defendants on summary trial plead guilty. In this case, the court will usually hear an outline of the case from the prosecution and then proceed to the sentencing stage. However, where the defendant pleads guilty and then says something which indicates a defence to the charge or says, for example, that the plea is entered 'to get the case over with', the guilty plea must be rejected. If the prosecutor appears but the accused fails to appear as requested then the court, on proof of service of summons, may proceed in their absence or adjourn the hearing or, in certain cases, issue a warrant for arrest. If the accused appears but the prosecutor does not, the court may dismiss the case or adjourn the trial. Where the offender is convicted, the court may proceed to sentence immediately or may adjourn if further information is required before sentencing. Defendants may be invited to plead guilty for certain summary (mostly motoring) offences by post and therefore avoid a court appearance.

Trial at the Crown Court

14. The usual route to the Crown Court is by committal from magistrates' courts. Two alternative routes exist:

- (a) The first is by application to the High Court for leave to prefer a "voluntary bill of indictment" where no proceedings for committal have taken place, or where a magistrates' court has dismissed a charge.
- (b) The second is by "notice of transfer" where a person can be sent direct to the Crown Court when certain conditions apply.

Just over 4 per cent of those proceeded against are dealt with by the Crown Court. Of these, around 65 per cent plead guilty.⁽¹¹⁾ As at the magistrates' court, in these cases the judge will move to the sentencing stage of the process. A jury is not involved in these cases.

15. Crown Court trial for defendants pleading not guilty is before a judge and jury. A jury consists of 12 persons randomly selected from a list of all those persons aged 18 to 70 who registered as electors and are neither ineligible nor disqualified. These jurors take an oath:

"I swear by Almighty God that I will faithfully try the defendant and give a true verdict according to the evidence."

The duty of the jury is to listen to the evidence and to give their verdict as to whether the accused is guilty or not guilty. The accused and the prosecution have the right to challenge any juror if it is believed someone involved in the case knows them or if they appear unable to understand the proceedings. The verdict of the jury in criminal proceedings need not be unanimous but must be at least ten to two. If the verdict is guilty, the judge of the court pronounces sentence. The court may order a convicted offender to pay the whole or any part of the costs incurred by the prosecution. On acquittal, the court may order the payment of defence costs from the central funds.

Proceedings involving young persons

16. Young people aged between 10 and 17 inclusive are mainly dealt with in the youth courts by specially trained magistrates. The youth court was introduced from 1 October 1992 and replaced the juvenile court, established in 1908, which dealt with offenders only up to and including those aged 16⁽¹²⁾. In youth courts, no

person is allowed to be present unless authorised by the court, except for the members and officers of the court, parties to the case (normally including parents/guardians), their legal representatives, witnesses and bona fide representatives of the media. Proceedings may be reported in the press but the young person may not generally be identified.

17. A child or young person is generally tried in the youth court unless any of the below apply:
- (a) he or she is charged with homicide (e.g. murder or manslaughter), when they must be sent to the Crown Court for trial;
 - (b) he or she is aged 10 and under 18 and is charged with a 'grave crime' (an offence for which an adult could be imprisoned for at least 14 years), indecent assault or dangerous driving. These cases may be sent to the Crown Court if magistrates decide that if convicted, the appropriate sentence would be more than they have the power to give;
 - (c) he or she is charged jointly with another person aged 18 or over, when both should be dealt with in the Crown Court.

References

- (1) "A Guide to the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales", Becca Chapman and Stephen Niven (Home Office, October 2000). Copies of this publication are available, free, from RDS Communication and Development Unit, Room 201, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (020 7273 2084).
- (2) S.50 Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 as amended by s.16 Children and Young Persons Act, 1963.
- (3) "Decision making in two English Police Forces", J.B. Morgan and D.W.B. Webb (Exeter, 1984).
- (4) S.23 Prosecution of Offences Act 1985.
- (5) Bail Act 1976.
- (6) Bail (Amendment) Act 1993.
- (7) Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
- (8) S.128A Magistrates' Courts Act 1980.
- (9) Secure remands are allowed for under section 23 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969, but amended under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
- (10) Crime (Sentences) Act 1997.
- (11) 59 per cent in 2000. Due to plea before venue procedures this figure has dropped from 67 per cent in 1997.
- (12) S.70 Criminal Justice Act 1991.

Appendix 2 Coverage and recording practice affecting the statistics

Police cautioning

1. The statistics cover a formal police caution by, or on the instructions of, a senior police officer. They exclude informal warnings and other informal action, written warnings or cautions issued for motoring offences and warnings or cautions given by non-police bodies, e.g. a department store in the case of shoplifting. Where a person has been cautioned for one or more indictable offences and, at the same time, for one or more summary non-motoring offences, the indictable offence with the highest maximum penalty has been given.
2. The new scheme of reprimands and warnings under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 were piloted for 18 months from 30 September 1998 in a few selected areas (see paragraph 2 of Appendix 1). The scheme replaced police cautions for juveniles from June 2000.

Court proceedings

3. The complexities of the criminal justice system and the constraints on resources in collating and processing data, necessarily limit the amount of information collected routinely and so only the final outcome of proceedings at magistrates' courts and the Crown Court (where applicable) is recorded. The statistics of court proceedings are based on returns made by the police to the Home Office's Data Collection Group (see paragraph 4 also). Although these include offences where there has been no police involvement, such as those prosecutions instigated by government departments and private organisations and individuals, the reporting of these types of offences is known to be incomplete. Moreover, it is thought that for some police force areas, the reporting of court proceedings, in particular those relating to motoring offences (see paragraphs 5 and 7) and to TV Licence evasion (see paragraph 7), may also be less than complete; the extent of under-reporting may vary from year to year and this could be responsible in part for the annual variations in the published statistics.
4. In 2003, 98 % of data are received on magnetic tape or disk from magistrates' courts or police computer systems with only one force supply data on a manual basis. From 1 July 1995, the Home Office received all its data on trials and sentences at the Crown Court directly from the Court Service's CREST computer system. For trials completed after this date, information can now be analysed by the final plea recorded at the completion of the trial.
5. It has become apparent that since 1987, there has been a shortfall in the counting of magistrates' courts proceedings provided by the *Metropolitan Police*, for cases where the defendant has been charged rather than summonsed. This led to inconsistencies in the number committed for trial by magistrates' courts and the number tried by the Crown Court. However, comparisons with data from other sources, such as the Department of Constitutional Affairs and the Crown Prosecution Service, show that year-on-year changes and other figures in the court proceedings statistics, are consistent with statistics from these other sources. With effect from 1 August 1992, the Metropolitan Police have coded information from court registers rather than charge sheets. This has led to increases in the numbers recorded as proceeded against in magistrates' courts in both 1992 and 1993 for indictable offences and non-motoring offences. Additionally, since January 1991, the Metropolitan Police have coded information for summonses for motoring offences from court registers. Previously they had used forms prepared by their Divisional Process Units.
6. *South Wales* police in 1994, *West Mercia* police in 1996, *Lancashire* police in 1999, *Norfolk* police in 2000 and *Humberside*, *Merseyside*, *Northumbria*, *Staffordshire* and *Surrey* police in 2001 were not able to supply all the returns for summary proceedings within the required timescale. In addition there were two further problems which affected 2000 magistrates' courts data. *Staffordshire* police were only able to supply a 9% sample of data covering one full week in each quarter of 2000. This data has been used to estimate the

total number of defendants for which magistrates' court proceedings were completed in that area. Hence all Staffordshire figures for 2000 are estimates and the England and Wales figures for 2000 have been constructed using those estimates. Also, for the first time, problems were encountered with the electronic submission of data directly from the courts. Shortfalls in summary motoring offences were discovered for *Northamptonshire* from June 2000 onwards. In 2001, a single month's shortfall or part thereof was found for indictable and summary motoring offences at *Humber-side*, *Merseyside*, *Staffordshire* and *Surrey* police. In 2002, part shortfalls were noted for *Merseyside* over all offences groups for a five-month period, together with summary motoring and/or summary non-motoring for Gwent, Norfolk and Northamptonshire. The estimates in the table below reflect those shortfalls. In 2003 there were shortfalls for South Yorkshire and Thames Valley for summary non-motoring offences. For summary motoring offences the main shortfalls were for Suffolk and Northamptonshire. Estimates for these and for other minor shortfalls are reflected in the table.

7. In 1995, as a result of an error in data processing procedures, there was a shortfall in the recording of data for four offence classifications, namely:

- (a) Motor vehicle licence offences (code 170);
- (b) Other offences against revenue law (code 172);
- (c) Wireless Telegraphy Acts offences (code 191);
- (d) Miscellaneous summary motoring offences (code 825).

