



HOME OFFICE

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

England and Wales
2000

Statistics relating to Crime and Criminal Proceedings
for the year 2000

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State
for the Home Department
by Command of Her Majesty
December 2001*

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This report is on statistics relating to crime in England and Wales for the year 2000/01 and cautions and criminal proceedings in England and Wales for 2000. It includes the Abstract of Police Returns, which are laid before Parliament in accordance with the requirements of section 45 of the Police Act 1996.

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**Criminal statistics
England and Wales
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Symbols and conventions

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

Introduction

The statistics in this volume relate to criminal offences recorded by the 43 police forces in England and Wales and to offenders dealt with by formal police cautions, reprimands or warnings, or criminal court proceedings. The previous volume in this series was 'Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 1999' (Cm 5001).

As in previous years, this volume comprises a commentary and tables covering the major topics apart from 'International Comparisons' which are again being published separately this year (see Appendix 7 under 'annual' for details).

More detailed data for 2000 are to be published separately, in four volumes of supplementary tables. Information on the contents and availability of the supplementary volumes is given in Appendix 8.

Other publications

Other police and court statistics are published from time to time in Home Office Statistical Bulletins. A list of these bulletins and other publications by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate as well as other government departments is given in Appendix 7.

Enquiries

This publication has been mainly prepared by the Crime and Criminal Justice Unit of the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate. This unit under David Moxon deals with research and statistics on the patterns of crime and the administration of justice. Enquiries (except press enquiries) about figures in the publication may be made by email to justice.statsapollo@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk or by telephone to the following:

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

Coverage of the statistics in this volume

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

Offences recorded by the police

Chapters 2 to 4 give detailed statistics of crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales. In interpreting these statistics, it is important to bear in mind their coverage and the recording practices used. Details of recording practice, including the change in counting rules for recorded crime which took place on 1 April 1998, are given in Appendix 2 and Chapter 2, and a detailed list of offences is given in Appendix 3.

Changes in the number of offences recorded do not necessarily reflect changes in the amount of crime committed because many offences are either not reported to the police or not recorded by them. The question of unrecorded crime is addressed in Chapter 2. The whole problem of interpreting crime statistics is discussed in 'Crime Statistics: their use and misuse', by Chris Lewis in **Social Trends 22**, HMSO 1992.

Offenders

Chapters 5 to 9 give statistics of offenders dealt with by a formal police caution, reprimand or warning, court proceedings and the use of various types of sentence or order, and cover such associated subjects as the use of police bail and court remand. The basis of these chapters is different from that of the chapters concerned with offences recorded by the police (see paragraph 35 of Appendix 2). Again, in interpreting the figures shown, it is important to bear in mind the coverage and reporting practice as set out in the rest of Appendix 2. The effect of changes in legislation on these statistics is set out in paragraphs 49 to 63 of Appendix 1.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement is made of the contributions from David Moxon, Pat Dowdeswell, Jon Simmons, Jennifer Airs, Gordon Barclay, Chris Kershaw, David Povey, Julian Prime, Judith Cotton, Alan Gray, John Jenner, Katie Johnson, Andrew Kalinsky, Peter Kilsby, Duncan Lavin, Dominic Smith, Steve White, Graham Wilkins, Michael Morgan-Rowe, Vinayak Thakkar, Kunjal Amin, Walter Giraud, Dave Perry, Nalini Patel and staff of the Data Collection Group.

A statistical overview of the criminal justice system in 2000 (Table 1.1 and Figures 1.1 to 1.3)

1.1 This chapter highlights some of the key statistics for 2000 although in the case of recorded crime, clear-ups, homicides and arrests, the period covered is the financial year 2000/01. It includes some statistics published elsewhere and gives selected long-term trends. A more detailed discussion on trends over the last ten years is given in later chapters. Any trends in recorded crime mentioned below will have been affected by the change in counting rules from 1 April 1998 (see Appendix 2, paragraphs 6 and 7).

Recorded Crime

1.2 There were 5.2 million notifiable offences recorded by the police in 2000/01, a fall of 2.5 per cent over 1999/00. Crime measured by the British Crime Survey, which includes unrecorded crime, fell by 12 per cent between 1999 and 2000. The difference between recorded crime and the British Crime Survey reflects increased reporting of crimes to the police and, to a lesser extent, increased recording by the police of those crimes reported to them.

1.3 Property crimes accounted for 82 per cent of the total in 2000/01, amounting to 4.3 million crimes. Burglary fell by 8 per cent and thefts of and from vehicles by 7 per cent, compared with falls of 5 and 3 per cent respectively in 1999/00. Violent crimes rose by 4 per cent, a much smaller rise than the one of 16 per cent in 1999/00 and in contrast to the falls in violent crime shown by the British Crime Survey. There were 846 homicides initially recorded in 2000/01, 58 of whom were Chinese nationals who suffocated in the back of a lorry travelling to the United Kingdom.

1.4 Although the proportion of all notifiable offences in which firearms were reported to have been used remained at 0.3 per cent in 2000/01, the number of firearm offences rose. Offences involving firearms other than air weapons rose by 8 per cent in 2000/01 to 7,400, and those involving air weapons rose by 1 per cent to 10,200.

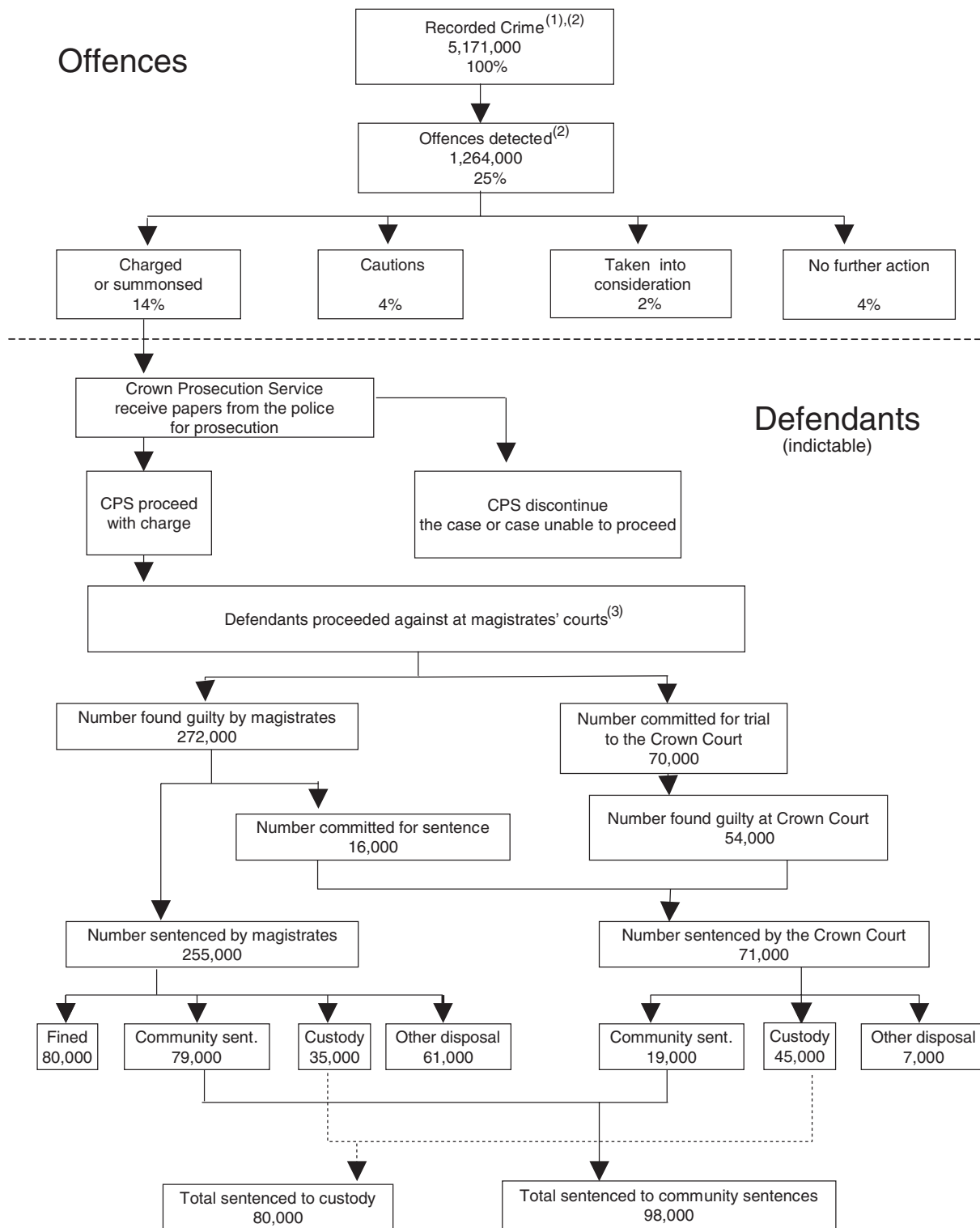
1.5 The recorded crime statistics do not tell the whole story. Figures from the 2000 British Crime Survey suggest that half of all offences are reported to the police and a quarter are recorded.⁽¹⁾ Reporting and recording rates vary considerably between offences (see paragraph 2.8 of Chapter 2 and paragraphs 1 to 9 of Appendix 2 for more details).

1.6 Changes in the number of people processed through the criminal justice system can be influenced by factors unrelated to the level of crime or the numbers of crimes cleared up. The flows through the criminal justice system are illustrated in Figure 1.1 and a more detailed description of the procedures is given in paragraphs 1 to 41 of Appendix 1.

Detections

1.7 The detection rate was 24 per cent in 2000/01, down from 25 per cent in 1999/00. This fall is partly due to the implementation of new Home Office guidance from April 1999 (see paragraph 2.15 of Chapter 2 for more details). The rate has fallen from 45 per cent in the 1960s and, as Figure 1.2 shows, the number of offences detected has not kept pace with the increase in recorded crime over the last 40 years. Since method of detection was first collected in 1985 the proportion of offences detected by charge or summons has fallen from 18 per cent to 14 per cent in 2000/01. The detection rate varies widely according to type of offence, and is generally highest for violent crimes, over half of which are detected.

Figure 1.1 Flows through the Criminal Justice System, 2000



(1) Covers all indictable, including triable either way, offences plus a few closely associated summary offences.
 (2) In the financial year 2000/01.
 (3) See Table 6.3 for numbers of proceedings terminated early and defendants discharged at the committal proceedings stage or dismissed.

Arrests

1.8 It is estimated that, in 2000/01, 1.3 million arrests for notifiable offences were made in England and Wales.⁽²⁾ Information collected from 38 police forces (including the Metropolitan Police) indicates that 25 per cent of persons arrested were aged under 18 and 84 per cent were male. More than a half (57 per cent) of arrests were for property offences (including theft and handling), a fall of one percentage point on 1999/00. There was a two per cent increase in the number of arrests for violence against the person to 259,500, and a fall of 8 per cent for drug offences to 111,300.

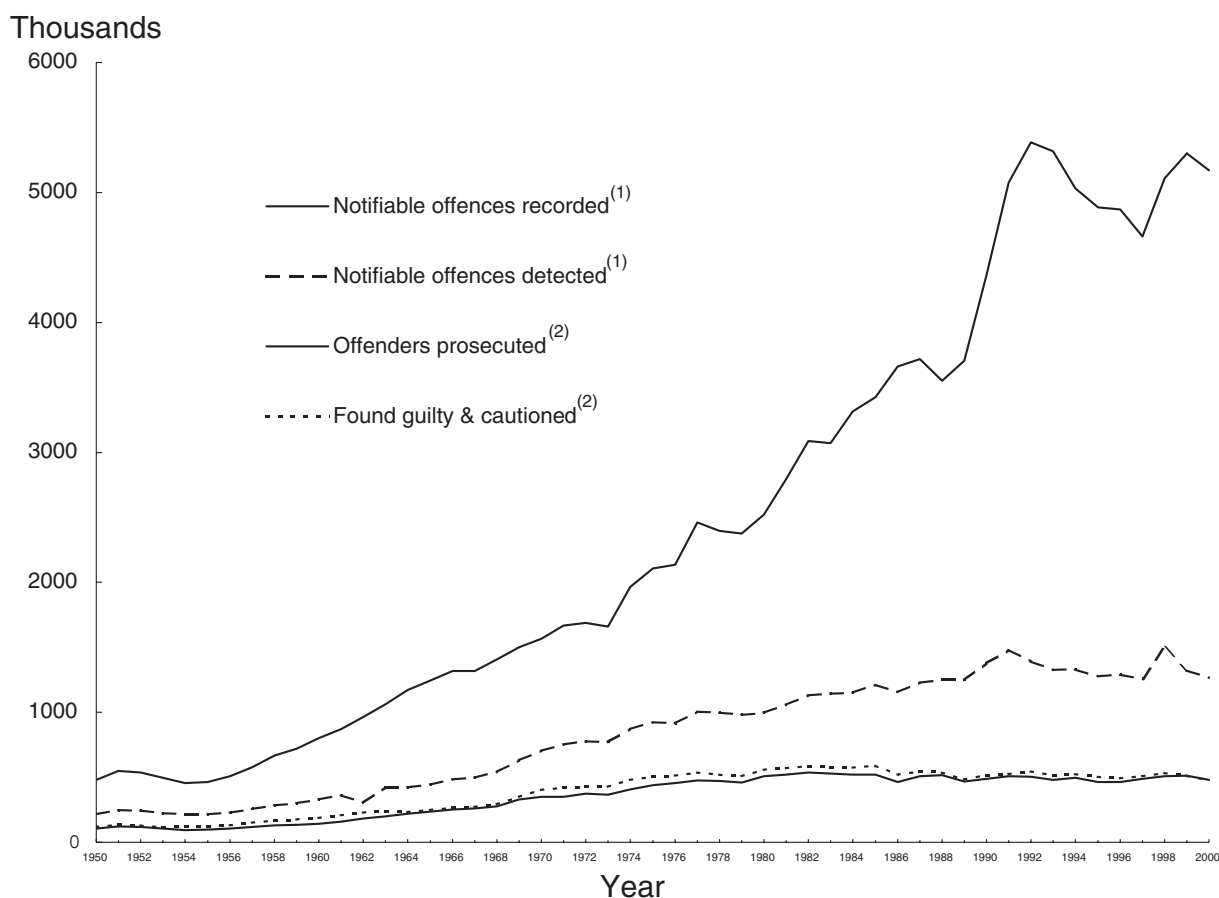
Offenders

1.9 In 2000, 1.7 million offenders were found guilty or cautioned, 1 per cent fewer than in 1999. The number found guilty or cautioned for indictable offences fell 7 per cent to 476,400.

Cautions

1.10 239,000 offenders were cautioned for all offences in 2000 — 10 per cent fewer than in 1999. Cautions include 60,800 juveniles who were given reprimands or final warnings under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The *cautioning rate* for indictable offences (i.e. the number of offenders cautioned as a percentage of those found guilty or cautioned) fell by two percentage points to 32 per cent.

Figure 1.2 Recorded crime, prosecutions and 'known' offenders, 1950-2000



(1) Data from 1950-1997 exclude criminal damage of £20 or under. From 1998 the figures are based on the new counting rules and are for financial years. They include all criminal damage.

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

Court proceedings

Magistrates' courts

1.11 Receipts of cases in magistrates' courts (which includes cases later sent to the Crown Court) rose by 1 per cent in 2000. This rise was due to increases in the number of proceedings for summary non-motoring offences, up 12 per cent (mainly because of increases in prosecutions for TV licence evasion) to 627,000. Proceedings for indictable offences fell 4 per cent to 493,000. Summary motoring proceedings also fell, by 2 per cent, to the lowest total in the past decade, 792,000.

1.12 The number of proceedings finalised for defendants was 1.90 million, 1 per cent more than in 1999. Looking at individual offences:

- indictable offences fell by 6 per cent, to 481,000;
- summary non-motoring offences rose by 12 per cent to 627,000 having fallen by 31 per cent in 1999;
- summary motoring offences were down by 3 per cent to 787,000.

1.13 The average time from offence to completion for defendants in indictable cases at magistrates' courts in 2000 was 108 days, the lowest it had been since 1986. The fall of 12 days in the average time from offence to completion between 1999 and 2000 was due to a fall from 21 to 8 days in the average time from charge or laying of information to first listing following the rollout of measures designed to speed up the progress of cases through the criminal justice system. The average time in the period from first listing to completion actually increased from 52 to 54 days.⁽³⁾ Among defendants entering a plea in CPS cases heard summarily at magistrates' courts, 82 per cent pleaded guilty in 2000, the same as in 1999 and 1998. The proportion of contested cases where the case was dismissed rose almost 3 percentage points to 30 per cent in 2000, from 27 per cent in 1999 and 23 per cent in 1992. The proportion of proof in absence cases, where the defendant has not entered a plea and prosecution evidence is received in the defendant's absence, continued to remain at 12 per cent having risen from 11 per cent in 1996 and 7 per cent in 1992.⁽⁴⁾

Crown Court

1.14 Among defendants aged 18 or over proceeded against for indictable offences, 16 per cent were committed for trial at the Crown Court, a rise of 1 percentage point following a 1 percentage point fall in 1999 and a 4 percentage point fall in 1998 due to plea before venue. These effects also led to the number of persons for trial at the Crown Court rising in 2000 by 6 per cent to 82,000 following a fall to 77,000 in 1999 from 91,300 in 1997. The proportion of triable either way cases finalised at the Crown Court, that were committed following election by the defendant fell by 2 percentage points in 2000 to 30 per cent. This followed a rise of 4 percentage points in 1999.⁽⁴⁾ In total, 63 per cent of defendants charged with indictable (including triable-either-way) offences pleaded guilty at trial in 1999 and 67 per cent of those pleading not guilty were acquitted.

1.15 The average waiting time for trials in the Crown Court, from committal to the start of hearing, rose from 12.0 weeks in 1997 to 14.3 weeks in 2000 because defendants pleading guilty at the magistrates' courts under plea before venue are no longer committed for trial.

Sentencing

Fines

1.16 The proportionate use of the fine at magistrates' courts for indictable offences fell by three percentage points to 31 per cent in 2000 after a small fall in 1999 following a short period of stability. Prior to that it had fallen one percentage point between 1996 and 1997 and more sharply from the 43 per cent recorded in 1992. At the Crown Court its use fell to 2 per cent compared with 6 per cent in 1992.

Community sentences

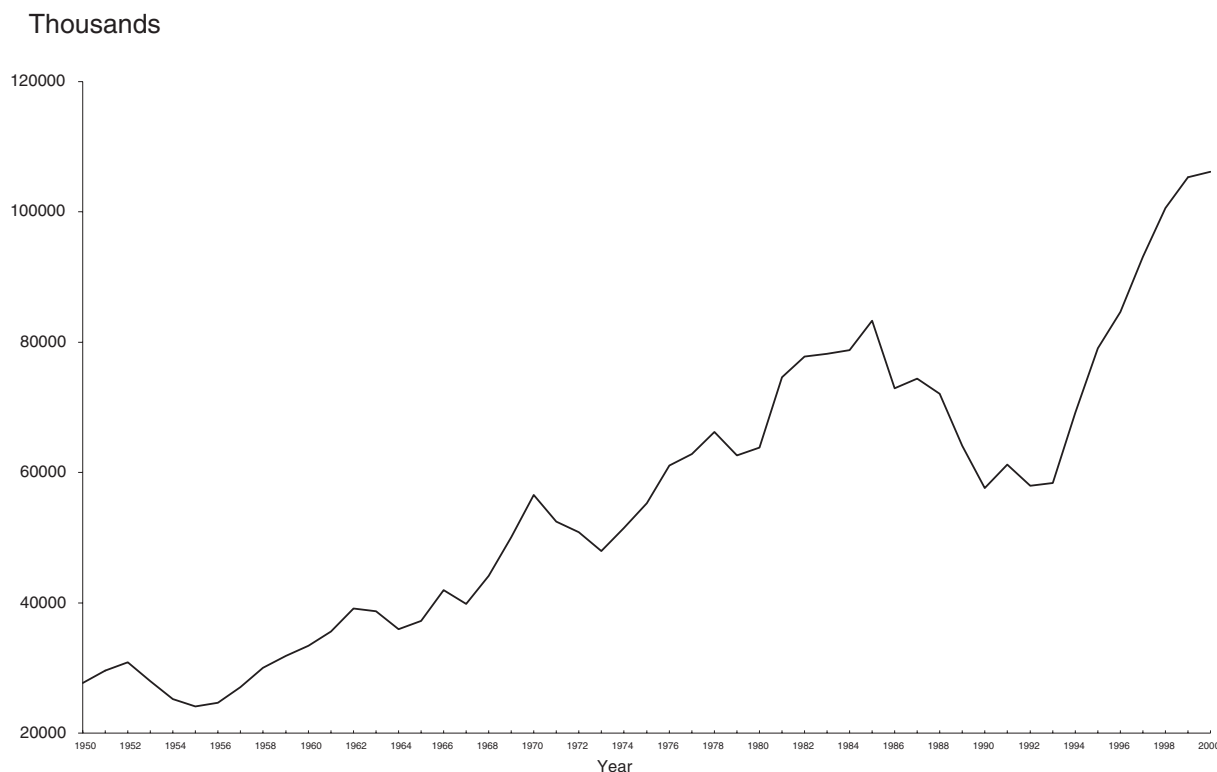
1.17 The number of community sentences rose by 3 per cent to 155,500 in 2000, compared with a 2 per cent rise the year earlier, and made up 11 per cent of all sentences compared with 10 per cent in both 1997 and 1998.

1.18 The proportionate use of community sentences for indictable offences at magistrates' courts rose to 31 per cent, up from 28 per cent in 1995. The position was also relatively stable in the Crown Court with use at 26 per cent. Overall the proportionate use of both community service orders and probation orders for indictable offences has remained around 9-11 per cent since 1993 whilst combination orders and supervision orders were each used on 3 and 1 per cent of occasions respectively. New orders available nationally in 2000 (reparation orders, action plan orders and drug treatment and testing orders), were used for only a few months in the year.⁽⁵⁾

Immediate custody

1.19 The number of people given immediate custody at all courts was 106,200 in 2000, up 1 per cent compared to 1999 and the highest figure since at least 1928. There were increases for indictable offences (1 per cent) and summary motoring offences (2 per cent), and summary non-motoring offences fell (5 per cent).

Figure 1.3 Persons sentenced to immediate custody, 1950-2000



1.20 Custody was used for 24.9 per cent of offenders convicted of indictable offences in 2000, the highest percentage for over 40 years. At magistrates' courts, immediate custody was imposed for 14 per cent of indictable offenders in the last quarter of 2000 compared with 12 per cent in the first quarter of 1999 and 6 per cent in 1993. Magistrates' courts accounted for 44 per cent of custodial sentences for indictable offences in 2000 compared with about one-quarter in 1991. At the Crown Court, use of immediate custody for indictable offences rose from 49 per cent in 1993 to 61 per cent in 1996 — the highest recorded figure since the early 1950s — before rising gradually to 63 per cent in 2000. Average custodial sentence lengths for males aged 21 or over increased in 2000 by 0.1 months at the Crown Court, back to the 1997 level of 24.2 months.

The prison population

1.21 The average population in custody in 2000 was 64,600, a reduction of 0.3 per cent on 1999. The prison population had been greater in 1998 (65,300) than in any previous year.⁽⁶⁾

Criminal careers

1.22 An analysis of data held on the Home Office Offenders Index showed that 33 per cent of males and 9 per cent of females born in 1953 had been convicted of a standard list offence before the age of 46. Two-thirds of all court appearances where a conviction occurred before the age of 46 for males born in 1953 were attributable to about one-quarter of offenders, or 8 per cent of the male population. More information can be found in Chapter 9, and also in 'Criminal careers of those born between 1953 and 1978, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 4/01'.

International comparisons

1.23 Information collected from other countries on the number of crimes recorded by the police and the prison population was published in this series of publications from 1993 to 1997. As the number of countries covered and the number of offences has increased, more comprehensive information is now published separately.⁽⁷⁾

References

- (1) 'The 2001 British Crime Survey, First Results, England and Wales', Chris Kershaw, Natalia Chivite-Matthews, Carys Thomas and Rebecca Aust, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 18/01, October 2001, published by the Home Office.

- (2) For further information see Home Office Statistical Bulletin 19/01 'Arrests for Notifiable Offences and the Operation of Certain Police Powers under PACE, England and Wales 2000/01', October 2001, published by the Home Office.
- (3) 'Time Intervals for Criminal Proceeding in Magistrates' Courts — October 2000' (Lord Chancellor's Department Information Bulletin 4/2000).
- (4) Source: Crown Prosecution Service.
- (5) For further information on community sentences see 'Probation statistics, England and Wales' published by the Home Office.
- (6) For further information on the prison population, see 'Prison statistics, England and Wales, 2000' Cm.5250, published by The Stationery Office.
- (7) Further information on international comparisons can be found in Home Office Statistical Bulletin 06/01, May 2001, 'International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 1999', by Gordon C. Barclay, Cynthia Tavares and Arsalaan Siddique.

Table 1.1 Summary of criminal justice statistics, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, and 1998-2000

	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991 ⁽⁵⁾	1998 ⁽⁷⁾	1999 ⁽⁸⁾	2000 ⁽⁹⁾	1999-2000 (% change)
Thousands									
Notifiable offences									
— offences recorded by the police ⁽¹⁾	525	807	1,666 ⁽²⁾	2,794	5,075	5,109	5,301	5,171	-2
— offences detected	247	361	775 ⁽²⁾	1,056	1,479	1,497	1,337	1,264	-5
— detection rate (percentage)	47	45	45 ⁽²⁾	38	29	29	25	24	
Number of offenders cautioned ⁽³⁾ of which Indictable offences ⁽⁴⁾	* ⁽⁶⁾ * ⁽⁶⁾	70 25	109 77	154 104	279 180	288 192	266 171	239 151	-10 -12
Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts of which Indictable offences ⁽⁴⁾	736 122	1,161 159	1,796 374	2,294 523	1,985 510	1,952 510	1,882 513	1,905 492	+1 -4
Defendants found guilty at magistrates' courts of which Indictable offences ⁽⁴⁾	705 115	1,121 151	1,648 282	2,042 402	1,438 269	1,408 282	1,351 287	1,367 272	+1 -5
Defendants sentenced at the Crown Court after summary conviction	3	4	14	14	7	18	20	18	-10
Defendants tried at the Crown Court	20	34	48	79	100	82	77	74	-4
Defendants found guilty at the Crown Court	18	31	40	63	81	62	57	56	-2
Total offenders found guilty at both courts of which Indictable offences ⁽⁴⁾	723 133	1,152 182	1,688 342	2,105 465	1,519 347	1,470 342	1,408 342	1,424 326	+1 -5
Total offenders found guilty or cautioned ⁽³⁾ of which Indictable offences ⁽⁴⁾	723 ⁽⁶⁾ 133 ⁽⁶⁾	1,222 207	1,797 419	2,259 568	1,796 527	1,758 533	1,675 513	1,663 476	-1 -7

(1) Excluding other criminal damage of value £20 and under. Includes estimates for criminal damage over £20 for Merseyside and Metropolitan Police.

