



Ministry
of Justice



Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly Update to September 2013

England and Wales

Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

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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 (October 2012 to September 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 agencies¹.

The information in this publication for the first three 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:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly

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 note² 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 and Chapter 7 (offending histories) statistical tables which provide offence group breakdowns have been presented on both the old and new classification bases.

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

www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/crime-statistics-methodology/presentational-changes-on-police-recorded-crime-in-england-and-wales.pdf

Interpretation

This publication presents information for the **latest 12 month period (the twelve months ending September 2013)** alongside the same rolling 12 month periods ending September 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 September 2013**;
- the “**previous year**” refers to the **12 months ending September 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.

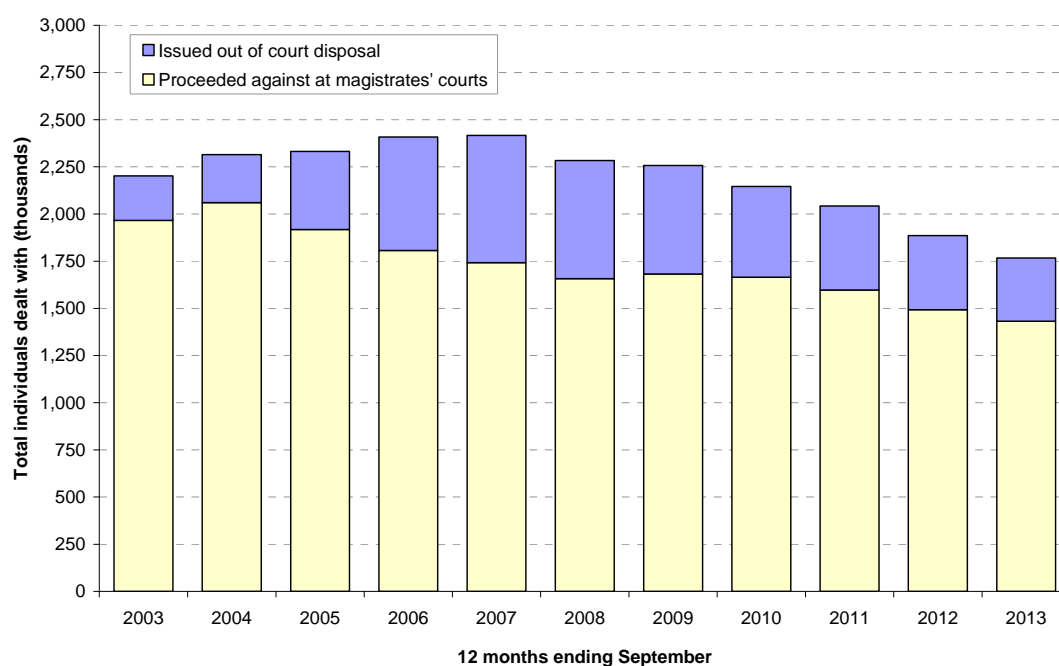
Executive summary

This summary explains how the various criminal justice agencies deal with a 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 September 2007, with 1.77 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, whilst total crime, as measured by surveys of the general population, has also fallen over the same time-period.

Figure 1: Individuals³ dealt with formally by the CJS, September 2003 to September 2013



The number of individuals dealt with formally by the CJS for the first time has also fallen since the 12 months ending September 2007 – with 168,000 ‘first time entrants’ to the CJS in the latest year, a decline of 49% since 2007. The reduction has been much sharper for juveniles (78% 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.

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 may 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.