8. The following estimates have been constructed on the short-falls in the number proceeded against and the number convicted (sentenced) in magistrates' courts for each year since 1991, arising from the circumstances described in the previous two paragraphs:

England and Wales								Number (thousands)			
Type of offence	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Proceedings in magistrates' courts											
Indicatable	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.8	2.2	0.9	0.8
Summary non-motoring	-	8.9	81.2	1.0	-	-	0.5	0.8	3.6	2.2	7.7
Summary motoring	-	13.6	10.0	2.5	-	-	0.8	5.3	2.5	2.5	4.9
All offences	-	22.5	91.2	3.5	-	-	1.8	6.9	8.3	5.6	13.4
Convicted (sentenced) in magistrates' courts											
Indicatable	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.5	-
Summary non-motoring	-	6.9	70.3	0.8	-	-	0.3	0.7	2.8	1.8	6.2
Summary motoring	-	10.1	4.8	2.0	-	-	0.6	4.0	2.0	2.0	3.6
All offences	-	17.0	75.1	2.8	-	-	1.2	5.3	6.0	4.3	9.8

9. Because of the nature of the offences affected, the impact of the error in data processing procedures in 1995 has mainly had an effect on those fined (68,800 for summary non-motoring offences and 4,600 for summary motoring offences) and to a lesser extent, the number discharged (1,600). The effect on the number convicted has also been proportionally greater for females, see table below:

England and Wales, magistrates' courts, 1995					Thousands	
Sex/age group	Convicted/sentenced		Fined		Summary non-motoring	Summary motoring
	Summary non-motoring	Summary motoring	Summary non-motoring	Summary motoring		
Males						
Under 21	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1		
Over 21	30.7	3.5	30.0	3.4		
All ages	31.4	3.6	30.6	3.5		
Females						
Under 21	0.8	-	0.8	-		
Over 21	38.0	1.0	37.2	0.9		
All ages	38.9	1.0	38.0	0.9		
Other offenders	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2		
Total	70.3	4.8	68.8	4.6		

10. Although some information on the *use of remands* during proceedings is collected, the amount of detail recorded is limited and does not identify separately every individual offence, except where the data has been supplied directly from a court computer system. Moreover, it is known that in some police force areas, information on remand decisions is not always readily available to those coding court proceedings returns. In certain cases, the return may be mistakenly coded as if no remand had taken place. For magistrates' court proceedings, the number of remands and more importantly, the number which are in custody, are believed to be under-recorded in total. The extent of under-recording is not known, as only limited checks are available with independently collected data. However, it is clear that the breakdown of remands into bail and custody cases is not accurate for a number of forces, and estimates have to be made to provide national figures. The accuracy of data about Crown Court remand decisions has improved as a result of data being returned directly from the Crown Court computer system, see paragraph 4, with more detailed analyses being possible from 1996.

11. The tables on court proceedings relate to proceedings completed in the year. A defendant will appear more than once in the tables if proceedings were completed against that defendant on more than one occasion during the year. In the statistics, the term 'other defendants' is used to denote companies and other businesses, local authorities, public bodies, etc.

12. The main breakdown in the tables is by offence, into indictable and summary (see paragraph 6 of appendix 1). The former term includes both indictable only and triable either way offences. In chapters 2 to 4 a defendant is recorded only once for each set of court proceedings, against the principal offence involved (see paragraph 13). In contrast, the figures in chapter 5 cover all notifiable offences for which a defendant is convicted or cautioned, rather than just the principal offence.

13. Where proceedings involve more than one offence, the tables in chapters 2 to 4 record the principal offence. The basis for the selection of the principal offence is as follows:

- (a) where a defendant is found guilty of one offence and acquitted of another, the offence selected is the one for which he is found guilty;
- (b) where a defendant is found guilty of two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the heaviest sentence is imposed;
- (c) where the same disposal is imposed for two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the statutory maximum penalty is the most severe.

Changes in the maximum penalties and in whether offences with different maximum penalties are separately coded, may affect the selection of the principal offence at stage (c) above. Such changes are likely to be most apparent for proceedings in which no sentence is imposed, including committals by magistrates.

14. The offence shown in the tables on court proceedings as the one for which the court took its final decision, is not necessarily the same as the offence for which the defendant was initially prosecuted, for example the court may accept a plea of guilty on a lesser charge. Unless otherwise stated, the sentence shown is the most severe sentence or order given for the principal offence (ie the principal sentence); thus, secondary sentences given for the principal offence and sentences for non-principal offences are not counted in the tables, with the exception of those on compensation, confiscation and forfeiture where one of the first three disposals may be counted.

15. The basis of chapters 2 to 4 is not concerned with offences recorded by the police for the following reasons:

- (a) the police statistics cover only those offences which come under 'recorded crime' and not other types of offence;
- (b) the offence can be "cleared up" without any offender being dealt with, for example the person may be under the age of criminal responsibility or the police may decide to take no further action, or if proceeded against, without a conviction resulting;
- (c) an offender may be dealt with by the police or the courts in a later year than that in which the offence was recorded as "cleared up" by the police.

16. In order to reduce the number of returns supplied by police forces, the detailed offence descriptions within '*Drug offences*' have been revised with effect from 1 January 1993, so that both the class and type of drug can be identified.

17. A defendant appearing at the Crown Court on the same occasion both for trial and for sentence after summary conviction is counted twice in the tables.

Time intervals at magistrates' courts

18. The Time Intervals Survey collects information on the time taken between stages of proceedings for defendants in completed criminal cases in magistrates' courts. In 2002 the survey was conducted quarterly in March, June, September and December. Information on indictable and triable either way cases were collected in one sample week of each quarter with information on summary offences additionally collected in the first and third quarters. In 1999 and earlier years the survey was carried out 3 times a year in February, June and October with information on summary offences collected only in June.

19. Responsibility for the collection and dissemination of these statistics passed to the Department for Constitutional Affairs on 1 January 1994 (contact point: Wincen Lowe at the DCA on 020 7210 1387).

Ethnic Monitoring

20. Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 requires the Secretary of State to publish such information as he considers expedient in order to enable those involved in the criminal justice system to become aware of the financial implications of their decisions, or to avoid improper discrimination on grounds of race, sex or any other improper grounds. The Home Office published a series of documents from 1992 onwards on the issue of race within the criminal justice system. The publication brings together both points relating to the Government's policy on race as well as statistical information.

21. The latest publication, 'Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System, 2003', presents data, broken down by ethnicity, on the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) stops and searches, victims and homicide, arrests and cautions, prosecutions and sentencing, the prison population, racist incidents, police complaints and employment by criminal justice agencies . (www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm)

Concluding comments

22. Although care is taken in collating and analysing the returns used to compile figures in this report, the data are of necessity subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system. Consequently, although some figures in this report are shown to the last digit in order to provide a comprehensive record of the information collected, they are not necessarily accurate to the last digit shown. Where the statistics shown are rounded figures, the components may not add exactly to the rounded total because they have been rounded independently.

Appendix 3 Indictable and triable either way offences showing classification numbers for court proceedings and cautions

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for 2003. Generally, attempting, conspiring, inciting, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately.

(S) Denotes a standard list offence. (TEW) Denotes a triable either way offence.

Violence against the person

1. Murder:(S)
 1. Of persons aged 1 year or over.
 2. Of infants under 1 year of age.

2. Attempted murder.(S)

3. Threat or conspiracy to murder:(S)
 1. Making threats to kill. (TEW)
 2. Conspiring or soliciting, etc. to commit murder.
 3. Assisting offender by impeding his apprehension or prosecution in a case of murder.

4. Manslaughter, etc:(S)
 1. Manslaughter.
 2. Infanticide.
 3. Child destruction.
 4. Causing death by dangerous driving.
 5. Manslaughter due to diminished responsibility.
 6. Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.

37. Aggravated vehicle taking.(S)
 1. Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking. (TEW)

5. Wounding or other act endangering life:(S)
 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. explosive 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. (TEW)
 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)
 20. Contravention of use etc. of Chemical Weapons.
 21. Contravention of Sec. 11 – premises or equipment for producing chemical weapons.
[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]
 22. Use, threat to use, production or possession of a nuclear weapon.
 23. Weapons related acts overseas. (TEW)
 24. Use of noxious substances or things to cause harm or intimidate. (TEW)
6. Endangering railway passenger:(S)
1. By placing, etc. anything on railway, taking up rails, changing points and signals, etc.
 2. By throwing anything at railway carriages, etc.
 3. By unlawful acts, omission or neglect. (TEW)
 4. Destroying, damaging etc a Channel Tunnel train or the Tunnel system or committing acts of violence likely to endanger safety of operation.
7. Endangering life at sea:(S)
1. Sending unseaworthy ship to sea. (TEW)
 2. Master of ship not waiting to save lives in collision. (TEW)
 3. Endangering ship, life or limb on shipboard by breach of duty. (TEW)
 4. Master of ship failing to render assistance to persons in danger at sea. (TEW)
 5. Taking or sending a ship to sea with loadline submerged. (TEW)
 6. Owner or master of ship contravening cargo ship construction and survey rules. (TEW)
 7. Misconduct of master or member of crew endangering ship or persons on board ship. (TEW)
 8. Drunkenness, etc. on duty. (TEW)
 9. Contravention of deck cargo regulations(load lines etc.) (TEW)
 10. Intentionally makes or assists in making, or procures to be made, a false or fraudulent certificate(load lines etc.) (TEW)
 11. Using etc. in navigation any unsafe lighter, barge or like vessel, likely to endanger human life. (TEW)
 12. Concerted disobedience, persistent and wilful neglect of duty, or impedes progress of voyage or navigation of ship. (TEW)
8. Other wounding, etc:(S)
1. Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon). (TEW)
 2. Administering poison with intent to injure or annoy.
 3. Setting spring guns, etc. to injure trespassers.
 4. Causing bodily harm by furious driving.
 5. Assault on persons preserving wreck.
 6. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm. (TEW)
 9. Obstructing, assaulting or arresting upon civil process, clergyman performing service. (TEW)
 11. Possession of offensive weapon without lawful authority or reasonable excuse. (TEW)
 13. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group I).
 14. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group II).
 15. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group III).
 16. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group I).
 17. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc.(Group II).
 18. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc.(Group III).
 20. Assault with intent to resist apprehension or assaulting a person assisting a constable. (TEW)
 21. Owner or person in charge allowing dog to be dangerously out of control in a public place injuring any person. (TEW)
 22. Owner or person in charge allowing dog to enter a non-public place and injure any person. (TEW)

23. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm, with intent to cause fear of violence (Group I)
 24. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (Group II)
 25. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (Group III)
 26. Having an article with a blade or point in a public place. (TEW)
 27. Having an article with a blade or point on school premises. (TEW)
 28. Possession of offensive weapons without lawful authority or reasonable excuse on school premises. (TEW)
 29. Breach of the conditions of an injunction against harassment. (TEW)
 30. Putting people in fear of violence. (TEW)
 31. Breach of restraining order. (TEW)
 32. Breach of Anti-Social Behaviour Order. (TEW)
 33. Racially aggravated wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon). (TEW)
 34. Racially aggravated actual bodily harm (assaults occasioning ABH). (TEW)
 35. Racially aggravated common assault. (TEW)
 36. Racially aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress. (TEW)
 37. Racially aggravated offence of harassment. (TEW)
 38. Racially aggravated putting people in fear of violence. (TEW)
 39. Breach of Restraining Order. (TEW)
 40. Religiously aggravated malicious wounding or GBH. (TEW)
 41. Religiously aggravated ABH. (TEW)
 42. Religiously aggravated common assault. (TEW)
 43. Religiously aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress. (TEW)
 44. Religiously aggravated offence of harassment. (TEW)
 45. Religiously aggravated putting people in fear of violence. (TEW)
 46. Racially or religiously aggravated malicious wounding or GBH. (TEW)
 47. Racially or religiously aggravated ABH. (TEW)
 48. Racially or religiously aggravated common assault. (TEW)
 49. Racially or religiously aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress. (TEW)
 50. Racially or religiously aggravated offence of harassment. (TEW)
 51. Racially or religiously aggravated putting people in fear of violence. (TEW)
- [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]
11. Cruelty to or neglect of children:(S)
 2. Neglecting to provide for apprentice or servant. (TEW)
 3. Cruelty to or neglect of children. (TEW)
 12. Abandoning child aged under two years.(S) (TEW)
 13. Child abduction:(S)
 1. Abduction of a child by parent. (TEW)
 2. Abduction of a child by other person. (TEW)
 14. Procuring illegal abortion:(S)
 1. Administering or using drugs or using instruments to procure abortion.
 2. Procuring drugs, etc. to cause abortion.
 15. Concealment of birth.(S) (TEW)

Sexual offences

16. Buggery:(S)
 2. By a man with a male person of the age of 16 or over without consent (*sub classification used only for non-consensual buggery offences committed before 3 November 1994*).
 5. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home committing buggery or an act of gross indecency on a male patient.
 6. Man committing buggery or an act of gross indecency with mentally disordered male patient who is subject to his care.
 11. Assault with intent to commit buggery.
 12. Buggery by a male of a male under 16.

13. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged 16 or 17.
 14. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged 16 or 17.
 15. Buggery by a male aged 16-17 with a male aged 16 or over.
 16. Buggery by a male with another male not included in 12, 13, 14,15 above or 23, 25, 26 below.
 17. Buggery by a male with a female under 16.
 18. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a female aged 16 or 17.
 19. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a female aged 16 or 17.
 20. Buggery by a male aged 16 or 17 with a female aged 16 or over.
 21. Buggery by a male with a female not included in 17, 18, 19,20 above or 24, 27, 28 below.
 22. Buggery with an animal.
 23. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged under 16.
 24. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a female aged under 16.
 25. Buggery by a male aged 16-17 with a male aged under 16.
 26. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged under 16.
 27. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a female aged under 16.
 28. Buggery by a male aged 16-17 with a female aged under 16.
17. Indecent assault on a male:(S)
 11. Indecent assault on male person under 16 years. (TEW)
 12. Indecent assault on male person 16 years or over. (TEW)
18. Indecency between males:(S)
 2. By a man with another male person other than as classified below. (TEW)
 3. Gross indecency by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged under 18. (TEW)
 4. Gross indecency by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged under 18. (TEW)
 5. Gross indecency by a male aged under 18 with another male. (TEW)
 6. Gross indecency by a male aged 18 or over with another male aged 18 or over. (TEW)
 7. Gross indecency, or indecency, by a male aged 16-17 with another male aged under 16. (TEW)
 8. Gross indecency, or indecency, by a male aged 18-20 with another male aged under 16. (TEW)
 9. Gross indecency, or indecency, by a male aged 16 or over with another male aged 16 or over. (TEW)
 10. Gross indecency, or indecency, by a male aged under 16 with another male. (TEW)
 11. Gross indecency, or indecency, by a male aged 21 or over with another male aged under 16. (TEW)
19. Rape:(S)
 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.
20. Indecent assault on a female:(S)
 1. On females under 16 years of age. (TEW)
 2. On females aged 16 years and over. (TEW)
21. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13.(S)
22. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16.(S) (TEW)
23. Incest:(S)
 1. Incest with girl under 13.
 2. Other incest.
 3. Inciting girl under 16 to have incestuous sexual intercourse. (TEW)

24. Procuration:(S)
1. Procuring female for immoral purpose, or using drugs to obtain or facilitate sexual intercourse.
 2. Householder permitting unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16. (TEW)
 3. Detention of female in brothel or other premises.
 5. Person responsible for girl under 16 causing or encouraging her prostitution, etc.
 6. Living on earnings of prostitution or exercising control over prostitute. (TEW)
 7. Procuring, permitting or causing the prostitution, etc. of female defective.
 10. Man procuring an act of buggery between two other men which by reason of s.1(1) of the Sexual Offences Act 1967, is not an offence. (TEW)
 11. Man or woman living, wholly or in part, on the earnings of male prostitution. (TEW)
 12. Male of or over the age of 21 procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission by a male under 18 of an act of gross indecency with another male. (TEW)
 13. Male procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission by a male of an act of gross indecency with another male, other than in 24/12 above. (TEW)
 14. Male of or over the age of 21 procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission of an act of gross indecency between men (one a male under 16). (TEW)
 15. Male of the age 18-20 procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission of an act of gross indecency between men (one a male under 16). (TEW)
 16. Male of the age 16-17 procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission of an act of gross indecency between men (one a male under 16). (TEW)
25. Abduction:(S)
1. Abduction of female having interest in property.
 2. Abduction of female by force.
 3. Abduction of unmarried girl under 16.
 4. Abduction of unmarried girl under 18.
 5. Abduction of female defective.
26. Bigamy.(S) (TEW)
27. Soliciting by a man.(S) (TEW)
73. Abuse of Trust – sexual offences (S)
1. Abuse of position of trust – sexual intercourse. (TEW)
 2. Abuse of position of trust – sexual activity other than intercourse. (TEW)
 3. Failure to notify police of name or names. (TEW)
 4. Failure to notify police of home address. (TEW)
 5. Notifies police with false information as to name or names. (TEW)
 6. Notifies police with false information as to home address. (TEW)
74. Gross indecency with a child:(S)
1. With boys. (TEW)
 2. With girls. (TEW)

Burglary

28. Burglary in a dwelling:(S)
1. Burglary, with the intent to commit, or the commission of an offence triable only on indictment.
 2. Burglary with violence or the threat of violence.
 3. Other burglary in a dwelling. (TEW)
29. Aggravated burglary in a dwelling (including attempts).(S)
30. Burglary in a building other than a dwelling:(S)
1. Burglary, with the intent to commit, or the commission of an offence triable only on indictment.
 2. Other burglary other than in a dwelling. (TEW)
31. Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling(including attempts).(S)

Robbery

- 34. Robbery, and assault with intent to rob:(S)
 - 1. Robbery.
 - 2. Assault with intent to rob.

