Criminal Justice Statistics
Quarterly Update to June 2013

England and Wales

Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

Published 21 November 2013
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Introduction

This report presents the key statistics on activity in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) for England and Wales. It provides information for the latest twelve months (July 2012 to June 2013) with accompanying commentary, analysis and presentation of longer term trends.

The data provides users with information about proven offending and its outcomes in England and Wales. The contents of this bulletin will be of interest to government policy makers in the development of policy and their subsequent monitoring and evaluation. Others will be interested in the way different crimes are dealt with in the CJS. Where appropriate, comparisons are made with different sources covering activity in the CJS – in particular, numbers of crimes recorded by the police, often the starting point for crimes dealt with by other CJS agencies.

The information in this publication for the first two quarters of 2013 in relation to court proceedings and outcomes is provisional.

A technical document titled “A Guide to Criminal Justice Statistics” is available alongside this bulletin, which provides users with detailed information on the concepts and methods used in compiling this bulletin, including the quality of the data, along with guidance on statistical revisions and forthcoming changes. A copy of the technical document can be found at:


Implementation of changes to offence classifications

In July 2013, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) re-designed the classifications used to present police recorded crime statistics, following recommendations from the National Statistician’s review of Crime Statistics in England and Wales in June 2011. The changes to classifications were implemented in the ONS statistical bulletin ‘Crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2013’, published in July 2013, alongside a methodological note providing more detail on the changes and their impact on time-series for key measures. No change has been made to the coverage of offences in the police recorded crime series, and most changes are presentational, with some offences moving between classifications or being separated out of existing groupings.

In this publication, the Executive Summary, Chapter 6 (offences) and Chapter 7 (offending histories) statistical tables which provide offence group breakdowns have been presented on both the old and new classification bases.

Interpretation

1 Findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales and recorded crime data are published together in statistical bulletins by the Office for National Statistics.
2 ‘Presentational changes to National Statistics on police recorded crime in England and Wales’, Office for National Statistics Methodology Note, 18 July 2013

This publication presents information for the latest 12 month period (the twelve months ending June 2013) alongside the same rolling 12 month periods ending June for the previous ten years. The comparison of 12 rolling month periods has the advantage over reporting on shorter timeframes – for example, covering only the latest quarter – of avoiding misinterpretation of short-term fluctuations caused by seasonality (for example, reduced court volumes every December when many of the courts are closed over the Christmas period), and enables the presentation of longer-term trends across comparable reporting periods.

In this publication:
- the “latest year” refers to the 12 months ending June 2013;
- the “previous year” refers to the 12 months ending June 2012; and
- any other reference period will be referred to explicitly.

Further guidance on the symbols and conventions used in the bulletin is provided in the ‘Explanatory notes’ section.

If you have any feedback, questions or requests for further information about this statistical bulletin, please direct them to the appropriate contact given at the end of this report.
Executive summary

This summary explains how the various criminal justice agencies deal with an defendant once identified, presents the recent trends on how the Criminal Justice System (CJS) response to offending is changing, and identifies factors that may be causing the changes, where identifiable.

Once a suspect has been identified by the police, charged and arrested, the police work with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) in deciding the most appropriate course of action in each case. The decision can be made to not take the offender to court, through a number of available “out-of-court disposals”, or to proceed against the defendant at a magistrates’ court.

The total number of individuals, which includes people and companies, who have been dealt with formally by the CJS in England and Wales, in either of these ways, has been declining since the 12 months ending June 2006, with 1.80 million individuals dealt with in the latest year. Police recorded crime peaked in 2003/04, and recorded offences are now lower than at any time over the past decade.

Figure 1: Individuals\(^3\) dealt with formally by the CJS, June 2003 to June 2013

The number of individuals dealt with formally by the CJS for the first time has also fallen since the 12 months ending June 2007 – with 167,500 ‘first time entrants’ to the CJS in the latest year, a decline of 47% since 2007. The reduction has been much sharper for juveniles (76% over the same period), reflecting both a decreasing number of juvenile offenders reprimanded or issued with a warning and the decreasing numbers of juveniles found guilty in all courts. However, per head of population, the rate of juvenile first time entrants remains higher than for adults.