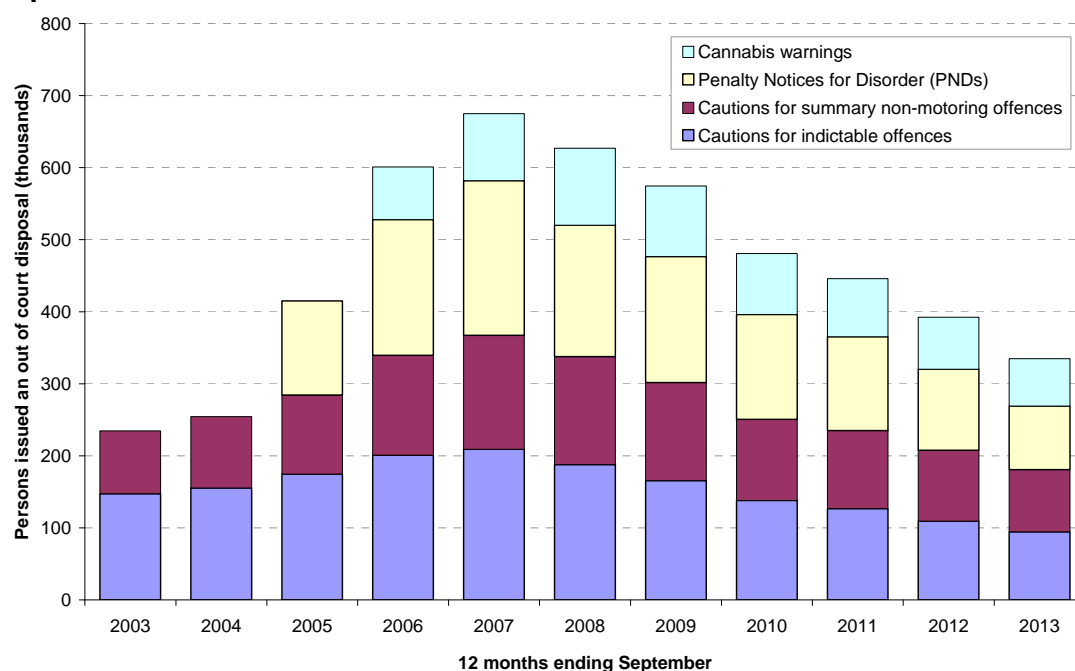
Out of court disposals

Until the introduction of Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) in 2004 and formal warnings for possession of cannabis in 2005⁴, the only out of court disposal available to police was a caution. Since the 12 months ending September 2003, the use of out of court disposals increased rapidly and peaked in the 12 months ending September 2007, before decreasing year on year – with 334,900 individuals issued an out of court disposal in the latest period. The increase to the 12 months ending September 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.

The use of out of court disposals decreased by 15% in the 12 months ending September 2013, with each type of disposal showing a decrease when compared with the previous year. The biggest decreases were in the use of PNDs which decreased by 22% (from 112,500 in the previous 12 months to 88,200) following the cancellation of the use of PNDs for under 18 years old from April 2013. In the 12 months ending September 2013, cautions for indictable offences decreased to 94,500 compared with 109,400 given in the previous 12 months.

⁴ The number of cannabis warnings issued in the 12 months ending June 2005 is not available.

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



Court proceedings and remand

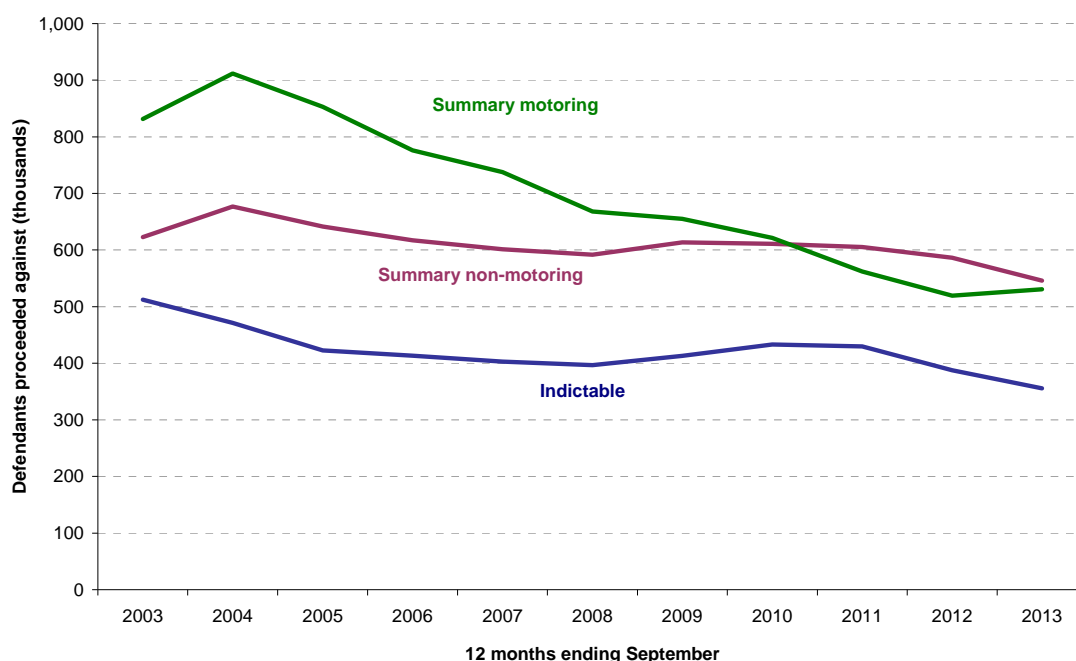
All criminal cases proceeding to court in England and Wales start in a magistrates' court. Since the 12 months ending September 2004, the number of defendants proceeded against at magistrates' court has declined almost year on year – down to 1.43 million defendants in the latest period – driven chiefly 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 4% in the latest year, with decreases seen in indictable and summary non-motoring offence groups and a small increase (2%) in summary motoring offences. Proceedings decreased by 8% for the indictable offence category – decreases were seen for all indictable offence types, except for sexual offences where proceedings increased by 5%⁵.

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 September 2011, this trend has reversed, with the volume of defendants tried at the Crown Court on the decline – with 81,400 defendants tried at the Crown Court in the latest year, compared with 102,600 in the 12 months ending September 2011.