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

(3) Excludes motoring offences. 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'.

(4) Indictable offences include those triable either way.

(5) Includes allowances for missing data for those proceeded against, convicted, sentenced at magistrates' courts, see paragraphs 25 to 29 of Appendix 2.

(6) Cautions figures were not collected until 1954.

(7) Notifiable offences data are for the financial year 1998/99.

(8) Notifiable offences data are for the financial year 1999/00.

(9) Notifiable offences data are for the financial year 2000/01.

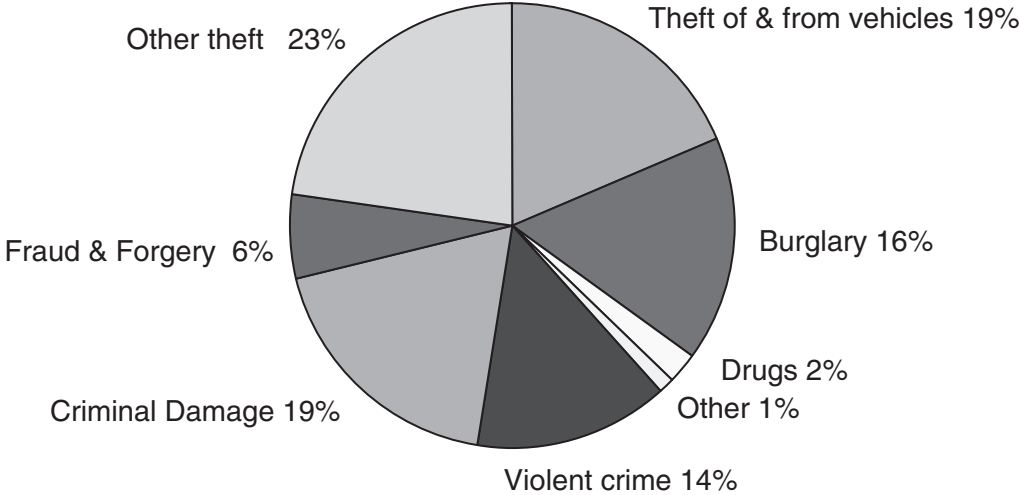
Key Points

- Figures for 1998/99 and later years reflect new Home Office rules for counting and classifying crime, implemented in April 1998. For consistency, comparisons with years prior to 1998/99 are on the old rules basis, except where stated.
(Paragraph 2.1; appendix 2)
- For certain forces, the recorded crime figures for the latest year will also reflect the introduction of a new National Crime Recording Standard and changes to the boundaries between the Metropolitan Police and neighbouring forces.
(Paragraph 2.20; box 2)

Recorded Crime

- In total, 5.2 million offences were recorded by the police in 2000/01, a fall of 2.5 per cent.
(Table 2.1; paragraph 2.11)
- In 2000/01, 82 per cent of offences recorded by the police were against property (including burglary, theft, criminal damage and fraud), and 14 per cent were violent offences.
(Table 2.1; paragraph 2.24)
- Domestic burglary fell by 9 per cent and non-domestic burglary fell by 7 per cent.
(Table 2.1; paragraph 2.39)
- Thefts of and from vehicles fell by 7 per cent: the first time the annual total has fallen below one million offences for 13 years.
(Table 2.1; paragraph 2.45)
- Recorded violent crimes rose by 4 per cent, a much smaller rise than the 16 per cent in 1999/00, and also in contrast to the falls in violent crime shown by the British Crime Survey.
(Tables 2.1; paragraph 2.27)
- Crime measured by the British Crime Survey, which includes unrecorded crime, fell by 13 per cent between 1999 and 2000. This compares with a fall of 3 per cent for recorded crime over the same period, the difference reflecting an increase in the reporting of crimes to the police and to a lesser extent increased recording by the police of those crimes reported to them.
(Paragraph 2.6)

Figure 2.1 Recorded crime by type of offence 2000/01



5,170,843 offences

England and Wales

Detections

- Changes to the rules for counting detections introduced in April 1999 have resulted in fewer crimes being recorded as having been detected than would previously have been the case. Detection rates also vary considerably depending on both the type of crime and local policing priorities. *(paragraph 2.13)*
- 24 per cent of recorded crimes were detected in 2000/01, down from 25 per cent in 1999/00. *(Table 2.8; paragraph 2.12)*
- Sixty-two per cent of violence against the person offences were detected, compared with 12 per cent of burglaries and 14 per cent of criminal damage. *(Table 2.8)*

General coverage and definitions

2.1 Statistics of recorded crime (or notifiable offences recorded by the police) provide a measure of the amount of crime with which the police are faced. Broadly they include all indictable and triable-either-way offences, plus a few closely associated summary offences. The coverage was extended in April 1998, as part of a revision of the Home Office counting rules (see paragraph 2.2 below). A fuller description of the current coverage of offences and the changes that took place in April 1998 is given in Appendix 2, with a full list of notifiable offences in Appendix 3.

2.2 The statistics are based on rules for both classifying and counting offences, which are standard for all the police forces in England and Wales. The counting rules are used by the police to maintain the consistency of recording multiple, continuous and repeated offences. These rules were revised in April 1998, and now place a greater emphasis on counting crimes wherever possible in terms of numbers of victims.

Table 2A Comparison of the results of the British Crime Survey with recorded crime statistics

England and Wales

Offences	Crimes recorded by the police		BCS best estimate of number committed (Thousands)	Best estimate of percentage recorded	Percentage of BCS crimes reported to the police	Percentage recorded of reported
	Total (Thousands)	Adjusted for comparison ⁽¹⁾ (Thousands)				
Violence against the person:						
Wounding	229	195	417	47%	68%	69%
Common assault	232	193	1,890	10%	39%	26%
Other, not covered by BCS	133	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary						
Burglary in a dwelling	409	409	1,063	38%	66%	59%
Other, not covered by BCS	440	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery and theft from the person	179	166	904	18%	41%	45%
Theft and handling stolen goods:						
Theft from vehicle (with loss)	539	478	1,626	29%	47%	63%
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle	260	235	337	70%	90%	78%
Theft from vehicle (no loss) and attempted theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle	250	224	656	34%	33%	100%
Theft of a pedal cycle	114	119	377	31%	54%	58%
Other, not covered by BCS	917	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Damage	958	481	2,608	18%	34%	54%
Other, not covered by BCS	539	..	..	..	..	..
Total⁽¹⁾	5,200	2,501	9,879	25%	45%	56%

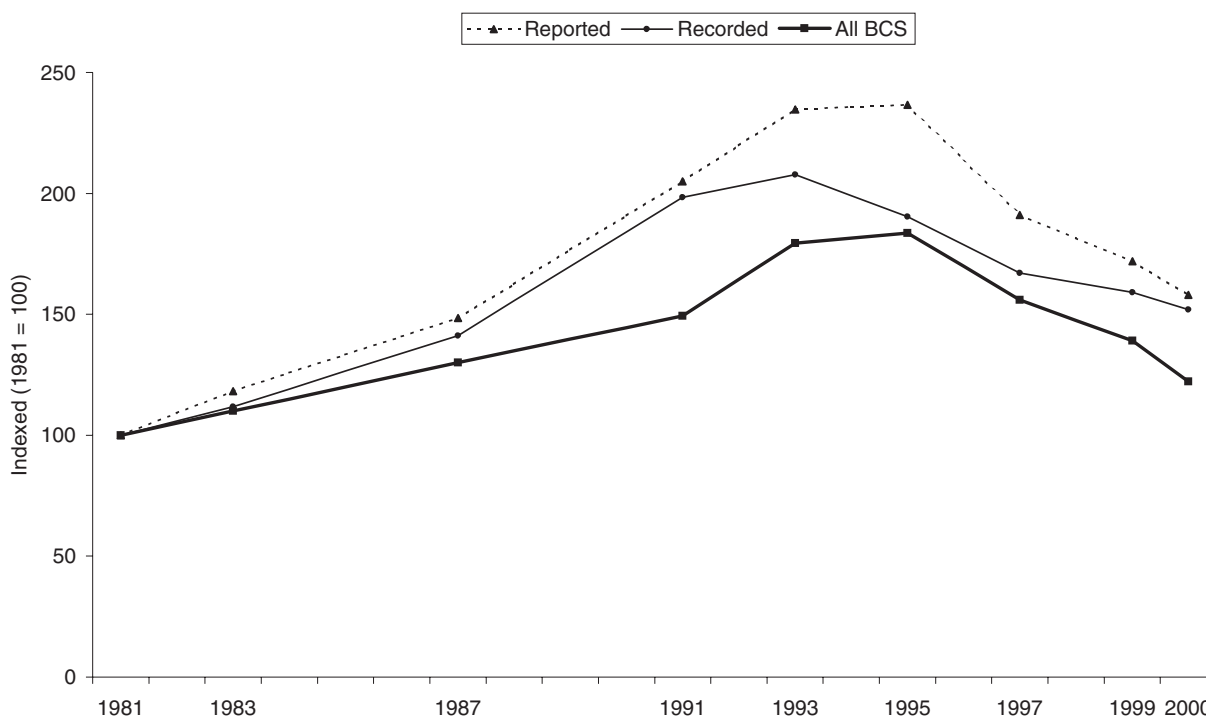
(1) Adjustments necessary because of the sampling structure and coverage of the BCS. Details of the adjustments are given in Appendix C of the 2001 British Crime Survey (England and Wales).

The extent of recording (Table 2A)

2.4 Recorded crime statistics provide only a partial picture of crime committed. This is because not all crimes are reported to the police and, of those that are, not all are recorded by them. Less serious offences are particularly under represented in this way. Moreover, the propensity of the public to report offences to the police is influenced by a number of factors and may change over time. Therefore trends in the numbers of offences recorded may differ from trends in the number of offences committed.

2.5 These factors are apparent when recorded crime statistics are compared with results from the British Crime Survey (BCS)⁽¹⁾, see figure 2.2 below. However, BCS figures are subject to sampling error and consequently estimates of changes in the less common offences are imprecise.

Figure 2.2 Indexed trend in comparable crime, 1981 to 2000



2.6 Latest BCS results show falls in many of the offences that are greater than those shown by recorded crime. For those crimes that can be compared (that is, most crimes against individuals), BCS showed a 13 per cent fall between 1999 and 2000, against a 3 per cent fall in recorded crime. The main reason for this is an increase in the proportion of crime reported to the police, although there were also some increases in crimes recorded by them. A detailed discussion of the differences between BCS crime and recorded crime is contained in the BCS report⁽¹⁾.

2.7 The 2001 BCS provides estimates for offences committed in 2000. It shows that, for those crimes that can be compared, the amount of crime actually committed is almost **four times** the number of crimes recorded by the police, although this varies considerably between offences:

- **There were over 40 per cent more thefts of vehicles** estimated by the BCS to have been committed than were recorded;
- **over twice** as many **domestic burglaries**;
- **over twice** as many **woundings**;
- **over three** times as many **bicycle thefts**;
- **over three** times as many **thefts from vehicles**;
- **over three** times as many **robberies**;
- **five** times as many offences of **vandalism**; and
- **seven** times as many **thefts from the person**; and
- **ten** times as many **common assaults**.

2.8 Many minor crimes will not be reported to the police because the victim does not consider them serious enough.

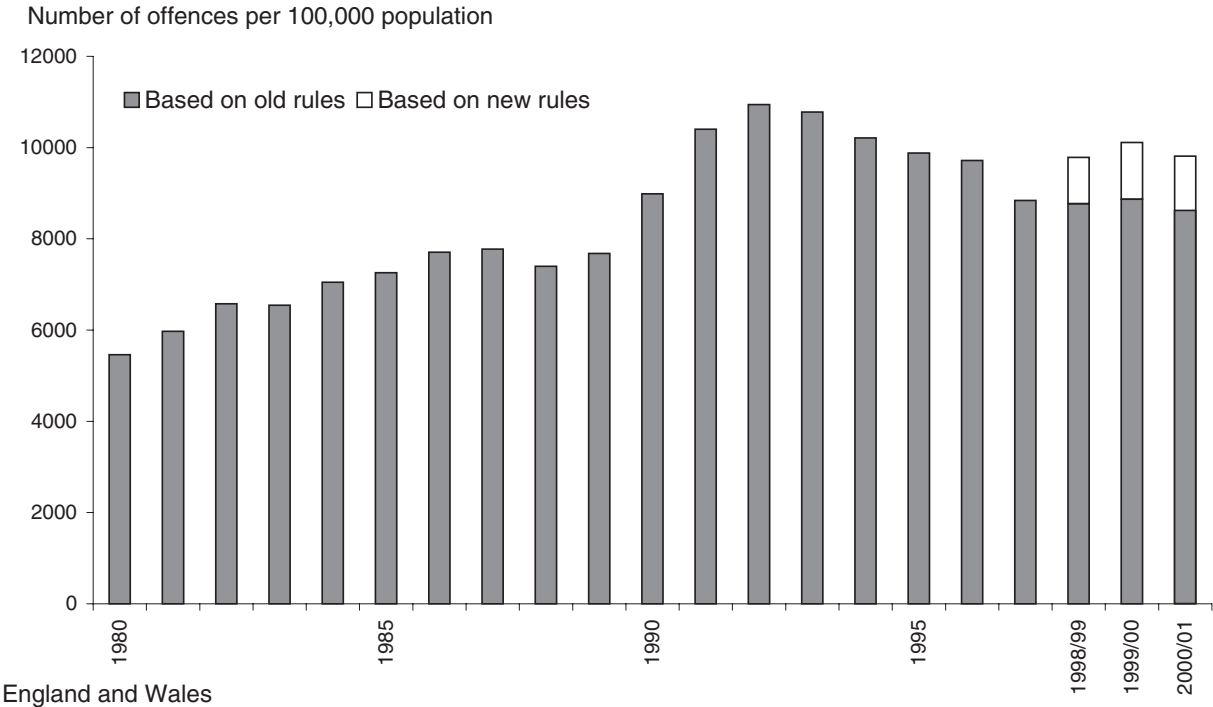
Recorded crime (Tables 2.1-2.3 and Figure 2.3)

2.9 Offences included in the recorded crime statistics cover a wide range of crimes, from homicides to minor theft and criminal damage. Commentary on the overall totals is presented in this section, but their interpretation should take account of the trends in the component offences that are described in paragraphs 2.26 to 2.50 below.

2.10 The changes to the counting rules and coverage of offences in April 1998, mentioned in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2 above, raised the recorded crime total by an estimated 14 per cent. All of the recent comparisons quoted in the text, either between 1998/99 and 1999/00 or between 1999/00 and 2000/01 are on the new basis. However, underlying trend comparisons with periods prior to April 1998 have been made on the old basis; in other words, the effects of the change-over to the new rules have been factored out.

2.11 The number of recorded crimes fell by 2.5 per cent in 2000/01 to 5.2 million. Since 1980 recorded crime more than doubled until it reached a peak in 1992. However, between this 1992 peak and 2000/01 it has fallen by just under 20 per cent (taking into account the change in the counting rules). The rate per 100,000 population is now 9,800 crimes on the new counting rules basis, which means that, on average, of any ten people in England and Wales only one will have experienced a crime which they reported to the police and was recorded by them. Longer-term comparisons of crime levels are beset with problems of consistent coverage, definitions and practices. However, a summary of the main changes in the statistics of crimes recorded by the police since 1900 is available on the Home Office website (see box 1).

Figure 2.3 Recorded crime per 100,000 population 1980-2000/01



Detections (Tables 2.8, 2.12 and Figure 2.4)

2.12 The proportion of crimes detected by the police fell from 25 per cent in 1999/00 to 24 per cent in 2000/01. A total of 1.3 million offences were detected in 2000/01, 5 per cent fewer than the previous financial year.

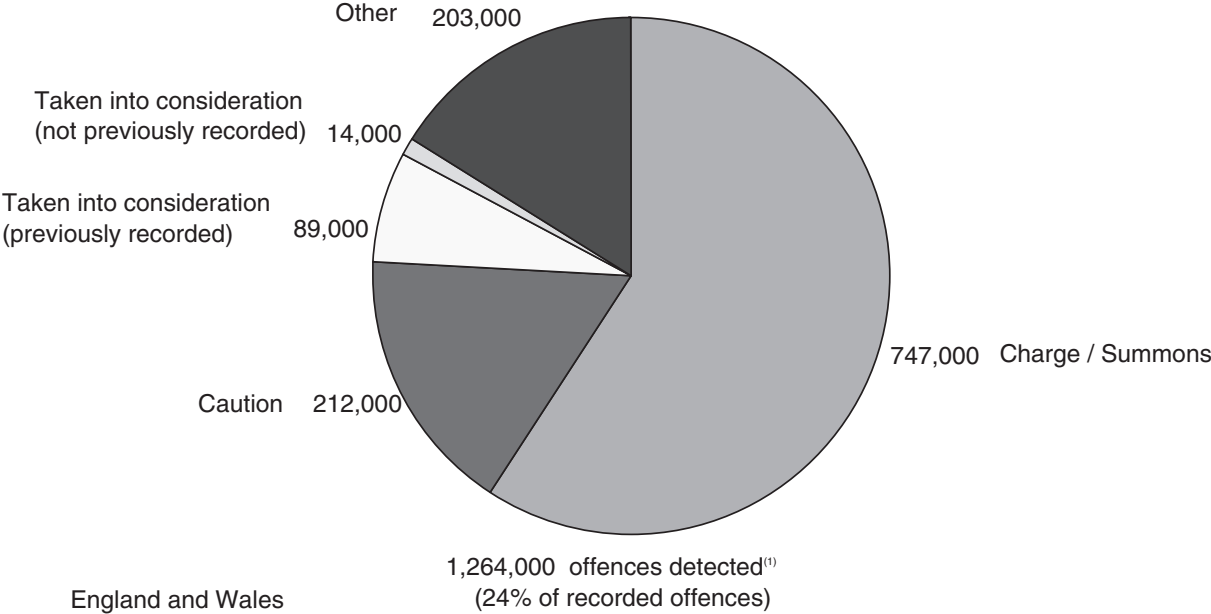
2.13 The methods employed to detect crimes, and the criteria under which detections can be recorded, are governed by the Home Office counting rules. In April 1999 the rules on detection were revised in order to tighten up what could be counted as a detection, and to establish basic criteria on evidence sufficient to secure a detection, interviewing the suspect, and informing the victim of the detection. Descriptions of the methods employed to detect crimes and the changes to the counting rules are given in appendix 2.

2.14 There are marked differences in detection rates for different types of offence. This is partly due to the level of investigation that an offence merits but other factors will also play a part. For certain offences the police only become aware of them when there is an offender, for example possession of illegal drugs. Other offences will only be reported to the police when there is an offender, such as shoplifting. There are also offences such as harassment where the victim may know the offender, which will increase probability of a detection.

2.15 In general violent offences have a higher detection rate than crimes against property. For example, 62 per cent of violence against the person offences were detected in 2000/01 compared to 12 per cent of all burglaries. Tables 2.13 to 2.21 show the variation in detection rates between offences.

2.16 The majority of crimes are detected by means of a charge or summons. Fifty-nine per cent of them were detected in this way in 2000/01, a total of 747,000 offences. Cautions accounted for 209,000 (or 4 per cent of all recorded offences), 101,000 were taken into consideration, and the remaining 200,000 were detected by other means where no further action was taken. There were falls over the previous year in all these methods, although the smallest in percentage terms was in charge/summons, which fell by 2 per cent.

Figure 2.4 Recorded crimes detected by method of detection 2000/01



(1) The sum of individual methods of detection do not add up to the total due to missing data.

Police force areas (Tables 2.4-2.7, 2.9-2.11 and Figure 2.5)

2.17 In 34 of the 43 police forces in England and Wales the number of recorded crimes fell in 2000/01. The largest percentage falls were in Cumbria and South Wales, both down 13 per cent. A further thirteen forces recorded falls of 5 per cent or more.

2.18 Of the nine forces recording increases, the largest in percentage terms was Lancashire with an 8 per cent rise. This was followed by North Wales with 7 per cent and Staffordshire with 6 per cent. All these forces have recently implemented changes in recording practice that have resulted in the recording of a higher proportion of crimes. These changes are precursors of a new National Crime Recording Standard (see also box 2 below), which aims to improve the consistency of crime recording between forces. Several other forces are known to have changed their practices too, and the aim is for all forces to incorporate the new standard by April 2002. There is an analysis of the effects on the 2000/01 figures on the Home Office website⁽⁵⁾. The analysis estimates that the reduction in the total number of crimes recorded in 2000/01 would have been around 1 percentage point greater had these changes not occurred. The impact of these changes is likely to be considerably greater next year when all forces have adopted the National Crime Recording Standard.

2.19 Police force comparisons between 1999/00 and 2000/01, as shown in tables 2.4 and 2.7, take account of the change in the Metropolitan Police Service’s boundary in April 2000. This saw some of the Metropolitan Police Service’s area transfer to three neighbouring forces — Essex, Hertfordshire and Surrey — in order that their borders align with those of the counties that they serve.

2.20 In 2000/01, as in previous years, there was considerable variation between police force areas in the number of offences recorded per head of population. The highest recorded crime rates were mostly in the metropolitan police forces⁽⁴⁾ and other forces that include conurbations; the lowest rates are in the mainly rural areas. The highest rate was in Greater Manchester with 14,100 offences per 100,000 population, followed by West Midlands (13,900) and the Metropolitan Police (13,800, including the City of London). By contrast, Dyfed-Powys’ rate of 4,800 was the lowest.

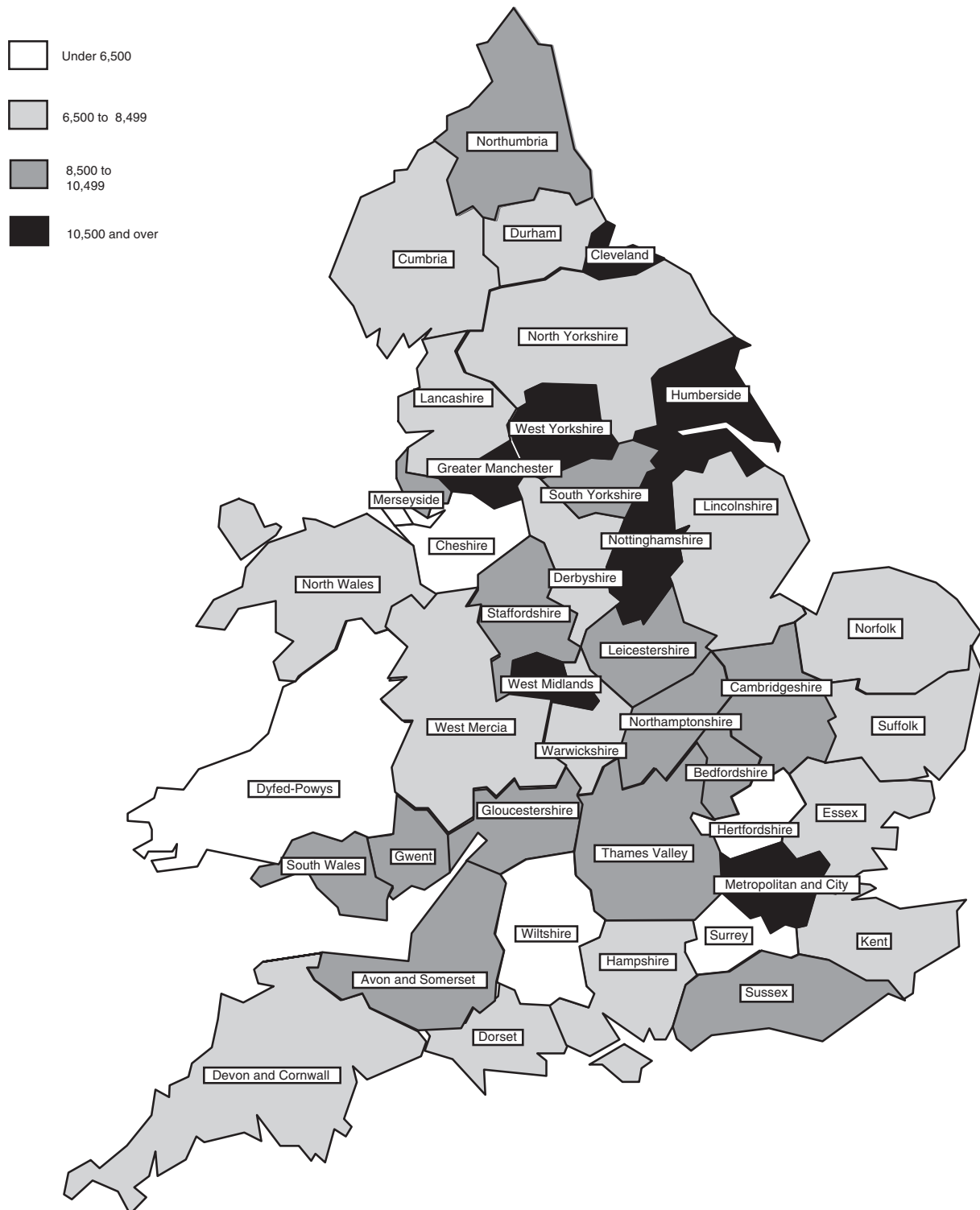
2.21 Some of the differences between police force areas in recorded crime rates may be down to extraneous factors. For example:

- Victims and offenders of crimes recorded in a police force area do not necessarily live in that area. This is particularly so in the metropolitan areas.
- Variations in reporting practices may also contribute to differences between areas: e.g. retailers' policies towards reporting and prosecuting shop thefts may differ.
- Variations in different forces' recording practices is also a factor. This is detailed in appendix 2, also see box 2 at the end of the chapter.

2.22 Differences in rates by offence groups are described from paragraph 2.26 onwards. Numbers of offences recorded in individual offence classifications in each police force area are published in volume 3 of the Supplementary Tables (see introduction).

2.23 Comparisons of detection rates for individual police forces may reflect differences in the circumstances of offences between areas and variations in recording practice. The figures therefore need to be compared with some caution. The detection rates for the sexual offences, robbery and 'other' offence groups are based on small numbers of offences and are subject to marked fluctuations from one year to the next.