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\(^{3}\) Includes people and companies. Note also that a single individual can be counted more than once in a given year if they are dealt with by the Criminal Justice System on more than one separate occasion.
Criminal offences can be divided into three main offence groups:

- **Indictable** proceedings, which cover the more serious offences such as violent and sexual offences and robbery, and when heard in court tend to be passed on to the Crown Court, either for sentencing or for a full trial with a judge and jury. This group includes both ‘indictable only’ offences, which can only be tried on indictment in the Crown Court by a judge and jury, and ‘triable-either-way’ offences which are triable either summarily in a magistrate’s court or on indictment in the Crown Court;

- Summary proceedings, which cover less serious offences, are almost always handled entirely in the magistrates’ courts when dealt with in court, with the majority completed at the first hearing. They are split into two categories:
  - **Summary non-motoring** proceedings, such as TV license evasion and less serious criminal damage; and
  - **Summary motoring** proceedings, such as speeding and driving whilst disqualified.

**Out of court disposals**

Until the introduction of Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) in 2004 and formal warnings for possession of cannabis in 2005, the only out of court disposal available to police was a caution. Since the 12 months ending June 2003, the use of out of court disposals increased rapidly and peaked in the 12 months ending June 2007, before decreasing year on year – with 352,500 individuals issued an out of court disposal in the latest year. The increase to the 12 months ending June 2007 coincided with the introduction in 2001 of a target to increase offences brought to justice, and the decrease coincided with the replacement in April 2008 of the target with one placing more emphasis on bringing serious crimes to justice. The latter target was subsequently removed in May 2010.

**Figure 2: Out of court disposals issued, by disposal, June 2003 to June 2013**

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4 The number of cannabis warnings issued in the 12 months ending June 2005 is not available.
The use of out of court disposals decreased by 13% in the latest year, with each type of disposal used less than in the previous year. The biggest decreases were in the use of PNDs (96,400 issued compared with 117,500 in the previous year) and cautions for indictable offences (98,100 issued compared with 113,600 in the previous year).

**Court proceedings and remand**

All criminal cases proceeding to court in England and Wales start in a magistrates’ court. Since the 12 months ending June 2004, the number of defendants proceeded against at magistrates’ court has declined almost year on year – down to 1.45 million defendants in the latest period – driven chiefly by decreases in summary motoring offences brought before magistrates. The biggest decreases were for vehicle insurance offences, with large decreases also for driving licence related offences, driving after consuming alcohol or taking drugs, vehicle test offences and speed limit offences.

Proceedings decreased by 5% in the latest year, with decreases seen in indictable and summary non-motoring offence groups and a small increase (1%) in summary motoring offences. Over half the decrease occurred in the indictable offence category – predominantly for violence against the person, burglary, theft and handling stolen goods and ‘other indictable’ offences.

**Figure 3: Defendants proceeded against at magistrates’ courts, by offence group, June 2003 to June 2013**

Around 6% of all defendants proceeded against are passed on to the Crown Court for trial. The number of defendants appearing in the Crown Court for trial increased during the late ‘00s as a result of a greater proportion of cases being committed and sent for trial. However, since the 12 months ending June 2011, this trend has reversed, with the volume of defendants tried at the Crown Court on the decline – with 81,800 defendants tried at the Crown Court in the latest year, compared with 105,100 in the 12 months ending June 2011.
Police remands are the decisions made by a police officer on whether to detain or bail a defendant pending their first appearance in court or send a notice summoning them to appear in court. In the latest year, there were 1.54 million defendants directed by the police to appear at magistrates’ courts (including here those who failed to appear). The proportion of defendants remanded in custody by the police increased between the 12 months ending June 2008 and the 12 months ending June 2012, from 6% to 12% – driven mainly by the rise in defendants remanded in custody for indictable offences – but has decreased back to 11% in the latest year. In addition, in the latest year, 29% were granted bail by the police, with 59% directed to appear via summonses.

Court remands are the court’s decision on whether a defendant charged with a criminal offence should be held in custody or released on bail during the period up to and including the trial, or while awaiting sentence. In the latest year, it was estimated that bail was granted to 21% of defendants proceeded against at magistrates’ courts, just under 3% were remanded in custody, just over 1% had an unknown remand status, and the remaining 75% had their case concluded at the magistrates’ courts without being remanded.