⁵ Recorded crime has also shown a similar pattern of a fall overall but a rise in reported sexual offences www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_349849.pdf. This increase is likely to be partly due to a continuation of a 'Yewtree effect', whereby a greater number of victims have come forward to report historical sexual offences to the police.

Figure 3: Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts, by offence group, September 2003 to September 2013



On 28th May 2013, committal hearings were abolished nationally as part of wider measures to speed up justice and improve efficiencies in the justice system⁶. As a result cases are now be sent straight to the Crown Court as soon as it is clear the matter is serious enough, rather than having to await a committal hearing. Because this bulletin reports upon the twelve months ending September 2013, a majority of the events reported in the bulletin precede the abolition of committal hearings and as a result, it is too soon to see any impact.

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 1.51 million defendants directed by the police to appear at magistrates' courts (including those who failed to appear). The proportion of defendants remanded in custody by the police increased between the 12 months ending September 2009 and the 12 months ending September 2012, from 10% to 12% – driven mainly by the rise in defendants remanded in custody for indictable offences – but has decreased to 11% in the latest year. In addition, in the latest year, 29% were granted bail by the police, with 60% 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, bail was granted to 19% of defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts, just under 3% were remanded in custody, and the remaining 79% 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

⁶ www.gov.uk/government/news/faster-justice-as-unnecessary-committal-hearings-are-abolished

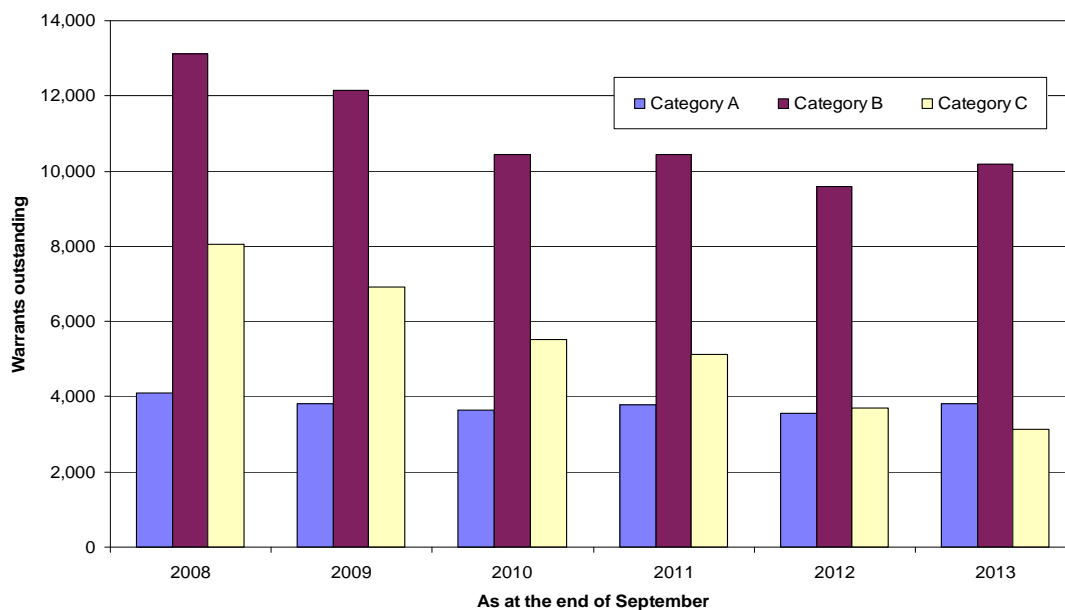
was 35% (in line with results for the past five years), with a further 47% remanded on bail (down from 54% in the twelve months prior to September 2010). Of those remanded in custody at the Crown Court, 73% were convicted and sentenced to immediate custody.

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 69,600 FTA warrants from the courts, of which 86% were executed.

There were a total of 17,100 FTA warrants outstanding at the end of September 2013, an increase of 1.5% compared with the position at the end of September 2012. This increase reverses the year-on-year decrease in the number of warrants outstanding seen over the previous five years.

The number of outstanding Category A and B FTA warrants has increased 7% and 6% respectively compared to the previous year. The number of outstanding Category C FTA warrants fell by 16%.

Figure 4: Number of Failure to Appear (FTA) Warrants outstanding in England and Wales, by category of warrant, September 2008 to September 2013

