

Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly Update to June 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 (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 agencies¹.

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:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly-june-2013

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, 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

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

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.

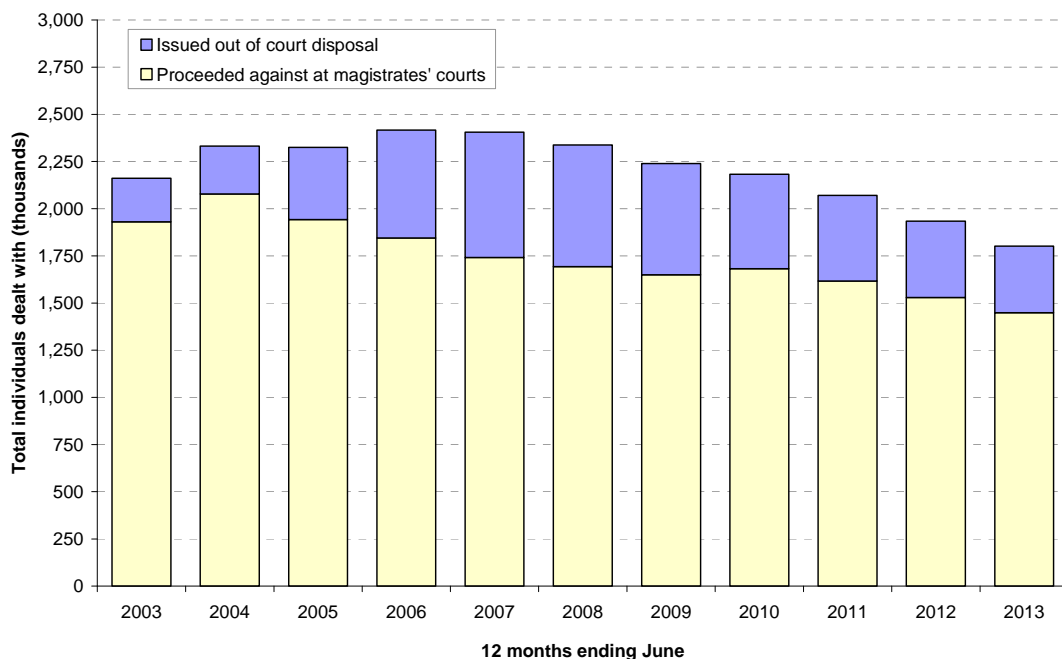
Executive summary

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: Individuals³ 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.

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.

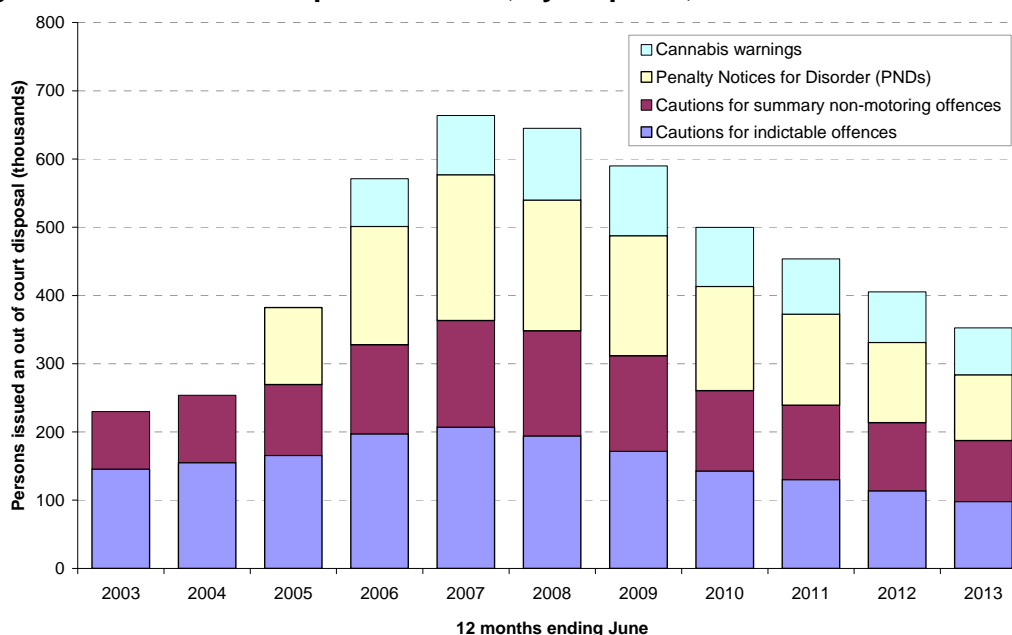
Criminal offences can be divided into three main offence groups:

- **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 2005⁴, 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



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

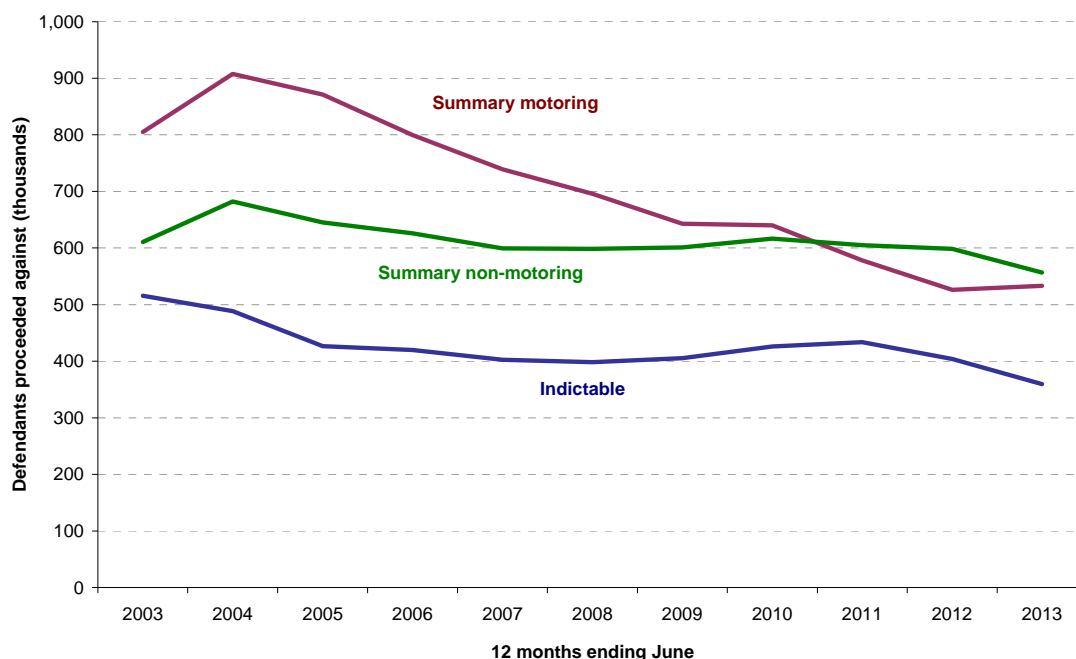
The use of out of court disposals decreased by 13% in the latest year, with each type of disposal used less than in the previous year. The biggest decreases were in the use of PNDs (96,400 issued compared with 117,500 in the previous year) and cautions for indictable offences (98,100 issued compared 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.