Defendants are more likely to be remanded in custody for indictable offences than summary offences – as a result, the proportion of defendants remanded in custody at the Crown Court is higher than at magistrates’ courts. In the latest year, the proportion of defendants tried at the Crown Court who were remanded in custody was 35%, with a further 48% remanded on bail. Of those remanded in custody at the Crown Court, 73% were convicted and sentenced to immediate custody.

Failure to appear (FTA) warrants are issued by courts when defendants do not attend court on a specified date, having either been summonsed or granted bail at an earlier stage. In the latest year, police forces in England and Wales received a total of 69,400 FTA warrants from the courts, of which 87% were executed. The overall number of FTA warrants outstanding – those that have been issued to a police force but have not been executed or withdrawn – has been steadily decreasing over recent years, from 24,400 at the end of June 2008 to 16,500 at the end of June 2013. This decrease coincides with declining numbers of defendants who failed to appear to bail or summons at magistrates’ courts over recent years.

Offenders found guilty

Trends in the number of offenders convicted – that is, defendants who plead or are found guilty – and sentenced at all courts are driven by two factors, namely the number of individuals dealt with through the courts (the trend in prosecutions) and the proportion of those individuals who are found guilty. Conviction ratios are calculated as the number of convictions as a proportion of the number of proceedings, and give a measure of the relative number of defendants who are found guilty within a given year when compared with the number who are prosecuted that year.

Since the 12 months ending June 2004, convictions have declined almost year on year, in line with declining numbers of individuals proceeded against. However, the decline in convictions has not been as steep as for proceedings, as a greater proportion of proceedings have resulted in convictions (reflected in the increasing conviction ratio over the period – from 74% in the 12 months ending June 2003 to 82% in the latest year). The complex nature of the CJS means there are a number of possible factors contributing to this change – for example, changes in guilty plea
rates, the mix of cases handled in and out of court, impacts of operational changes, and so on – and it is difficult to separately identify the impacts of different factors.

Figure 4: Prosecutions at magistrates’ courts and convictions at all courts, with conviction ratio, June 2003 to June 2013

Sentencing

Fines are the most common sentence given to offenders at all courts, accounting for 68% of offenders sentenced in the latest year, due in the main to the large volumes of fines issued for summary offences at the magistrates’ court. Offenders sentenced for summary offences accounted for 76% of all sentences issued in the latest year, of which 99% were dealt with entirely in the magistrates’ courts, and 84% issued fines.

A different distribution of sentences is observed for indictable offences. In the latest year, 27% of offenders sentenced for indictable offences were sentenced to immediate custody (that is, to prison or other form of secure detention), 25% to community sentences, 19% to a fine, and 11% to a Suspended Sentence Order (SSO). Over a quarter of offenders sentenced for indictable offences were sentenced at the Crown Court – of these, 58% received an immediate custodial sentence, reflecting the fact that the most serious offences are likely to be tried on indictment in the Crown Court by a judge and jury.

Overall, the way in which offenders found guilty have been sentenced has changed over the last decade. The use of SSOs rose steadily between the 12 months ending June 2005 and June 2011 – as a result of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, which made SSOs more readily available – but has decreased since, in line with the decreasing volume of offenders being sentenced in court. The number of offenders given community sentences remained stable until the 12 months ending June 2011, after which large decrease in volumes have been observed – a decrease of 28% over the last two years.
Between the 12 months ending June 2007 and June 2012, the immediate custody rate (the proportion of all persons sentenced receiving immediate custody) increased – up from 6.7% to 8.2% – resulting in numbers sent to prison or other forms of secure detention increasing despite the overall fall in offenders sentenced. In the latest year however, the immediate custody rate dropped back down to 7.8%.

The average length of custodial sentences has increased over the last decade – up to 14.8 months in the latest year, compared with 12.7 months in the 12 months ending June 2003. The increase has been driven mainly by changes in the case mix of people getting custodial sentences, with summary offences increasingly dealt with through other sentence types, and longer sentences being given for indictable offences.

The introduction of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act (CJIA) in 2008 restricted the use of Indeterminate sentences for Public Protection (IPPs). This has coincided with an increase in long determinate sentences (defined as for 10 years or more), which may also have contributed to the increase in the average length of custodial sentences since 2008.