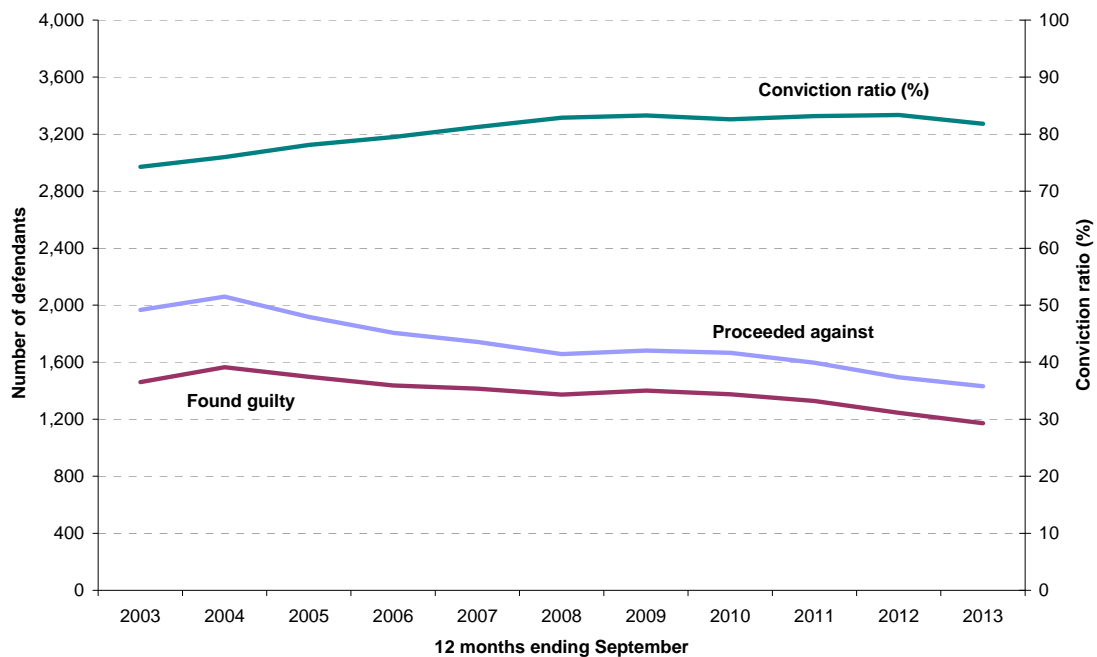


Offenders found guilty

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 September 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. As a result, the conviction ratio increased from 74% in the 12 months ending September 2003 to 83% in the 12 months ending September 2007, and has since remained steady, fluctuating between 82% and 85%. In the latest results it was 82%. 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 5: Prosecutions at magistrates’ courts and convictions at all courts, with conviction ratio, September 2003 to September 2013



Sentencing

Fines are the most common sentence given to offenders at all courts, accounting for 69% of offenders sentenced in the latest year, due mainly to the large number 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. The majority of summary offences (99%) were dealt with entirely in the magistrates’ courts of which 85% were 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), 24% 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.

- 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).
- 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). Furthermore it legislated that adult offenders will receive mandatory life sentences for a second serious sexual or violent offence.

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 439 offenders were sentenced to an EDS between 3rd December 2012 and up to and including 30th September 2013

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 generally been increasing over the last 10 years.

During the 12 months ending September 2013, 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 September 2003 (70 thousand offenders).

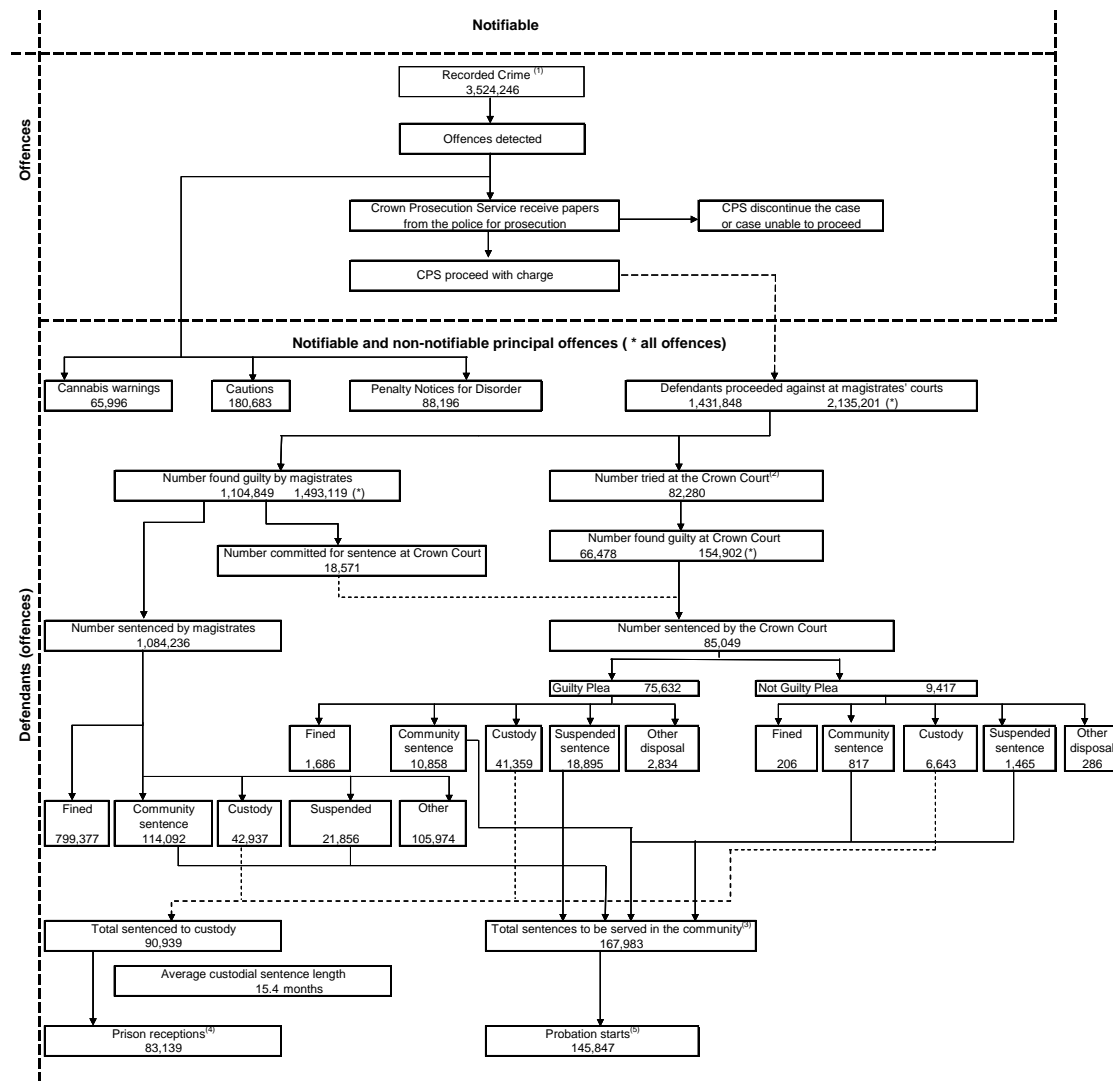
However, there is some evidence that the increases in the number of convicted offenders with 15 or more previous sanctions is beginning to level off and the number seen in the last 12 months is actually down slightly on the year before and only 1% different to the number recorded two years previously. This appears to be driven by a reduction in the number of offenders progressing from their 15th to their 16th sanction and therefore entering this group for the first time, where a 14% reduction has been seen since 2009.