Theft and handling stolen goods

- 37. Aggravated vehicle taking.(S)
 - 2. Injury to person, damage to property or car. (TEW)
- 38. Money laundering offences (not drugs) (S) (TEW)
 - 1. Concealing etc, criminal property.
 - 2. Arrangements of criminal property by or on behalf of another.
 - 3. Acquisition, use & possession.
 - 4. Failure to disclose; another involved in money laundering – regulated sector.
 - 5. Failure to disclose; another involved in money laundering – nominated officers in the regulated sector.
 - 6. Failure to disclose; another involved in money laundering – other nominated officers in the regulated sector.
 - 7. Tipping off.
 - 8. Nominated officer; must not give consent to the doing of a prohibited act.
- 39. Theft from the person of another.(S) (TEW)
- 40. Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter.(S) (TEW)
- 41. Theft by an employee.(S) (TEW)
- 42. Theft or unauthorised taking from mail.(S) (TEW)
- 43. Abstracting electricity.(S) (TEW)
- 44. Theft of pedal cycle.(S) (TEW)
- 45. Theft from vehicle:(S)
 - 10. From motor vehicle. (TEW)
 - 11. From other vehicle. (TEW)
- 46. Theft from shops.(S) (TEW)
- 47. Theft from automatic machine or meter.(S) (TEW)
- 48. Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle:(S)
 - 1. Theft of motor vehicle. (TEW)
- 49. Other theft or unauthorised taking:(S)
 - 10. Offences under the Theft Act 1968, s.1, not classified elsewhere. (TEW)
 - 11. Removal of article on show from places open to the public. (TEW)
 - 12. Theft of conveyance other than motor vehicle or pedal cycle. (TEW)
- 54. Handling stolen goods:(S)
 - 1. Receiving stolen goods. (TEW)
 - 2. Undertaking or assisting in the retention, removal, disposal or realisation of stolen goods, or arranging to do so. (TEW)

Fraud and forgery

- 51. Frauds by company directors, etc:(S)
 - 1. False statements by company director, etc. (TEW)
 - 3. Other fraud by company director. (TEW)
 - 4. Giving false information for Confidentiality Order or providing confidential information in breach of Regulations under S.723C. (TEW)

52. False accounting.(S) (TEW)
53. Other fraud:(S)
1. Obtaining property by deception. (TEW)
 2. Obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception. (TEW)
 4. Conspiracy to defraud.
 5. Purporting to act as a spiritualistic medium for reward. (TEW)
 6. Taking marks from HM property in any store. (TEW)
 8. Fraudulent issue of money order by Post Office servant.
 10. Fraudulently retaining, secreting, etc. postal packet or mail bag. (TEW)
 11. Fraudulently printing, mutilating or re-issuing stamp. (TEW)
 13. Frauds by farmers in connection with agricultural charge. (TEW)
 14. Cheating at play, etc. (TEW)
 15. Dishonestly destroying, defacing or concealing a document. (TEW)
 16. Dishonestly procuring execution of a document. (TEW)
 20. Railway frauds. (TEW)
 21. Frauds in connection with sale of land, etc.(triable only on indictment).
 22. Frauds in connection with sale of land, etc.(triable-either-way). (TEW)
 23. Obtaining services by deception (except railway frauds). (TEW)
 24. Evasion of liability by deception (except railway frauds). (TEW)
 25. Making off without payment. (TEW)
 26. Assisting another to retain the benefit of criminal conduct. (TEW)
 27. Acquisition, possession or use of proceeds of criminal conduct. (TEW)
 28. Concealing or transferring proceeds of criminal conduct. (TEW)
 29. Disclosure of information likely to prejudice an investigation. (TEW)
 30. Insider dealing. (TEW)
 31. Obtaining a money transfer by deception. (TEW)
 32. Dishonestly retaining a wrongful credit. (TEW)
 33. Dishonest representation for obtaining benefit etc. (TEW)
 34. Unauthorised access with intent to commit or facilitate commission of further offences. (TEW)
 35. Unauthorised modification of computer material. (TEW)
 36. Knowingly concerned in fraudulent evasion of contributions. (TEW)
 37. Cartel offences. (TEW)
 99. Other fraud. (TEW)
55. Bankruptcy offence.(S) (TEW)
60. Forgery, or use, of false prescription (in respect of drugs listed in Schedule 2 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971).(S)
21. Forgery or copying false instrument. (TEW)
 22. Using a false instrument or a copy of a false instrument. (TEW)
61. Other forgery, etc. (including coinage and hallmarking offences):(S)
21. Forgery or copying false instrument. (TEW)
 22. Using a false instrument or a copy of a false instrument. (TEW)
 23. Possess false instrument or materials to make false instrument. (TEW)
 24. Making counterfeit coin or note. (TEW)
 25. Pass, etc. counterfeit coin or note as genuine. (TEW)
 26. Possess counterfeit coin or note. (TEW)
 27. Possess materials or dies to make counterfeit coin or note. (TEW)
 28. Reproduce British currency note or make imitation British coins. (TEW)
 29. Melting down or breaking up metal coin without licence. (TEW)
 30. Person in the course of trade or business altering, etc. hallmark or describing unhallmarked article as gold, etc. (TEW)
 31. Make or possess counterfeit die or hallmark, etc. (TEW)
 32. Failure to withdraw from circulation euro notes/coins believed to be counterfeit (TEW)
 33. Failure to hand over euro notes/coins believed to be counterfeit. (TEW)

Criminal damage

56. Arson:(S)
1. Endangering life.
 2. Not Endangering life. (TEW)

57. Criminal damage endangering life (excluding arson).(S) (TEW)
58. Other criminal damage.(S) (TEW)
 1. Racially aggravated other criminal damage (TEW)
 2. Religiously aggravated other criminal damage. (TEW)
 3. Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage. (TEW)
59. Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage:(S)
 11. Threat. (TEW)
 12. Possession with intent (Offences against the Person Act 1861, s.64).
 13. Possession with intent (Criminal Damage Act 1971, s.3). (TEW)

Drug offences

77. Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990.(S)
 50. Manufacturing a scheduled substance. (TEW)
 51. Supplying a scheduled substance to another person. (TEW)
 52. Failing to comply with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State concerning transaction documentation, record keeping and inspection information furnishing and consignment labelling. (TEW)

Person has a controlled drug in his possession on a ship.

53. Class A (TEW)
54. Class B (TEW)
55. Class C (TEW)
59. Class unspecified (TEW)

Person is knowingly concerned in the carrying or concealing of a controlled drug on a ship.

56. Class A (TEW)
57. Class B (TEW)
58. Class C (TEW)
60. Class unspecified (TEW)

92. Misuse of drugs.(S)
 - Unlawful importation of a controlled drug.
 1. Class unspecified (TEW)
 3. Class A (TEW)
 4. Class B (TEW)
 5. Class C (TEW)

Unlawful exportation of a controlled drug.

2. Class unspecified (TEW)
6. Class A (TEW)
7. Class B (TEW)
8. Class C (TEW)

Production or being concerned in production of a controlled drug.

10. Class A Cocaine (TEW)
11. Class A Heroin (TEW)
12. Class A LSD (TEW)
13. Class A MDMA (TEW)
14. Class A Crack (TEW)
15. Class A Methadone (TEW)
19. Other Class A (TEW)
20. Class B Amphetamine (TEW)
21. Class B Cannabis (TEW)
25. Other Class B (TEW)
27. Class C Anabolic steroids (TEW)
28. Other Class C (TEW)
29. Class unspecified (TEW)

Supplying or offering to supply a controlled drug.

30. Class A Cocaine (TEW)
31. Class A Heroin (TEW)
32. Class A LSD (TEW)
33. Class A MDMA (TEW)
34. Class A Crack (TEW)
35. Class A Methadone (TEW)

- 39. Other Class A (TEW)
- 40. Class B Amphetamine (TEW)
- 41. Class B Cannabis (TEW)
- 45. Other Class B (TEW)
- 47. Class C Anabolic steroids (TEW)
- 48. Other Class C (TEW)
- 49. Class unspecified (TEW)

Having possession of a controlled drug.

- 50. Class A Cocaine (TEW)
- 51. Class A Heroin (TEW)
- 52. Class A LSD (TEW)
- 53. Class A MDMA (TEW)
- 54. Class A Crack (TEW)
- 55. Class A Methadone (TEW)
- 59. Other Class A (TEW)
- 60. Class B Amphetamine (TEW)
- 61. Class B Cannabis (TEW)
- 65. Other Class B (TEW)
- 67. Class C Anabolic steroids (TEW)
- 68. Other Class C (TEW)
- 69. Class unspecified (TEW)

Having possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply.

- 70. Class A Cocaine (TEW)
- 71. Class A Heroin (TEW)
- 72. Class A LSD (TEW)
- 73. Class A MDMA (TEW)
- 74. Class A Crack (TEW)
- 75. Class A Methadone (TEW)
- 79. Other Class A (TEW)
- 80. Class B Amphetamine (TEW)
- 81. Class B Cannabis (TEW)
- 85. Other Class B (TEW)
- 87. Class C Anabolic steroids (TEW)
- 88. Other Class C (TEW)
- 89. Class unspecified (TEW)

93. Misuse of drugs.(S)

Permitting premises to be used for unlawful purposes.