Further, legislative changes have made sentence lengths longer for certain offences – for example, the powers to sentence offenders convicted of a third domestic burglary offence to a mandatory minimum sentence of three years custody, as introduced by the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 for offences committed after 30th November 1999, have been used increasingly in the last decade.

The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act, which was passed on 3rd December 2012, abolished IPPs and replaced them with new Extended Determinate Sentences (EDS). Further, it legislated that adult offenders will receive mandatory life sentences for a second serious sexual or violent offence. Both of these measures could potentially impact upon ACSL in future.
Due to current recording issues, an estimate has had to be made, using prison population data, of the number of persons sentenced to immediate custody since 3rd December 2012 who were given an EDS. The best current estimate is that 343 offenders were sentenced to an EDS between 3rd December 2012 and up to and including 30th June 2013.

**Gender comparisons**

Males account for seven out of every ten individuals proceeded against in court, but over nine out of ten offenders sentenced to immediate custody.

**Figure 6: Persons proceeded against at magistrates’ courts, by age and gender, 12 months ending June 2013**

The difference in sentence outcomes reflects the different types of offences being committed by males and females, with males more frequently proceeded against for the more serious indictable offences.

The gender split for defendant dealt with at court has been changing over the last decade, with the number of prosecutions of males decreasing while prosecutions of females have remained broadly stable. In the latest year, the number of prosecutions of males decreased by 8%, compared to a 2% decrease for females.

The differences in the trends by gender relate to summary non-motorng offences, and in particular large increases in prosecutions for TV licence evasion offences for females. The change in the gender profile of defendants has influenced the trends in sentencing, where the number of male offenders sentenced is falling at a faster rate than the number of female offenders sentenced.
Offending histories

While the number of new entrants to the criminal justice system has fallen recently, the number and proportion of convicted offenders who have long criminal records has been increasing over the last 10 years.

During the latest year, just over 100 thousand offenders convicted of an indictable offence had 15 or more previous convictions or cautions at the time. This equates to over a third of all convicted offenders in the year and is up from a fifth in the 12 months ending June 2003 (70 thousand offenders).

Analysis has also shown that the majority of these prolific offenders already have in excess of 15 previous offences on their record while the numbers progressing from their 15th to their 16th offence is relatively unchanged each year. In addition, in the 12 months ending June 2013, nearly 60% of those with 15 or more previous sanctions were convicted of offences related to theft – by comparison, only 24% of those with no previous convictions or cautions were convicted of theft offences. In contrast, sexual offences and fraud offences each accounted for 8% of convictions for those offenders with no previous history, but only 1% of convictions for those offenders with 15 or more previous.

As might be expected, given that sentencing decisions will typically take into account previous offending history, the proportion of offenders receiving immediate custody for an indictable offence is higher for those groups of offenders with longer criminal histories. In the latest year, 38% of adults with 15 or more previous received a custodial sentence compared to 12% for adults with no previous history of offending. The equivalent figures for juveniles were 42% and 1% respectively.

The most common disposal given in the latest year for offenders committing an indictable offence with no previous criminal history was a caution, with this accounting for 77% of juveniles in this group and 60% of adults.
Figure 7: Flows through the Criminal Justice System, 12 months ending June 2013

Notifiable

Recorded Crime
5,490,354

Offenses detected

Crown Prosecution Service receive papers from the police for prosecution

CPS discontinue the case or case unable to proceed

CPS proceed with charge

Notifiable and non-notifiable principal offences (* all offences)

Cannabis warnings
68,275

Cautions
187,376

Penalty Notices for Disorder
96,444

Defendants proceeded against at magistrates’ courts
1,448,203

(*)

Guilty Plea
75,585

Not Guilty Plea
9,442

Fined
1,608

Custody
41,265

Other disposal
2,826

Suspension
180

Fined
6,677

Custody
1,449

Suspension
269

G

Defendants sentenced by magistrates
1,103,551

Number found guilty by magistrates
1,124,671

Number committed for sentence at Crown Court
18,913

Number found guilty at Crown Court
66,235

Number sentenced by the Crown Court
96,207

Guilty Plea
75,585

Not Guilty Plea
5,442

Defendants proceeded against at magistrates’ courts
66,203

Fined
1,448,203

Number sentenced by magistrates
1,103,551

Community Suspended sentence
119,862

Community sentence
116,910

Custody
41,265

Other disposal
2,826

Suspension
180

Fined
6,677

Custody
1,449

Suspension
269

Average custodial sentence length
14.8 months

Total sentenced to custody
92,500

Total sendences to be served in the community
174,569

Covers all indictable offences, including triable either way, plus a few closely associated summary offences.