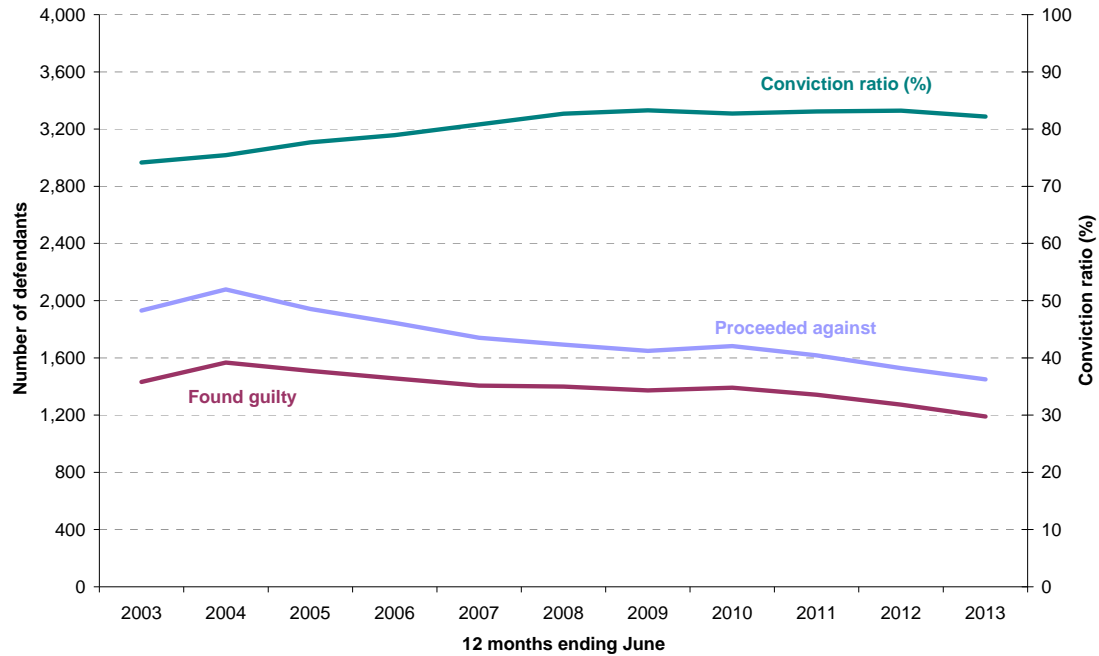
Offenders found guilty

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



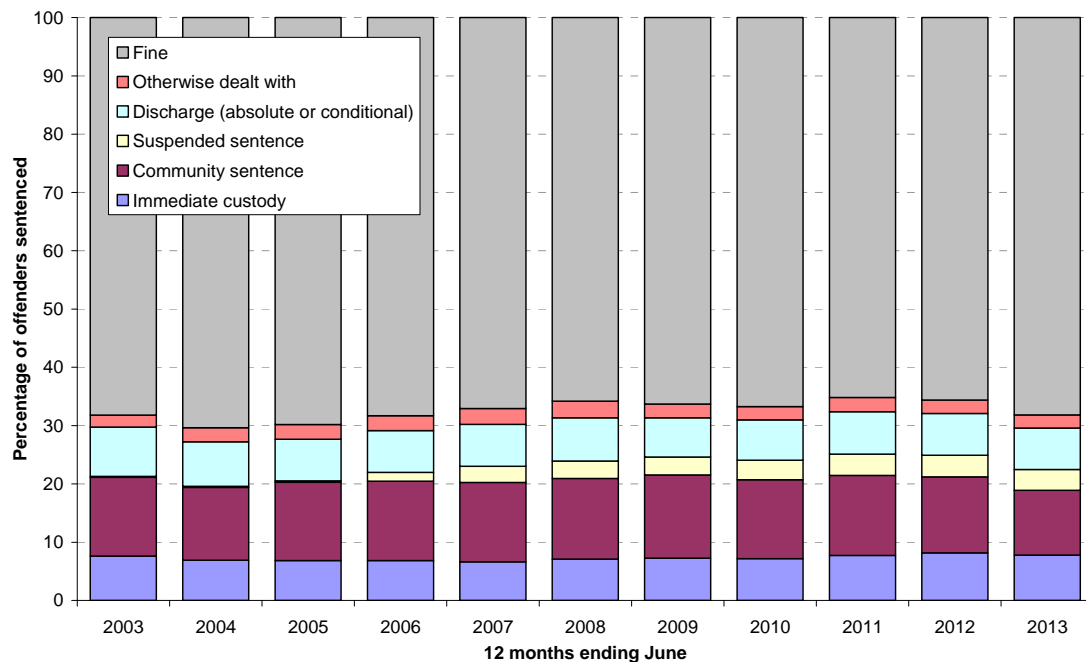
Sentencing

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.