- 10. Class A Cocaine (TEW)
- 11. Class A Heroin (TEW)
- 12. Class A LSD (TEW)
- 13. Class A MDMA (TEW)
- 14. Class A Crack (TEW)
- 15. Class A Methadone (TEW)
- 19. Other Class A (TEW)
- 20. Class B Amphetamine (TEW)
- 21. Class B Cannabis (TEW)
- 25. Other Class B (TEW)
- 27. Class C Anabolic steroids (TEW)
- 28. Other Class C (TEW)
- 29. Class unspecified (TEW)
- 30. Obstructing exercise of powers of search etc. or concealing drugs etc. (TEW)
- 40. Other indictable/Triable either way offences relating to drugs. (TEW)
- 49. Concealing or transferring the proceeds of drug trafficking. (TEW)
- 50. Assisting another person to retain the benefit of drug trafficking. (TEW)
- 51. Acquisition, possession or use of proceeds of drug trafficking. (TEW)
- 52. Failure to disclose knowledge or suspicion of money laundering. (TEW)
- 53. Disclosure of information likely to prejudice an investigation. (TEW)
- 54. Prejudicing an investigation by making unlawful disclosures. (TEW)

Other indictable offences (excluding motoring offences)

33. Going equipped for stealing, etc.(S) (TEW)
35. Blackmail.(S)
36. Kidnapping:(S)
 1. Kidnapping.
 2. Hijacking.
 3. False imprisonment.
62. High treason.(S)
63. Treason felony.(S)
64. Rioting:(S)
 1. Riot.
65. Violent disorder.(S) (TEW)
66. Other offences against the State or Public Order:(S)
 1. Causing an affray. (TEW)
 3. Placing or dispatching articles to cause bomb hoax. (TEW)
 4. Communicating false information alleging the presence of bombs. (TEW)
 5. Admitting spectators to, or to remain on, unlicensed premises. (TEW)
 6. Threats of attack on United Nations workers.
 8. Breach of Sex Offender Order and Interim Sex Offender Order (anything prohibited from doing by Order). (TEW)
 9. Racially aggravated fear or provocation of violence. (TEW)
 10. Religiously aggravated fear or provocation of violence. (TEW)
 11. Prohibition of disclosures relating to nuclear security. (TEW)
 12. Prohibition of disclosure of uranium enrichment technology. (TEW)
 13. Failure to disclose knowledge gained in the course of business in a regulated sector. (TEW)
 14. Failure to disclose information about acts of terrorism. (TEW)
 15. Hoaxes involving noxious substances or things. (TEW)
 16. Racially or religiously aggravated fear or provocation of violence. (TEW)
 99. Other offences. (TEW)
67. Perjury:(S)
 1. Perjury and false statements (also false declarations and representations made punishable by any statute) [triable on indictment only].
 2. Perjury and false statements (also false declarations and representations made punishable by any statute) [triable-either-way]. (TEW)
68. Libel.(S)
75. Betting, gaming and lotteries:(S) (TEW)

Betting.

 2. Accepting bets whilst not being the holder of a permit. (TEW)
 12. Restriction of Pool Betting. (TEW)
 13. Restriction of betting on tracks. (TEW)
 15. Totalisator on licensed tracks. (TEW)
 19. Totalisator operator contravening provisions of Sch. 5 other than paragraph 11(2) of Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963. (TEW)
 21. Permitting unlicensed premises to be used for pool betting. (TEW)
 22. Permitting unlicensed premises to be used, etc. for other betting. (TEW)
 31. Breach of conditions at non-commercial amusements. (TEW)
 32. Breach of conditions at commercial amusements. (TEW)
 33. Offences concerning general, small, private, society or local lotteries. (TEW)
 34. Use of machines at non-commercial entertainments (Gaming Act 1968, s.33). (TEW)
 35. Other uses of machines for amusement purposes (Gaming Act 1968, s.34). (TEW)

Gaming.

 40. Unlawful gaming – Charge made. Levy on stakes or winnings. (TEW)
 41. Gaming (a) when not present on premises or (b) on behalf of another person not present on premises. (TEW)
 42. Non-member or holder of licence participating in gaming. (TEW)

43. Non-member, etc. participating in gaming at registered club or miners' welfare institute. (TEW)
 44. Restrictions on games to be played. (TEW)
 45. Charges for taking part in gaming. (TEW)
 46. Levy on stakes or winnings. (TEW)
 47. Provision of credit for gaming. (TEW)
 48. Exclusion of persons under 18 years of age. (TEW)
 49. Gaming on Sunday between prohibited hours. (TEW)
 50. Person without Gaming Board certificate performing function at gaming. (TEW)
 51. Special provisions relating to Bingo clubs. (TEW)
 52. Regulation of licenced club premises. (TEW)
 53. Hours during which gaming is permitted. (TEW)
 54. Permitted hours of gaming: – restrictions attached to licence. (TEW)
 55. Restriction of use of parts of premises. (TEW)
 56. Restrictions on sale, etc. of gaming machines. (TEW)
 57. Use of machines by virtue of licence or registration. (TEW)
 58. Gaming by machine at entertainments not held for private gain. (TEW)
 59. Restrictions on advertisements relating to gaming by machine. (TEW)
- National lottery
60. Contravention of the regulations as to the promotion of lotteries that form part of the National Lottery. (TEW)
 61. False representations as to the National Lottery. (TEW)
76. Aiding suicide.(S)
78. Immigration Act 1971, s.25(1):(S)
 1. Assisting entry of illegal entrant. (TEW)
 2. Assisting entry of an asylum claimant. (TEW)
 3. Carrying out arrangements for securing or facilitating the obtaining of leave to remain in the UK by means believing to include deception. (TEW)
 4. Non-British citizen by means including deception obtains or seeks to remain in the UK etc. (TEW)
 5. Person providing immigration advice or services in contravention of restraining order etc. (TEW)
 6. Person knowingly or recklessly discloses information under s.88(2). (TEW)
 7. Obtaining benefits or advantage for himself or anyone else by making dishonest representations. (TEW)
 8. Disclosure by persons employed at detention centres etc of information relating to detained persons. (TEW)
 9. Assisting a detained person to escape. (TEW)
 10. Assisting unlawful immigration to member state. (TEW)
 11. Helping asylum seeker to enter the UK. (TEW)
 12. Assisting entry to UK in breach of deportation order. (TEW)
 13. Trafficking in prostitution. (TEW)
 14. Registration card (making, using false card, making article to make false card). (TEW)
 15. Registration card (having false card, having article within para (f) or (g) with our reasonable excuse. (TEW)
 16. Immigration stamp. (TEW)
79. Perverting the course of justice.(S)
 1. Attempt to pervert the course of Public Justice.
 2. Intimidating a juror or witness or person assisting in investigation of offence. (TEW)
 3. Harming or threatening to harm a witness, juror or person assisting in investigation. (TEW)
 4. Intimidating or intending to intimidate a witness. (TEW)
 5. Harming or intending to harm a witness. (TEW)
80. Absconding from lawful custody.(S)
81. Firearms offences:(S)
 3. Possessing, etc. firearms or ammunition without firearm certificate (Group I). (TEW)
 4. Possession of a shotgun without a certificate. (TEW)
 7. Trading in firearms without being registered as a firearms dealer (Group I). (TEW)
 8. Trading in firearms without being registered as a firearms dealer (Group II). (TEW)
 9. Selling firearm to person without a certificate (Group I). (TEW)

10. Selling firearm to person without a certificate (Group II). (TEW)
11. Repairing, testing, etc. firearm for person without a certificate (Group I). (TEW)
12. Repairing, testing, etc. firearm for person without a certificate (Group II). (TEW)
13. Falsifying certificate, etc. with view to acquisition of firearm (Group I). (TEW)
14. Falsifying certificate, etc. with view to acquisition of firearm (Group II). (TEW)
15. Shortening a shot gun or other smooth bore gun (Group I). (TEW)
16. Conversion of firearms (Group I). (TEW)
17. Possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition (Group I). (TEW)
26. Carrying loaded firearm in public place, etc. (Group I). (TEW)
27. Carrying loaded firearm in public place, etc. (Group II). (TEW)
29. Trespassing with firearm in a building (Group I). (TEW)
30. Trespassing with firearm in a building (Group II). (TEW)
35. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group I). (TEW)
36. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group II). (TEW)
37. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group III). (TEW)
38. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group I). (TEW)
39. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group II). (TEW)
40. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group III). (TEW)
42. Failure to transfer firearms or ammunition in person (Group I). (TEW)
43. Failure to give notice in writing to the Chief Officer of Police of transfers involving firearms (Group I). (TEW)
44. Failure by certificate holder to notify in writing Chief Officer of Police of deactivation, destruction or loss of firearms or ammunition (Group I). (TEW)
45. Failure by certificate holder to notify in writing Chief Officer of Police of events taking place outside Great Britain involving firearms and ammunition (sold or otherwise disposed of lost etc.)(Group I). (TEW)
69. Failure to comply with instructions in firearm certificate when transferring firearms to person other than registered dealer; failure to report transaction to police. (TEW)
 [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]
82. Revenue Law offences:(S)
 2. Triable-either-way offences. (TEW)
83. Failing to surrender to bail:(S)
 1. Absconding by person released on bail.(Summary)
 2. Agreeing to indemnify sureties in criminal proceedings. (TEW)
84. Trade Descriptions Act and similar legislation:(S)
 1. False trade descriptions. (TEW)
 2. False or misleading indication as to price of goods and contravening regulations regarding price of goods. (TEW)
 3. False statements. (TEW)
 4. Fair Trading Act 1973, ss. 22 and 23. (TEW)
 5. Prices Act 1974. (TEW)
 6. Furnishing false information in response to notice, or to enforcement officer. (TEW)
 7. Disclosing restricted information. (TEW)
 8. Unauthorised use of Trade mark etc in relation to goods; Falsification of Register etc. (TEW)
 9. Makes for sale or hire, imports, possesses or distributes articles which infringes the copyright. Makes, imports or distributes illicit recordings. (TEW)
85. Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974:(S)
 1. Fail to maintain safe system of work. (TEW)
 2. Contravene improvement or prohibition notice. (TEW)
 3. Contravene information notice. (TEW)
 4. False statements. (TEW)
 5. Offences against regulations. (TEW)
86. Obscene publications etc and protected sexual material:(S)
 1. Possessing obscene material for gain. (TEW)
 2. Taking or making indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs of children. (TEW)