Figure 2.5 Recorded crime per 100,000 population by police force area 2000/01

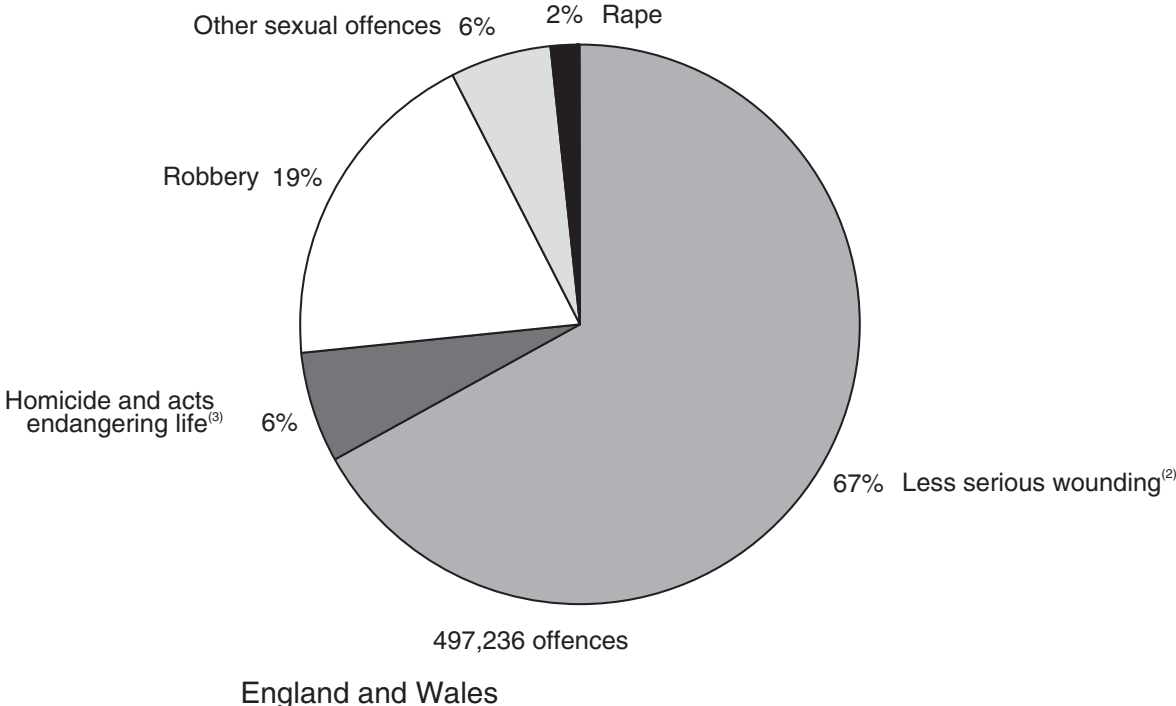


Offence group trends (Tables 2.5-2.10, 2.22 and Figure 2.1)

2.24 Of the 5.2 million recorded crimes in 2000/01, 4.3 million or 82 per cent were crimes against property⁽²⁾, 733,300 or 14 per cent were violent crimes⁽²⁾ and the remaining 176,700 were other types of crime.

2.25 The main features for each individual offence group are described in the following sections. It is not possible to provide comparisons at police force level for years before 1998/99. This is because the data samples used to produce 1998/99 estimates on the old counting basis (as described in paragraph 2.12 above and appendix 2) are not large enough to provide meaningful figures below England and Wales totals for individual offences and offence groups.

Figure 2.6 Violent crimes⁽¹⁾ recorded by the police 2000/01



(1) Violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery.
 (2) Offence classifications 7-15 (see appendix 2).
 (3) Offence classifications 1-6 and 37.1.

Violence against the person (Table 2.15 et al; Figures 2.6, 2.7, 2.8)

2.26 The number of recorded offences of violence against the person increased by 3 per cent to 600,900 in 2000/01, accounting for 12 per cent of all recorded crimes. This is a much smaller increase than the 16 per cent recorded in 1999/00.

2.27 Figures from the 2001 British Crime Survey (BCS)⁽¹⁾ indicate that violence against the person overall has moved in the opposite direction to recorded offences since 1995. Between 1999 and 2000, all BCS comparable violence (i.e. those offence types that are covered in both BCS and recorded crime) fell by 19 per cent, compared with a 9 per cent rise in comparable recorded violence. The difference between the trends is likely to be a result of changes in the number of offences reported to and recorded by the police. See reference (1) for a full discussion of reasons for differences between BCS crimes and police recorded crimes.

2.28 Sixty-two per cent of recorded crimes of violence against the person were detected in 2000/01 compared to 65 per cent in 1999/00. In thirty-one forces the rate equalled or exceeded 70 per cent, with Gwent recording the highest rate of 96 per cent. By contrast, the Metropolitan Police detected 28 per cent of offences, easily the lowest rate.

2.29 Offences of violence against the person can be roughly divided into more and less serious ones. The more serious ones are those endangering life (see Table 2.14), but the less serious ones predominate in terms of numbers (almost 95 per cent). Over the ten year period 1990/91 to 2000/01 the more serious recorded offences increased at a faster rate (8 per cent a year) than the less serious ones (4 per cent a year).

2.30 Within the more serious offences, the number of homicides rose by 11 per cent to 850 in 2000/01. Chapter 4 has a fuller analysis of homicide statistics.

2.31 Within the less serious offences, the largest increases were in the racially aggravated offences of harassment (up 16 per cent to 12,500), common assault (up 10 per cent to 4,700) and other wounding (up 18 per cent to 3,200). In percentage terms, these increases exceeded those of their non-racial counterparts, although much of this is down to increased reporting and recording. They are still far less numerous than their non-racial counterparts.

2.32 Hertfordshire recorded the lowest rate of violence against the person per head of population in 2000/01, with 430 offences per 100,000 population whilst the highest rate was recorded in Gwent (2,551). The national average was 1,140 offences per 100,000 population.

Sexual offences (Table 2.16 et al; Figures 2.7, 2.8)

2.33 Recorded sexual offences fell by 1 per cent to 36,200. This is the first financial year fall for five years. The detection rate fell from 59 per cent in 1999/00 to 53 per cent in 2000/01, with this rate ranging among forces from 31 per cent in the Metropolitan Police to 96 per cent in Dyfed-Powys.

2.34 Within the category of sexual offences, there was a 2 per cent rise in the number of recorded rapes of a female. In the ten years since 1990/91 these offences have increased on average by 9 per cent per year. Much of this rise however is thought to be attributable to both an increase in reporting by the public and improvements in police practice in responding to rape victims⁽³⁾.

Robbery (Table 2.16 et al; Figures 2.6, 2.7)

2.35 Robberies rose by 13 per cent to 95,200 in 2000/01, accounting for 13 per cent of all recorded violent crime, but less than 2 per cent of all recorded crime. The rate of increase is half the 26 per cent rise in the previous year, but is still slightly more than the average annual increase of almost 10 per cent since 1990/91. Almost all of the 2000/01 increase was in robberies of personal property, which rose by 15 per cent to 82,800. The majority of all recorded robberies occur in metropolitan areas, with Greater Manchester, the Metropolitan Police and West Midlands accounting for almost two-thirds of them.

2.36 Eighteen per cent of all robberies were detected nationally. However, there was considerable variation between forces. The higher detection rates tended to be in the non-metropolitan forces and the City of London where the volume is small. Among the remaining metropolitan forces, the rates varied from 12 per cent in the Metropolitan Police to 29 per cent in Northumbria.

2.37 A small minority of robberies involve firearms, and additional information about these is given in chapter 3. Most robberies are street-crimes or muggings, and of these there are incidents that could reasonably be classified either as robbery or as theft from the person. Theft from the person increased at a similar rate, so the increase in robbery cannot be attributed to any displacement from one offence to the other.

2.38 The concentration of robberies in the metropolitan forces is disproportionate to the population distribution. The overall rate of robbery offences per 100,000 population in England and Wales was 181 in 2000/01, but the rates were at least double this in the three forces with the highest robbery volumes: the Metropolitan Police (563 offences per 100,000 population), West Midlands (432) and Greater Manchester (385). The overall rate of 181 in England was over six times that for Wales (30).

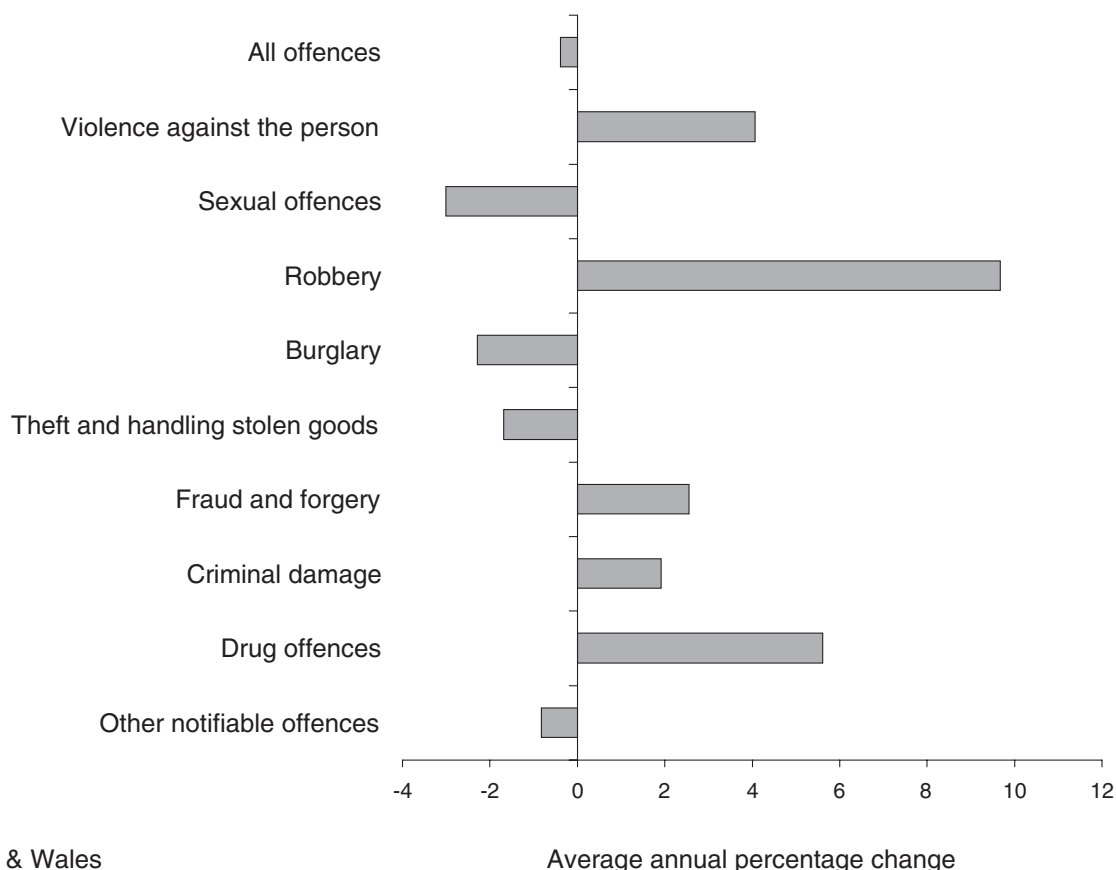
Burglary (Table 2.17 et al; Figures 2.7, 2.8)

2.39 Total recorded burglaries fell by 8 per cent in 2000/01 to 836,000 offences, to account for 16 per cent of total recorded crime. The total comprised 403,000 domestic burglaries (a fall of 9 per cent) and 433,000 other burglaries (a fall of 7 per cent). Recorded burglaries have fallen each year since 1994.

2.40 Results from the 2001 BCS confirm the fall in domestic burglaries between 1999 and 2000. Seventeen per cent fewer burglaries were reported to the BCS over this period compared to an estimated fall of 10 per cent in burglaries recorded by the police.

2.41 The police detected only 12 per cent of all recorded burglaries in 2000/01. Gwent and Dyfed-Powys recorded the highest detection rate (36 and 33 per cent respectively), but they were only forces with rates exceeding 20 per cent. By contrast, three forces had rates under 10 per cent: Greater Manchester (7), Humberside (8) and Staffordshire (9). However, it is likely that many undetected burglaries will have been committed by offenders who have been apprehended for other offences.

Figure 2.7 Recorded crime: average annual percentage change 1990/91-2000/01 by offence group



***Theft and handling stolen goods* (Table 2.18; Figures 2.7, 2.8)**

2.42 More than 2.1 million offences of theft and handling stolen goods were recorded in 2000/01, a fall of 3 per cent over the previous year, but still accounting for over 40 per cent of all recorded crimes.

2.43 Just under a million recorded thefts are thefts of or from a vehicle, a fall of 7 per cent on 1999/00. This is the first time for thirteen years that this total has fallen below one million. Thefts from vehicles fell by 6 per cent to 629,700 and thefts of vehicles fell by 10 per cent to 338,800. The BCS also shows thefts of and from vehicles falling between 1999 and 2000. Its total of vehicle-related thefts fell by 11 per cent, against 6 per cent for recorded crime over the same period.

2.44 After vehicle theft, shoplifting is the next biggest theft category, accounting for one in eight recorded thefts. The number of these offences recorded by the police rose by 0.2 per cent in 2000/01, the third consecutive financial year rise. However, the number of such offences brought to the attention of the police will depend largely on the practice of local retail merchants.

2.45 Within the theft category overall, detection rates vary widely: from 5 per cent of thefts of a pedal cycle to 65 per cent for thefts from shops (although a large proportion of these offences are reported to the police by the shops only when a suspect has been apprehended). The rate for all theft was 17 per cent.

2.46 The rates of theft per 100,000 population were highest in Nottinghamshire at 6,037 compared to the national average of 4,072 and the lowest in Dyfed-Powys of 1,459. The rate of detection also varied by force, from 9 per cent in the Metropolitan Police to 44 per cent in Dyfed-Powys.

***Fraud and forgery* (Table 2.19 et al; Figures 2.7, 2.8)**

2.47 Offences of fraud and forgery fell by 5 per cent to 319,300 offences in 2000/01 following a 20 per cent rise in 1999/00. Nearly half of these offences are cheque and credit card frauds, which fell by 15 per cent to 148,300. The number of these offences in particular rose substantially after April 1998 as a result of the change in the way these offences are counted under the Home Office counting rules. A crime is now

counted for each owner of goods and services defrauded by the use of a stolen cheque or card. Previously, only those owners who reported the crime to the police were counted; other owners discovered from bank records, for example, were not. However, the proportion of such crimes brought to the attention of the police remains small.

2.48 Twenty-nine per cent of fraud and forgery offences were detected in 2000/01. The detection rates ranged from 10 per cent in the Metropolitan Police to 85 per cent in Dyfed-Powys. However it is likely that the large difference in detection rates is more a reflection of the varying mixture of offences within the category, than the differences in police performance. For example, cheque and credit card fraud has a detection rate of 29 per cent compared to vehicle document fraud where the rate is 92 per cent. Therefore, if a force records a higher proportion of vehicle document frauds its detection rate is likely to be higher. This will also be true for other groups of crimes.

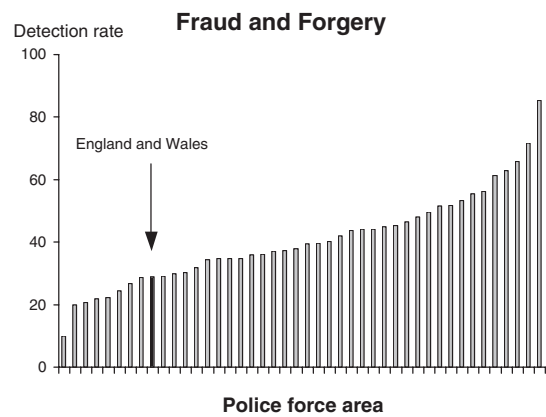
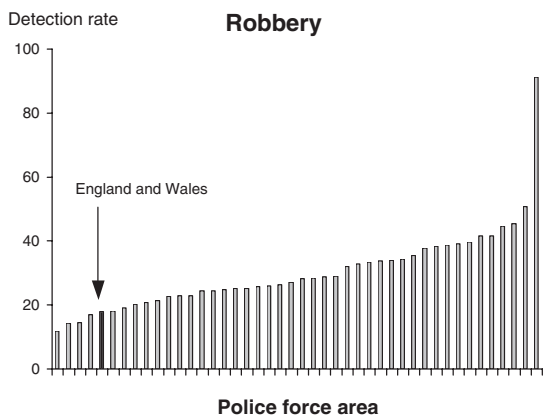
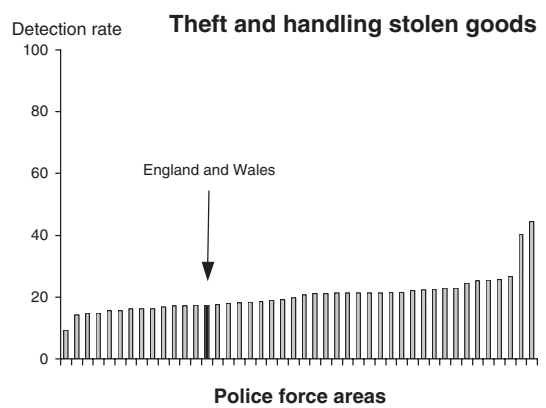
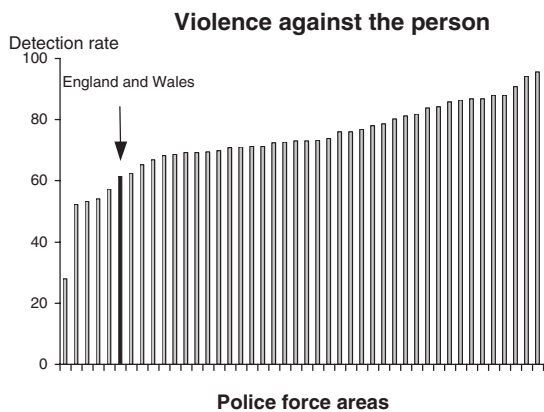
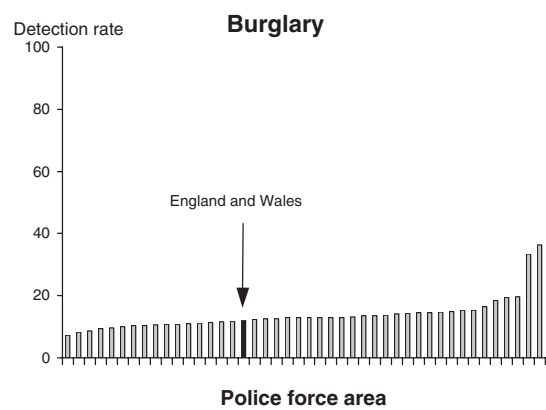
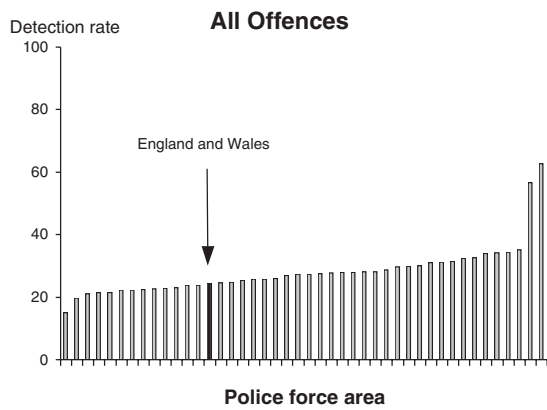
Criminal damage (Table 2.20 et al; Figures 2.7, 2.8)

2.49 Recorded offences of criminal damage rose by 2 per cent to 960,100 in 2000/01, to account for 19 per cent of all recorded crime. This follows an 8 per cent rise the previous year and despite some falls the movement has been predominantly upwards in the last ten years, with an annual average increase of 2 per cent since 1990/91. About one in twenty of these offences were classified as arson. Many of these are burnt out stolen vehicles (although some would have been classified as vehicle thefts instead), and of the non-arson criminal damage offences over 40 per cent were against vehicles in 2000/01.

Drug offences (Table 2.20 et al; Figures 2.7, 2.8)

2.50 In 2000/01 113,500 drug offences were recorded, 7 per cent fewer than in 1999/00. 92,700 of them were possession offences and 19,800 were trafficking offences. According to research studies, possession of illegal drugs is one of the most common offences targeted by police stops and searches, and the number of stops fell sharply in 2000/01⁽⁶⁾.

Figure 2.8 Detection rates for offence groups in police force areas 2000/01



Box 1

Long-term trends in recorded crime in England and Wales.

The Home Office website contains an historical database produced by Duncan Lavin and Rohith Sengupta of the Home Office's Crime and Criminal Justice Unit. It charts Recorded Crime from 1900 to 2000/01. It also shows how the commonly recognised offence groupings have evolved through the many legislative and methodological changes during the 20th century.

The database can be found at the website below:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/patterns1.html>

Box 2

Police recording practices in England and Wales.

The Home Office published two papers in July 2000 (7, 8) detailing the results of investigations into individual police force's crime recording methods. The research studies found that there was much variation in the approach to recording crime between police forces.

The publications are available on the Home Office website: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk>

Following the publication of these reports and the conclusions of the comprehensive Home Office "Review of Crime Statistics" (July 2000) published on the same day, the Home Office has been assisting the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) in the production of its National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), which aims to ensure that police forces record crimes in a more consistent, and victim-focused way. ACPO issued a draft document in the spring of 2001, the details of which are currently being developed so that all forces can implement the standard by April 2002.

Some forces were known to have improved their recording practices in advance of the issue of NCRS, and this has resulted in more crimes being recorded in these forces. An analysis of this effect on the recorded crime figures for 2000/01 appears on the Home Office website⁽⁵⁾.

References:

- (1) 'The 2001 British Crime Survey', Kershaw C., Chivite-Matthews N., Thomas C., and Aust R., (2001) Home Office Statistical Bulletin 18/01.
- (2) Crimes against property are here defined as offences in the burglary, theft, fraud and forgery, and criminal damage offence groups. Violent crime, or crimes against the person, comprises offences in the violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery offence groups. Tables 2.15-2.23 show details of the composition of these groups. The distinction is somewhat arbitrary in as much as some offences such as robbery could be regarded as being crime against both property and persons. They have here been grouped with offences against the person in order to bring together offences that present a direct personal threat.
- (3) 'A question of evidence? Investigating and prosecuting rape in the 1990s', (1999) Harris J., Home Office Research Study 196.
- (4) The metropolitan police force areas are taken to be: Metropolitan Police, City of London, West Midlands, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and Northumbria.
- (5) 'An initial analysis of police recorded crime data to end of March 2001 to establish the effects of the introduction of the ACPO National Crime Recording Standard', (2001), Home Office RDS paper, available from the Home Office website. (www.homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/1201analysis.doc)
- (6) 'Arrests for Notifiable Offences and the Operation of Certain Police Powers under PACE, England and Wales 2000/01', (2001) Ayres M. and colleagues, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 19/01.
- (7) 'On the Record: Thematic Inspection Report on Police Crime Recording, the Police National Computer and Phoenix Intelligence System Data Quality', (2000), HMIC.
- (8) 'Review of Police Forces' Crime Recording Practices', (2000) Morgan, Harris and Burrows J., Home Office Research Study 204.

Table 2.1 Recorded crime — summary of key figures

England and Wales	Number of offences (thousands)												
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00 ⁽²⁾	2000/01 ⁽²⁾
Offence group													
Violence against the person	184.7	190.3	201.8	205.1	218.4	212.6	239.3	250.8	256.1	230.8	502.8	581.0	600.9
of which:													
More serious offences	14.7	15.8	17.8	18.0	19.6	19.2	22.4	23.6	24.3	26.9	27.0	30.4	31.7
Less serious offences	170.0	174.5	184.0	187.1	198.8	193.4	216.9	227.2	231.8	203.9	475.7	550.6	569.2
Sexual offences	29.0	29.4	29.5	31.3	32.0	30.3	31.4	33.2	34.2	34.9	36.2	37.8	37.3
of which:													
Rape	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.1	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.6	7.6	8.4	8.6
Indecent assault on a female	15.8	15.8	16.2	17.4	17.6	16.9	17.6	18.7	19.0	19.5	19.5	20.7	20.3
Other sexual offences	9.9	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.4	8.3	7.8	7.9	8.3	7.8	9.0	8.7	8.4
Robbery	36.2	45.3	52.9	57.8	60.0	68.1	74.0	63.1	62.7	66.2	66.8	84.3	95.2
<i>Total violent crime</i>	<i>249.9</i>	<i>265.1</i>	<i>284.2</i>	<i>294.2</i>	<i>310.3</i>	<i>310.9</i>	<i>344.8</i>	<i>347.1</i>	<i>352.9</i>	<i>331.8</i>	<i>605.8</i>	<i>703.1</i>	<i>733.4</i>
Burglary	1,006.8	1,219.5	1,355.3	1,369.6	1,256.7	1,239.5	1,164.6	1,015.1	988.4	951.9	953.2	906.5	836.0
of which:													
Burglary in a dwelling	529.2	624.9	708.2	727.3	678.9	643.6	602.1	519.3	501.6	473.0	473.3	442.6	403.0
Burglary in other building	477.7	594.5	647.0	642.3	577.8	595.8	562.5	495.8	486.8	478.9	479.8	463.9	433.0
Theft and handling stolen goods	2,374.4	2,761.1	2,851.6	2,751.9	2,564.6	2,452.1	2,383.9	2,165.0	2,145.0	2,126.7	2,191.4	2,223.6	2,145.4
of which:													
Theft from the person	30.1	35.4	39.1	47.7	51.1	59.7	59.3	57.8	57.9	63.1	63.1	76.3	87.3
Theft from a shop	250.3	281.3	288.7	275.6	269.0	275.8	282.1	274.0	273.5	281.5	282.0	292.5	293.1
Theft of a pedal cycle	166.3	212.2	222.2	190.7	176.8	169.5	149.0	139.1	140.0	125.2	128.6	131.2	108.5
Theft from a vehicle	773.1	913.3	961.3	925.8	842.7	813.1	799.6	710.3	695.5	680.9	685.9	669.2	629.7
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle	494.2	581.9	587.9	597.5	541.7	508.4	493.5	407.2	400.5	390.9	391.8	374.7	338.8
<i>Theft of & from vehicles</i>	<i>1,267.3</i>	<i>1,495.2</i>	<i>1,549.2</i>	<i>1,523.3</i>	<i>1,384.4</i>	<i>1,321.5</i>	<i>1,293.0</i>	<i>1,117.6</i>	<i>1,096.0</i>	<i>1,071.8</i>	<i>1,077.7</i>	<i>1,043.9</i>	<i>968.4</i>
Vehicle interference and tampering	..	685.6	702.6	664.1	627.5	584.0	562.7	466.9	469.6	472.9	48.0	56.5	62.7
Other theft	613.6	46.8	49.8	50.4	55.7	41.6	37.9	33.6	32.4	27.7	564.3	599.9	606.1
Handling stolen goods	147.9	174.7	168.6	162.8	145.3	133.0	136.2	134.4	136.2	173.7	27.7	23.3	19.2
Fraud and forgery	733.4	821.1	892.6	906.7	928.3	914.0	951.3	877.0	861.8	834.4	879.6	945.7	960.1
Criminal damage	26.5	30.1	33.7	32.3	30.6	30.0	31.1	31.5	32.1	39.6	47.3	53.8	52.8
of which:													
Arson	707.0	791.1	858.9	874.5	897.7	884.0	920.2	845.5	829.8	794.7	832.3	891.9	907.3
Other criminal damage	10.0	11.4	13.8	14.8	18.3	21.3	22.1	23.2	23.3	21.3	135.9	121.9	113.5
Drug offences	21.1	23.2	25.6	26.1	29.4	29.4	33.6	36.6	37.6	42.0	63.6	65.7	63.2
Other notifiable offences	8.4	9.7	9.2	8.6	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.2	4.6
of which:													
Going equipped for stealing	12.8	13.5	16.4	17.5	21.6	22.7	27.4	30.5	31.6	36.1	57.8	60.5	58.6
Other offences	4,543.6	5,276.2	5,591.7	5,526.3	5,253.0	5,100.2	5,036.6	4,598.3	4,545.3	4,481.8	5,109.1	5,301.2	5,170.8
Total													