In the 12 month period ending September 2013, based on the new offence categories over half of those with 15 or more previous sanctions were convicted of offences related to theft, of which half of their first and previous offences were also theft offences – by comparison, only 23% of those with no previous convictions or cautions were convicted for theft offences. In contrast, sexual offences and fraud offences accounted for 8% of convictions for those offenders with no previous history respectively, but only 1% of convictions for those offenders with 15 or more previous sanctions.

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 12 months ending September 2013, 38% of adults with 15 or more previous sanctions received a custodial sentence compared to 12% for adults with no previous history of offending. The equivalent figures for juveniles were 44% and 1% respectively.

The most common disposal given in the 12 months ending September 2013 for offenders committing an indictable offence with no previous criminal history was a caution, with this accounting for 76% of juveniles in this group and 60% of adults.

Figure 7: Flows through the Criminal Justice System, 12 months ending September 2013



(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.
 * 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 September 2009 to 12 months ending September 2013

England and Wales

	12 months ending					Percentage change 12 months ending September 2012 to September 2013
	September 2009	September 2010	September 2011	September 2012	September 2013	
Out of court disposals	574,530	480,817	445,971	392,395	334,875	-14.7%
<i>Cannabis warnings</i>	98,086	84,535	80,697	72,171	65,996	-8.6%
<i>Penalty Notices for Disorder⁽¹⁾</i>	174,720	145,686	130,270	112,535	88,196	-21.6%
<i>Cautions</i>	301,724	250,596	235,004	207,689	180,683	-13.0%
Defendants proceeded against	1,681,906	1,665,259	1,597,204	1,493,482	1,431,848	-4.1%
<i>Indictable offences⁽²⁾</i>	413,133	433,089	429,849	387,588	355,456	-8.3%
<i>Summary offences</i>	1,268,773	1,232,170	1,167,355	1,105,894	1,076,392	-2.7%
Offenders convicted	1,400,417	1,375,491	1,328,278	1,244,886	1,171,327	-5.9%
<i>Indictable offences</i>	327,626	344,711	348,330	318,638	286,674	-10.0%
<i>Summary offences</i>	1,072,791	1,030,780	979,948	926,248	884,653	-4.5%
Prison receptions⁽³⁾	96,378	90,999	89,982	88,465	83,139	-6.0%
Probation starts⁽⁴⁾	169,823	166,917	162,467	151,793	145,847	-3.9%

(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 September 2009 to 12 months ending September 2013