3. Displaying indecent matter. (TEW)
 4. Supplying video recording of unclassified work. (TEW)
 5. Persons video recording of unclassified work for the purpose of supply. (TEW)
 6. Defendant has protected material, or copy of it, in possession otherwise than while inspecting it etc. (TEW)
 7. Defendant gives, or reveals, protected material, or copy of it, to any other person. (TEW)
 8. Person who has been given, or shown, protected material, gives a copy or otherwise to any person other than the defendant. (TEW)
 9. Person who has been given or shown, protected material, gives a copy or otherwise to the defendant when not supposed to. (TEW)
 10. Possession of indecent photograph of a child. (TEW)
87. Protection from Eviction Act 1977:(S)
1. Unlawful eviction of occupier. (TEW)
 2. Unlawful harassment of occupier. (TEW)
89. Adulteration of food or drugs:(S)
1. General protection of public against injurious food and drug products. (TEW)
 4. Rendering food injurious to health. (TEW)
 5. Selling food not complying with food safety requirements. (TEW)
 6. Selling food not of the nature or substance or quality demanded. (TEW)
 7. Falsely describing or presenting food. (TEW)
 8. Obstruction etc. of officers; failure to give information. (TEW)
90. Knives Act 1997 and other related offensive weapon Acts/Regulations not dealt with elsewhere:(S)
1. Unlawful marketing of knives – selling or hiring. (TEW)
 2. Unlawful marketing of knives – offers or exposes to sell or hire. (TEW)
 3. Unlawful marketing of knives – has in possession for purpose of sale or hire. (TEW)
 4. Publication of any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife – the material suggests or indicates that the knife is suitable for combat. (TEW)
 5. Publication of any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife – the material is otherwise likely to stimulate or encourage violent behaviour involving use of the knife as a weapon. (TEW)
91. Public Health offences:(S)
1. Public Health offences relating to food and drugs. (TEW)
 2. Hygiene offences in connection with sale, etc. of food to the public. (TEW)
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
7. Carrying on a process without authority or not complying with conditions of granted authority. (TEW)
 8. Transfer of authorisation, failing to notify authority. (TEW)
 9. Failing to comply with or contravening any enforcement or prohibition notice. (TEW)
 10. Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by an authority in a notice under Sec. 19(2). (TEW)
 11. Making a statement known to be materially false or misleading or recklessly making a statement which is materially false or misleading in compliance with a requirement under Part I of the Act or in order to obtain authorisation or variation of authorisation for oneself or any other person. (TEW)
 12. Intentionally making a false entry in any record required under Sec. 7. (TEW)
 13. Intentionally deceiving by forgery or using a document issued under Sec 7. (TEW)
 14. Failing to comply with an order issued under Sec.26. (TEW)
 15. Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition, treating, keeping or disposing of controlled (but not special) waste in or on land without a licence. (TEW)
 16. Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition of controlled special waste in or on land without a licence. (TEW)
 17. Handling, controlling or transferring controlled waste without taking reasonable measures. Failing to comply with the Secretary of States' requirements. (TEW)
 18. Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, otherwise in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm. (TEW)
 19. Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm. (TEW)
 20. Making a false statement in an application concerning a licence. (TEW)
 21. Contravening regulations made under sec.62 controlling special waste. (TEW)

22. Depositing waste (not controlled waste) in an area prescribed by the Secretary of State. (TEW)
25. Importing, acquiring, keeping, releasing or marketing any genetically modified organisms without carrying out risk assessment and giving prescribed notice and information to the Secretary of State. (TEW)
26. Importing or acquiring, releasing or marketing any genetically modified organisms in certain cases or circumstances or without consent. Failing to dispose of organisms quickly and safely when required. (TEW)
27. Failing to identify risks of importing or acquiring genetically modified organisms, importing or acquiring modified organisms despite the risks, not taking all reasonable steps to prevent risk of damage to the environment as a result of keeping modified organisms. Releasing or marketing modified organisms without regard to the risks of damage to the environment. (TEW)
28. Failing to keep a record of a risk assessment or failing to give the Secretary of State further information. (TEW)
29. Contravening a prohibition notice. (TEW)
30. Obstructing an inspector where he believes imminent danger is involved. (TEW)
31. Failure to comply with any requirement to provide relevant information. (TEW)
32. Making a false statement. (TEW)
33. Making a false entry in any required record. (TEW)
34. Forging, using, making or processing a document purporting to have been issued under sec.111. (TEW)
35. Contravening regulations made to control the import, use, supply and storage of any specified injurious substance or article. (TEW)
36. Contravening regulations made to prohibit or restrict the import or export of waste. (TEW)
37. Contravening conditions of a waste management licence. (TEW)
38. Obstructing an inspector exercising his powers to seize, render harmless or take samples from an article or substance believed to be a cause of imminent danger to the environment or serious harm to human health. (TEW)
39. Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by a waste regulation authority or the Secretary of State; furnishing any information known to be materially false or misleading. (TEW)
40. Fail to comply with a notice or fail to furnish information. (TEW)
41. Obstructing an authorised person in the execution of his powers under Sec.109. (TEW)
42. Failure to comply with Regulations. (TEW)
43. Restriction on disclosure of information obtained under sec 23(2) etc. (TEW)
44. Publishes or causes to be published a tobacco advertisement. (TEW)
45. Prints, devises or distributes in UK a tobacco advertisement. (TEW)
46. Person who from commissioning to selling tobacco advertisement in newspapers etc. commits an offence. (TEW)
47. To display tobacco products not complying with requirements as may be specified in Regulations made under this section. (TEW)
48. Gives, causes or permits, any product or coupon to the public in the UK which promotes tobacco products. (TEW)
49. Prohibition of any sponsorship promoting a tobacco product. (TEW)
50. Prohibition or restriction of brandsharing/brandstretching – Regulations made under this section. (TEW)

94. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and similar legislation(S)

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

1. Non compliance with enforcement notice. (TEW)
2. Contravention of stop-notice. (TEW)
3. Contravention of discontinuance of use etc order. (TEW)
4. Procuring a certificate using false or misleading information or withholding information. (TEW)
5. Discloses information obtained while on land to manufacturing process or trade secrets. (TEW)
6. Contravening tree preservation order. (TEW)
7. Triable either way offences. (TEW)

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

8. Failure to comply with conditions of Listed Building consent. (TEW)
9. Failure to comply with Listed Building enforcement notice. (TEW)

Planning (Hazardous Substances Act 1990)

10. Contravention of hazardous substances control. (TEW)

- 95 Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements (Anti-Terrorism, Crime & Security Act 2001)
1. Disclosing information in contravention of direction made under s 18. (TEW)
 2. Obstruction of an officer in the exercise of a power conferred by a warrant. (TEW)
 3. Knowingly making false or misleading statements for purpose of obtaining or opposing the variation or withdrawal of authorisation for the purposes of SS47 & 50. (TEW)
 4. Occupier fails to comply with any duty or direction imposed on him by or under this part 7; knowingly or recklessly making a statement which is false or misleading. (TEW)
 5. Failure to comply with prohibition imposed by order; engaging in an activity knowing or intending that it will enable or facilitate the commission by another person of an offence. (TEW)
 6. Offences of prejudicing an investigation. (TEW)
 7. If in purported compliance with requirement imposed under a disclosure order makes a false statement. (TEW)
 8. Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements. (TEW)
 9. Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements; altering, suppressing or destroying documents. (TEW)
 10. Falsifying, concealing, destroying documents knowing them to be relevant to investigation by Serious Fraud Office or OFT into offence under S183. (TEW)
 11. Disclosure of information. (TEW)
 12. Financial institution if in purported compliance with requirement imposed under a disclosure order makes a false statement. (TEW)
 13. Makes a false statement to authorised enforcement officer.
99. Other indictable offences:(S)
1. Incitement to sedition. (TEW)
 4. Keeping disorderly house. (TEW)
 5. Bribery of voter. (TEW)
 6. Personation or other offence at election. (TEW)
 23. Offences against Customs and Excise Management Act 1979, ss. 50, 68 and 170. (TEW)
 24. Offences against the Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1981. (TEW)
 28. Offences against the Insurance Companies Act 1982, ss.14, 71(2), and 81. (TEW)
 29. Assisting offender (original offence triable on indictment only).
 30. Assisting offender (original offence triable-either-way). (TEW)
 32. Unauthorised disclosure of information about a prisoner. (TEW)
 34. Failure to possess a licence or to obey the conditions of the Licence under the Activity Centres (Young Persons Safety) Act 1995. (TEW)
 35. Make a statement to the Licensing Authority (or someone acting on their behalf) which is false in a material particular under the Activity Centres (Young Persons Safety) Act 1995. (TEW)
 36. Offences relating to chemical weapons. (TEW)
 37. Offences relating to the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and regulations made under it. (TEW)
 38. Conspiring in the UK to commit crimes overseas. (TEW)
 39. Disqualified person knowingly applies etc for work in a regulated position. (TEW)
 40. Person knowingly offers work in a regulated position to a disqualified person. (TEW)
 41. Giving false or misleading information (Nuclear Safeguards Act). (TEW)
 42. Other offences under Nuclear Safeguards Act. (TEW)
 43. Drunkenness in aircraft. (TEW)
 44. Other triable-either-way offences (exc Article 65) under the Air Navigation Order. (TEW)
 45. Health and Safety Regulations (Merchant Shipping Act). (TEW)
 46. Disclosure of information for enforcing warrants. (TEW)
 47. Restriction on disclosure (Nuclear Safeguards Act). (TEW)
 48. Carrying out or causing to permit to be carried out any operation likely to damage part of an area of special scientific interest subject to notification by Nature Conservancy Council. (TEW)
 49. Falsely pretending, with intent to deceive, to be a wildlife inspector. (TEW)
 50. Contravenes or fails to comply with disclosure in contravention of a direction made in the interest of national security. (TEW)
 51. Provides particulars or recklessly provides particulars which he knows are false in a material particular way. (TEW)
 52. Contravenes or fails to comply with a direction given in times of severe international tension, great national emergency or actual or imminent hostilities. (Transport Act 2000) (TEW)