Figure 5: Sentencing outcomes (percentages of all offenders sentenced) at all courts, June 2003 to June 2013



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.

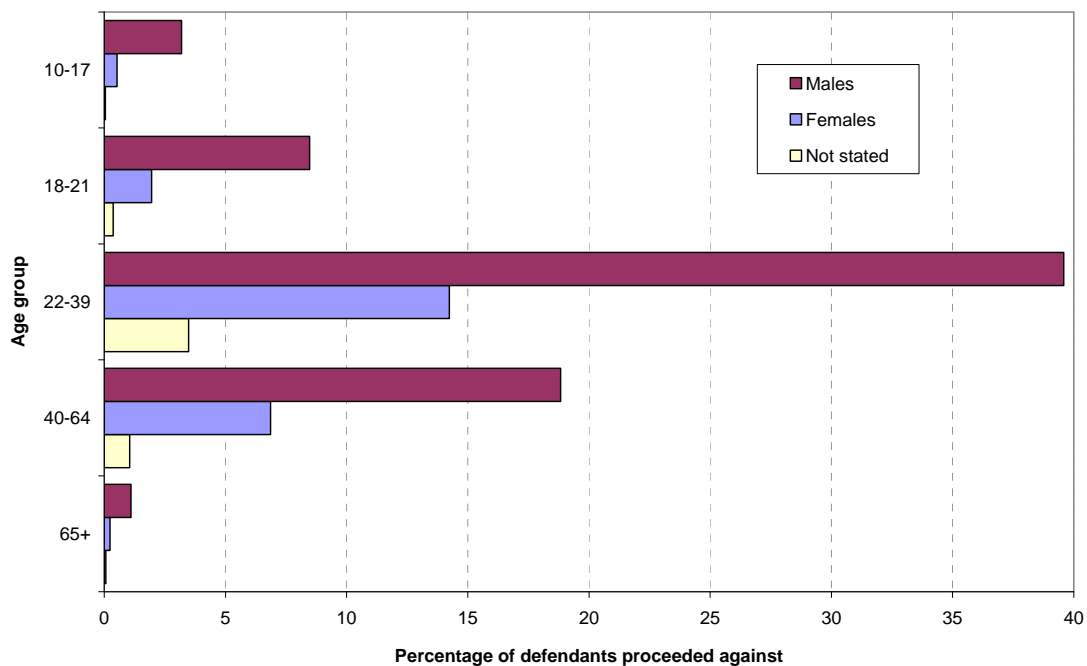
The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act, which was passed on 3rd December 2012, abolished IPPs and replaced them with new Extended Determinate Sentences (EDS). Further, it legislated that adult offenders will receive mandatory life sentences for a second serious sexual or violent 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 every 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-motoring 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.