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.1 Recorded crime – summary of key figures (continued)

England and Wales

Offence group	Percentage change from previous year										Average annual percentage change 1990/91 00/01 ⁽²⁾
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	1999/00	2000/01	
Violence against the person	+3	+6	+2	+6	-3	+13	+5	-10	+16	+3	+4.1
of which:											
More serious offences	+8	+12	+1	+9	-2	+17	+5	+11	+13	+4	+7.8
Less serious offences	+3	+5	+2	+6	-3	+12	+5	-12	+16	+3	+3.7
Sexual offences	+1	0	+6	+2	-5	+4	+6	+2	+4	-1	+2.2
of which:											
Rape	+19	+2	+11	+10	+2	+17	+11	+11	+11	+2	+9.4
Indecent assault on a female	0	+3	+7	+1	0	+5	+6	+3	+6	-2	+2.6
Other sexual offences	-3	-5	+2	0	-12	-6	+1	-6	-3	-3	-3.0
Robbery	+25	+17	+9	+4	+13	+9	-15	+6	+26	+13	+9.7
<i>Total violent crime</i>	+6	+7	+4	+5	0	+11	+1	-6	+16	+4	+4.9
Burglary	+21	+11	+1	-8	-1	-6	-13	-4	-5	-8	-2.3
of which:											
Burglary in a dwelling	+18	+13	+3	-7	-5	-6	-14	-6	-6	-9	-3.1
Burglary in other building	+24	+9	-1	-10	+3	-6	-12	-2	-3	-7	-1.5
Theft and handling stolen goods	+16	+3	-3	-7	-4	-3	-9	-1	+1	-4	-1.7
of which:											
Theft from the person	+18	+10	+22	+7	+17	-1	-3	+9	+21	+14	+10.9
Theft from a shop	+12	+12	-5	-2	+3	+2	-3	+3	+4	0	+1.2
Theft of a pedal cycle	+28	+5	-14	-7	-4	-12	-7	-11	+2	-17	-4.7
Theft from a vehicle	+18	+5	-4	-9	-4	-2	-11	-2	-2	-6	-2.5
Theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle	+18	+1	+2	-9	-6	-3	-17	-2	-4	-10	-4.3
<i>Theft of & from vehicles</i>	+18	+4	-2	-10	-5	-2	-14	-2	-3	-7	-3.2
Vehicle interference and tampering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+11	..
Other theft	+12	+2	-5	-6	-7	-4	-4	+1	+6	+1	-0.3
Handling stolen goods	+10	-3	+1	+10	-25	-9	-11	-15	-16	-17	-8.8
Fraud and forgery	+18	-4	-3	-11	-8	+2	-1	+28	+20	-5	+2.5
Criminal damage	+12	+9	+3	+2	-2	+4	-8	-3	+8	+2	+1.9
of which:											
Arson	+14	+12	-4	-5	-2	+4	+1	+24	+14	-2	+5.0
Other criminal damage	+12	+9	+2	+3	-2	+4	-8	-4	+7	+2	+1.8
Drug offences	+14	+21	+7	+24	+16	+4	+5	-9	-10	-7	+5.6
Other notifiable offences	+11	+14	+4	+17	+6	+10	+7	+4	+3	-4	-0.8
of which:											
Going equipped for stealing	+16	-5	-7	-9	-13	-7	-2	-3	-12	-11	-10.2
Other offences	+6	+21	+7	+23	+5	+22	+12	+14	+5	-3	+11.1
Total	+16	+6	-1	-5	-3	-1	-9	-1	+4	-2	-0.4

(1) Calculated taking into account the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) Calculated taking into account the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.2 Recorded crime and number per 100,000 population

England and Wales		Number of offences and number per 100,000 population			
Year	Number of offences ⁽¹⁾ (Thousands)	Number of offences ⁽²⁾ (Thousands)	Number of offences against property (Thousands)	Number of offences ⁽¹⁾ per 100,000 population	Number of offences ⁽²⁾ per 100,000 population
1950	..	479.4	450.0 ⁽³⁾	..	1,094
1955	..	462.3	430.0 ⁽³⁾	..	1,040
1960	..	800.3	760.0 ⁽³⁾	..	1,742
1965	..	1,243.5	1,190.0 ⁽³⁾	..	2,598
1970	..	1,568.4	1,484.2	..	3,221
1975	..	2,105.6	1,984.7	..	4,283
1976	..	2,135.7	2,008.6	..	4,346
1977	2,636.5	2,463.0	2,330.4	5,368	5,014
1978	2,561.5	2,395.8	2,264.1	5,215	4,878
1979	2,536.7	2,376.7	2,238.6	5,159	4,833 ⁽⁴⁾
1980	2,688.2	2,520.6	2,378.9	5,459	5,119
1981	2,963.8	2,794.2	2,645.4	5,971	5,630
1982	3,262.4	3,088.3	2,928.1	6,577	6,226
1983	3,247.0	3,071.0	2,903.3	6,546	6,191
1984	3,499.1	3,313.8	3,139.5	7,047	6,674
1985	3,611.9	3,426.4	3,239.0	7,258	6,885
1986	3,847.4	3,660.0	3,465.1	7,707	7,331
1987	3,892.2	3,716.2	3,498.0	7,773	7,421
1988	3,715.8	3,550.2	3,311.3	7,396	7,066
1989	3,870.7	3,706.2	3,438.7	7,681	7,355
1990	4,543.6	4,363.6	4,082.6	8,986	8,630
1991	5,276.2	5,075.3	4,775.6	10,403	10,007
1992	5,591.7	5,383.5	5,059.9	10,943	10,535
1993	5,526.3	5,317.1	4,981.9	10,777	10,369
1994	5,253.0	5,032.4	4,674.4	10,212	9,783
1995	5,100.2	4,885.9	4,524.3	9,880	9,465
1996	5,036.6	4,868.4	4,467.9	9,719	9,395
1997	4,598.3	4,460.6	4,053.8	8,841	8,576 ⁽⁵⁾
1997/8	4,545.3	4,428.8	4,014.9	8,739	8,515
1998/9	4,481.8	..	4,086.7 ⁽¹⁾	8,584	.. ⁽⁶⁾
1998/9	5,109.1	..	4,303.7 ⁽¹⁾	9,785	..
1999/00	5,301.2	..	4,410.5 ⁽¹⁾	10,111	..
2000/01	5,170.8	..	4,260.8 ⁽¹⁾	9,814	..

(1) Including all criminal damage.

(2) Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.

(3) Estimated.

(4) Break in series due to revised counting rules from 1980.

(5) Change from calendar year to financial year.

(6) Break in series due to expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.3 Recorded crime per 100,000 population by offence group

England and Wales		Number of offences per 100,000 population									
Year	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Total violent crime	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug ⁽³⁾ offences	Other offences
1988	7,396	315	53	63	431	1,628	3,844	266	1,182	16	30
1989	7,681	351	59	66	476	1,639	3,994	267	1,250	18	37
1990	8,986	365	57	72	494	1,991	4,696	293	1,451	20	42
1991	10,403	375	58	89	523	2,404	5,444	345	1,619	22	46
1992	11,025	398	58	104	560	2,672	5,622	332	1,760	27	50
1993	10,777	400	61	113	574	2,671	5,367	318	1,768	29	51
1994	10,212	424	62	117	603	2,443	4,986	282	1,805	36	57
1995	9,880	412	59	132	602	2,401	4,750	258	1,771	41	57
1996	9,719	462	61	143	665	2,247	4,600	263	1,836	43	65
1997	8,841	482	64	121	667	1,952	4,163	258	1,686	45	70
1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	8,739	492	66	120	678	1,900	4,124	262	1,657	45	72
1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	8,584	442	67	127	636	1,823	4,073	333	1,598	41	80
1998/9 ⁽²⁾	9,785	963	69	128	1,160	1,826	4,197	535	1,685	260	122
1999/00 ⁽²⁾	10,111	1,108	72	161	1,341	1,729	4,241	639	1,804	232	125
2000/01 ⁽²⁾	9,814	1,140	71	181	1,392	1,587	4,072	606	1,822	215	120

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

(3) Before 1 April 1998 the only drug offence was "trafficking".

Table 2.4 Recorded crime by police force area

England and Wales 1995-2000/01

Police force area	Number of offences					Percentage change								
	1995	1996	1997	1997 ⁽¹⁾ -98	1998 ⁽¹⁾ -99	1998 ⁽²⁾ -99	1999 ⁽²⁾ -00	1999 ⁽³⁾ -00	2000 -01	1995 -96	1996 -97	1997/8 -98/9	1998/9 -99/00	1999/00 -00/01
Avon and Somerset	152,886	156,557	143,128	144,556	131,955	150,089	147,104	147,104	149,254	+2	-9	-9	-2	+1
Bedfordshire	51,104	52,004	47,426	45,250	43,947	49,076	53,607	53,607	49,627	+2	-9	-3	+9	-7
Cambridgeshire	67,652	69,513	60,050	58,864	59,678	67,256	68,722	68,722	64,343	+3	-14	+1	+2	-6
Cheshire	73,202	66,214	60,363	60,716	59,414	65,119	64,528	64,528	63,288	-10	-9	-2	-1	-2
Cleveland	79,719	78,608	64,445	63,634	63,726	67,030	65,185	65,185	64,357	-1	-18	0	-3	-1
Cumbria	41,230	39,739	35,810	35,777	35,171	40,202	37,729	37,729	32,873	-4	-10	-2	-6	-13
Derbyshire	82,380	78,896	73,792	74,436	74,047	84,459	85,650	85,650	81,668	-4	-6	-1	+1	-5
Devon and Cornwall	102,193	103,121	94,828	92,800	88,484	110,644	110,361	110,361	102,853	+1	-8	-5	0	-7
Dorset	54,582	49,731	44,104	43,536	43,903	52,755	52,332	52,332	50,320	-9	-11	+1	-1	-4
Durham	57,817	51,849	47,976	47,311	44,178	50,413	48,796	48,796	44,702	-10	-7	-7	-3	-8
Essex	98,097	100,758	90,158	89,380	87,147	95,797	102,777	108,305	106,768	+3	-11	-2	+7	-1
Gloucestershire	55,448	53,675	47,533	46,044	44,000	48,206	50,993	50,993	49,871	-3	-11	-4	+6	-2
Greater Manchester	327,994	327,976	307,403	315,000	336,172	362,450	377,086	377,086	363,454	-0	-6	+7	+4	-4
Hampshire	134,319	135,915	124,306	121,042	115,008	128,253	135,174	135,174	133,553	+1	-9	-5	+5	-1
Hertfordshire	55,891	54,441	50,050	49,426	46,255	49,309	52,741	65,015	64,215	-3	-8	-6	+7	-1
Humberside	128,393	126,931	121,330	123,722	119,290	130,691	121,442	121,442	110,312	-1	-4	-4	-7	-9
Kent	155,251	147,980	122,955	118,892	110,244	129,340	124,918	124,918	128,382	-5	-17	-7	-3	+3
Lancashire	124,921	122,487	119,755	116,947	105,161	118,085	108,866	108,866	117,633	-2	-2	-10	-8	+8
Leicestershire	93,607	94,124	81,259	81,183	81,714	93,397	94,577	94,577	86,422	+1	-14	+1	+1	-9
Lincolnshire	48,015	47,069	43,381	41,792	39,718	46,670	46,170	46,170	44,884	-2	-8	-5	-1	-3
London, City of	5,727	4,831	5,130	5,137	6,035	7,144	7,775	7,775	8,255	-16	+6	+17	+9	+6
Merseyside	153,385	145,956	125,979	125,312	130,606	140,874	148,172	148,172	142,807	-5	-14	+4	+5	-4
Metropolitan Police	817,082	841,784	791,732	778,279	767,880	934,254	1,052,047	1,016,742	994,233	+3	-6	-1	+13	-2
Norfolk	51,716	55,314	53,332	52,580	51,167	57,129	59,387	59,387	57,259	+7	-4	-3	+4	-4
Northamptonshire	56,524	57,378	54,047	53,645	55,842	65,466	61,240	61,240	56,731	+2	-6	+4	-6	-7
Northumbria	194,141	169,656	140,166	134,457	132,588	151,298	142,279	142,279	134,777	-13	-17	-1	-6	-5
North Yorkshire	63,539	56,919	50,252	50,297	48,372	55,309	53,554	53,554	51,551	-10	-12	-4	-3	-4
Nottinghamshire	151,371	144,060	128,015	125,097	123,680	135,255	136,875	136,875	139,903	-5	-11	-1	+1	+2
South Yorkshire	154,293	151,577	130,960	125,907	124,427	133,059	131,700	131,700	125,179	-2	-14	-1	-1	-5
Staffordshire	91,495	92,155	89,957	89,820	84,495	91,919	98,852	98,852	104,705	+1	-2	-6	+8	+6
Suffolk	38,233	37,095	35,639	35,262	34,280	39,908	43,355	43,355	44,317	-3	-4	-3	+9	+2
Surrey	44,313	42,014	38,440	38,015	36,376	42,467	46,288	46,288	63,321	-5	-9	-4	+9	-1
Sussex	110,300	118,086	111,624	110,320	111,468	130,402	136,566	136,566	136,920	+7	-5	+1	+5	0
Thames Valley	178,702	172,194	157,423	154,014	161,646	176,477	191,875	191,875	187,989	-4	-9	+5	+9	-2
Warwickshire	38,906	38,926	35,725	35,604	35,659	38,485	38,593	38,593	36,963	0	-8	0	0	-4
West Mercia	80,013	82,254	76,762	75,330	69,451	81,782	84,797	84,797	78,363	+3	-7	-8	+4	-8
West Midlands	318,087	317,892	278,975	277,970	276,512	314,628	364,887	364,887	364,879	0	-12	-1	+16	0
West Yorkshire	283,938	268,716	244,142	242,646	246,438	273,809	260,237	260,237	258,908	-5	-9	+2	-5	-1
Wiltshire	36,428	35,911	33,039	32,831	32,984	38,189	38,461	38,461	36,555	-1	-8	0	+1	-5
England	4,852,894	4,790,306	4,361,391	4,312,831	4,259,118	4,847,095	5,045,698	5,045,698	4,932,394	-1	-9	-1	+4	-2
Dyfed-Powys	19,419	19,072	18,098	17,994	17,858	24,588	23,709	23,709	22,878	-2	-5	-1	-4	-4
Gwent	33,034	44,572	47,268	47,043	47,381	58,738	60,132	60,132	56,728	+35	+6	+1	+2	-6
North Wales	41,645	41,024	40,684	38,658	36,570	43,848	44,606	44,606	47,712	-1	-1	-5	+2	+7
South Wales	153,249	141,578	130,886	128,811	120,890	134,820	127,040	127,040	111,131	-8	-8	-6	-6	-13
Wales	247,347	246,246	236,936	232,506	222,699	261,994	255,487	255,487	238,449	0	-4	-4	-2	-7
England and Wales	5,100,241	5,036,552	4,598,327	4,545,337	4,481,817	5,109,089	5,301,185	5,301,185	5,170,843	-1	-9	-1	+4	-2

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

(3) The revised figure due to the effects of boundary change on 1 April 2000.

Table 2.5 Recorded crime by police force area and offence group

Police force area	England and Wales 2000/01										
	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Total violent crime	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences
Avon and Somerset	149,254	15,376	930	2,765	19,071	25,805	69,605	9,211	22,479	1,990	1,093
Bedfordshire	49,627	5,301	382	663	6,346	6,884	22,733	4,299	7,892	896	577
Cambridgeshire	64,343	6,416	464	539	7,419	10,243	29,126	2,780	13,197	829	749
Cheshire	63,288	5,581	423	486	6,490	12,012	26,572	2,390	13,078	1,644	1,102
Cleveland	64,357	2,944	354	932	4,230	15,251	29,942	2,880	10,684	952	418
Cumbria	32,873	4,152	168	94	4,414	4,782	12,319	1,094	8,922	949	393
Derbyshire	81,668	9,236	527	773	10,536	14,997	33,780	4,670	14,997	1,374	1,314
Devon and Cornwall	102,853	11,992	911	452	13,355	15,606	44,369	6,564	18,284	3,374	1,301
Dorset	50,320	3,959	327	309	4,595	7,803	21,660	5,045	9,419	1,237	561
Durham	44,702	5,180	238	231	5,649	7,626	17,733	1,394	10,375	1,207	718
Essex	106,768	10,680	852	700	12,232	14,889	44,887	6,615	24,673	2,208	1,264
Gloucestershire	49,871	4,998	348	363	5,709	7,809	22,220	3,105	9,087	1,293	648
Greater Manchester	363,454	39,852	2,154	9,918	51,924	69,361	137,505	18,579	77,154	4,932	3,999
Hampshire	133,553	17,031	1,455	794	19,280	17,968	56,363	5,847	28,714	3,464	1,917
Hertfordshire	64,215	4,485	397	508	5,390	9,945	28,987	3,982	13,839	1,441	631
Humberside	110,312	9,097	694	999	10,790	26,330	46,306	3,787	20,910	1,342	847
Kent	128,382	13,122	974	1,000	15,096	19,183	53,437	7,965	27,947	2,940	1,814
Lancashire	117,633	11,710	936	1,224	13,870	21,673	46,060	5,935	25,445	3,124	1,526
Leicestershire	86,422	10,684	651	1,067	12,402	13,377	34,162	6,925	16,664	1,395	1,497
Lincolnshire	44,884	3,743	281	191	4,215	9,583	18,938	1,662	9,078	906	502
London, City of	8,255	542	10	53	605	545	5,252	1,145	260	296	152
Merseyside	142,807	15,855	982	2,405	19,242	23,938	57,844	5,021	30,593	4,421	1,748
Metropolitan Police	994,233	155,276	8,759	40,992	205,027	112,376	415,174	83,453	144,231	23,626	10,346
Norfolk	57,259	5,777	364	330	6,471	9,450	25,495	2,742	11,481	1,160	460
Northamptonshire	56,731	5,176	271	604	6,051	9,545	24,462	3,661	11,448	967	597
Northumbria	134,777	12,962	891	1,381	15,234	24,742	53,500	5,365	29,775	4,238	1,923
North Yorkshire	51,551	4,898	289	186	5,373	9,829	22,796	2,498	9,167	1,259	629
Nottinghamshire	139,903	14,806	985	2,050	17,841	25,915	62,341	7,038	23,187	2,028	1,553
South Yorkshire	125,179	8,015	624	1,438	10,077	29,429	51,147	5,551	24,173	3,521	1,281
Staffordshire	104,705	16,979	818	796	18,593	17,106	38,020	6,083	21,655	1,623	1,625
Suffolk	44,317	6,395	421	177	6,993	5,738	17,196	2,372	10,150	1,178	690
Surrey	63,321	7,905	653	456	9,014	8,902	25,161	5,133	12,318	1,858	935
Sussex	136,920	17,235	1,029	1,241	19,505	18,302	58,061	9,886	27,219	2,002	1,945
Thames Valley	187,989	14,798	1,010	2,147	17,955	27,756	91,582	16,085	29,719	3,364	1,528
Warwickshire	36,963	2,685	181	252	3,118	7,197	16,394	2,067	7,290	629	268
West Mercia	78,363	7,805	537	423	8,765	13,369	32,403	3,898	16,817	2,073	1,038
West Midlands	364,879	48,425	2,521	11,351	62,297	62,637	138,258	29,322	57,459	7,519	7,387
West Yorkshire	258,908	17,091	1,464	3,781	22,336	60,198	109,195	10,626	49,568	4,820	2,165
Wiltshire	36,555	4,515	334	193	5,042	5,043	15,352	2,200	7,452	1,028	438
England	4,932,394	562,679	35,609	94,264	692,552	803,144	2,056,337	308,875	906,800	105,107	59,579
Dyfed-Powys	22,878	5,424	304	23	5,751	1,978	7,013	1,226	4,571	1,690	649
Gwent	56,728	14,198	440	244	14,882	6,905	17,902	2,532	11,221	2,196	1,090
North Wales	47,712	5,358	406	163	5,927	7,246	18,506	1,777	12,182	1,427	647
South Wales	111,131	13,250	552	460	14,262	16,754	45,614	4,914	25,313	3,038	1,236
Wales	238,449	38,230	1,702	890	40,822	32,883	89,035	10,449	53,287	8,351	3,622
England and Wales	5,170,843	600,909	37,311	95,154	733,374	836,027	2,145,372	319,324	960,087	113,458	63,201

Table 2.6 Recorded crimes per 100,000 population by police force area and offence group

Police force area	Number of offences per 100,000 population										
	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Total violent crime	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences
Avon and Somerset	9,942	1,024	62	184	1,270	1,719	4,637	614	1,497	133	73
Bedfordshire	8,827	943	68	118	1,129	1,224	4,043	765	1,404	159	103
Cambridgeshire	8,876	885	64	74	1,023	1,413	4,018	384	1,821	114	103
Cheshire	6,441	568	43	49	661	1,223	2,704	243	1,331	167	112
Cleveland	11,576	530	64	168	761	2,743	5,386	518	1,922	171	75
Cumbria	6,684	844	34	19	897	972	2,505	222	1,814	193	80
Derbyshire	8,384	948	54	79	1,082	1,540	3,468	479	1,540	141	135
Devon and Cornwall	6,552	764	58	29	851	994	2,827	418	1,165	215	83
Dorset	7,266	572	47	45	663	1,127	3,128	728	1,360	179	81
Durham	7,368	854	39	38	931	1,257	2,923	230	1,710	199	118
Essex	6,600	660	53	43	756	920	2,775	409	1,525	136	78
Gloucestershire	8,875	889	62	65	1,016	1,390	3,954	553	1,617	230	115
Greater Manchester	14,104	1,546	84	385	2,015	2,691	5,336	721	2,994	191	155
Hampshire	7,499	956	82	45	1,082	1,009	3,165	328	1,612	194	108
Hertfordshire	6,157	430	38	49	517	953	2,779	382	1,327	138	60
Humberside	12,513	1,032	79	113	1,224	2,987	5,253	430	2,372	152	96
Kent	8,088	827	61	63	951	1,209	3,367	502	1,761	185	114
Lancashire	8,252	821	66	86	973	1,520	3,231	416	1,785	219	107
Leicestershire	9,246	1,143	70	114	1,327	1,431	3,655	741	1,783	149	160
Lincolnshire	7,140	595	45	30	671	1,524	3,013	264	1,444	144	80
London, City of	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Merseyside	10,174	1,130	70	171	1,371	1,705	4,121	358	2,180	315	125
Metropolitan Police ⁽¹⁾	13,761	2,139	120	563	2,823	1,550	5,771	1,161	1,983	328	144
Norfolk	7,189	725	46	41	812	1,187	3,201	344	1,442	146	58
Northamptonshire	9,133	833	44	97	974	1,537	3,938	589	1,843	156	96
Northumbria	9,501	914	63	97	1,074	1,744	3,771	378	2,099	299	136
North Yorkshire	6,895	655	39	25	719	1,315	3,049	334	1,226	168	84
Nottinghamshire	13,547	1,434	95	199	1,728	2,509	6,037	682	2,245	196	150
South Yorkshire	9,611	615	48	110	774	2,260	3,927	426	1,856	270	98
Staffordshire	9,872	1,601	77	75	1,753	1,613	3,585	574	2,042	153	153
Suffolk	6,569	948	62	26	1,037	851	2,549	352	1,505	175	102
Surrey	5,874	733	61	42	836	826	2,334	476	1,143	172	87
Sussex	9,038	1,138	68	82	1,287	1,208	3,832	653	1,797	132	128
Thames Valley	8,883	699	48	101	848	1,312	4,328	760	1,404	159	72
Warwickshire	7,277	529	36	50	614	1,417	3,228	407	1,435	124	53
West Mercia	6,870	684	47	37	768	1,172	2,841	342	1,474	182	91
West Midlands	13,892	1,844	96	432	2,372	2,385	5,264	1,116	2,188	286	281
West Yorkshire	12,239	808	69	179	1,056	2,846	5,162	502	2,343	228	102
Wiltshire	5,989	740	55	32	826	826	2,515	360	1,221	168	72
England	9,914	1,131	72	189	1,392	1,614	4,133	621	1,823	211	120
Dyfed-Powys	4,760	1,128	63	5	1,196	412	1,459	255	951	352	135
Gwent	10,191	2,551	79	44	2,674	1,241	3,216	455	2,016	395	196
North Wales	7,253	815	61	25	901	1,102	2,814	270	1,852	217	98
South Wales	8,948	1,067	44	37	1,148	1,349	3,673	396	2,038	245	100
Wales	8,119	1,302	58	30	1,390	1,120	3,031	356	1,814	284	123
England and Wales	9,814	1,140	71	181	1,392	1,587	4,072	606	1,822	215	120

(1) Including City of London.