53. Knowingly gives false information or false statement, in connection with this part of the Act. (TEW)
54. Prohibition on disclosure of information gained under this part of the Transport Act 2000. (TEW)
55. Regulations made under s.247. Transport Act 2000. (TEW)
56. Unlawful interception of a postal or private telecommunications scheme. (TEW)
57. Failure to give effect to an interception warrant. (TEW)
58. Unlawful disclosure of details of interception warrant. (TEW)
59. Failure to disclose key to protected information. (TEW)
60. Disclose details of Section 49 notice under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000. (TEW)
61. Offences under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000. (TEW)
62. Offences under BSE regulations. (TEW)
63. Using unlicensed security operative. (TEW)
64. Using unlicensed wheel clampers. (TEW)
65. Right to use approved status. (TEW)
66. Imposition of requirements for approval. (TEW)
67. Foot & Mouth offences. (TEW).
68. Leaving the UK when prohibited by travel restriction order. (TEW)
69. Failing to return after a suspension of travel restriction order. (TEW)
70. Offences under the Air Navigation (Overseas Territories) Orders 2001. (TEW)
71. Offences under the Telecommunications Act. (TEW)
72. Offences under part 8 Anti-Terrorism, Crime & Security Act 2001. (TEW)
73. Offences under SS12-14 Aviation Security Act 1982 as added by Anti-Terrorism, Crime & Security Act 2001. (TEW)
74. Offences under SS3 Aviation Security Act 1982 as added by Anti-Terrorism, Crime & Security Act 2001. (TEW)
75. Placing in a woman a human embryo created otherwise than by fertilization. (TEW)
76. Offences under Financial Services & Markets Act 2000 (TEW)
77. Offences under S1 Mobile Telephone (Re-programming) Act 2002. (TEW)
78. Offences under S2 Mobile Telephone (Re-programming) Act 2002. (TEW)
99. Other offences. (TEW)

Indictable motoring offences⁽¹⁾

802. Dangerous driving. (TEW)(S)⁽²⁾
814. Fraud, forgery, etc. associated with vehicle or driver records:
 1. Forgery, etc. licence. (TEW)
 2. Vehicle insurance – with intent to deceive, forgery, etc. (TEW)
 3. Registration and licensing – forgery, deception. (TEW)
 4. Work record – falsification. (TEW)
 5. Operator’s license – using, etc. with intent to deceive. (TEW)
 6. Test certificate – fraud. (TEW)
 7. Mishandling or faking parking documents. (TEW)

(1) Those motoring offences which are triable either way are treated as Standard List offences when dealt with at the Crown Court on indictment – but see footnote (2) below.

(2) Added to the Standard list as from 1 January 1996 (code 802).

Appendix 4 Summary offences showing classification numbers for court proceedings and cautions

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for 2003. Generally, attempting, conspiring, inciting, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately.

(S) Denotes a standard list offence.

101. Adulteration of food, drugs, etc.

Assault

- 104. Assault on a constable.(S)
- 105. Common assault, etc.(S)

- 106. Betting, Gaming and Lotteries.
- 107. Brothel keeping.(S)
- 108. Cruelty to animals.[Animal (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 (subclass 1).(S)]
- 109. Cruelty to or neglect of children.(S)
- 110. Diseases of Animals Acts.
- 111. Offences in relation to dogs.
- 112. Education Acts.

Explosives, Firearms, etc

- 113. Explosives Acts.
- 115. Firearms Act 1968 and other Firearms Acts.
- 114. Financial Services and Markets Act
- 116. Fishery Laws.
- 117. Friendly Societies Acts.

Game Laws

- 118. Night poaching
- 119. Day poaching.
- 120. Unlawful possession of game, etc.
- 121. Other offences against Game Law.

Highways Acts

- 122. Obstructions, other than those caused by vehicles.
- 123. Nuisances, other than those caused by vehicles.
- 124. Other offences, other than those caused by vehicles.
- 125. Offences against public order.
- 126. Interference with motor vehicle.(S)
- 130. Stealing and unauthorised taking of a conveyance.(S)
- 131. Aggravated vehicle taking – criminal damage of £5,000 or under.(S)
- 135. Offences related to horsedrawn vehicles.
- 136. Offences connected with hand carts and barrows.
- 137. Offences connected with pedal cycles.
- 138. Offences involved with impersonation and false information.
- 139. Indecent exposure.(S)

Intoxicating Liquor Laws

- 140. Drunkenness, simple.
 - 141. Drunkenness, with aggravation.
 - 142. Offence by licenced person, etc.
 - 143. Other offences against Intoxicating Liquor Laws.
144. Offences in relation to juvenile smoking.

Labour Laws

- 145. Intimidation.
 - 146. Shops Acts.
 - 147. Employment of Children Acts.
 - 148. Other offence against Labour Laws.
149. Criminal damage, £5,000 or less, and malicious damage.(S)
150. Merchant Shipping Acts.
151. Social Security offences.
152. Offences against the Social Security Administration Act 1992, s.114(1).

Naval, Military and Air Force Law

- 153. Army.
 - 154. Navy.
 - 155. Air Force.
156. Parks, commons and other open spaces.
157. Offence by pawnbroker.
158. Contravention of Reporting restrictions.
159. Unlawful Disclosure of Information.
160. Pedlars Acts.

Certain local regulations

- 161. Allowing chimney to be on fire.
- 162. Disorderly behaviour.
- 163. Pedestrian and non-motor vehicular street offences.
- 164. Other offences against certain local regulations.
[Town Police Clauses Act 1847, sec 28 in so far as it relates to indecently exposing the person and similar provisions in Local Acts (subclass 12).(S)]

Prostitution

- 165. Kerb-crawling.
 - 166. Offence by prostitutes.
 - 167. Aiding and abetting offences by prostitutes.
168. Public Health offences.
169. Railway offences.

Revenue Laws

- 170. Motor Vehicle licences.
 - 172. Other offences against Revenue Laws.
173. Stage Carriage and Public Service Vehicles offences.
175. Sexual offences – miscellaneous.
176. Private Security Industry.
177. Criminal Evidence offences.
179. Offences in relation to Sunday trading.
180. Trams and Trolley Vehicles.
181. Unlawful possession.

Vagrancy offences

- 182. Begging.
- 183. Sleeping out.
- 185. Found in enclosed premises, possessing picklocks.(S)
- 188. Other offences against Vagrancy Acts.

- 184. Tobacco Advertising Act 2002
- 189. Weights and Measures Acts.
- 190. Wild Birds Protection Acts.
- 191. Wireless Telegraphy Acts.
- 192. Video Recordings Act 1984.
- 193. Drug offences.(S)
- 194. Offences against Immigration Act 1971.(S)
- 195. Other offences (excluding motoring).
Criminal Justice Act 1991 Sec 65 (sub class 67).(S)
Criminal Justice (Terrorism and Conspiracy) Act 1998 sec 5 – conspiring in the UK to commit crimes overseas (subclass 86).(S)
Impersonating a police officer (sub-classes 91,92 and 93).(S)]

Motoring offences

- 803. Driving etc. after consuming alcohol or taking drugs.
[Driving etc while having a breath, urine or blood alcohol concentration in excess of the prescribed limit (sub-class 02).(S)⁽¹⁾]
- 804. Careless driving.
- 805. Accident offences.
- 807. Driving Licence related offences.
[Driving whilst disqualified from holding or obtaining a licence (sub-class 01).(S)⁽¹⁾]
- 809. Vehicle Insurance Offences.
- 810. Vehicle Registration and Excise Licence offences.
- 811. Work record or employment offences.
- 812. Operator’s Licence offences.
- 813. Vehicle Test offences.
- 815. Vehicle, or part, in dangerous or defective condition.
- 816. Speed limit offences.
- 817. Motorway offence (other than speeding).
- 818. Neglect of traffic directions.
- 819. Neglect of pedestrian rights.
- 820. Obstruction, waiting and parking offences.
- 821. Lighting offences.
- 822. Noise offences.
- 823. Load offences.
- 824. Offences peculiar to motor cycles.
- 825. Miscellaneous offences (including trailer offences)

(1) Added to the Standard list of offences as from 1 January 1996 (codes 803.2 and 807.1).