Defendants tried at the Crown Court in a given year may have been committed for trial by a magistrate in a previous year.

Includes community sentences and suspended sentence orders.

Receptions for offenders given a custodial sentence (figures include fine defaulters).

Probation starts
144,894

Total number of all offences in comparison with the total number of defendants on a principal offence basis.

(1) Covers all indictable offences, including triable either way, plus a few closely associated summary offences.

(2) Defendants tried at the Crown Court in a given year may have been committed for trial by a magistrate in a previous year.

(3) Includes community sentences and suspended sentence orders.

(4) Receptions for offenders given a custodial sentence (figures include fine defaulters).

(5) Offenders starting Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order supervision by the Probation Service.

(6) * Total number of all offences in comparison with the total number of defendants on a principal offence basis.
Table Q1.1 - Individuals entering the Criminal Justice System, 12 months ending June 2009 to 12 months ending June 2013

England and Wales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>June 2009</th>
<th>June 2010</th>
<th>June 2011</th>
<th>June 2012</th>
<th>June 2013</th>
<th>Percentage change 12 months ending June 2012 to June 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out of court disposals</td>
<td>589,986</td>
<td>499,769</td>
<td>453,630</td>
<td>405,387</td>
<td>352,545</td>
<td>-13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis warnings</td>
<td>102,339</td>
<td>86,361</td>
<td>81,012</td>
<td>74,283</td>
<td>66,725</td>
<td>-7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty Notices for Disorder(^{(1)})</td>
<td>176,123</td>
<td>152,895</td>
<td>133,486</td>
<td>117,462</td>
<td>96,444</td>
<td>-17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cautions</td>
<td>311,524</td>
<td>260,513</td>
<td>239,132</td>
<td>213,642</td>
<td>187,376</td>
<td>-12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defendants proceeded against</td>
<td>1,649,393</td>
<td>1,682,303</td>
<td>1,616,866</td>
<td>1,528,859</td>
<td>1,449,203</td>
<td>-5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indictable offences(^{(2)})</td>
<td>405,458</td>
<td>425,903</td>
<td>433,522</td>
<td>404,200</td>
<td>359,361</td>
<td>-11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary offences</td>
<td>1,243,935</td>
<td>1,256,400</td>
<td>1,183,164</td>
<td>1,124,659</td>
<td>1,089,842</td>
<td>-3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenders convicted</td>
<td>1,415,519</td>
<td>1,391,646</td>
<td>1,342,805</td>
<td>1,272,174</td>
<td>1,190,706</td>
<td>-6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indictable offences(^{(2)})</td>
<td>322,672</td>
<td>337,015</td>
<td>351,201</td>
<td>330,512</td>
<td>291,958</td>
<td>-11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary offences</td>
<td>1,092,847</td>
<td>1,054,631</td>
<td>991,604</td>
<td>941,662</td>
<td>890,748</td>
<td>-4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison receptions(^{(3)})</td>
<td>98,059</td>
<td>92,053</td>
<td>90,032</td>
<td>89,772</td>
<td>84,016</td>
<td>-14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation starts(^{(4)})</td>
<td>168,781</td>
<td>166,659</td>
<td>164,224</td>
<td>155,663</td>
<td>144,804</td>
<td>-14.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) Number of Penalty Notices for Disorder issued to offenders aged 16 and over. Penalty notices are no longer available for persons aged under 18 from 8 April 2013.

\(^{(2)}\) Indictable offences including triable-either-way.

\(^{(3)}\) Receptions for offenders given a custodial sentence (includes fine defaulters).

\(^{(4)}\) Offenders starting Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order supervision by the Probation Service.