Table 2.7 Percentage change in recorded crime by police force area and offence group 1999/00–2000/01

England and Wales											Percentage change	
Police force area	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Total violent crime	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences	
Avon and Somerset	1	19	23	16	19	-7	-2	8	10	-1	4	
Bedfordshire	-7	4	-5	8	4	-13	-10	-10	-2	-17	5	
Cambridgeshire	-6	5	11	-2	5	-17	-9	-14	9	-18	-11	
Cheshire	-2	-4	12	4	-2	-6	-2	9	4	-11	-12	
Cleveland	-1	-3	-14	11	-1	-2	-1	5	-1	-4	-9	
Cumbria	-13	-19	-25	4	-19	-12	-16	-16	0	-30	-24	
Derbyshire	-5	-8	-3	32	-5	-3	-6	-1	-1	-17	-2	
Devon and Cornwall	-7	-4	-3	-7	-4	-10	-9	-5	-1	-11	-6	
Dorset	-4	14	7	28	14	-8	-8	-14	12	-10	8	
Durham	-8	-4	-5	-2	-4	-16	-11	6	-3	-4	-6	
Essex	-1	0	-17	2	-1	-6	-5	12	8	-15	-15	
Gloucestershire	-2	18	8	25	18	-16	-6	-5	14	1	2	
Greater Manchester	-4	-1	-5	15	2	-8	-6	-7	3	0	-9	
Hampshire	-1	11	5	8	10	-4	-3	-9	2	-17	-9	
Hertfordshire	-1	-16	-8	-2	-14	-6	2	7	-2	8	-1	
Humberside	-9	0	-3	5	0	-18	-10	1	1	-13	-4	
Kent	3	1	12	21	3	-3	2	8	13	-19	-23	
Lancashire	8	19	24	16	19	1	4	47	12	0	2	
Leicestershire	-9	-4	-19	4	-4	-14	-8	-18	-1	-6	-24	
Lincolnshire	-3	-3	-14	7	-4	-11	-3	1	8	-7	-4	
London, City of	6	3	-52	8	2	30	13	-6	-36	-17	9	
Merseyside	-4	8	5	-10	6	-7	-7	5	-1	-9	8	
Metropolitan Police	-2	2	-2	14	4	-9	1	-19	0	-8	-6	
Norfolk	-4	-9	-12	11	-9	-8	-1	-16	5	-26	-23	
Northamptonshire	-7	1	-6	26	3	-16	-6	-13	-2	-16	-22	
Northumbria	-5	-4	-9	-1	-4	-6	-8	7	-2	1	-6	
North Yorkshire	-4	-4	-2	-12	-4	-6	-6	-2	6	-11	-2	
Nottinghamshire	2	9	0	16	9	-2	3	14	-2	10	-10	
South Yorkshire	-5	5	-3	28	8	-9	-7	16	-4	-3	11	
Staffordshire	6	29	8	14	27	-11	-2	25	17	-2	20	
Suffolk	2	21	8	-21	18	-8	-1	9	6	-16	4	
Surrey	-1	1	0	25	2	-1	-2	2	-2	0	7	
Sussex	0	2	3	22	3	-6	-2	15	3	-14	15	
Thames Valley	-2	7	1	29	9	-11	-5	13	4	-7	-3	
Warwickshire	-4	23	7	13	21	-7	-5	-13	-2	-19	-23	
West Mercia	-8	-5	-8	18	-4	-7	-11	-7	-3	-3	-16	
West Midlands	0	14	9	12	13	-9	-1	9	-6	15	24	
West Yorkshire	-1	-4	-19	22	-1	2	-1	-8	3	-18	-16	
Wiltshire	-5	0	-7	-25	-2	-12	-8	5	4	-12	-3	
England	-2	4	-1	13	5	-8	-3	-4	2	-7	-3	
Dyfed–Powys	-4	-2	4	-18	-2	-5	-5	8	3	-17	-23	
Gwent	-6	3	-13	13	3	-10	-9	-2	-8	-1	-10	
North Wales	7	-7	9	12	-5	5	5	13	21	-10	17	
South Wales	-13	3	-5	-11	2	-17	-16	-26	-10	13	-16	
Wales	-7	1	-3	-2	1	-11	-10	-12	-3	-2	-11	
England and Wales	-2	3	-1	13	4	-8	-4	-5	2	-7	-4	

Table 2.8 Recorded crimes which were detected by offence group

England and Wales Offence group	Numbers and percentages											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	2000/01 ⁽²⁾
	Number of offences detected (thousands)											
Violence against the person	141.7	147.1	153.6	156.6	168.5	163.5	183.5	197.0	200.5	358.0	376.6	370.0
Sexual offences	22.0	22.4	22.1	23.4	24.3	22.9	23.9	25.4	25.7	24.6	22.3	19.7
Robbery	9.6	10.6	11.7	12.5	13.1	15.4	19.1	17.2	17.1	15.2	15.2	17.0
<i>Total violent crime</i>	<i>173.3</i>	<i>180.1</i>	<i>187.4</i>	<i>192.5</i>	<i>205.9</i>	<i>201.8</i>	<i>226.5</i>	<i>239.5</i>	<i>243.2</i>	<i>397.7</i>	<i>414.1</i>	<i>406.7</i>
Burglary	255.9	285.8	268.4	266.4	268.9	259.7	244.9	229.9	224.5	185.0	114.4	101.1
Theft and handling stolen goods	709.8	763.3	693.6	634.0	606.7	566.8	558.7	524.4	519.4	482.5	397.2	373.6
Fraud and forgery	89.8	97.0	88.6	82.9	75.6	65.9	67.1	64.6	63.9	101.7	99.1	92.2
Criminal damage	120.5	120.0	115.3	113.5	123.6	134.2	136.9	142.7	142.7	149.2	145.7	136.6
Drug offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131.5	117.8	108.2
Other notifiable offences	30.0	33.2	37.6	39.0	45.7	48.5	53.6	57.2	58.0	181.0	48.6	45.8
Total	1,379.4	1,479.5	1,390.9	1,328.2	1,326.4	1,276.9	1,287.7	1,258.2	1,251.7	1,497.1	1,336.9	1,264.1
	Percentage detected ⁽³⁾											
Violence against the person	77	77	76	76	77	77	77	79	78	71	65	62
Sexual offences	76	76	75	75	76	76	76	77	75	68	59	53
Robbery	26	23	22	22	22	23	26	27	27	23	18	18
<i>Total violent crime</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>55</i>
Burglary	25	23	20	19	21	21	21	23	23	19	13	12
Theft and handling stolen goods	30	28	24	23	24	23	23	24	24	22	18	17
Fraud and forgery	61	55	53	51	52	50	49	48	47	36	30	29
Criminal damage	22	19	17	16	17	19	17	19	19	17	15	14
Drug offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	97	95
Other notifiable offences	96	96	96	95	94	96	96	96	95	91	74	73
Total	32	29	26	25	26	26	26	28	28	29	25	24

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

(3) Offences detected as a percentage of the total number of offences recorded by the police.

(4) The detections guidance was amended with effect from 1 April 1999 to provide more precise and rigorous criteria for recording a detection, with the underlying emphasis on the successful result of a police investigation.

Table 2.9 Recorded crimes detected by police force area and offence group

England and Wales 2000/01											Number of offences
Police force area	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences	Vehicle crime ⁽¹⁾
Avon and Somerset	32,176	8,183	433	400	3,355	10,363	3,325	3,443	1,879	795	3,822
Bedfordshire	13,636	3,699	198	150	1,034	4,836	941	1,458	876	444	2,203
Cambridgeshire	15,329	4,701	269	136	1,575	4,717	798	1,792	785	556	1,538
Cheshire	18,771	4,848	367	190	1,695	5,938	1,112	1,931	1,640	1,050	1,604
Cleveland	13,786	1,967	278	159	1,476	6,359	1,033	1,196	941	377	1,263
Cumbria	11,234	3,562	139	36	729	3,146	720	1,603	942	357	1,038
Derbyshire	20,997	6,701	271	189	1,655	5,839	1,768	2,312	1,291	971	1,751
Devon and Cornwall	35,309	10,567	741	179	2,249	9,858	3,393	3,831	3,354	1,137	3,246
Dorset	12,484	2,581	172	59	889	3,744	1,990	1,477	1,184	388	1,060
Durham	15,221	4,700	197	96	1,113	4,340	998	1,865	1,214	698	1,426
Essex	27,708	8,329	477	181	1,871	8,156	1,977	3,764	2,112	841	2,810
Gloucestershire	15,665	4,009	237	123	1,528	5,003	1,231	1,746	1,281	507	1,622
Greater Manchester	80,705	27,589	1,310	1,427	5,035	21,440	6,466	9,509	4,842	3,087	7,913
Hampshire	38,329	11,692	935	255	2,243	11,144	2,586	4,765	3,258	1,451	3,523
Hertfordshire	15,280	3,314	258	172	1,356	5,324	1,381	1,675	1,381	419	2,100
Humberside	23,178	6,307	309	203	2,177	8,295	1,402	2,540	1,309	636	2,017
Kent	35,676	9,597	571	263	2,491	11,375	2,312	4,741	2,934	1,392	4,216
Lancashire	31,789	8,327	559	309	2,979	9,800	2,209	3,323	2,993	1,290	3,008
Leicestershire	24,292	7,295	286	290	1,741	7,060	2,404	2,735	1,201	1,280	2,761
Lincolnshire	11,046	2,845	200	72	911	3,616	727	1,391	886	398	912
London, City of	2,251	310	4	22	101	819	551	65	273	106	158
Merseyside	39,801	11,311	672	513	3,175	12,254	2,679	3,532	4,286	1,379	3,895
Metropolitan Police	148,995	43,509	2,684	4,882	11,663	38,673	8,345	13,407	21,071	4,761	12,186
Norfolk	14,793	4,222	168	85	1,023	4,722	1,244	1,791	1,153	385	1,232
Northamptonshire	18,523	4,490	213	202	1,858	6,523	1,616	2,096	964	561	3,318
Northumbria	42,129	10,536	496	398	3,212	13,714	2,972	4,939	4,175	1,687	3,923
North Yorkshire	15,514	4,315	213	61	976	4,915	1,571	1,621	1,272	570	1,090
Nottinghamshire	27,689	8,015	474	372	2,734	8,891	1,401	2,870	1,855	1,077	2,246
South Yorkshire	31,872	6,746	480	409	3,307	10,981	2,490	2,818	3,497	1,144	2,742
Staffordshire	23,892	8,887	323	194	1,488	6,374	1,264	2,754	1,507	1,101	1,779
Suffolk	15,562	5,031	228	79	951	4,365	1,222	2,030	1,126	530	1,138
Surrey	17,668	5,495	270	162	926	4,095	2,062	2,261	1,812	585	1,258
Sussex	31,504	10,778	454	284	2,146	8,566	2,404	3,630	1,844	1,398	2,715
Thames Valley	41,960	10,492	430	534	3,436	14,912	3,596	4,238	3,236	1,086	5,282
Warwickshire	8,272	2,043	93	71	832	2,839	657	894	622	221	1,078
West Mercia	21,403	5,995	320	145	1,445	6,944	1,341	2,308	2,038	867	1,919
West Midlands	102,627	35,155	1,361	2,358	8,150	26,215	7,836	9,670	7,138	4,744	9,712
West Yorkshire	58,799	13,972	1,062	863	8,214	19,164	3,209	5,601	4,880	1,834	7,665
Wiltshire	10,905	3,221	126	56	650	3,275	923	1,373	942	339	925
England	1,166,770	335,336	18,278	16,579	94,389	348,594	86,156	124,995	99,994	42,449	114,094
Dyfed-Powys	14,359	5,110	291	21	661	3,117	1,047	1,801	1,677	634	1,159
Gwent	32,174	13,566	406	124	2,505	7,229	1,554	3,541	2,197	1,052	3,528
North Wales	14,809	4,490	261	63	1,068	4,231	999	1,828	1,304	565	1,267
South Wales	35,993	11,463	465	209	2,451	10,427	2,434	4,408	3,011	1,125	4,783
Wales	97,335	34,629	1,423	417	6,685	25,004	6,034	11,578	8,189	3,376	10,737
England and Wales	1,264,105	369,965	19,701	16,996	101,074	373,598	92,190	136,573	108,183	45,825	124,831

(1) Vehicle crime includes theft of a vehicle, theft from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking, vehicle interference and tampering, criminal damage to a vehicle and racially aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle.

Table 2.10 Recorded crime: detection rate by offence group and police force area

England and Wales 2000/01											Percentages
Police force area	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences	Vehicle crime ⁽¹⁾
Avon and Somerset	22	53	47	14	13	15	36	15	94	73	9
Bedfordshire	27	70	52	23	15	21	22	18	98	77	14
Cambridgeshire	24	73	58	25	15	16	29	14	95	74	9
Cheshire	30	87	87	39	14	22	47	15	100	95	9
Cleveland	21	67	79	17	10	21	36	11	99	90	7
Cumbria	34	86	83	38	15	26	66	18	99	91	13
Derbyshire	26	73	51	24	11	17	38	15	94	74	8
Devon and Cornwall	34	88	81	40	14	22	52	21	99	87	11
Dorset	25	65	53	19	11	17	39	16	96	69	7
Durham	34	91	83	42	15	24	72	18	101 ⁽²⁾	97	11
Essex	26	78	56	26	13	18	30	15	96	67	9
Gloucestershire	31	80	68	34	20	23	40	19	99	78	12
Greater Manchester	22	69	61	14	7	16	35	12	98	77	7
Hampshire	29	69	64	32	12	20	44	17	94	76	10
Hertfordshire	24	74	65	34	14	18	35	12	96	66	9
Humberside	21	69	45	20	8	18	37	12	98	75	7
Kent	28	73	59	26	13	21	29	17	100	77	11
Lancashire	27	71	60	25	14	21	37	13	96	85	9
Leicestershire	28	68	44	27	13	21	35	16	86	86	12
Lincolnshire	25	76	71	38	10	19	44	15	98	79	9
London, City of	27	57	40	42	19	16	48	25	92	70	21
Merseyside	28	71	68	21	13	21	53	12	97	79	9
Metropolitan Police	15	28	31	12	10	9	10	9	89	46	5
Norfolk	26	73	46	26	11	19	45	16	99	84	8
Northamptonshire	33	87	79	33	19	27	44	18	100	94	19
Northumbria	31	81	56	29	13	26	55	17	99	88	11
North Yorkshire	30	88	74	33	10	22	63	18	101 ⁽²⁾	91	9
Nottinghamshire	20	54	48	18	11	14	20	12	91	69	6
South Yorkshire	25	84	77	28	11	21	45	12	99	89	7
Staffordshire	23	52	39	24	9	17	21	13	93	68	7
Suffolk	35	79	54	45	17	25	52	20	96	77	11
Surrey	28	70	41	36	10	16	40	18	98	63	8
Sussex	23	63	44	23	12	15	24	13	92	72	7
Thames Valley	22	71	42	25	12	16	22	14	96	71	9
Warwickshire	22	76	51	28	12	17	32	12	99	82	9
West Mercia	27	77	60	34	11	21	34	14	98	84	9
West Midlands	28	73	54	21	13	19	27	17	95	64	10
West Yorkshire	23	82	73	23	14	18	30	11	101 ⁽²⁾	85	10
Wiltshire	30	71	38	29	13	21	42	18	92	77	11
England	24	60	51	18	12	17	28	14	95	71	9
Dyfed-Powys	63	94	96	91	33	44	85	39	99	98	29
Gwent	57	96	92	51	36	40	61	32	100	97	26
North Wales	31	84	65	39	15	23	56	15	91	87	10
South Wales	32	87	84	45	15	23	50	17	99	91	12
Wales	41	91	84	47	20	28	58	22	98	93	15
England and Wales	24	62	53	18	12	17	29	14	95	73	9

(1) Vehicle crime includes theft of a vehicle, theft from a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking, vehicle interference and tampering, criminal damage to a vehicle and racially aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle.

(2) Offences detected in current year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year.

Table 2.11 Recorded crime: detection rate by police force area

Police force area	Percentages											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00 ⁽³⁾	2000/01 ⁽³⁾
Avon and Somerset	29	24	17	17	21	23	24	26	26	24	22	22
Bedfordshire	19	19	20	21	22	22	33	35	35	33	25	27
Cambridgeshire	38	36	27	25	25	19	24	27	28	29	25	24
Cheshire	50	41	29	26	30	31	34	36	34	37	31	30
Cleveland	25	33	32	27	19	25	24	25	23	23	22	21
Cumbria	43	40	37	38	37	40	36	40	41	44	39	14
Derbyshire	32	28	22	21	21	20	21	25	26	31	28	26
Devon and Cornwall	32	29	18	25	27	27	30	32	34	36	35	34
Dorset	35	41	32	33	30	28	27	29	30	31	26	25
Durham	34	30	30	30	32	30	30	31	30	33	32	34
Essex	29	32	29	32	36	33	29	27	28	29	30	26
Gloucestershire	33	35	24	20	24	27	23	24	26	31	31	31
Greater Manchester	32	36	35	34	34	24	17	20	20	25	23	22
Hampshire	32	28	26	26	27	28	28	30	30	35	32	29
Hertfordshire	30	33	26	21	24	28	30	32	33	34	27	24
Humberside	37	32	23	16	17	19	20	20	21	22	19	21
Kent	25	23	27	25	29	26	32	31	31	34	33	28
Lancashire	44	40	37	35	33	34	33	29	29	34	29	27
Leicestershire	36	29	30	28	30	29	31	34	34	34	30	28
Lincolnshire	43	46	39	37	32	39	42	48	46	40	28	25
London, City of	21	20	20	22	27	23	27	26	28	33	32	27
Merseyside	44	45	42	39	33	27	29	31	31	31	26	28
Metropolitan Police	17	17	16	17	23	25	23	26	25	22	16	15
Norfolk	37	37	34	28	34	31	32	37	36	37	30	26
Northamptonshire	35	31	30	27	31	28	34	35	35	33	33	33
Northumbria	40	35	17	20	22	23	24	26	26	30	31	31
North Yorkshire	40	36	33	30	25	23	25	26	26	33	31	30
Nottinghamshire	35	27	26	29	28	23	28	28	26	25	21	20
South Yorkshire	44	36	26	20	24	24	23	29	32	32	25	25
Staffordshire	39	37	30	29	31	32	34	35	34	32	22	23
Suffolk	41	37	39	37	35	34	33	37	39	41	36	35
Surrey	27	23	22	20	30	31	29	33	35	40	32	28
Sussex	26	23	23	24	24	28	29	26	26	25	25	23
Thames Valley	26	22	19	21	22	23	25	24	25	25	20	22
Warwickshire	29	24	23	21	24	25	24	27	29	26	22	22
West Mercia	46	35	34	29	29	28	26	28	27	34	29	27
West Midlands	36	31	27	27	25	24	23	24	25	30	27	28
West Yorkshire	34	28	25	18	20	21	24	27	27	27	25	23
Wiltshire	44	40	37	35	36	32	29	32	32	38	33	30
England	31	29	25	25	26	26	26	28	28	28	24	24
Dyfed-Powys	50	50	53	50	53	57	58	61	62	69	65	63
Gwent	51	47	44	45	47	50	50	51	51	55	53	57
North Wales	40	36	33	36	39	32	33	34	36	43	36	31
South Wales	36	29	30	28	24	29	32	36	36	39	31	32
Wales	40	35	35	34	32	34	37	41	41	46	40	41
England and Wales	32	29	26	25	26	26	26	28	28	29	25	24

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

(3) Revised detections guidance was implemented on 1 April 1999. The new instructions provide more precise and rigorous criteria for recording a detection, with the underlying emphasis on the successful result of a police investigation.

Table 2.12 Recorded crime: offences detected by the police by method of detection

England and Wales		Numbers and percentages						
Year	Method of detection						All methods	Total recorded offences ⁽¹⁾
	Charge/summons	Caution	Taken into consideration		No further action			
			Previously recorded	Not previously recorded	Interview of convicted prisoner	Other		
Numbers of offences (thousands)								
1990	687	151	121	88	221	111	1,379	4,364
1991	691	167	178	84	246	114	1,479	5,075
1992	644	197	146	63	230	110	1,391	5,383
1993	604	197	125	57	221	124	1,328	5,317
1994	604	187	103	50	236	151	1,331	5,032
1995	558	181	90	37	235	176	1,277	4,886
1996	576	166	98	34	211	203	1,288	4,868
1997	579	173	102	26	180	198	1,258	4,461
1997/8	585	172	102	24	174	196	1,252	4,429
1998/9 ⁽²⁾	756	240	105	26	119	251	1,497	5,109
1999/00	766 ⁽³⁾	231 ⁽³⁾	99 ⁽³⁾	14 ⁽³⁾	.. ⁽⁴⁾	228 ⁽³⁾	1,337 ⁽³⁾	5,301
2000/01	747 ⁽³⁾	212 ⁽³⁾	89 ⁽³⁾	14 ⁽³⁾	.. ⁽⁴⁾	203 ⁽³⁾	1,264 ⁽³⁾	5,171
Detected as a percentage of recorded								
1990	16	3	3	2	5	3	32	
1991	14	3	4	2	5	2	29	
1992	12	4	3	1	4	2	26	
1993	11	4	2	1	4	2	25	
1994	12	4	2	1	5	3	26	
1995	11	4	2	1	5	4	26	
1996	12	3	2	1	4	4	26	
1997	13	4	2	1	4	4	28	
1997/8	13	4	2	1	4	4	28	
1998/9 ⁽²⁾	15	5	2	1	2	5	29	
1999/00	14 ⁽³⁾	4 ⁽³⁾	2 ⁽³⁾	0 ⁽³⁾	.. ⁽⁴⁾	4 ⁽³⁾	25	
2000/01	14 ⁽³⁾	4 ⁽³⁾	2 ⁽³⁾	0 ⁽³⁾	.. ⁽⁴⁾	4 ⁽³⁾	24	

(1) Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 or under for 1990 to 1997/8.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

(3) Estimated based on returns from 42 police forces.

(4) New instructions, which clarify the detecting of crime, were introduced on 1 April 1999. Therefore detections obtained by the interview of a convicted prisoner are no longer included.

Table 2.13 Recorded crime — burglary

England and Wales 2000/01

Police force area	Burglary in a dwelling			Burglary in a building other than a dwelling			
	Offences detected		Offences recorded	Offences detected		Offences recorded	
	Number	%		Number	%		
Avon and Somerset	1,895	15	13,409	1,460	11	1,137	8
Bedfordshire	515	16	3,738	519	14	533	14
Cambridgeshire	884	21	5,944	691	12	622	10
Cheshire	1,111	20	6,563	584	9	460	7
Cleveland	825	12	8,113	651	8	901	11
Cumbria	325	16	2,746	404	15	209	8
Derbyshire	996	16	8,840	659	7	1,081	12
Devon and Cornwall	1,114	16	8,594	1,135	13	631	7
Dorset	472	14	4,522	417	9	552	12
Durham	530	17	4,425	583	13	..	..
Essex	972	18	9,452	899	10	911	10
Gloucestershire	728	24	4,793	800	17	488	10
Greater Manchester	3,104	8	30,177	1,931	6	3,556	12
Hampshire	1,116	16	11,170	1,127	10	1,062	10
Hertfordshire	666	16	5,744	690	12	347	6
Humberside	1,107	11	16,552	1,070	6	2,035	12
Kent	1,441	18	11,120	1,050	9	1,369	12
Lancashire	1,720	16	11,030	1,259	11	1,029	9
Leicestershire	936	14	6,577	805	12	815	12
Lincolnshire	469	12	5,778	442	8	498	9
London, City of	16	33	497	85	17	25	5
Merseyside	2,084	17	11,424	1,091	10	912	8
Metropolitan Police	6,937	10	42,207	4,726	11	5,071	12
Norfolk	518	14	5,748	505	9	558	10
Northamptonshire	770	21	5,856	1,088	19	616	11
Northumbria	1,759	15	13,361	1,453	11	1,431	11
North Yorkshire	536	14	5,940	440	7	519	9
Nottinghamshire	1,663	14	13,655	1,071	8	1,006	7
South Yorkshire	1,932	13	14,741	1,375	9	1,158	8
Staffordshire	857	11	9,557	631	7	965	10
Suffolk	440	20	3,540	511	14	376	11
Surrey	505	12	4,821	421	9	500	10
Sussex	1,187	14	9,804	959	10	1,034	11
Thames Valley	2,188	17	14,534	1,248	9	1,584	11
Warwickshire	466	16	4,325	366	8	273	6
West Mercia	868	18	8,421	577	7	629	7
West Midlands	4,915	16	31,644	3,235	10	3,179	10
West Yorkshire	5,251	17	29,992	2,963	10	3,006	10
Wiltshire	267	13	2,956	383	13	261	9
Dyfed-Powys	285	40	1,271	376	30	23	2
Gwent	1,122	43	4,325	1,383	32	217	5
North Wales	511	23	5,068	557	11	174	3
South Wales	1,271	19	10,069	1,180	12	831	8
England and Wales	57,274	14	433,043	43,800	10	42,096	10

(1) Not including data from one force

Table 2.14 Recorded crime — thefts of and from motor vehicles

England and Wales

Police force area	Theft and unauthorised taking of motor vehicle						Theft from a vehicle		
	Offences recorded		Number of offences		Vehicles recovered ⁽¹⁾		Offences recorded		Offences detected
	2000/01	Number	%	less attempts	Number	%	2000/01	Number	%
Avon and Somerset	10,430	1,394	13	9,471	7,649	81	21,918	1,267	6
Bedfordshire	4,114	880	21	3,520	2,644	75	8,478	817	10
Cambridgeshire	2,975	459	15	1,925	1,929	66	8,373	511	6
Cheshire	4,665	561	12	4,222	1,868	44	7,588	452	6
Cleveland	4,536	476	10	4,465	3,004	67	9,130	388	4
Cumbria	1,151	274	24	1,066	681	64	3,127	220	7
Derbyshire	4,177	609	15	3,917	609	16	11,560	557	5
Devon and Cornwall	3,807	831	22	3,773	3,015	80	16,338	1,046	6
Dorset	2,609	292	11	2,472	1,590	64	7,049	304	4
Durham	2,951	422	14	..	..	..	5,096	410	8
Essex	6,826	1,046	15	6,686	3,284	49	12,921	674	5
Gloucestershire	1,893	433	23	1,798	..	..	6,571	640	10
Greater Manchester	37,264	3,573	10	31,519	24,230	77	43,328	1,471	3
Hampshire	6,370	1,076	17	5,700	4,497	79	15,812	972	6
Hertfordshire	3,796	654	17	3,721	3,729	100	11,094	825	7
Humberside	6,033	692	11	5,625	3,744	67	13,382	621	5
Kent	8,261	1,384	17	8,053	5,499	68	15,476	1,184	8
Lancashire	6,151	971	16	5,972	504	8	14,202	897	6
Leicestershire	4,734	918	19	4,246	2,035	48	11,466	1,164	10
Lincolnshire	1,797	229	13	1,747	1,206	69	4,830	289	6
London, City of	252	102	40	235	158	67	412	26	6
Merseyside	16,157	2,003	12	14,355	10,339	72	14,220	753	5
Metropolitan Police	62,452	5,513	9	60,127	34,511	57	105,700	2,314	2
Norfolk	2,280	357	16	2,188	1,396	64	7,543	354	5
Northamptonshire	3,722	1,039	28	3,675	2,623	71	7,718	1,215	16
Northumbria	8,693	1,114	13	8,656	6,236	72	13,662	1,309	10
North Yorkshire	2,502	343	14	2,415	1,500	62	5,083	247	5
Nottinghamshire	7,135	754	11	..	3,025	..	18,474	597	3
South Yorkshire	8,939	1,068	12	8,885	5,807	65	17,470	780	4
Staffordshire	5,484	562	10	4,602	1,027	22	10,587	422	4
Suffolk	1,765	310	18	1,507	1,682	112	4,526	266	6
Surrey	2,995	401	13	2,488	1,496	60	6,835	257	4
Sussex	6,940	930	13	6,420	2,185	34	16,851	728	4
Thames Valley	11,479	1,883	16	10,086	7,283	72	31,377	2,047	7
Warwickshire	2,246	395	18	2,240	1,491	67	5,184	322	6
West Mercia	4,079	644	16	3,749	2,851	76	9,139	567	6
West Midlands	27,762	3,962	14	26,836	13,545	50	39,594	2,781	7
West Yorkshire	20,171	3,069	15	20,013	18,123	91	37,817	2,618	7
Wiltshire	1,346	281	21	1,213	786	65	3,925	267	7
Dyfed-Powys	861	276	32	842	..	..	1,259	274	22
Gwent	3,074	1,021	33	3,061	1,793	59	5,035	1,276	25
North Wales	1,903	352	19	1,861	1,429	77	5,283	264	5
South Wales	12,019	1,960	16	11,013	7,290	66	14,218	1,134	8
England and Wales	338,796	45,513	13	307,375 ⁽²⁾	198,293 ⁽²⁾	65 ⁽²⁾	629,651	35,527	6

(1) As a percentage of offences recorded less attempts.