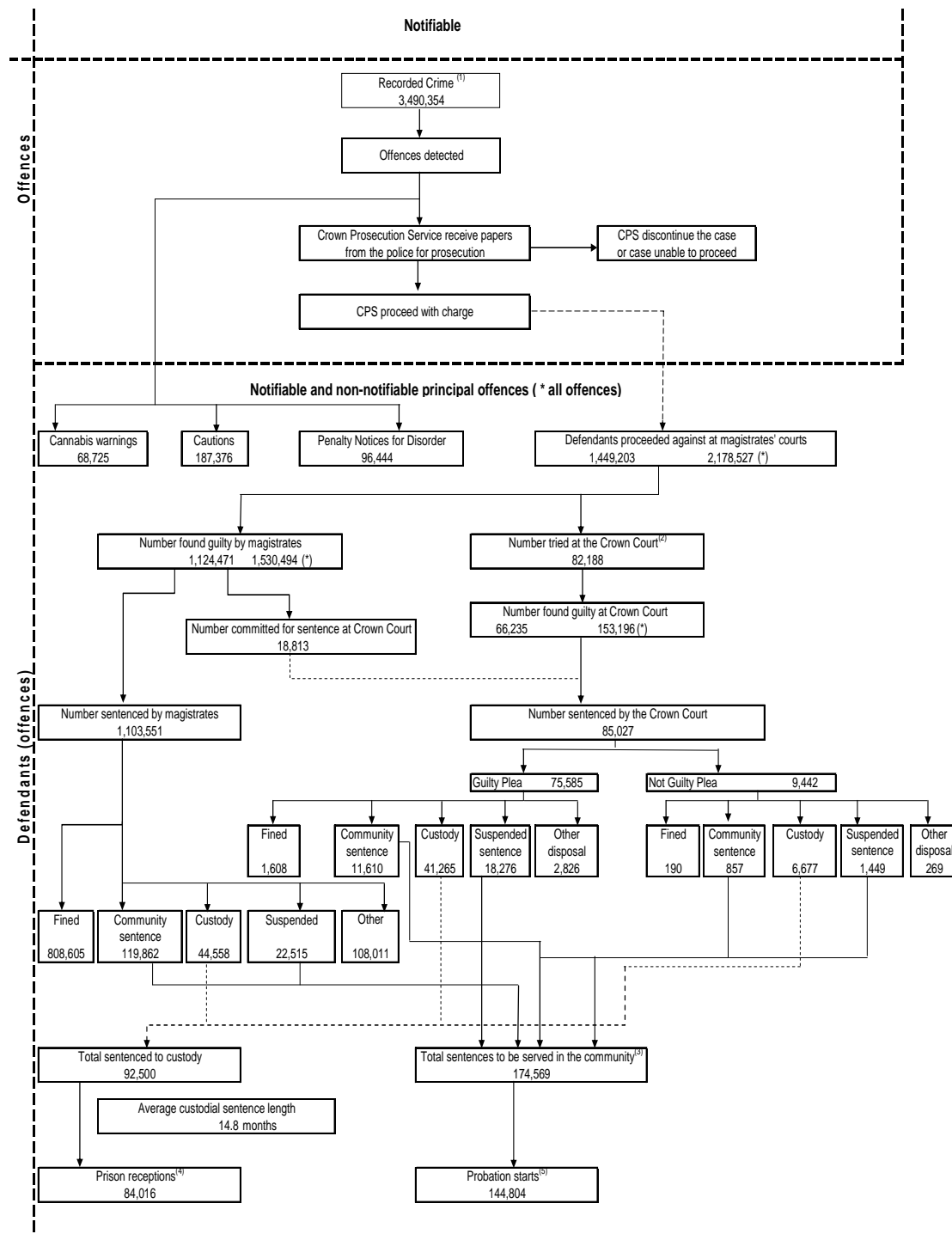
During the latest year, just over 100 thousand offenders convicted of an indictable offence had 15 or more previous convictions or cautions at the time. This equates to over a third of all convicted offenders in the year and is up from a fifth in the 12 months ending June 2003 (70 thousand offenders).

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



(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 June 2009 to 12 months ending June 2013

England and Wales	12 months ending					Percentage change 12 months ending June 2012 to June 2013
	June 2009	June 2010	June 2011	June 2012	June 2013	
Out of court disposals	589,986	499,769	453,630	405,387	352,545	-13.0%
<i>Cannabis warnings</i>	102,339	86,361	81,012	74,283	68,725	-7.5%
<i>Penalty Notices for Disorder⁽¹⁾</i>	176,123	152,895	133,486	117,462	96,444	-17.9%
<i>Cautions</i>	311,524	260,513	239,132	213,642	187,376	-12.3%
Defendants proceeded against	1,649,393	1,682,303	1,616,686	1,528,859	1,449,203	-5.2%
<i>Indictable offences⁽²⁾</i>	405,458	425,903	433,522	404,200	359,361	-11.1%
<i>Summary offences</i>	1,243,935	1,256,400	1,183,164	1,124,659	1,089,842	-3.1%
Offenders convicted	1,415,519	1,391,646	1,342,805	1,272,174	1,190,706	-6.4%
<i>Indictable offences</i>	322,672	337,015	351,201	330,512	291,958	-11.7%
<i>Summary offences</i>	1,092,847	1,054,631	991,604	941,662	898,748	-4.6%
Prison receptions⁽³⁾	98,059	92,053	90,032	89,772	84,016	-14.3%
Probation starts⁽⁴⁾	168,781	166,659	164,224	155,663	144,804	-14.2%