Table Q1.2 - Offenders sentenced by principal sentence, 12 months ending June 2009 to 12 months ending June 2013

England and Wales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>June 2009</th>
<th>June 2010</th>
<th>June 2011</th>
<th>June 2012</th>
<th>June 2013</th>
<th>Percentage change 12 months ending June 2012 to June 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total offenders sentenced(^{(1)})</td>
<td>1,372,237</td>
<td>1,389,421</td>
<td>1,341,662</td>
<td>1,270,752</td>
<td>1,188,578</td>
<td>-6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total persons sentenced(^{(2)})</td>
<td>1,363,716</td>
<td>1,381,186</td>
<td>1,334,083</td>
<td>1,264,078</td>
<td>1,182,248</td>
<td>-6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate custody (persons)</td>
<td>99,802</td>
<td>99,550</td>
<td>103,809</td>
<td>103,809</td>
<td>92,500</td>
<td>-10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended sentence (persons)</td>
<td>42,275</td>
<td>46,456</td>
<td>48,976</td>
<td>46,863</td>
<td>42,240</td>
<td>-9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community sentence (persons)</td>
<td>195,570</td>
<td>188,401</td>
<td>184,149</td>
<td>165,837</td>
<td>132,329</td>
<td>-20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fines (all offenders)</td>
<td>909,932</td>
<td>927,363</td>
<td>874,299</td>
<td>833,895</td>
<td>810,403</td>
<td>-2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other disposals (all offenders)</td>
<td>124,658</td>
<td>127,651</td>
<td>130,468</td>
<td>120,348</td>
<td>111,106</td>
<td>-7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average custodial sentence length (months)(^{(2)})</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) The time lag between conviction and sentencing for cases committed for sentence at Crown Court can result in small differences between total offenders convicted and sentenced within reporting years.

\(^{(2)}\) For sentences of immediate custody, suspended sentence and community sentence, ‘persons’ is the same as ‘offenders’, as ‘others’ (such as companies or public bodies) cannot receive these sentences.

\(^{(3)}\) Average custodial sentence length excludes life and indeterminate sentences.

\(^{(4)}\) May not sum to 100 per cent as all rates are not calculated on the same basis.
England and Wales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12 months ending</th>
<th>Recorded crime(1)</th>
<th>Out of court disposals</th>
<th>Cannabis warnings</th>
<th>Penalty Notices for Disorder(2)</th>
<th>Cautions</th>
<th>Proceedings</th>
<th>Convictions</th>
<th>Offences taken into consideration(3)</th>
<th>Proven offences(3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 2009</td>
<td>4,505,971</td>
<td>545,297</td>
<td>102,339</td>
<td>116,773</td>
<td>326,185</td>
<td>968,409</td>
<td>745,978</td>
<td>88,483</td>
<td>1,379,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2010</td>
<td>4,124,066</td>
<td>458,332</td>
<td>86,361</td>
<td>101,117</td>
<td>270,854</td>
<td>1,010,089</td>
<td>754,664</td>
<td>73,298</td>
<td>1,286,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2011</td>
<td>3,960,425</td>
<td>416,779</td>
<td>81,012</td>
<td>96,812</td>
<td>248,955</td>
<td>1,004,984</td>
<td>757,517</td>
<td>69,211</td>
<td>1,243,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2012</td>
<td>3,724,123</td>
<td>372,112</td>
<td>74,283</td>
<td>73,362</td>
<td>224,467</td>
<td>958,673</td>
<td>732,791</td>
<td>59,189</td>
<td>1,146,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2013</td>
<td>3,490,354</td>
<td>324,437</td>
<td>68,725</td>
<td>58,606</td>
<td>197,106</td>
<td>868,744</td>
<td>667,075</td>
<td>50,568</td>
<td>1,042,080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage change 12 months ending</th>
<th>June 2012 to June 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recorded crime</td>
<td>-6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of court disposals</td>
<td>-12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis warnings</td>
<td>-12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty Notices for Disorder</td>
<td>-20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cautions</td>
<td>-12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings</td>
<td>-9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convictions</td>
<td>-9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offences taken into consideration</td>
<td>-14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proven offences</td>
<td>-10.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Excluding fraud offences. For the year ending June 2013 figures, the Office for National Statistics published headline national crime figures that include centralised (Action Fraud) recording of fraud, as well as a separate series which excludes fraud. Due to the staggered move of recording fraud offences by forces to Action Fraud, crime figures are shown excluding fraud offences to allow for consistent comparisons between years.