(2) Not including data from some forces.

Table 2.15 Recorded crime—offences of violence against the person

England and Wales		Year											Number of offences			
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽²⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1998/9 ⁽³⁾	1999/00	2000/01	Number	Percentage
Offence		Offences detected 2000/01														
1	Murder	669	725	687	670	726	745	679	739	748	750	750	766	850	766	90
4.1	Manslaughter															
4.2	Infanticide															
2	Attempted murder	476	555	568	661	651	634	674	652	661	676	676	750	708	571	81
3	Threat or conspiracy to murder	4,162	4,712	5,487	5,638	6,844	7,044	8,533	9,340	9,661	11,112	11,212	13,434	14,064	8,130	58
4.3	Child destruction	—	2	—	3	7	8	2	5	6	9	9	1	2	1	50
4.4	Causing death by dangerous driving															
4.6	Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs	419	416	277	292	278	242	320	291	325	348	349	317	335	323	96
37.1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	..	..	19	17	14	21	34	12	18	30	30	37	35	34	97
5	Wounding or other acts of endangering life	8,920	9,408	10,741	10,701	11,033	10,445	12,169	12,531	12,833	13,960	14,006	15,135	15,662	9,890	63
6	Endangering railway passenger	9	11	20	17	10	12	12	11	7	15	15	7	10	7	70
	More serious offences	14,655	15,829	17,799	17,999	19,563	19,151	22,423	23,581	24,259	26,900	27,047	30,447	31,666	19,722	62
7	Endangering life at sea	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
8A	Other wounding															
8B	Possession of weapons	169,764	174,245	183,717	186,765	198,383	193,016	216,467	226,795	231,360	203,313	196,737	201,290	195,925	115,885	59
8C	Harassment															
8D	Racially-aggravated other wounding ⁽¹⁾															
8E	Racially-aggravated harassment ⁽¹⁾															
11	Cruelty to or neglect of children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Abandoning a child aged under two years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Child abduction	23	47	40	45	51	46	65	56	54	41	42	51	48	32	67
14	Procuring illegal abortion	208	196	206	275	343	355	374	390	391	490	502	577	546	295	54
15	Concealment of birth	5	3	1	2	3	5	7	—	—	2	2	2	4	1	25
104	Assault on a constable	9	19	14	16	11	15	4	5	6	10	10	4	9	4	44
105A	Common assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,510	26,115	28,000	27,587	99
105B	Racially-aggravated common assault ⁽¹⁾	151,469	189,783	203,427	103,547	51
	Less serious offences	170,010	174,510	183,978	187,103	198,791	193,437	216,917	227,246	231,811	203,856	475,741	550,591	569,243	350,243	62
	Total violence against the person	184,665	190,339	201,777	205,102	218,354	212,588	239,342	250,827	256,070	230,756	502,788	581,038	600,909	369,965	62

(1) From 1 April 1999 these offences were collected separately, prior to that they would have been included in the original categories.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(3) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.16 Recorded crime—sexual offences and offences of robbery

England and Wales												Number of offences			
Offence											Offences detected				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00	2000/01	Number	Percentage
16 Buggery	1,120	1,127	1,255	1,279	1,258	818	728	645	657	567	566	437	401	291	73
17 Indecent assault on a male	3,043	3,070	3,119	3,340	3,205	3,150	3,130	3,503	3,885	3,672	3,683	3,614	3,530	2,117	60
18 Gross indecency between males	1,159	965	892	671	683	727	553	520	483	353	354	286	167	121	72
19 Rape—of a female	3,391	4,045	4,142	4,589	5,032	4,986	5,759	6,281	6,523	7,139	7,132	7,809	7,929	3,664	46
—of a male	..	..	..	..	..	150	231	347	375	502	504	600	654	328	49
20 Indecent assault on a female	15,783	15,792	16,235	17,350	17,579	16,876	17,643	18,674	18,979	19,463	19,524	20,664	20,301	10,136	50
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13	304	315	253	268	275	178	171	148	156	153	153	181	155	97	63
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16	2,140	1,949	1,563	1,443	1,446	1,260	1,261	1,112	1,084	1,133	1,135	1,270	1,237	801	65
23 Incest	435	389	344	484	316	185	157	183	189	139	139	121	80	53	66
24 Procurator	176	138	130	136	196	207	132	131	142	155	215	138	129	90	70
25 Abduction	356	411	354	354	388	364	313	277	258	242	240	251	262	88	34
26 Bigamy	74	75	83	90	81	86	98	75	106	126	129	83	80	44	55
27 Soliciting or importuning by a man	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,107	973	1,028	977	95
73 Abuse of position of trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	58
74 Gross indecency with a child	1,063	1,147	1,158	1,280	1,512	1,287	1,215	1,269	1,314	1,271	1,293	1,365	1,336	887	66
Total sexual offences	29,044	29,423	29,528	31,284	31,971	30,274	31,391	33,165	34,151	34,915	36,174	37,792	37,311	19,701	53
34A Robbery of business property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34B Robbery of personal property	36,195	45,323	52,894	57,845	60,007	68,074	74,035	63,072	62,652	66,172	56,137	72,129	82,760	13,891	25
Total Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,835	84,277	95,154	16,996	18
Total violent crime	249,904	265,085	284,199	294,231	310,332	310,936	344,768	347,064	352,873	331,843	605,797	703,105	733,374	406,662	55

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.17 Recorded crime—offences of burglary

England and Wales												Number of offences			
Offence											Offences detected				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00	2000/01	Number	Percentage
28 Burglary in a dwelling	527,634	622,969	705,924	724,573	676,412	641,063	599,372	516,346	498,578	470,005	470,465	439,609	399,927	55,928	14
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	1,527	1,977	2,307	2,703	2,470	2,582	2,756	2,919	3,015	2,955	2,884	2,993	3,057	1,346	44
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	477,422	594,210	646,733	641,946	577,444	595,385	562,019	495,396	486,408	478,508	479,425	463,372	432,540	43,626	10
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	230	308	310	362	356	454	436	414	431	410	410	494	503	174	35
Total burglary	1,006,813	1,219,464	1,355,274	1,369,584	1,256,682	1,239,484	1,164,583	1,015,075	988,432	951,878	933,184	906,468	836,027	101,074	12

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.18 Recorded crime – offences of theft and handling stolen goods

England and Wales Offence	Number of offences														
	2000/01														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00	2000/01	Number	Percentage
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking	..	..	2,355	4,859	5,170	6,170	7,794	8,031	8,143	9,811	10,098	10,416	10,759	5,314	49
39 Theft from the person of another	30,126	35,432	39,111	47,743	51,119	59,692	59,331	57,767	57,894	63,054	63,118	76,254	87,332	4,890	6
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	43,517	44,795	42,924	41,034	37,257	36,471	37,955	38,301	38,765	44,199	44,375	44,764	43,045	11,654	27
41 Theft by an employee	19,417	17,264	15,112	12,951	13,651	14,357	16,314	17,156	17,476	17,872	17,900	17,468	17,487	11,144	64
42 Theft or unauthorised taking of mail	5,185	7,692	8,771	6,791	5,118	4,641	3,902	3,638	3,692	4,919	4,931	5,856	6,890	630	9
43 Abstracting electricity	3,770	3,349	3,109	2,964	2,729	2,600	2,473	3,325	2,978	2,454	2,454	2,157	1,451	1,175	81
44 Theft of pedal cycle	166,296	212,169	222,242	190,685	176,825	169,476	148,970	139,092	140,031	125,178	128,557	131,240	108,509	5,236	5
45 Theft from vehicle	773,079	913,276	961,340	925,819	842,680	813,094	799,552	710,333	695,498	680,937	685,919	669,232	629,651	35,527	6
46 Theft from shop	250,301	281,276	288,672	275,607	269,017	275,802	282,052	274,015	273,509	281,457	281,972	292,494	293,080	191,347	65
47 Theft from automatic machine or meter	18,038	19,552	22,589	19,275	14,286	12,465	13,041	13,595	12,662	15,211	15,343	19,077	18,619	3,334	18
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	494,209	581,901	585,501	592,660	536,579	502,280	485,695	399,208	392,381	381,080	381,709	364,270	328,037	40,199	12
49 Other theft or unauthorised taking	523,649	592,918	610,076	581,068	554,480	513,493	488,979	466,917	469,592	472,869	479,306	510,573	518,573	40,450	8
54 Handling stolen goods	46,822	51,495	49,836	50,445	55,697	41,568	37,888	33,574	32,352	27,677	27,746	23,298	19,243	18,175	94
126 Vehicle interference and tampering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,011	56,521	62,696	4,523	7
Total theft and handling stolen goods	2,374,409	2,761,119	2,851,638	2,751,901	2,564,608	2,452,109	2,383,946	2,164,952	2,144,973	2,126,718	2,191,439	2,223,620	2,145,372	373,598	17

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.19 Recorded crime – offences of fraud and forgery

England and Wales Offence	Number of offences														
	2000/01														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00	2000/01	Number	Percentage
51 Fraud by company director	53	24	35	34	41	29	39	15	15	39	159	165	152	121	80
52 False accounting	2,001	1,623	1,710	1,427	1,532	1,295	1,728	1,820	1,711	1,203	1,304	1,103	1,043	872	84
53A Cheque and credit card fraud	133,866	159,136	153,734	147,979	128,608	120,699	125,609	124,389	126,790	165,221	142,311	173,857	148,252	42,824	29
53B Other fraud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122,074	145,448	155,647	36,895	24
55 Bankruptcy and insolvency offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	82	10	6	66
60 Forgery, or use of, false drug prescription	1,009	968	1,111	1,037	1,073	844	1,071	941	799	838	842	871	821	577	70
61 Other forgery etc	10,980	12,991	12,010	12,359	14,035	10,149	7,778	7,233	6,917	6,427	6,762	6,173	6,225	4,298	69
814 Vehicle/driver document fraud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,028	7,074	7,174	6,597	92
Total fraud and forgery	147,909	174,742	168,600	162,836	145,289	133,016	136,225	134,398	136,232	173,728	279,503	334,773	319,324	92,190	29

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.20 Recorded crime — offences of criminal damage and drug offences

England and Wales Offence	Number of offences														
	2000/01														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽⁴⁾	1998/9 ⁽⁴⁾	1998/9 ⁽⁵⁾	1999/00	2000/01		
56 Arson	26,469	30,090	33,748	32,254	30,595	29,985	31,068	31,516	32,051	39,636	47,273	53,794	52,818	4,395	8
57 Criminal damage endangering life	228	246	208	301	259	373	316	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Other criminal damage ⁽¹⁾	705,181	789,153	857,049	872,441	895,411	881,558	917,448	842,445	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	525,202	588,323	648,817	663,296	674,878	667,261	749,272	704,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58A Criminal damage to a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58B Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	827,104	792,275	..	..	..	..	..
58C Criminal damage to a vehicle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157,958	166,770	166,960	26,247	16
58D Other criminal damage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354,730	374,218	378,903	39,007	10
58E Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling ⁽³⁾	95,222	108,318	113,628	24,303	21
58F Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling ⁽³⁾	1,452	1,765	251	14
58G Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle ⁽³⁾	756	985	298	30
58H Racially-aggravated other criminal damage ⁽³⁾	1,232	1,399	261	19
59 Threat, etc. to commit criminal damage	1,567	1,652	1,618	1,750	2,064	2,075	2,442	2,739	2,691	2,459	3,333	3,977	4,121	2,457	60
Total criminal damage ⁽¹⁾	733,445	821,141	892,623	906,746	928,329	913,991	951,274	877,072	861,846	834,370	879,586	945,682	960,087	136,573	14
92A Trafficking in controlled drugs	553,466	620,311	684,391	697,601	707,796	699,694	783,098	739,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92B Possession of controlled drugs	9,998	11,379	13,809	14,840	18,340	21,272	22,122	23,153	23,336	21,306	21,788	19,956	19,820	18,749	95
92C Other drug offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112,576	100,598	92,716	88,585	96
Total drug offences	9,998	11,379	13,809	14,840	18,340	21,272	22,122	23,153	23,336	21,306	1,581	1,312	922	849	92
Total	9,998	11,379	13,809	14,840	18,340	21,272	22,122	23,153	23,336	21,306	135,945	121,866	113,458	108,183	95

(1) Including offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.

(2) Excluding offences of 'other criminal damage' of value £20 and under.

(3) From 1 April 1999 these offences were collected separately, prior to that they would have been included in the original categories.

(4) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.

(5) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.

Table 2.21 Recorded crime – Other offences

England and Wales		Number of offences													
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00	2000/01	Offences detected 2000/01	
Offence														Number	Percentage
33	Going equipped for stealing, etc.	8,377	9,721	9,211	8,571	7,795	6,275	6,132	6,006	5,852	5,866	5,208	4,634	4,113	89
35	Blackmail	831	954	1,062	933	960	856	877	927	1,036	1,038	1,137	1,086	446	41
36	Kidnapping	545	766	929	1,051	1,079	1,247	1,429	1,652	2,046	2,049	2,339	2,404	1,367	57
62	High treason and other offences against Treason Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Treason felony	29	9	14	14	41	12	4	6	3	2	6	2	2	100
64	Riot	1,849	1,517	1,723	1,663	1,792	1,669	2,027	2,113	2,460	2,500	2,804	2,753	2,261	82
65	Violent disorder	4,716	5,504	6,732	7,539	10,288	11,794	14,112	16,736	17,334	18,638	19,600	17,847	14,268	80
66	Other offence against the State or public order	332	312	374	327	314	287	246	348	314	329	217	183	132	72
67	Perjury	8	5	4	..	6	..	..	3	3	3	4	2	..	..
68	Libel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	23	27	33	122 ⁽³⁾
75	Betting, gaming and lotteries	11	12	10	6	13	10	9	12	8	8	6	10	11	110 ⁽³⁾
76	Aiding suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505	427	262	233	89
78	Immigration offences	1,705	1,989	2,345	2,817	3,531	4,394	5,914	7,108	9,216	9,265	9,637	9,763	8,186	84
79	Perverting the course of justice	2,497	2,269	2,874	2,581	2,607	1,547	1,410	1,372	1,294	1,301	1,559	1,389	1,237	89
80	Absconding from lawful custody	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,325	3,143	3,531	3,197	91
81	Firearms Acts offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	96	116	106	91
82	Customs and Revenue offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	143	107	103	96
83	Bail offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	245	192	170	89
84	Trade descriptions etc	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	5	5	100
85	Health and Safety offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	643	665	608	91
86	Obscene publications etc	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	66	71	25	35
87	Protection from eviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	46	94	87	93
89	Adulteration of food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	66	51	47	92
90	Knives Act 1997 offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	10	6	60
91	Public health offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	3	60
94	Planning laws	233	185	296	615	974	863	1,253	1,362	2,408	2,537	3,559	4,055	2,232	55
99	Other offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,327	9,476	8,650	1,994	23
139	Indecent exposure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,589	5,205	5,287	4,953	94
802	Dangerous driving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,635	65,671	63,201	45,825	73
	Total other	21,133	23,243	25,574	26,117	29,400	29,433	33,635	37,645	41,974	63,635	65,671	63,201	45,825	73

(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.
(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.
(3) Offences cleared up in current year may have been initially recorded in a earlier year.

Table 2.22 Recorded crime by offence group

Offence group	England and Wales											Numbers and percentages		
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/8 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽¹⁾	1998/9 ⁽²⁾	1999/00	2000/01	
Violence against the person	184,665	190,339	201,777	205,102	218,354	212,588	239,340	250,827	256,070	230,756	502,788	581,038	600,909	
Sexual offences	29,044	29,423	29,528	31,284	31,971	30,274	31,391	33,165	34,151	34,915	36,174	37,792	37,311	
Robbery	36,195	45,323	52,894	57,845	60,007	68,074	74,035	63,072	62,652	66,172	66,835	84,277	95,154	
<i>Total violent crime</i>	<i>249,904</i>	<i>265,085</i>	<i>284,199</i>	<i>294,231</i>	<i>310,332</i>	<i>310,936</i>	<i>344,766</i>	<i>347,064</i>	<i>352,873</i>	<i>337,843</i>	<i>605,797</i>	<i>703,105</i>	<i>733,374</i>	
Burglary	1,006,813	1,219,464	1,355,274	1,369,584	1,256,682	1,239,484	1,164,583	1,015,075	988,432	951,878	953,184	906,468	836,027	
Theft and handling stolen goods	2,374,409	2,761,119	2,851,638	2,751,901	2,564,608	2,452,109	2,383,946	2,164,952	2,144,973	2,126,718	2,191,439	2,223,620	2,145,372	
Fraud and forgery	147,909	174,742	168,600	162,836	145,289	133,016	136,225	134,398	136,232	173,728	279,503	334,773	319,324	
Criminal damage	733,445	821,141	892,623	906,746	928,329	913,991	951,274	877,042	861,846	834,370	879,586	945,682	960,087	
Drug offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,336	21,306	135,945	121,866	113,458
Other notifiable offences	31,131	34,622	39,383	40,957	47,740	50,705	55,758	59,796	37,645	41,974	63,635	65,671	63,201	
Total notifiable offences	4,543,611	5,276,173	5,591,717	5,526,255	5,252,980	5,100,241	5,036,552	4,598,327	4,545,337	4,481,817	5,109,089	5,301,187	5,170,843	
Violence against the person	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.1	9.8	11.0	11.6	
Sexual offences	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	
Robbery	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	
<i>Total violent crime</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>14.2</i>	
Burglary	22.2	23.1	24.2	24.8	23.9	24.3	23.1	22.1	21.7	21.2	18.7	17.1	16.2	
Theft and handling stolen goods	52.3	52.3	51.0	49.8	48.8	48.1	47.3	47.1	47.2	47.5	42.9	41.9	41.5	
Fraud and forgery	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.9	5.5	6.3	6.2	
Criminal damage	16.1	15.6	16.0	16.4	17.7	17.9	18.9	19.1	19.0	18.6	17.2	17.8	18.6	
Drug offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.3	2.2
Other notifiable offences	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	
Total notifiable offences	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

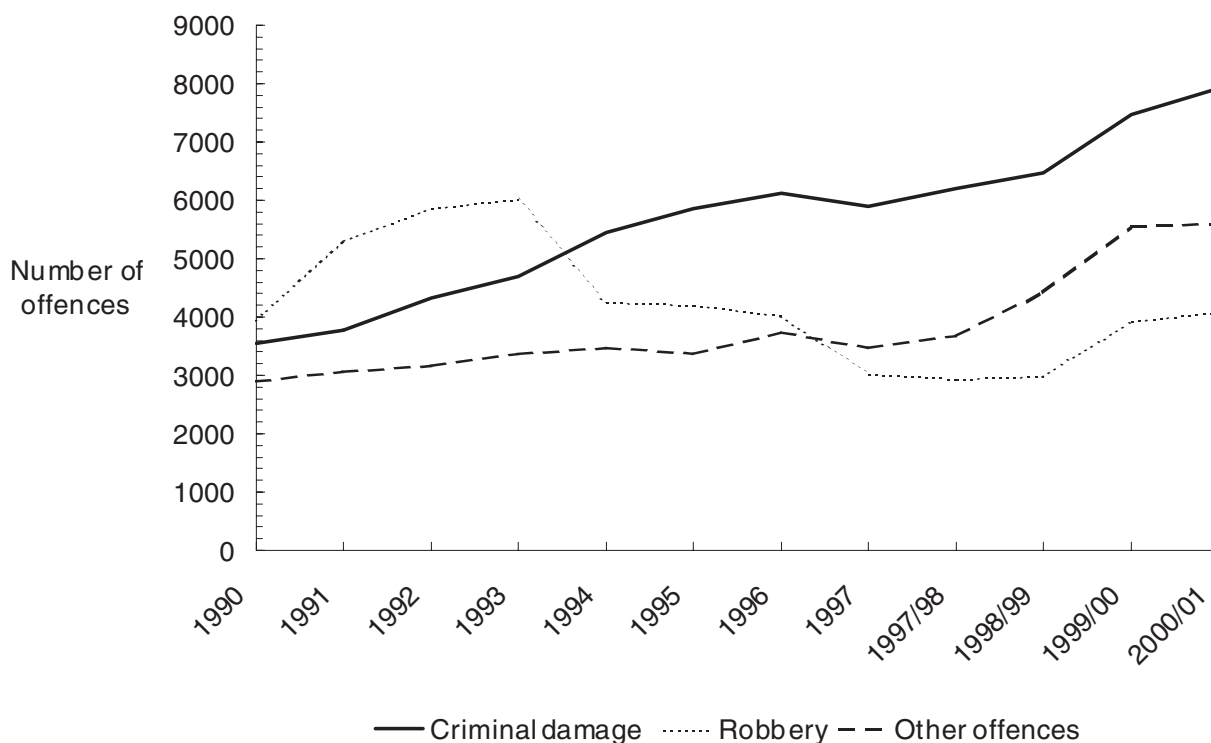
(1) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the coverage and rules in use until 31 March 1998.
(2) The number of crimes recorded in that financial year using the expanded offence coverage and revised counting rules which came into effect on 1 April 1998.
(3) Prior to 1 April 1998, the only drug offence was 'drug trafficking' which was included in the 'other offences' group.

Chapter 3 **Recorded crime in which firearms were reported to have been used or misappropriated**

Key points

- In 2000/01, there were 7,362 recorded crimes in which firearms other than air weapons were reported to have been used. This was an 8 per cent increase over the previous year; the increase last year was 31 per cent.
(Table 3.3)
- There were 10,227 recorded crimes in which air weapons were used, the highest number recorded. This was a 1 per cent increase over the previous year; the increase last year was 17 per cent. Seventy-five per cent of air weapon offences were of criminal damage.
(Tables 3.3, 3.4)
- The proportion of all recorded crimes in which firearms (including air weapons) were used remained the same in 2000/01, at 0.3 per cent. The proportion excluding air weapons was 0.1 per cent.
(Table 3.2)
- Handguns were used in 4,019 offences, an increase of 9 per cent on the previous year and the highest number since 1993. Two thirds of robberies in which a firearm was present involved a handgun.
(Table 3.4)
- The proportion of homicides involving firearms in 2000/01 was 8.6 per cent. The proportion of robberies involving firearms (including air weapons) has remained in the 4 to 5 per cent range for the last four years. The number of firearm robberies increased by 4 per cent between 1999/2000 and 2000/01, lower than the increase in all recorded robberies of 13 per cent, but the number of firearm robberies is the highest since 1995.
(Tables 3.2, 3.1, Figure 3.1)
- Weapons were fired in only 23 per cent of firearm offences excluding those involving air weapons. Where a handgun was present, in 86 per cent of offences the handgun was used only as a threat and was not fired or used as a blunt instrument.
(Tables 3B, 3.5, 3.6)

Figure 3.1 Offences in which firearms were reported to have been used: criminal damage, robbery, and other offences



Introduction

3.1 This chapter looks at crimes recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used. One cannot always be certain whether a real firearm was actually used. This is because unless a weapon is fired, or recovered after a crime, there is no way of knowing for certain whether it was real or an imitation (or whether it was loaded or unloaded). The categorisation of firearms will depend on descriptions by victims and witnesses, or on other evidence. Imitation weapons are used in some offences, and supposed firearms in others (i.e. something was concealed which was presumed to be a firearm). There is also a residual category of ‘other’ weapons (e.g. CS gas).

3.2 This chapter starts with an overview of firearms offences, drawing a distinction between offences involving air weapons, and those involving other firearms. It also takes up trends over time. There is then a section on the extent of injuries from firearm offences, including injuries to police officers. This section also looks at the dangerousness of different types of firearms if they are fired. After this, firearm robberies are discussed, then the number of firearms misappropriated.

3.3 There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1 April 1998 in which both the methods of counting and the coverage for recorded crime were revised. Resulting from this, the offences covered by this chapter from that time have increased in number. It was not possible to accurately assess the effect of this change on firearm offences. However, in some offence groups there is likely to be little effect on numbers of firearm offences recorded, including homicide, violence against the person endangering life, robbery, and burglary.

3.4 The figures may have been more affected for more minor violence and criminal damage. In violence against the person offences, the new counting rules have greatly expanded the coverage of less serious violence. Criminal damage figures from 1998/99 no longer exclude offences where the value of the criminal damage is under £20, and this will have an impact on the number of air weapon offences. Also, as offences under the Firearms Act are now included in notifiable offences (see Appendix 3), this will increase the number of offences recorded under ‘other offences’.

Air weapon offences

3.5 During 2000/01, 10,227 of the 17,589 firearms offences (58 per cent) involved air weapons (Table 3.3). The number of air weapon offences notified was 1.2 per cent higher than in 1999/2000. Seventy-five per cent of air weapon offences involved criminal damage (Table 3.4). As air weapon offences are much larger in number than offences involving other firearms, this means that approaching half of all firearm offences involved criminal damage (Table 3.1).

Offences involving firearms other than air weapons

3.6 Table 3A shows figures for firearms offences other than those involving air weapons, from 1996 to 2000/01. Violence against the person has shown an increase of 11 per cent over the 1999/2000 figures, robbery a 3.5 per cent increase, burglary a 12 per cent increase, criminal damage a 78 per cent increase (although from a small base figure), and 'other' offences a 3 per cent decrease.

Table 3A Offences involving firearms (other than air weapons) by offence group, 1996 to 2000/01

England and Wales							Number of offences
Year	All offences	Violence against the person	Robbery	Burglary	Criminal Damage	Other	
1996	6,063	1,462	3,932	257	155	257	
1997	4,904	1,386	2,930	265	108	215	
1997/98	4,903	1,463	2,836	284	98	222	
1998/99	5,209	1,746	2,890	238	104	231	
1999/00	6,843	2,264	3,831	309	135	304	
2000/01	7,362	2,517	3,965	346	240	294	

The types of offences involved

3.7 Robbery accounted for 54 per cent of offences in which firearms other than air weapons were used. Violence against the person accounted for 34 per cent of offences, and burglary for just 5 per cent. Violence against the person includes homicide; just 1 per cent of all offences involving firearms other than air weapons were homicides. Criminal damage constituted only 3 per cent of offences. These proportions will have been affected by the change in counting rules for recorded crime on 1 April 1998. For example, violence against the person involving firearms comprised 30 per cent of firearms offences in 1997/98 under the previous counting rules.