(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	12 months ending					Percentage change 12 months ending June 2012 to June 2013
	June 2009	June 2010	June 2011	June 2012	June 2013	
Total offenders sentenced⁽¹⁾	1,372,237	1,389,421	1,341,662	1,270,752	1,188,578	-6.5%
Total persons sentenced⁽²⁾	1,363,716	1,381,186	1,334,083	1,264,078	1,182,248	-6.5%
Immediate custody (persons)	99,802	99,550	103,809	103,809	92,500	-10.9%
Suspended sentence (persons)	42,275	46,456	48,976	46,863	42,240	-9.9%
Community sentence (persons)	195,570	188,401	184,149	165,837	132,329	-20.2%
Fines (all offenders)	909,932	927,363	874,299	833,895	810,403	-2.8%
Other disposals (all offenders)	124,658	127,651	130,468	120,348	111,106	-7.7%
Average custodial sentence length (months) ⁽³⁾	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.5	14.8	2.2%
Percentage of those sentenced⁽⁴⁾						Percentage point change
Immediate custody (persons)	7.3	7.2	7.8	8.2	7.8	-0.4
Suspended sentence (persons)	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.6	-0.1
Community sentence (persons)	14.3	13.6	13.8	13.1	11.2	-1.9
Fines (all offenders)	66.3	66.7	65.2	65.6	68.2	2.6
Other disposals (all offenders)	9.1	9.2	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 June 2009 to 12 months ending June 2013

England and Wales	12 months ending					Percentage change 12 months ending June 2012 to June 2013
	June 2009	June 2010	June 2011	June 2012	June 2013	
Recorded crime⁽¹⁾	4,505,971	4,124,066	3,960,425	3,724,123	3,490,354	-6.3%
Out of court disposals	545,297	458,332	416,779	372,112	324,437	-12.8%
<i>Cannabis warnings</i>	102,339	86,361	81,012	74,283	68,725	-7.5%
<i>Penalty Notices for Disorder⁽²⁾</i>	116,773	101,117	86,812	73,362	58,606	-20.1%
<i>Cautions</i>	326,185	270,854	248,955	224,467	197,106	-12.2%
Proceedings	968,409	1,010,089	1,004,984	958,673	868,744	-9.4%
Convictions	745,978	754,664	757,517	732,791	667,075	-9.0%
Offences taken into consideration⁽¹⁾	88,483	73,298	69,211	59,189	50,568	-14.6%
Proven offences⁽³⁾	1,379,758	1,286,294	1,243,507	1,164,092	1,042,080	-10.5%

(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.

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

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	180,680
Sexual offences	June 2012	52,189	-	-	1,716	32,040	20,015
	June 2013	56,842	-	-	1,661	28,698	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	-	-	166	14,784	10,555
Theft and handling stolen goods	June 2012	1,476,569	-	31,704	46,535	222,982	189,790
	June 2013	1,390,105	-	25,331	38,072	208,200	178,985
Fraud and forgery ⁽¹⁾	June 2012	-	-	-	6,125	61,479	45,240
	June 2013	-	-	-	5,048	56,529	40,201
Criminal damage	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	206,626	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