(2) Number of Penalty Notices for Disorder issued to offenders aged 16 and over. Penalty notices are no longer available for persons aged under 18 from 8 April 2013.

(3) Includes out of court disposals, convictions and offences taken into consideration.

| Offence Group                  | 12 months ending | Recorded crime(1) | Cannabis warnings | Penalty Notices for Disorder(2) | Cautions | Proceedings | Convictions |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| Violence against the person   | June 2012        | 747,255           | -                 | 21,221                        | 90,343   | 301,795     | 205,562    |
|                               | June 2013        | 713,847           | -                 | 14,931                        | 80,718   | 267,050     | 189,680    |
| Sexual offences               | June 2012        | 52,189            | -                 | -                             | 1,716    | 32,040      | 26,915     |
|                               | June 2013        | 56,842            | -                 | -                             | 1,661    | 28,988      | 19,572     |
| Burglary                      | June 2012        | 488,724           | -                 | -                             | 3,370    | 46,051      | 32,525     |
|                               | June 2013        | 454,908           | -                 | -                             | 2,489    | 39,304      | 27,920     |
| Robbery                       | June 2012        | 71,435            | -                 | -                             | 206      | 19,458      | 12,788     |
|                               | June 2013        | 62,364            | -                 | -                             | 106      | 14,784      | 10,565     |
| Theft and handling stolen goods| June 2012        | 1,476,569         | -                 | 31,704                        | 46,535   | 222,962     | 189,796    |
|                               | June 2013        | 1,390,105         | -                 | 25,331                        | 38,072   | 208,200     | 178,985    |
| Fraud and forgery(1)          | June 2012        | -                 | -                 | -                             | 6,125    | 61,479      | 49,240     |
|                               | June 2013        | -                 | -                 | -                             | 5,048    | 56,529      | 40,201     |
| Criminal damage(1)            | June 2012        | 599,304           | -                 | 4,231                         | 25,727   | 73,285      | 57,856     |
|                               | June 2013        | 530,265           | -                 | 2,970                         | 22,553   | 66,688      | 52,375     |
| Drug offences                 | June 2012        | 222,898           | 74,282            | 16,206                        | 44,416   | 107,251     | 94,621     |
|                               | June 2013        | 208,628           | 68,208            | 15,374                        | 40,905   | 100,288     | 87,871     |
| Other notifiable offences      | June 2012        | 58,390            | -                 | -                             | 6,029    | 94,332      | 74,394     |
|                               | June 2013        | 56,667            | -                 | -                             | 5,494    | 87,203      | 68,916     |
| All Notifiable Offences(1)     | June 2012        | 3,716,764         | 74,282            | 73,362                        | 224,467  | 958,673     | 732,791    |
|                               | June 2013        | 3,471,624         | 68,208            | 58,606                        | 197,106  | 868,744     | 667,075    |

(1) Fraud offences are excluded from this table. For the year ending June 2013 figures, the Office for National Statistics published headline national crime figures that include centralised (Action Fraud) recording of fraud and a separate series which excludes fraud. Due to the staggered move of recording fraud offences by forces to Action Fraud, crime figures are shown excluding fraud offences to allow for consistent comparisons.

(2) Number of Penalty Notices for Disorder issued to offenders aged 16 and over. Penalty notices are no longer available for persons aged under 18 from 8 April 2013.
## Table Q1.5 - Summary of criminal justice statistics, 12 months ending June 2003 to 12 months ending June 2013

### England and Wales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12 months ending</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
<th>Percentage change 12 months ending June 2012 to June 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime measured by Crime Survey for England and Wales(1)</td>
<td>12,121</td>
<td>-6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifiable offences</td>
<td>5,672</td>
<td>-6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of offenders cautioned(2)</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>-12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of offenders issued Penalty Notices for Disorder</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>-13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of offenders found guilty at magistrates’ courts</td>
<td>1,372</td>
<td>-5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of offenders found guilty at the Crown Court</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total offenders found guilty at both courts</td>
<td>1,432</td>
<td>-6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sentenced (offenders)</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>-5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magistrates’ court</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>-5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Court</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>-13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>-10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended Sentence</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Sentence</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>-20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>-2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Sentences</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>-7.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(1) The offenders dealt with outside of court and defendants proceeded against at magistrates’ court in a given year may not relate to the same cases measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (known until 1 April 2012 as the British Crime Survey) or those recorded to the police within the same year. The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates relate to crimes experienced in the 12 months prior to interview. Further, offenders found guilty in a given year may have been proceeded against in an earlier year.