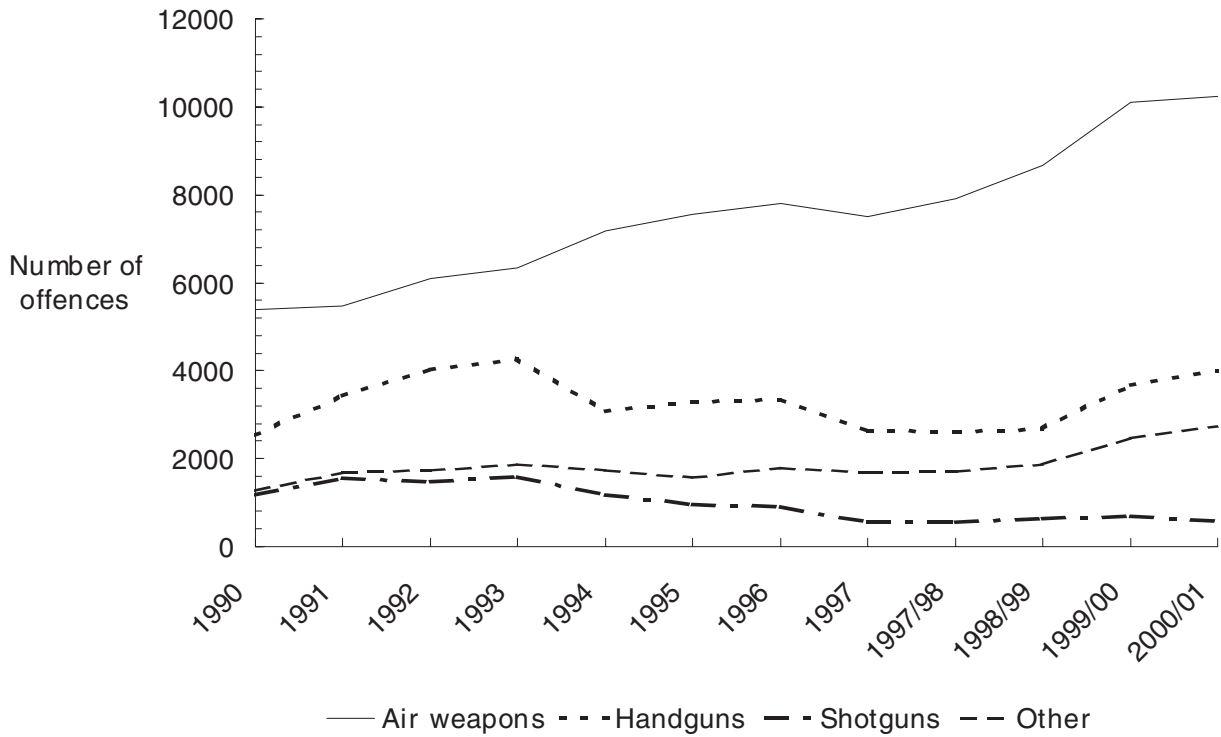
The type of firearms used

3.8 Firearms identified as handguns are used most often in non-air weapon offences, in 55 per cent of offences. Shotguns (both long-barrelled and sawn off) were used in 8 per cent. Unidentified firearms and imitation firearms were involved in 13 and 10 per cent of offences respectively (Table 3.4). As said above, some firearms taken to be real may actually be imitation weapons, and some unidentified firearms may be items disguised to look like firearms.

3.9 Figure 3.2 shows the trend between 1990 and 2000/01 in the use of firearms of different types, including air weapons. Shotgun offences have remained at less than half of their 1993 level (Table 3.3).

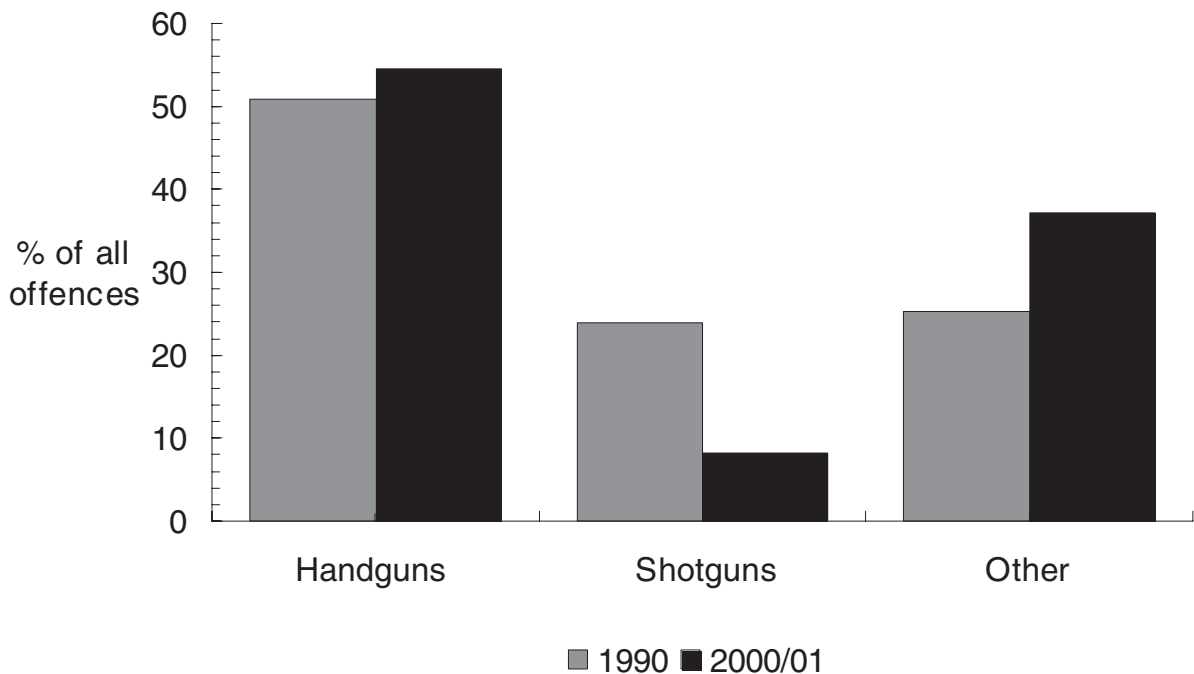
3.10 The number of handgun offences rose to a peak in 1993, but fell sharply in 1994 and 1997. It remained near the 1997 level until increasing by 37 per cent in 1999/2000. It increased further in 2000/01, by 9 per cent.

Figure 3.2 Firearm offences, by type of principal weapon



3.11 These trends have altered the proportionate use of different types of firearms. In 1990, handguns accounted for 51 per cent of offences, but in 2000/01 it was 55 per cent. In 1990, shotguns accounted for 24 per cent of offences, but only 8 per cent in 2000/01. Details are in Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3 The proportion of handguns, shotguns and other guns used in firearms offences in 1990 and 2000/01 (all offences excluding air weapons)



The proportion of offences in which firearms are used

3.12 The proportion of *all* notifiable offences involving firearms is small. Including air weapons, it was 0.3 per cent in 2000/01 (Table 3.2). The figure has not varied much since 1990 (it has been either 0.2 or 0.3 per cent). Excluding air weapon offences, the proportion of all offences involving firearms was lower still, at 0.1 per cent.

3.13 The use of firearms, though, differs across offence type (air weapon offences are included here). Proportionately, firearms are used most in homicides. The figures vary somewhat across years, due to the small numerical base; in 2000/01, 8.6 per cent of offences *initially* recorded as homicide involved firearms. The figure changes slightly to 8.9 per cent on the basis of currently recorded homicides in 2000/01 (see Chapter 4). The proportion of robberies in which firearms were used in 2000/01 was 4.3 per cent, similar to the previous four years. Firearm robberies are looked at in more detail later.

How firearms were used

3.14 As well as being fired, firearms can be used as a threat, or as a blunt instrument. When air weapons are involved, they are nearly always fired (95 per cent of offences), although they usually only caused property damage (Table 3.5). In contrast, other firearms were actually fired in only 23 per cent of offences in 2000/01 (1,707 offences). They were mainly used only as a threat, and occasionally as a blunt instrument. Table 3B shows the differences according to the type of firearm involved. Rifles and other firearms (including CS gas) were fired most often (in 43 per cent of offences in which they were used), followed by shotguns (27 per cent). Handguns were fired least often (10 per cent). In 1991, these figures were 15 per cent, 20 per cent and 7 per cent respectively; air weapons were fired in 95 per cent of such offences.

Table 3B Offences in which firearms were used, by type of firearm, whether fired, and degree of injury caused

England and Wales 2000/01		Percentage of offences			
	% fired	% not fired ⁽¹⁾	Of those fired		
			% Fatal or serious injury	% Slight injury	% No injury
Shotguns	27	73	30	8	62
Handguns	10	90	45	8	47
Rifles/other ⁽²⁾	43	57	6	67	28
Air weapons	95	5	2	17	82

(1) Includes incidents in which firearms were used as a blunt instrument to cause injury (see Table 3.5).

(2) Starting guns, imitation weapons, supposed type unknown, prohibited firearms (including CS gas) and other firearms.

Injuries

3.15 In 2000/01, 3,189 offences involving firearms (including air weapons) caused injury, either because they were fired or used as a blunt instrument (Table 3.7). This was 18 per cent of all firearm offences. Because air weapons are frequently used and are usually fired, they generated the largest number of injuries (1,821 in 2000/01), 57 per cent of all offences causing injury. Eighteen per cent of air weapon offences caused injury of some sort. However, injury was slight in over 90 per cent of these cases (details are in Table 3.8).

3.16 In offences involving other firearms, 19 per cent caused injury, similar to the previous year. Injuries were often more serious than with air weapon offences. A fatality resulted in 1 per cent of these offences (72 offences), and there was serious injury in 3 per cent (249 offences). In terms of *all* firearm offences, whether or not they caused injury or involved air weapons, fatal or serious injury resulted in 2.8 per cent of offences (488 offences). This was a similar proportion to the previous year, but lower than in 1990 for instance, when 4.2 per cent of all offences (436 offences) involved fatal or serious injury.

The dangerousness of different types of firearms

3.17 In 2000/01, offences involving shotguns, handguns, and other non-air weapons caused injury in 13 per cent, 10 per cent and 33 per cent of incidents respectively (Tables 3.3 and 3.7). However, a better assessment of the extent to which different types of guns cause injury needs to take account of how often each type of weapon is fired. Table 3B shows, by type of firearm, the proportion which were fired and not fired, and the proportion which caused injury if *they were fired* (fuller figures are in Table 3.6). Handguns caused more serious injury if they were fired (45 per cent did so) than shotguns (30 per cent) or any other type of firearm. However, where handguns were used in committing a notifiable offence they were fired in only 10 per cent of offences (compared to 27 per cent of offences involving shotguns).

Injuries to police officers

3.18 Five police officers were seriously injured on duty by firearms during 2000/01 and two officers had slight injuries. There were ten injuries in 1999/2000, and eleven in 1998/99 but none of these were serious. There have been no fatal injuries by a firearm since 1995. (Table 3C)

Table 3C Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which a police officer on duty was injured by a firearm

England and Wales		Number of offences		
Year	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury ⁽¹⁾	Slight injury
1990	5	1	2	2
1991	7	–	5	2
1992	10	1 ⁽²⁾	3	6
1993	10	1	3	6
1994	21	–	12	9
1995	15	1	9	5
1996	9	–	4	5
1997	6	–	2	4
1997/98	6	–	3	3
1998/99	11	–	–	11
1999/00	10	–	–	10
2000/01	7	–	5	2

(1) A serious injury is one which necessitated detention in hospital or involved fractures, concussion, severe general shocks, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.

(2) Special constable.

Robberies

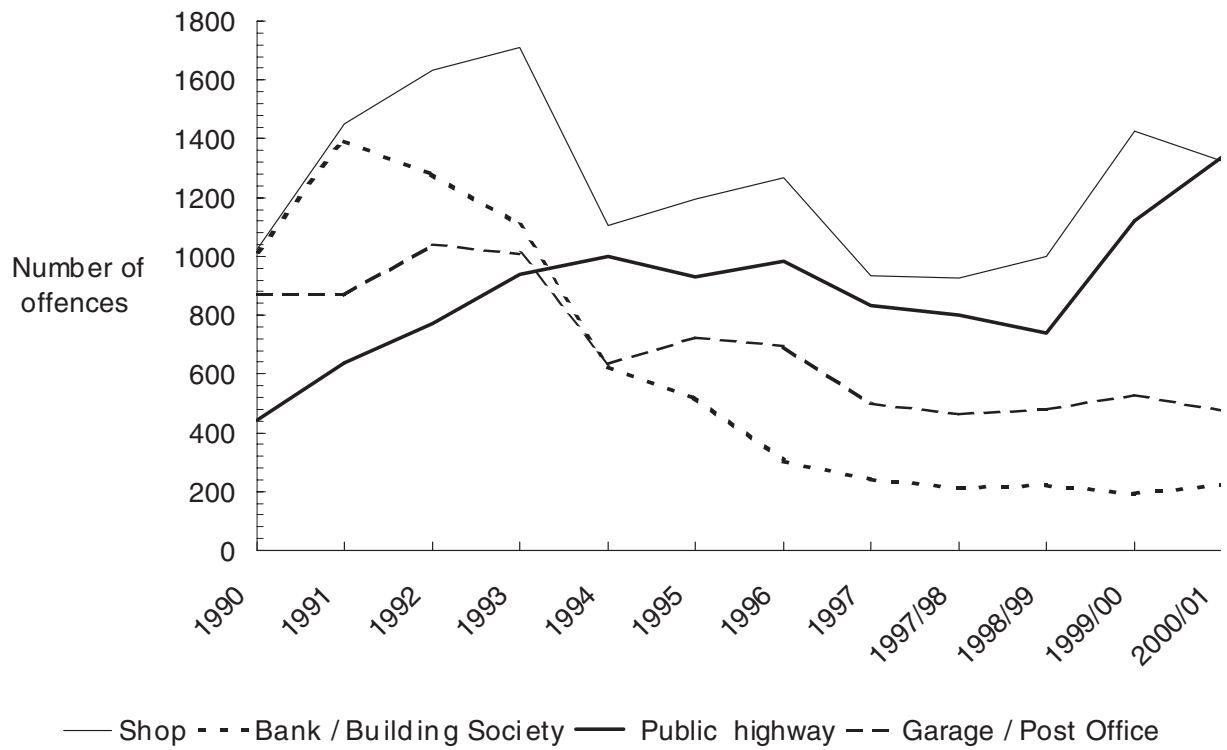
3.19 Robberies in which firearms were involved rose by 4 per cent in 2000/01, although this is a smaller increase than the 32 per cent rise in the previous year. Despite these increases, the 2000/01 total is still only two thirds of the 1993 figure.

3.20 Firearms were reported to have been used in 4.3 per cent of all robberies in 2000/01, a slightly lower figure than in 1999/00 (4.7 per cent), and much lower than in 1991 (11.7 per cent). Table 3.2 shows details. The proportion of firearm robberies, which involve a non-air weapon being fired, was 7 per cent in 2000/01.

The location of firearm robberies

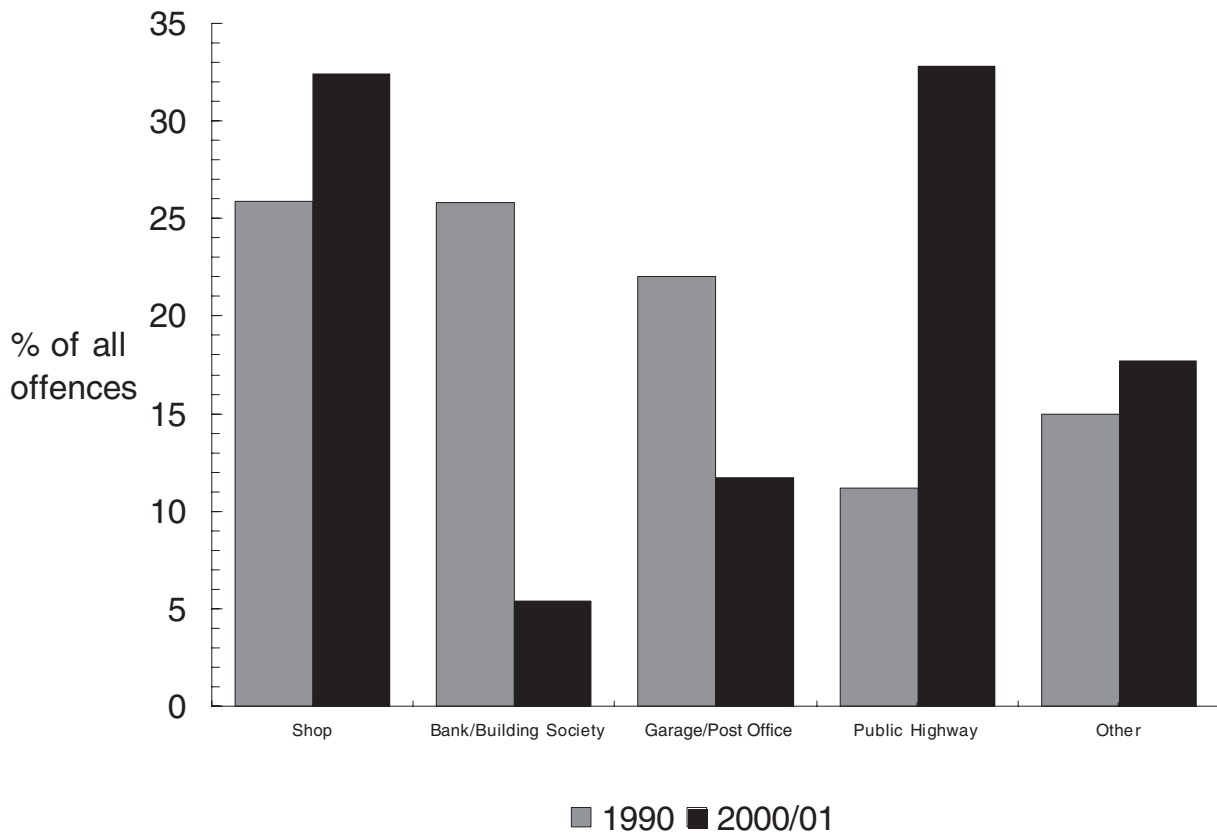
3.21 Figure 3.4 and Table 3.10 show some of the locations of firearm robberies over the period 1990 to 2000/01. The highest proportion of robberies were committed in **shops** and on **public highways** (around 33 per cent each) followed by 14 per cent for **other premises or open space**. The other types of locations accounted for 2 per cent to 6 per cent each of the total number of robberies. Offences on **public highways** declined from 1994 until 1998/99, after which they have risen (19 per cent in the last year) to exceed the 1994 level. Included among these offences are attacks on security vans and street robberies. The number of robberies in **banks** and **building societies** increased by 14 per cent from the previous year, to a total of 222 offences, still considerably lower than the 1,395 such offences recorded in 1991. The **other premises or open space** and **residential** locations showed increases in robberies of 10 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. Robberies targeted at **post offices and garages** fell by 10 per cent from last year. There had been increases in the last two years for offences in **shops**, but the current year shows a decrease of 7 per cent over 1999/00.

Figure 3.4 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by location of offence, 1990-2000/01



3.22 Figure 3.5 illustrates these trends in another way in showing how the profile of offences against different locations has changed between 1990 and 2000/01. The most notable change has been in relation to banks and building societies: they comprised 26 per cent of all firearm robberies in 1990, but only 5 per cent in 2000/01. There has been a switch of targets towards shops and public highway offences.

Figure 3.5 The location of firearm robberies in 1990 and 2000/01: percentage of all offences



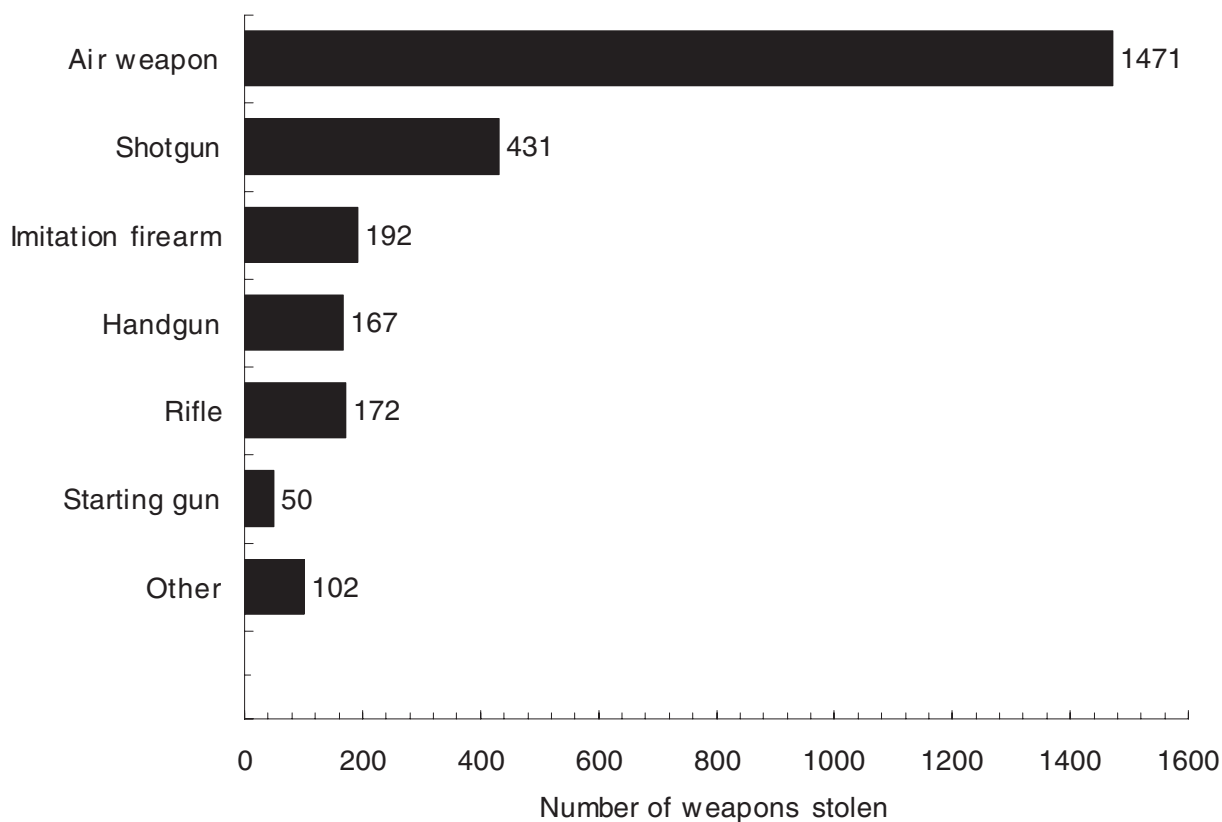
The types of firearms involved in robberies

3.23 Air weapons featured in only 3 per cent of firearm robberies in 2000/01 (Table 3.9). Firearms described as handguns featured in 66 per cent of incidents, and sawn-off or long-barrelled shotguns in 7 per cent. Twelve per cent of incidents involved unidentified firearms (i.e. a firearm not actually seen, or not identified as to type). Some research suggests that the proportion of real guns used in robberies may be only about half the estimate obtained from the police (Morrison and O'Donnell, 1994).⁽¹⁾

Misappropriated firearms

3.24 Because of their potential for subsequent use in crime, there is concern about the number of firearms which are misappropriated (Misappropriated firearms are defined as those stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly. For simplicity, they are referred to as 'stolen' hereafter). During 2000/01, 2,585 firearms were recorded by the police as being stolen (Table 3.11). Air weapons featured prominently, accounting for over half of the thefts (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6 Number of firearms misappropriated, by type of firearm, 2000/01



3.25 The introduction of a new statistical return in 1995 altered the base of counting from the number of *offences* involving firearm theft, to the number of *firearms* stolen (see Appendix 2, paragraph 14). Compared to 1999/00, the overall number of weapons stolen in 2000/01 fell by 14 per cent, and was well below the peak 1995 figure (Table 3.11).

Use of licensed firearms in homicide

3.26 Most firearms used in crime will be illegally rather than legally held. Since there are no sound estimates of the proportion of each, two special exercises have been carried out looking at firearms used in homicide, for which most information is likely to be available from the police. The first exercise covered homicides between 1992 and 1994, and the second homicides between 1995 and 1998. Police forces reported 417 relevant homicides. There was information for 288 on whether the firearm was legally held or not. For 111 homicides, the police were also able to say whether the firearm was stolen.

3.27 In 16 per cent of the 288 homicides, the firearms used were legally held by the perpetrator or the victim (45 cases). In 11 homicides, the firearms were believed to have been stolen. These were very likely to have been legally held by the owner. In total, then, at *least* 56 of the full total of 417 homicides (13 per cent) were committed with a firearm legally held by someone: either the perpetrator, the victim or an original owner from whom the firearm had been stolen.

3.28 For homicides that could be classified as to circumstance, and whether the firearm was legally held or not, the proportion involving a legally held firearm was highest for domestic homicides (28 of 90 offences). Details are in Table 3D. No legally held firearms were used in homicides to do with organised crime or drugs.

3.29 Other analysis of the 417 homicides showed that 64 per cent of the domestic incidents involved shotguns, whereas 72 per cent of the firearms used in homicides connected with organised or drug related crime were handguns.

Table 3D Firearm homicides by circumstances of offence, and whether firearm legally held

Circumstances of homicide	Legal status of firearm known			Number of offences Not known
	Legally held ⁽¹⁾	Not legally held	Total	
	Organised crime, drugs related, contract killing etc.	–	75		75	43
Domestic	28	62	90	6
Robbery or gain	2	33	35	17
Arguments, jealousy, revenge	6	49	55	16
Other	9	24	33	47
Total	45	243	288	129

(1) Two domestic homicides cases involved firearms legally held by the victim.

Firearms Acts Offences

3.30 Table 3.13 presents information on persons found guilty or cautioned for offences under the Firearms Acts. The four most common indictable offences were possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition, possessing firearms with intent to cause fear of violence, possessing firearms or ammunition without a certificate, and possessing a shotgun without a certificate. These offences accounted for more than three-quarters of all indictable offences under the Firearms Acts.

3.31 There was a 4.4 per cent decrease between 1999 and 2000 in the total number of findings of guilt or cautions for indictable offences under the Firearms Acts, down from 2,724 to 2,605. Over the same period, convictions and cautions for summary offences under the Firearms Acts decreased by 15 per cent, from 1,171 offences to 991.