Appendix 5 Glossary of terms in common usage

Whenever possible, offence descriptions in Criminal statistics are based on the wording of the statute creating the offence. Thus a number of terms in daily use will not be found in the volume. The following glossary may assist in guiding the reader to the appropriate offence classification:

Term	Description	Classification
ABH	Assault causing actual bodily harm	8.06
Baby battering	Deliberate injury of a baby or young child in a domestic context sometimes resulting in the death of the victim	Parts of 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 & 109
Bail jumping	Failing to surrender to bail	Most of 83
Bilking	Dishonestly making off without paying for goods or services	Part of 53
Breaking and entering	An obsolete term for burglary	28-31
Computer crime/white collar crime	No firm description exists but usually associated with some types of fraud and forgery	Parts of 51, 52, 53, 55 & 65
Drug trafficking	Importation, exportation, production, supply and possession with intent to supply drugs	Parts of 92
GBH	Causing grievous bodily harm	Parts of 5 & 8
Hijacking	Unlawfully assuming control of an occupied aircraft or vehicle (although the Hijacking Act 1971 refers only to aircraft)	Part of 36
Hooliganism	Rowdy and disorderly group behaviour in public	Parts 66, 125, 162 & 195
Hostage taking/holding	False imprisonment of third party to strengthen claim or bargaining position	Part of 36
Joy riding	Aggravated vehicle taking	37.01, 37.02 & 131
Money laundering	Assisting an offender to retain the benefit of his drug trafficking proceeds	38, Part 3 of 95 & 195
Mugging	Street robbery of personal property	Part of 34
Pickpocketing	Theft from the person	39
Shoplifting	Theft from shops	46
Smuggling	Evasion of customs seizure or duty	Parts of 77 & 99
Squatting	Entering and remaining on premises is not in itself a criminal offence. It becomes an offence in a number of circumstances, primarily where a trespasser refuses to leave on being requested to do so by a displaced residential occupier	Part of 195
Stalking	Following person putting them in fear of violence	8.30 & 195.94
Vandalism	Criminal damage	56-59 & 149

Not infrequently, the terms 'theft', 'burglary' and 'robbery' are confused. The following definitions are given for guidance; they are a simplified version of those used in the Theft Act 1968 and are therefore less precise.

Theft: The dishonest appropriation of another's property with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of it.

Burglary: Entering a building as a trespasser with the intention of committing theft, rape, grievous bodily harm or unlawful damage. If a person commits the above offence whilst in possession of a weapon or explosive the offence becomes aggravated burglary for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life.

Robbery: The use or threat of force to a person immediately before or at the time of a theft.

Appendix 6 Statistics on the criminal justice system

Directory of related Internet sites

The following list of websites contains information in the form of publications and/or statistics relating to the criminal justice system that may be of interest.

Research Development and Statistics Directorate, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm

Gives details of Home Office Statistical Bulletins, Statistical Findings, Research Studies, Occasional Papers and Research Findings, most of which can be viewed on-line.

CJS Online, www.cjsonline.org/home.htm

Gives detailed information on all aspects of the CJS through news releases/updates, publications and projects being worked on. Also has a “Link Library” with hyperlinks to many other listed agencies.

Crime Reduction, www.crimereduction.gov.uk

Describes strategies for dealing with young and adult offenders effectively.

Prison Service, www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk

Gives information about news releases and updates, publications and links to UK government and parliamentary sites, international organisations and prison services around the world.

National Probation Service, www.probation.homeoffice.gov.uk

Provides information about the service, its work and effectiveness, guidance to practitioners together with news releases/updates/publications and UK criminal justice links.

Department for Constitutional Affairs, www.dca.gov.uk

Provides information on the constitution and legal system, getting legal help, people’s rights, judicial appointments and publications.

The Court Service, www.courtservice.gov.uk

Provides information on the delivery of justice and work of The Court Service.

Crown Prosecution Service, www.cps.gov.uk

Gives information on the department and provides particulars in relation to legal guidance/victims and witnesses, in addition to details of publications.

Youth Justice Board, www.youth-justice-board.gov.uk

Press releases, contacts, data on youth offending teams, latest legislation and other background information.

The Law Officer’s Department, www.lslo.gov.uk

Provides information on the role of the department including new releases; updates; reports; reviews and links to other law officer’s departments and organisations.

Welsh Assembly, www.wales.gov.uk

Gives information on all aspects of the Welsh Assembly together with details of publications and statistics.

Scottish Executive, www.scotland.gov.uk

Gives information on all aspects of the Scottish Executive together with details of publications and statistics.

Criminal Justice System Northern Ireland, www.cjsni.gov.uk

Provides access to the main statutory agencies and organisations that make up the CJS together with details of publications.

Office for National Statistics, www.statistics.gov.uk

This is the UK's home of official statistics, reflecting Britain's economy, population and society at national and local level.

Detailed annual figures for 2003 are published separately in volumes of supplementary tables on the Home Office website at:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.html>

Their contents are listed below:

Volume 1 Proceedings in magistrates' courts

Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts by offence, sex, result, and by age group

Table S1.1(A)	Defendants proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Table S1.1(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12 proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Table S1.1(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15 proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Table S1.1(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18 proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Table S1.1(E)	Persons aged 10 and under 18 proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Table S1.1(F)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Table S1.1(G)	Persons aged 21 and over proceeded against by offence, sex and result

Defendants 'otherwise dealt with' at magistrates' courts by offence group, sex, result, and by age group

Table S1.1(A)(i)	Defendants 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(B)(i)	Persons aged 10 and under 12 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(C)(i)	Persons aged 12 and under 15 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(D)(i)	Persons aged 15 and under 18 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(E)(i)	Persons aged 10 and under 18 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(F)(i)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(G)(i)	Persons aged 21 and over 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence

Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts for other summary offences, by offence, sex, court decision, and by age group

Table S1.1(A)(ii)	Defendants proceeded against for other summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.1(B)(ii)	Persons aged 10 and under 12 proceeded against for other summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.1(C)(ii)	Persons aged 12 and under 15 proceeded against for other summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.1(D)(ii)	Persons aged 15 and under 18 proceeded against for other summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.1(E)(ii)	Persons aged 10 and under 18 proceeded against for other summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence, sex and court decision

Table S1.1(F)(ii)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 proceeded against for other summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.1(G)(ii)	Persons aged 21 and over proceeded against for other summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence, sex and court decision

Persons sentenced to immediate custody at magistrates' courts by sex, length of sentence and average sentence length

Table S1.3	Persons sentenced to unsuspended imprisonment by offence, sex, length of sentence and average sentence length
Table S1.4	Persons sentenced to young offender institution by offence, sex, length of sentence and average sentence length
Table S1.5	Persons sentenced to detention and training order by offence, sex, length of sentence and average sentence length

Persons fined or ordered to pay compensation at magistrates' courts by sex, amount and type of offence

Table S1.2	Persons fined for all offence by amount of fine, sex and type of offence
Table S1.6(A)	Offenders ordered to pay compensation by amount of compensation and type of offence
Table S1.6(B)	Percentage of offenders in each age group ordered to pay compensation by amount of compensation and type of offence

Annex A: Offenders convicted and sentenced at all courts by offence, sex and result

Volume 2 Proceedings in the Crown Court

Defendants tried and/or sentenced at the Crown Court by offence, sex, result, and by age group

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Table S2.1(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
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Table S2.1(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(E)	Persons aged 10 and under 18 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(F)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(G)	Persons aged 21 and over tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result

Defendants 'otherwise dealt with' at the Crown Court by offence group, sex, sentence, and by age group

Table S2.1(A)(i)	Persons 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(C)(i)	Persons aged 12 and under 15 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(D)(i)	Persons aged 15 and under 18 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(E)(i)	Persons aged 10 and under 18 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(F)(i)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(G)(i)	Persons aged 21 and over 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence

Defendants tried and/or sentenced by Crown Court centre and result

Table S2.2	Defendants tried and/or sentenced by Crown Court centre and result
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Persons sentenced to immediate custody at the Crown Court by offence, sex, length of sentence and average length of sentence

Table S2.4	Persons sentenced to unsuspended imprisonment by offence, sex, length of sentence and average length of sentence
Table S2.5	Persons sentenced to young offender institution by offence, sex, length of sentence and average length of sentence
Table S2.6	Persons sentenced to detention and training order by offence, sex, length of sentence and average length of sentence

Table S2.7	Persons sentenced under section 91/92 of the Powers of the Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000 by offence, sex, length of sentence and average length of sentence
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Table S2.3	Persons fined for all offences by amount of fine, sex and offence group
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Table S2.8B	Percentage of offenders in each offence group ordered to pay compensation by amount of compensation

Volume 3 Court proceedings and cautions by police force area

Persons found guilty of all offences at magistrates' courts by police force area, sex and type of offence

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Table S3.1(F)	Persons aged 21 and over
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Table S3.2(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
Table S3.2(F)	Persons aged 21 and over

Persons found guilty of all offences at the Crown Court by police force area, sex and type of offence

Table S3.3(A)	Total persons
Table S3.3(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12
Table S3.3(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
Table S3.3(D)	persons aged 15 and under 18
Table S3.3(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
Table S3.3(F)	Persons aged 21 and over
Table S3.3(G)	Other offenders

Persons tried and/or sentenced at the Crown Court for indictable offences by police force area, sex and result

Table S3.4(A)	Total persons
Table S3.4(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12
Table S3.4(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
Table S3.4(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18
Table S3.4(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
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Persons cautioned by police force area, sex and age

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Persons cautioned by offence, sex and age

Table S3.7(A)	For indictable offences
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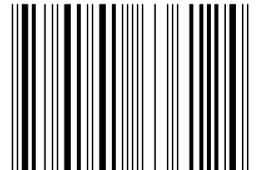
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