(2) Statistically significant change, see Section 8 of the User Guide to Crime Statistics for England and Wales:

(3) Includes British Transport Police.

(4) Excluding fraud offences. For the year ending June 2013 figures, the Office for National Statistics published headline national crime figures that include centralised (Action Fraud) recording of fraud and a separate series which excludes fraud. Due to the staggered move of recording fraud offences by forces to Action Fraud, crime figures are shown excluding fraud offences to allow for consistent comparisons.

(5) 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’.

(6) Indictable offences include those triable-either-way.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12 months ending</th>
<th>Cannabis</th>
<th>Penalty Notices for Disorder</th>
<th>Conviction Ratio</th>
<th>Proven Offenders</th>
<th>Sentenced</th>
<th>Discharged</th>
<th>Suspended Sentence</th>
<th>Custody Rate (%)</th>
<th>Custody Rate (months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Violence against the person</strong></td>
<td>4,352</td>
<td>59,796</td>
<td>36,085</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>8,345</td>
<td>9,345</td>
<td>10,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sexual offences</strong></td>
<td>3,452</td>
<td>59,796</td>
<td>36,085</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>8,345</td>
<td>9,345</td>
<td>10,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burglary</strong></td>
<td>2,243</td>
<td>59,796</td>
<td>36,085</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>8,345</td>
<td>9,345</td>
<td>10,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robbery</strong></td>
<td>2,046</td>
<td>59,796</td>
<td>36,085</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>8,345</td>
<td>9,345</td>
<td>10,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theft and handling stolen goods</strong></td>
<td>1,826</td>
<td>59,796</td>
<td>36,085</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>8,345</td>
<td>9,345</td>
<td>10,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drug offences</strong></td>
<td>1,647</td>
<td>59,796</td>
<td>36,085</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>8,345</td>
<td>9,345</td>
<td>10,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indictable moving on</strong></td>
<td>1,462</td>
<td>59,796</td>
<td>36,085</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>8,345</td>
<td>9,345</td>
<td>10,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other indictable offences</strong></td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>59,796</td>
<td>36,085</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>8,345</td>
<td>9,345</td>
<td>10,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summary non-motoring</strong></td>
<td>841</td>
<td>59,796</td>
<td>36,085</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>8,345</td>
<td>9,345</td>
<td>10,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Offences</strong></td>
<td>941</td>
<td>59,796</td>
<td>36,085</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>8,345</td>
<td>9,345</td>
<td>10,345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Number of Penalty Notices for Disorder issued to offenders aged 16 and over. Penalty notices are no longer available for persons aged under 18. April 2013.

(2) Conviction ratio is calculated as the number of convictions as a proportion of the number of proceedings.

(3) Defendants who have been proven to have committed an offence (includes convictions, cautions, cannabis warnings and Penalty Notices for Disorder).

(4) Figures are based on defendants sentenced each year. Some of those sentenced may have been found guilty in a previous year so the number of offenders sentenced may exceed the number of guilty defendants.

(5) Custody rate is calculated as the proportion of the total number of persons sentenced who are sentenced to immediate custody.

(6) Average custodial sentence length excludes life and indeterminate sentences.

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

---

**Footnotes**

- Average Length
- Ratio (%)
- Sentence dealt with Custody Rate (%)
- England and Wales
Explanatory notes

The statistics in this bulletin relate to cases in the Crown and magistrates’ courts in England and Wales during 12 months ending June 2013. This bulletin subsumes a number of previous bulletins including Criminal Statistics: England & Wales, Quarterly Sentencing Statistics, and Young people aged 10-17 receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction.

Symbols and conventions

The following symbols have been used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

- = Nil
* = Not applicable
.. = Not available
(R) = Revised data
(P) = Provisional data

Guidance on tables and supplementary volumes

This bulletin is supported by a range of Excel spreadsheet workbooks, presenting statistics for the latest rolling twelve month reference period, alongside back series for previous comparable rolling twelve month periods where applicable. These workbooks can be accessed at:

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