	12 months ending												Thousands Percentage change 12 months ending June 2012 to June 2013	
	Jun-03	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Jun-10	Jun-11	Jun-12	Jun-13			
England and Wales														
Crime measured by Crime Survey for England and Wales ⁽¹⁾	12,121	11,295	10,774	11,016	11,022	10,476	10,034	9,566	9,718	9,123	8,507		-6.8%	
Notifiable offences	5,672	5,635	5,348	5,317	5,158	4,722	4,506	4,124	3,960	3,724	3,490		-6.3%	
- offences recorded by the police ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	230	252	271	328	363	348	312	261	239	214	187		-12.3%	
Number of offenders cautioned ⁽⁵⁾	146	156	165	174	207	194	172	143	130	114	98		-13.7%	
Number of offenders issued Penalty Notices for Disorder of which for indictable offences ⁽⁶⁾	*	..	113	174	214	192	176	153	133	117	96		-17.9%	
Number of offences detected by means of cannabis warnings (all indictable) ⁽³⁾	*	..	12	30	45	44	49	43	37	32	25		-20.1%	
Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts	1,931	2,005	2,016	1,845	1,741	1,693	1,649	1,682	1,617	1,529	1,449		-8.2%	
of which for indictable offences ⁽⁶⁾	516	463	452	420	402	398	405	426	434	404	359		-5.2%	
Defendants found guilty at magistrates' courts	1,372	1,466	1,491	1,399	1,345	1,331	1,300	1,311	1,259	1,195	1,124		-11.1%	
of which for indictable offences ⁽⁶⁾	516	463	452	420	402	398	405	426	434	404	359		-5.9%	
Defendants sentenced at the Crown Court after summary conviction	16	16	16	19	17	18	18	17	19	21	19		-11.1%	
Defendants tried at the Crown Court	78	79	77	75	79	85	91	101	105	95	82		-13.6%	
Defendants found guilty at the Crown Court	60	59	61	58	61	68	73	81	84	77	66		-14.1%	
of which for indictable offences ⁽⁶⁾	58	57	58	55	58	65	70	77	80	74	63		-14.0%	
Total offenders found guilty at both courts	1,432	1,525	1,552	1,457	1,407	1,399	1,374	1,392	1,343	1,272	1,191		-6.4%	
Total offenders found guilty or cautioned ⁽⁵⁾	1,662	1,778	1,823	1,785	1,770	1,747	1,685	1,652	1,582	1,486	1,378		-11.5%	
of which for indictable offences ⁽⁶⁾	719	676	675	672	668	657	647	645	643	591	521		-11.9%	
Total sentenced (offenders)														
Magistrates' court	1,354	1,449	1,473	1,379	1,328	1,312	1,281	1,292	1,238	1,172	1,104		-5.9%	
Crown Court	77	75	77	77	78	85	91	98	104	98	85		-13.5%	
Sentence														
Custody	109	105	106	99	93	99	100	100	104	104	93		-10.9%	
Suspended Sentence	3	3	4	22	39	42	42	46	49	47	42		-9.9%	
Community Sentence	193	192	207	199	192	193	196	188	184	166	132		-20.2%	
Fine	976	1,073	1,082	994	943	920	910	927	874	834	810		-2.8%	
Other Sentences	150	151	152	142	139	144	125	128	130	120	111		-7.7%	

(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/crime-statistics-methodology/index.html>

(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 Q1.6(i) - "Proven Offenders" in the criminal justice system, by offence group and outcomes, 12 months ending June 2012 and 12 months ending June 2013