England and Wales

	12 months ending					Percentage change 12 months ending September 2012 to September 2013
	September 2009	September 2010	September 2011	September 2012	September 2013	
Total offenders sentenced⁽¹⁾	1,398,752	1,373,317	1,326,966	1,243,431	1,169,285	-6.0%
Total persons sentenced⁽²⁾	1,390,057	1,365,372	1,319,638	1,236,820	1,162,900	-6.0%
Immediate custody (persons)	100,350	100,308	104,679	101,213	90,939	-10.2%
Suspended sentence (persons)	43,876	47,303	48,843	45,471	42,216	-7.2%
Community sentence (persons)	197,865	189,159	180,190	156,716	125,767	-19.7%
Fines (all offenders)	936,435	905,965	865,079	822,496	801,269	-2.6%
Other disposals (all offenders)	120,226	130,582	128,175	117,535	109,094	-7.2%
Average custodial sentence length (months) ⁽³⁾	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.5	15.4	6.2%
Percentage of those sentenced⁽⁴⁾						Percentage point change
Immediate custody (persons)	7	7.3	7.9	8.2	7.8	-0.4
Suspended sentence (persons)	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0
Community sentence (persons)	14.2	13.9	13.7	12.7	10.8	-1.9
Fines (all offenders)	66.9	66.0	65.2	66.1	68.5	2.4
Other disposals (all offenders)	8.6	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.3	-0.1

(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.

Table Q1.3 - Recorded crime and notifiable offence outcomes, 12 months ending September 2009 to 12 months ending September 2013

England and Wales	12 months ending					Percentage change 12 months ending September 2012 to September 2013
	September 2009	September 2010	September 2011	September 2012	September 2013	
Recorded crime⁽¹⁾	4,482,008	4,150,399	3,981,718	3,688,295	3,524,246	-4.4%
Out of court disposals	530,312	440,543	410,415	359,987	308,877	-14.2%
<i>Cannabis warnings</i>	98,086	84,535	80,697	72,171	65,996	-8.6%
<i>Penalty Notices for Disorder⁽²⁾</i>	116,196	96,197	83,909	69,505	52,921	-23.9%
<i>Cautions</i>	316,030	259,811	245,809	218,311	189,960	-13.0%
Proceedings	989,635	1,019,472	996,596	929,162	856,443	-7.8%
Convictions	759,157	762,147	752,862	714,459	658,563	-7.8%
Offences taken into consideration⁽¹⁾	85,272	70,764	67,999	58,043	46,072	-20.6%
Proven offences⁽³⁾	1,374,741	1,273,454	1,231,276	1,132,489	1,013,512	-10.5%

(1) Excluding fraud offences. For the year ending September 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.

Table Q1.4(i) - Recorded crime and notifiable offence outcomes by offence group, 12 months ending September 2012 and 12 months ending September 2013

Offence Group	12 months ending	Recorded crime ⁽¹⁾	Cannabis warnings	Penalty Notices for Disorder ⁽²⁾	Cautions	Proceedings	Convictions
Violence against the person	September 2012	739,465	-	19,451	88,706	292,143	199,127
	September 2013	719,243	-	13,179	77,762	262,830	177,554
Sexual offences	September 2012	51,813	-	-	1,705	30,694	19,849
	September 2013	60,483	-	-	1,641	29,876	19,694
Burglary	September 2012	474,290	-	-	3,120	43,753	31,148
	September 2013	453,428	-	-	2,218	38,405	27,442
Robbery	September 2012	68,807	-	-	192	18,282	12,584
	September 2013	61,836	-	-	144	14,159	9,980
Theft and handling stolen goods	September 2012	1,496,787	-	30,051	44,078	218,976	187,587
	September 2013	1,440,258	-	23,133	36,704	205,221	176,537
Fraud and forgery ⁽¹⁾	September 2012	-	-	-	5,891	59,893	43,587
	September 2013	-	-	-	4,778	55,009	39,570
Criminal damage	September 2012	573,893	-	3,929	24,956	71,561	56,309
	September 2013	523,516	-	2,537	21,926	64,733	51,086
Drug offences	September 2012	218,297	72,171	16,074	43,873	103,556	92,093
	September 2013	200,640	65,996	14,072	39,388	99,156	87,261
Other notifiable offences	September 2012	57,618	-	-	5,790	90,304	72,175
	September 2013	57,214	-	-	5,399	87,054	69,439
All notifiable offences⁽¹⁾	September 2012	3,680,970	72,171	69,505	218,311	929,162	714,459
	September 2013	3,516,618	65,996	52,921	189,960	856,443	658,563

(1) Excluding fraud and forgery offences. Due to the staggered move of recording of fraud offences by forces to Action Fraud, crime figures are shown excluding the entire 'Fraud and forgery' offence group, to allow for consistent comparisons between years. The range of offences in the 'Fraud and forgery' group differ slightly from the offences included in the 'Fraud offences' group in Table Q1.4(ii), due to the change in offence classification groupings which were introduced by the Office for National Statistics in 2013. As such, due to a slightly different group of offences being excluded, the police recorded crime totals in this table differ from the totals in Table Q1.4(ii).

(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 September 2003 to 12 months ending September 2013

England and Wales	12 months ending											Percentage change 12 months ending September 2012 to September 2013
	Sep-03	Sep-04	Sep-05	Sep-06	Sep-07	Sep-08	Sep-09	Sep-10	Sep-11	Sep-12	Sep-13	
Crime measured by Crime Survey for England and Wales ⁽¹⁾	12,251	10,941	10,690	11,138	10,811	10,523	9,930	9,348	9,689	8,873	8,020	-9.6%
Notifiable offences												
- offences recorded by the police ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	5,830	5,663	5,432	5,375	5,129	4,765	4,482	4,150	3,982	3,688	3,524	-4.4%
Number of offenders cautioned ⁽⁵⁾	235	254	284	339	367	338	302	251	235	208	181	-13.0%
of which for indictable offences ⁽⁶⁾	147	155	174	201	209	188	165	138	127	109	94	-13.7%
Number of offenders issued Penalty Notices for Disorder	..	..	131	188	214	183	175	146	130	113	88	-21.6%
of which for indictable offences ⁽⁶⁾	17	34	46	44	58	55	51	46	37	-19.3%
Number of offences detected by means of cannabis warnings (all indictable) ⁽⁵⁾	73	93	107	98	85	81	72	66	-8.8%
Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts	1,967	2,060	1,917	1,807	1,742	1,657	1,682	1,665	1,597	1,493	1,432	-4.1%
of which for indictable offences ⁽⁶⁾	512	471	423	414	403	397	413	433	430	388	355	-8.3%
Defendants found guilty at magistrates' courts	1,401	1,505	1,439	1,378	1,352	1,304	1,325	1,292	1,246	1,171	1,105	-5.7%
of which for indictable offences ⁽⁶⁾	279	266	251	252	248	249	256	266	270	248	223	-10.1%
Defendants sentenced at the Crown Court after summary conviction	16	16	17	18	16	18	18	17	20	21	19	-9.5%
Defendants tried at the Crown Court	80	80	77	76	81	87	94	105	104	92	82	-10.6%
Defendants found guilty at the Crown Court	60	60	59	58	63	69	75	83	83	74	66	-9.7%
of which for indictable offences ⁽⁶⁾	57	57	57	55	60	66	71	79	78	70	64	-9.7%
Total offenders found guilty at both courts	1,461	1,565	1,498	1,436	1,415	1,373	1,400	1,375	1,328	1,245	1,171	-5.9%
of which for indictable offences ⁽⁶⁾	336	323	307	307	308	315	328	345	348	319	287	-10.0%
Total offenders found guilty or cautioned ⁽⁵⁾	1,695	1,819	1,782	1,775	1,782	1,711	1,702	1,626	1,563	1,453	1,352	-6.9%
of which for indictable offences ⁽⁶⁾	484	479	482	508	517	503	493	483	475	428	381	-11.0%
Total sentenced (offenders)	1,459	1,564	1,496	1,435	1,414	1,372	1,399	1,373	1,327	1,243	1,169	-6.0%
Magistrates' court	1,383	1,488	1,420	1,358	1,335	1,285	1,306	1,273	1,224	1,149	1,084	-5.7%
Crown Court	76	76	76	76	79	87	93	101	103	94	85	-9.6%
Sentence												
Custody	108	107	103	98	93	100	100	100	105	101	91	-10.2%
Suspended Sentence	3	3	6	29	39	42	44	47	49	45	42	-7.2%
Community Sentence	192	199	203	195	194	191	198	189	180	157	126	-19.7%
Fine	1,004	1,099	1,041	973	948	896	936	906	865	822	801	-2.6%
Other Sentences	152	157	143	140	140	145	120	131	128	118	109	-7.2%

(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:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/crime-statistics-methodology/index.html>

(3) Includes British Transport Police.

(4) Excluding fraud offences. For the year ending September 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 Q1.6(i) - "Proven Offenders" in the criminal justice system, by offence group and outcomes, 12 months ending September 2012 and 12 months ending September 2013