England and Wales

Offence Group	12 months ending	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 Rate (%) ⁽⁵⁾	Average Custodial Sentence Length (months) ⁽⁷⁾
Violence against the person	Jun-12	-	14,293	55,161	39,865	72.3	54,158	39,647	1,653	2,286	12,417	7,866	1,141	14,284	36.0
	Jun-13	-	11,966	55,161	34,061	61.7	46,027	33,706	1,439	2,345	8,718	6,878	1,648	12,678	37.6
Sexual offences	Jun-12	-	1,450	9,791	5,917	60.6	7,381	5,917	118	98	1,594	504	127	3,476	58.7
	Jun-13	-	1,447	9,791	5,512	56.3	6,959	5,489	79	124	1,418	497	112	3,259	59.4
Burglary	Jun-12	-	2,963	32,490	24,872	76.6	27,835	24,576	454	324	8,244	2,745	440	12,369	50.3
	Jun-13	-	2,264	26,887	20,500	76.2	22,764	20,143	332	249	5,925	2,460	332	10,658	52.9
Robbery	Jun-12	-	202	13,623	9,034	66.3	9,236	9,049	15	1	2,926	548	250	5,309	58.7
	Jun-13	-	160	10,595	7,377	69.6	7,537	7,368	21	16	2,082	534	81	4,634	62.9
Theft and handling stolen goods	Jun-12	31,704	38,829	133,375	119,325	89.5	189,898	118,816	24,041	16,662	40,321	8,769	5,402	23,621	19.9
	Jun-13	25,331	32,006	118,919	105,721	88.9	163,058	105,033	22,287	16,276	30,848	7,331	6,143	22,148	4.2
Fraud and forgery	Jun-12	-	5,242	22,312	18,024	80.8	23,266	17,842	1,903	2,386	5,674	3,338	351	4,190	23.5
	Jun-13	-	4,347	20,282	15,576	76.8	19,923	15,352	1,493	1,935	4,624	3,144	367	3,789	24.7
Criminal damage	Jun-12	-	4,324	8,780	6,747	76.8	11,071	6,659	1,314	759	2,604	403	469	1,110	16.7
	Jun-13	-	3,445	8,445	5,394	156.6	8,839	5,298	1,066	698	1,971	337	392	834	22.5
Drug offences	Jun-12	16,206	40,855	65,415	59,933	91.6	191,277	59,430	8,649	22,118	12,358	4,352	2,187	9,766	16.4
	Jun-13	15,374	37,515	63,522	57,218	90.1	178,832	56,518	9,801	20,909	10,379	4,396	2,416	8,617	15.2
Indictable motoring offences	Jun-12	-	-	3,457	3,112	90.0	3,112	3,155	34	245	770	895	34	1,177	37.3
	Jun-13	-	-	3,193	2,788	87.3	2,788	2,813	35	182	688	808	17	1,083	9.7
Other indictable offences	Jun-12	-	5,452	59,796	43,669	73.0	49,121	43,638	3,203	11,616	7,074	4,372	6,741	10,632	24.8
	Jun-13	-	4,933	51,901	37,811	72.9	42,744	37,846	2,871	10,967	5,580	4,036	5,048	9,344	25.2
Indictable offences ⁽⁷⁾	Jun-12	47,910	113,610	404,200	330,512	81.8	566,315	328,729	41,384	56,495	93,982	33,792	17,142	85,934	26.2
	Jun-13	40,705	98,083	363,686	291,958	80.3	499,471	289,566	39,424	53,701	72,233	30,421	16,743	77,044	26.7
Summary non-motoring	Jun-12	69,552	100,032	598,461	487,082	81.4	656,666	487,354	43,878	351,894	58,098	9,069	9,786	14,629	3.0
	Jun-13	55,739	89,293	556,643	443,673	79.7	588,705	443,843	39,679	326,587	48,461	8,405	8,005	12,706	2.9
Summary motoring offences	Jun-12	-	-	526,198	454,580	86.4	454,580	454,689	5,987	425,506	13,757	4,002	2,161	3,246	0.7
	Jun-13	-	-	533,199	455,075	85.3	455,075	455,169	5,482	430,115	11,635	3,414	1,773	2,750	3.1
Summary Offences	Jun-12	69,552	100,032	1,124,659	941,662	83.7	1,111,246	942,023	49,875	777,400	71,855	13,071	11,947	17,875	1.9
	Jun-13	55,739	89,293	1,089,842	898,748	82.5	1,043,780	899,012	45,161	756,702	60,096	11,819	9,778	15,456	1.7
All Offences	Jun-12	117,462	213,642	1,528,859	1,272,174	83.2	1,677,561	1,270,752	91,259	833,895	165,837	46,863	29,069	103,809	8.2
	Jun-13	96,444	187,376	1,453,538	1,190,706	81.9	1,543,251	1,188,578	84,585	810,403	132,329	42,240	26,521	92,500	7.8

(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/publications/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly-june-2013

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