England and Wales

Offence Group	12 months ending	Cannabis warnings	Penalty Notices for Disorder ⁽¹⁾	Cautions	Proceedings	Convictions	Conviction Ratio (%) ⁽²⁾	Proven Offenders ⁽³⁾	Sentenced ⁽⁴⁾	Discharged	Fine	Community Sentence	Suspended Sentence	Otherwise dealt with	Custody	Custody Rate (%) ⁽⁵⁾	Average Custodial Sentence Length
																	(months) ⁽⁶⁾
Violence against the person	Sep-12	-	-	13,649	52,065	38,063	73.1	51,712	37,818	1,633	2,261	11,374	7,471	1,018	14,061	37.2	19.8
	Sep-13	-	-	11,574	47,823	33,661	70.4	45,235	33,340	1,420	2,389	8,107	6,926	2,101	12,397	37.2	20.8
Sexual offences	Sep-12	-	-	1,457	9,393	5,770	61.4	7,227	5,754	109	100	1,491	500	122	3,432	59.6	54.0
	Sep-13	-	-	1,416	9,889	5,640	57.0	7,056	5,612	89	122	1,383	532	116	3,370	60.0	56.5
Burglary	Sep-12	-	-	2,768	30,416	23,468	77.2	26,236	23,234	392	278	7,518	2,653	468	11,925	51.3	18.9
	Sep-13	-	-	2,014	26,208	19,794	75.5	21,808	19,486	319	265	5,440	2,477	523	10,462	53.7	20.3
Robbery	Sep-12	-	-	190	12,888	8,757	67.9	8,947	8,765	15	1	2,748	551	210	5,240	59.8	35.5
	Sep-13	-	-	139	10,135	7,035	69.4	7,174	7,040	22	25	1,937	508	84	4,464	63.4	38.3
Theft and handling stolen goods	Sep-12	-	30,051	36,736	128,626	115,469	89.8	182,256	114,910	23,602	16,350	37,657	8,489	5,548	23,264	20.2	4.1
	Sep-13	-	23,133	30,946	117,149	103,627	88.5	157,706	102,905	22,007	16,332	29,393	7,137	6,272	21,764	21.1	4.2
Fraud and forgery	Sep-12	-	-	5,023	21,383	17,111	80.0	22,134	16,933	1,776	2,233	5,254	3,246	356	4,068	24.0	12.8
	Sep-13	-	-	4,156	20,160	15,501	76.9	19,657	15,288	1,441	1,916	4,621	3,221	357	3,732	24.4	12.7
Criminal damage	Sep-12	-	-	4,102	8,282	6,345	76.6	10,447	6,256	1,255	709	2,411	367	459	1,055	16.9	21.3
	Sep-13	-	-	3,265	6,857	5,038	73.5	8,303	4,941	981	647	1,793	338	356	826	16.7	23.8
Drug offences	Sep-12	-	16,074	40,332	64,059	58,756	91.7	187,333	58,203	8,959	21,486	11,904	4,278	2,307	9,269	15.9	29.3
	Sep-13	65,996	14,072	36,062	62,823	56,488	89.9	172,618	55,775	9,624	20,682	9,795	4,640	2,222	8,812	15.8	30.2
Indictable motoring offences	Sep-12	-	-	-	3,333	3,036	91.1	3,036	3,055	33	235	764	865	28	1,130	37.0	9.8
	Sep-13	-	-	-	3,179	2,787	87.7	2,787	2,841	31	183	671	836	22	1,098	38.6	9.5
Other indictable offences	Sep-12	-	-	5,180	57,143	41,863	73.3	47,043	41,962	3,116	11,349	6,595	4,149	6,494	10,259	24.9	10.7
	Sep-13	-	-	4,886	51,233	37,103	72.4	41,989	37,099	2,774	10,955	5,345	4,061	4,683	9,281	25.5	10.8
Indictable offences ⁽⁷⁾	Sep-12	72,171	46,125	109,437	387,588	318,638	82.2	546,371	316,890	40,890	55,002	87,716	32,569	17,010	83,703	26.5	17.0
	Sep-13	65,996	37,205	94,458	355,456	286,674	80.6	484,333	284,327	38,708	53,516	68,485	30,676	16,736	76,206	26.9	17.9
Summary non-motoring	Sep-12	-	66,410	98,252	586,301	476,191	81.2	640,853	476,412	42,576	345,506	55,665	9,039	9,280	14,346	3.0	2.6
	Sep-13	-	50,991	86,225	545,682	433,647	79.5	570,863	433,869	38,722	320,695	46,283	8,273	7,823	12,073	2.8	2.6
Summary motoring offences	Sep-12	-	-	-	519,593	450,057	86.6	450,057	450,129	5,785	421,988	13,335	3,863	1,994	3,164	0.7	3.1
	Sep-13	-	-	-	530,710	451,006	85.0	451,006	451,089	5,326	427,058	10,999	3,267	1,779	2,660	0.6	3.1
Summary offences	Sep-12	-	66,410	98,252	1,105,894	926,248	83.8	1,090,910	926,541	48,361	767,494	69,000	12,902	11,274	17,510	1.9	2.7
	Sep-13	-	50,991	86,225	1,076,392	884,653	82.2	1,021,869	884,958	44,048	747,753	57,282	11,540	9,602	14,733	1.7	2.7
All offences	Sep-12	72,171	112,535	207,689	1,493,482	1,244,886	83.4	1,637,281	1,243,431	89,251	822,496	156,716	45,471	28,284	101,213	8.2	14.5
	Sep-13	65,996	88,196	180,683	1,431,848	1,171,327	81.8	1,506,202	1,169,285	82,756	801,269	125,767	42,216	26,338	90,939	7.8	15.4

(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) 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.

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:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly

Contacts

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Tel: 020 3334 3536

Email: newsdesk@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to the Justice Statistics Analytical Services division of the Ministry of Justice:

Mike Elkins, Chief Statistician
Ministry of Justice, 7th Floor, 102 Petty France, London, SW1H 9AJ
Email: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

General enquiries about the statistical work of the Ministry of Justice can be e-mailed to: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

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