3.32 Prohibited weapons cannot legally be possessed without the authority of the Secretary of State. They include weapons for discharging tear gas or an electrical discharge as well as automatic weapons. Thus an aerosol container of tear gas or a stun gun is classified as a prohibited firearm. Handguns of more than .22 calibre had to be handed in by 1 October 1997 as a result of the Firearms (Amendment) Act 1997. (All handguns had to be handed in by 1 March 1998).

References:

- (1) Morrison, S. and O'Donnell, I. (1994). *Armed Robbery: a study in London*. Occasional Paper No. 15. Oxford: Centre for Criminological Research, University of Oxford.

Table 3.1 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence group

England and Wales							Number of offences		
Year	All offences ⁽¹⁾	All offences excluding criminal damage	Violence against the person			Robbery	Burglary	Other offences excluding criminal damage	Criminal damage
			Homicide	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding) endangering life	Other				
1990	10,373	6,829	60	663	1,855	3,939	154	158	3,544
1991	12,129	8,352	55	861	1,795	5,296	176	169	3,777
1992	13,341	9,023	56	868	1,895	5,859	182	163	4,318
1993	14,067	9,382	74	1,058	1,743	6,012	237	258	4,685
1994	13,167	7,717	66	1,074	1,790	4,239	259	289	5,450
1995	13,434	7,577	70	894	1,779	4,206	279	349	5,857
1996	13,876	7,753	49	810	2,027	4,013	300	554	6,123
1997	12,410	6,504	59	628	2,148	3,029	316	324	5,906
1997/98	12,805	6,608	54	696	2,250	2,938	333	337	6,197
1998/99 ⁽¹⁾	13,874	7,408	49	724	2,910	2,973	319	433	6,466
1999/00	16,946	9,481	62	759	3,881	3,922	329	528	7,465
2000/01	17,589	9,675	73	830	3,831	4,081	378	482	7,914

(1) There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1.4.98. Please see paras 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6.

Table 3.2 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used: proportion of all notifiable offences of that type by certain offence groups

England and Wales							Percentages	
Year	All offences ⁽¹⁾	Violence against the person			Robbery	Criminal damage		
		Homicide	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding) endangering life	Other				
1990	0.2	8.9	4.9	1.1	10.9	0.6		
1991	0.2	7.6	5.9	1.0	11.7	0.6		
1992	0.2	8.2	5.1	1.0	11.1	0.6		
1993	0.3	11.0	6.1	0.9	10.4	0.7		
1994	0.3	9.1	5.7	0.9	7.1	0.8		
1995	0.3	9.4	4.9	0.9	6.2	0.8		
1996	0.3	7.2	3.7	0.9	5.4	0.8		
1997	0.3	8.0	2.7	0.9	4.8	0.8		
1997/98	0.3	7.2	3.0	1.0	4.7	0.8		
1998/99	0.3	6.5	2.8	0.6	4.4	0.7		
1999/00	0.3	8.1	2.6	0.7	4.7	0.8		
2000/01	0.3	8.6	2.7	0.7	4.3	0.8		

(1) There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1.4.98. Please see paras 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6.

Table 3.3 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by type of principal weapon

England and Wales		Number of offences				
Year	All weapons	All weapons excluding air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Other weapon excluding air weapon	Air weapon
1990	10,373	4,993	1,193	2,537	1,263	5,380
1991	12,129	6,665	1,569	3,430	1,666	5,464
1992	13,341	7,243	1,494	4,023	1,726	6,098
1993	14,067	7,730	1,592	4,273	1,865	6,337
1994	13,167	6,002	1,190	3,087	1,725	7,165
1995	13,434	5,866	984	3,318	1,564	7,568
1996	13,876	6,063	933	3,347	1,783	7,813
1997	12,410	4,904	580	2,648	1,676	7,506
1997/98	12,805	4,903	565	2,636	1,702	7,902
1998/99 ⁽¹⁾	13,874	5,209	642	2,687	1,880	8,665
1999/00	16,946	6,843	693	3,685	2,465	10,103
2000/01	17,589	7,362	607	4,019	2,736	10,227

(1) There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1.4.98. Please see paras 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6.

Table 3.4 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence group and principal weapon

England and Wales 2000/01		Number of offences							
Principal weapon	All offences	All offences excluding criminal damage	Violence against the person			Robbery	Burglary	Other offences excluding criminal damage	Criminal damage
			Homicide ⁽¹⁾	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding) endangering life	Other				
Long-barrelled shotgun	302	267	12	70	59	98	19	9	35
Sawn-off shotgun	305	302	2	48	29	199	20	4	3
Handgun	4,019	3,997	47	424	450	2,700	229	147	22
Rifle	36	28	1	6	8	13	0	0	8
Imitation firearm	773	759	0	56	432	222	15	34	14
Unidentified firearm	953	831	6	137	129	485	36	38	122
Other firearm	974	938	4	27	570	248	27	62	36
All weapons excluding air weapon	7,362	7,122	72	768	1,677	3,965	346	294	240
Air weapon	10,227	2,553	1	62	2,154	116	32	188	7,674
Total	17,589	9,675	73	830	3,831	4,081	378	482	7,914

(1) These figures may not agree with those in Table 4.3 in Chapter 4, Homicide, because (a) in this table, cases are included where the firearm was used as a blunt instrument and (b) the homicide figures are compiled at a later date and take into account the results of police and court decisions.

Table 3.5 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by how involved and principal weapon

Principal weapon	Total	Number of offences				
		Fired causing injury	Fired causing property damage only	Fired, no injury or property damage	Used as a blunt instrument	Used as a threat
Shotgun	607	61	74	27	16	429
Handgun	4,019	203	40	139	192	3,445
Rifle	36	4	11	1	1	19
Imitation firearm	773	43	13	38	30	649
Unidentified firearm	953	76	131	36	15	695
Other firearm	974	720	41	49	3	161
All weapons excluding air weapon	7,362	1,107	310	290	257	5,398
Air weapon	10,227	1,797	7,596	356	24	454
Total	17,589	2,904	7,906	646	281	5,852

Table 3.6 Injury caused in offences in which firearms were used by type of firearm and whether fired

Principal weapon		Total	Number of offences and percentages					Not fired ⁽³⁾
			Fired				Total	
			Fatal injury ⁽¹⁾	Serious injury ⁽²⁾	Slight injury	No injury		
Shotgun	Number	607	14	34	13	101	162	445
	% of fired % of all offences		9%	21%	8%	62%	100%		27%	73%
Rifle/other	Number	2,736	11	54	778	320	1,163	1,573
	% of fired % of all offences		1%	5%	67%	28%	100%		43%	57%
Handgun	Number	4,019	47	125	31	179	382	3,637
	% of fired % of all offences		12%	33%	8%	47%	100%		10%	90%
Air weapon	Number	10,227	1	164	1,632	7,952	9,749	478
	% of fired % of all offences		0%	2%	17%	82%	100%		95%	5%
Total	Number	17,589	73	377	2,454	8,552	11,456	6,133
	% of fired % of all offences		0.6%	3%	21%	75%	100%		65%	35%

(1) One fatality resulted from a threat which used a firearm, and therefore is not recorded here.

(2) A serious injury is one which necessitated detention in hospital or involved fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.

(3) Includes some injuries caused when firearm used as a blunt instrument or a threat.

Table 3.7 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have caused injury⁽¹⁾ by type of principal weapon

England and Wales							Number of offences
Year	All weapons	All weapons excluding air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Other weapon excluding air weapon	Air weapon	
1990	2,152	406	163	160	83	1,746	
1991	2,132	503	188	230	85	1,629	
1992	2,319	597	183	290	124	1,722	
1993	2,348	770	219	393	158	1,578	
1994	2,241	650	179	317	154	1,591	
1995	2,056	646	146	299	201	1,410	
1996	1,981	769	104	279	386	1,212	
1997	1,972	778	71	314	393	1,194	
1997/98	2,074	804	74	317	413	1,270	
1998/99 ⁽²⁾	2,378	864	73	239	552	1,514	
1999/00	3,172	1,195	100	352	743	1,977	
2000/01	3,189	1,368	77	396	895	1,821	

(1) By the weapon being fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat.

(2) There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1.4.98. Please see paras 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6.

Table 3.8 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have caused injury⁽¹⁾ by degree of injury and type of principal weapon

England and Wales 2000/01					Number of offences
Type of weapon	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury ⁽²⁾	Slight injury	
Shotgun	77	14	38	25	
Handgun	396	47	149	200	
Other weapon excluding air weapon	895	11	62	822	
All weapons excluding air weapon	1,368	72	249	1,047	
Air weapon	1,821	1	166	1,654	
All weapons	3,189	73	415	2,701	

(1) By the weapon being fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat.

(2) A serious injury is one which necessitated detention in hospital or involved fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.

Table 3.9 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by type of principal weapon

England and Wales											Number of robberies
Year	All weapons	All weapons excluding air weapon	Long-barrelled shotgun	Sawn-off shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Imitation firearm	Unidentified firearm	Other firearm	Air weapon	
1990	3,939	3,817	280	448	2,233	27	279	511	39	122	
1991	5,296	5,140	381	650	2,988	28	314	735	44	156	
1992	5,859	5,708	407	605	3,568	20	276	779	53	151	
1993	6,012	5,881	440	603	3,670	20	236	875	37	131	
1994	4,239	4,124	278	386	2,479	16	203	680	82	115	
1995	4,206	4,094	245	299	2,647	14	169	644	76	112	
1996	4,013	3,932	237	247	2,575	11	178	538	146	81	
1997	3,029	2,930	121	178	1,854	10	186	460	121	99	
1997/98	2,939	2,836	98	168	1,811	9	190	447	113	103	
1998/99	2,973	2,890	138	193	1,814	4	163	419	159	83	
1999/00	3,922	3,831	138	217	2,561	12	228	432	243	91	
2000/01	4,081	3,965	98	199	2,700	13	222	485	248	116	

Table 3.10 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by location of offence

England and Wales		Number of robberies							
Year	Total	Shop, stall etc	Garage, service station	Post office	Bank	Building society	Residential	Public highway	Other premises or open space
1990	3,939	1,022	508	360	296	720	95	441	497
1991	5,296	1,451	508	362	471	924	127	636	817
1992	5,859	1,632	578	464	584	696	212	773	920
1993	6,012	1,711	452	554	498	607	233	940	1,017
1994	4,239	1,106	292	342	288	336	178	1,001	696
1995	4,206	1,193	331	392	240	281	176	930	663
1996	4,013	1,267	309	385	159	144	178	984	587
1997	3,029	933	208	290	134	111	103	832	418
1997/98	2,939	928	188	276	123	91	119	800	414
1998/99	2,973	998	198	282	129	95	109	741	421
1999/00	3,922	1,425	213	315	113	81	152	1,120	503
2000/01	4,081	1,323	219	257	132	90	166	1,337	557

Table 3.11 Notifiable offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been misappropriated⁽¹⁾ by type of principal weapon

England and Wales		Number of offences ⁽²⁾						
Year	Total	Air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Starting gun	Imitation firearm	Other
1990	2,089	953	495	193	116	65	206	61
1991	2,500	1,179	600	206	141	51	238	85
1992	2,750	1,404	590	282	139	49	230	56
1993	3,190	1,571	622	347	209	68	311	62
1994	2,830	1,476	554	270	130	68	259	73
1995 ⁽³⁾	3,915	1,980	728	398	232	73	416	88
1996	3,679	1,942	624	294	201	88	457	73
1997	2,912	1,451	539	305	193	57	273	94
1997/98	2,885	1,453	524	270	155	55	346	82
1998/99	2,711	1,520	395	242	179	48	228	99
1999/00	3,002	1,677	447	219	200	62	312	85
2000/01	2,585	1,471	431	167	172	50	192	102

(1) Misappropriated is defined as stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly.

(2) For the years 1987 to 1994, more than one firearm may have been misappropriated in each offence.

(3) From 1995, the figures relate to the number of firearms misappropriated.

Table 3.12 Firearms misappropriated⁽¹⁾ in notifiable offences recorded by the police by type of weapon and location

England and Wales 2000/01		Number of offences						
Location	Total	Air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Starting gun	Imitation firearm	Other
Residential	1,558	897	265	115	85	27	116	53
Office	50	26	8	6	1	4	3	2
Factory	40	32	1	2	2	1	0	2
Store	138	72	22	8	5	0	17	14
Goods vehicle	14	6	5	2	0	1	0	0
Private car	179	91	53	6	15	5	4	5
School	24	7	8	1	0	6	1	1
Military establishment	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gun club	26	2	5	0	19	0	0	0
Other premises	554	338	63	27	45	6	51	24
Total	2,585	1,471	431	167	172	50	192	102

(1) Misappropriated is defined as stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly.

Table 3.13 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences under the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1997 by type of offence

England and Wales							Number of persons	
Offence	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Cautioning ⁽¹⁾ rate (2000)%	
Indictable offences								
Possession of firearms with intent to endanger life or injure property	116	207	240	225	111	79	19	
Using firearms with intent to resist arrest	27	15	9	9	10	8	25	
Possessing firearms at time of committing, or being arrested for, an offence	70	61	77	84	70	95	44	
Possessing firearms with intent to commit an indictable offence or resist arrest	113	82	71	86	62	78	12	
Possessing firearms with intent to cause fear of violence	89	188	223	295	449	465	35	
Possessing firearms or ammunition without certificate (Section 1) ⁽²⁾	599	647	705	484	411	365	41	
Shortening a shot gun	29	24	14	8	2	2	0	
Possessing shot gun without certificate	885	700	609	425	239	336	72	
Selling firearms to person without a certificate	18	18	29	20	16	9	56	
Possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition	879	1,002	1,053	1,303	1,038	891	18	
Carrying loaded firearm in public place	189	151	174	180	133	114	42	
Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime	141	152	151	157	143	138	6	
Other indictable offence	69	34	43	37	40	25	72	
Total indictable offences	3,224	3,281	3,398	3,313	2,724	2,605	33	
Summary offences								
Non-compliance with condition of firearms certificate (Section 1) ⁽²⁾	64	98	91	59	50	36	50	
Carrying loaded air weapon in public place	511	575	540	589	458	383	56	
Trespassing with firearm on land	180	154	139	137	95	83	64	
Person under 17 acquiring firearm subject to control under Section 1	36	28	27	16	16	8	50	
Making false statement in order to procure grant or renewal of firearm or shotgun certificate	95	100	71	46	20	19	58	
Non-compliance with condition of shotgun certificate	125	189	189	107	124	129	48	
Person under 14 having an air weapon or ammunition	92	82	60	50	66	61	74	
Person under 17 having an air weapon in a public place	396	301	297	284	251	202	74	
Other summary offence	131	123	107	113	91	70	47	
Total summary offences	1,630	1,650	1,521	1,401	1,171	991	59	
All offences	4,854	4,931	4,919	4,714	3,895	3,596	40	

(1) Proportion of those found guilty or cautioned who were cautioned.

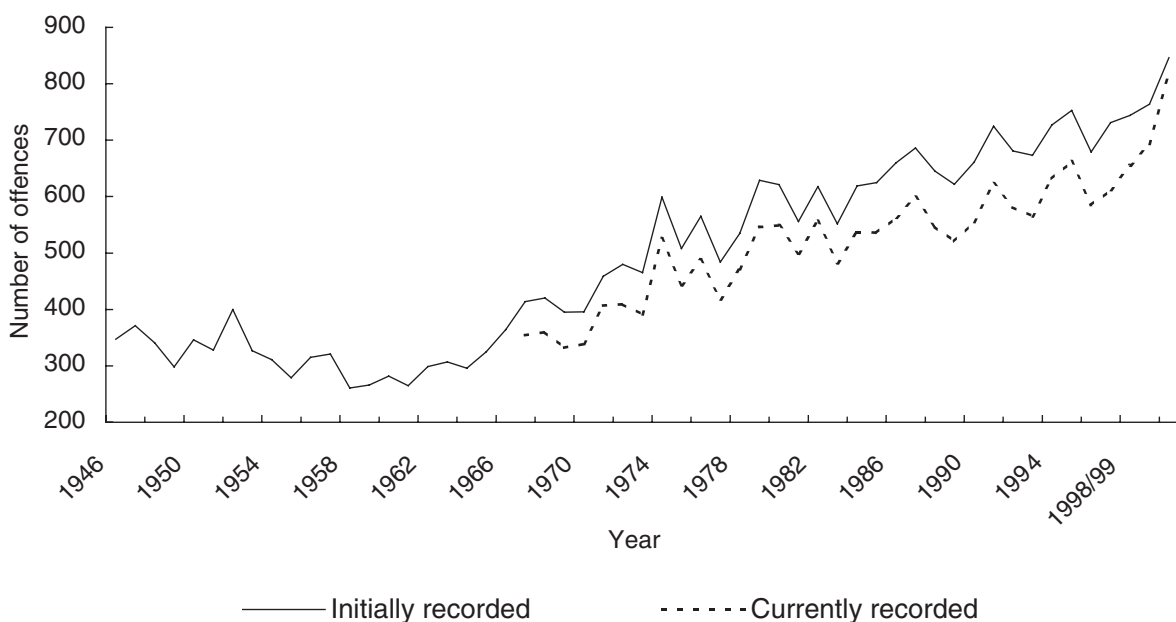
(2) Section 1 includes all firearms except shotguns and air weapons as defined in Section 1(3)(a) and 1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968.

Chapter 4 Homicide

Key points

- 846 deaths were initially recorded as homicides in 2000/01, 11 per cent more than in 1999/00. *(Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1)*
- Seventy per cent of victims were male. *(Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2)*
- The main suspect was someone known to 43 per cent of male victims and 71 per cent of female victims. *(Table 4.4 and Figure 4.3)*
- The most common method of killing was with a sharp instrument (26 per cent) with the proportion slightly higher for men than for women. Women were much more likely to be strangled/asphyxiated (25 per cent) than men (15 per cent). Firearms were used in 9 per cent of all homicides. *(Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2)*
- Children under a year old were most at risk of homicide, at 82 homicides per million population. The overall risk was 15 per million. *(Table 4.6 and Figure 4.4)*

Figure 4.1 Offences recorded by the police as homicide 1946-2000/01 England and Wales



Offences initially recorded as homicide and their outcomes (Tables 4.1, 4.2 and Figure 4.1)

4.1 Homicide includes the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. (Terms used in the chapter are explained in Appendix 2, paragraphs 16-20). At the time of writing, court proceedings were still pending in 59 per cent of the offences initially recorded as homicide in 2000/01. The outcome may result in some offences being reclassified when final data are available, for example where it is concluded that death was accidental. More complete data from recent years are a better guide to the outcome of cases initially recorded as homicide, and too much importance should not be placed on the pattern of homicides based on 2000/01 figures. Homicides are rare, and considerable year-on-year variation is to be expected both in the numbers and types of homicides recorded.

4.2 The 846 deaths initially recorded as homicides in 2000/01 are 11 per cent or 82 up on the figure for 1999/00 (Table 4.1). Fifty-eight of the deaths recorded in 2000/01 are Chinese nationals who were collectively suffocated in a lorry on route into the United Kingdom. Generally, the increase in homicide has been lower than for crime in general. For the last 20 years the average annual increase in homicides was 1.6 per cent. The number of homicides currently recorded for 2000/01 is 818.

4.3 Table 4.2 shows how deaths initially recorded as homicides are eventually recorded. Of the 846 offences first recorded during 2000/01, 28 were no longer recorded as homicides by 3 October 2001 when recording closed down for the purpose of the analysis in this chapter. Court proceedings had resulted in findings of guilt in respect of 131 victims and proceedings were pending for a further 498. The suspects responsible for the deaths of 37 victims had committed suicide or died. No suspects had been identified in relation to 145 victims (including 9 cases where all suspects were acquitted).

4.4 Taking as a guide the more complete figures for the past six years (1994–1999/00), around 13 per cent of deaths initially recorded as homicides in 2000/01 may be reclassified. For the rest, about two thirds will result in a conviction, and there will be no suspect for around 11 per cent. For 9 per cent, court proceedings will not be initiated, for example because the suspect died or committed suicide, or will be concluded without conviction or acquittal.

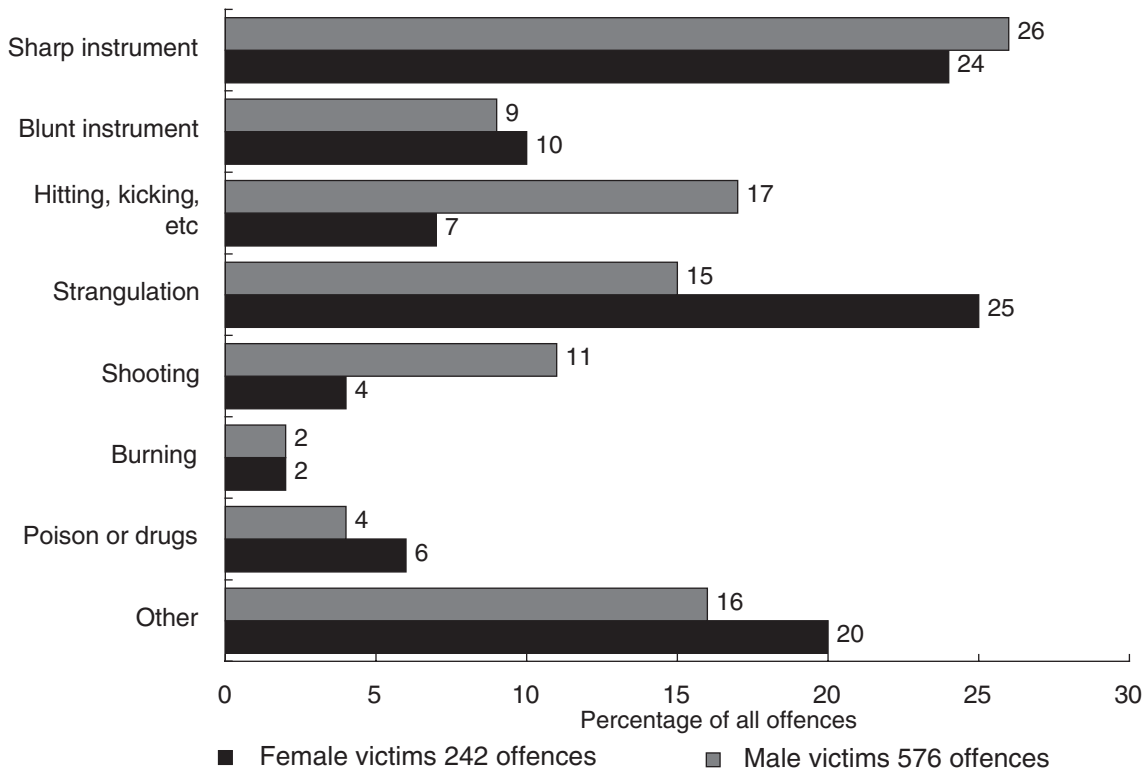
Victims (Tables 4.3 to 4.6 and Figures 4.2 to 4.4)

4.5 Seventy per cent of the victims of currently recorded homicide were male (Table 4.3). The proportion of female victims in 2000/01 (30 per cent) was lower than in 1990 when it was 38 per cent.

Method of killing

4.6 Table 4.3 shows that, overall, the most common method of killing in 2000/01 was with a sharp instrument (26 per cent). Nine per cent of homicide victims were shot. The method of killing men and women differs somewhat. Slightly more men were killed with a sharp instrument (26 per cent) than women (24 per cent) in 2000/01. More men were also killed by being hit or kicked, or shot. In contrast, women were much more likely to be strangled or asphyxiated (25 per cent) than men (15 per cent). These patterns have been fairly consistent for the years shown in the table. In 2000/01, the number of victims asphyxiated was higher than in previous years. This is due in part to the 58 Chinese nationals who were collectively suffocated in a lorry on route into the U.K.

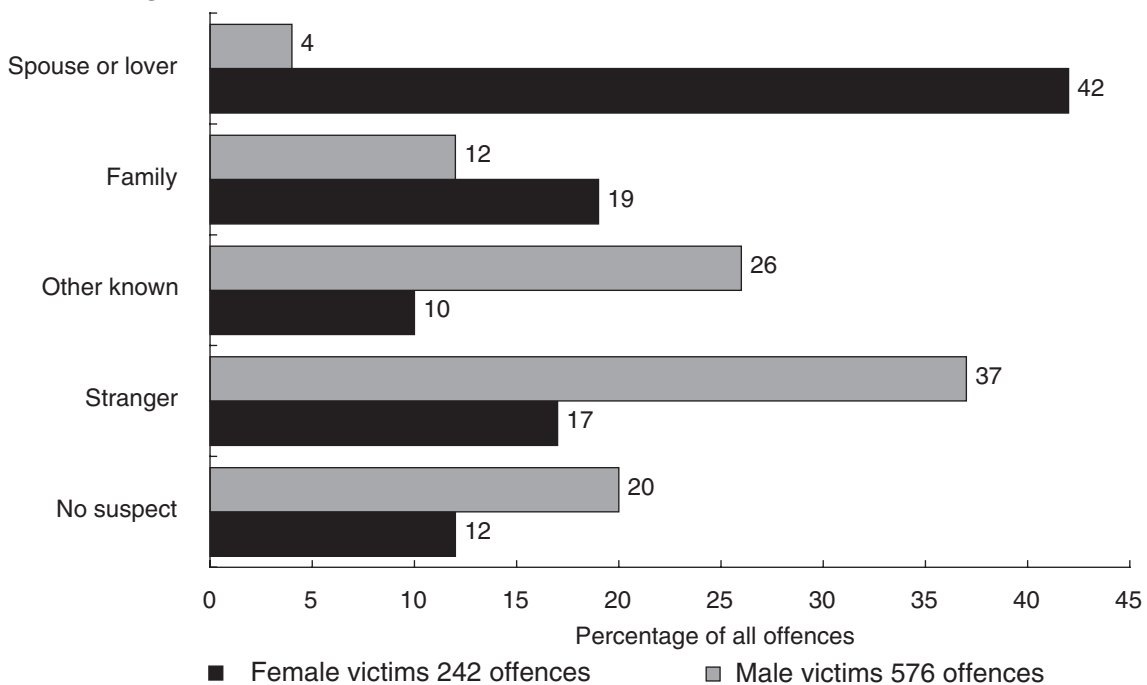
Figure 4.2 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by apparent method of killing and sex of victim
England and Wales 2000/01, 818 offences



Relationship between victims and suspect

4.7 In 2000/01, 43 per cent of male victims and 71 per cent of female ones knew the main or only suspect before the offence took place (Table 4.4). While only 4 per cent of men were killed by current/former partners or lovers, the figure has been considerably higher for women (42 per cent). This is the lowest figure for men in the years covered by this table. Fewer women (17 per cent) were killed by strangers than was the case for men (37 per cent). However, this figure for men is the highest seen over the same period. Up to the beginning of October 2001, no suspect had been identified for 18 per cent of the homicides recorded during 2000/01.

Figure 4.3 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by relationship of victim to principal suspect
England and Wales 2000/01, 818 offences



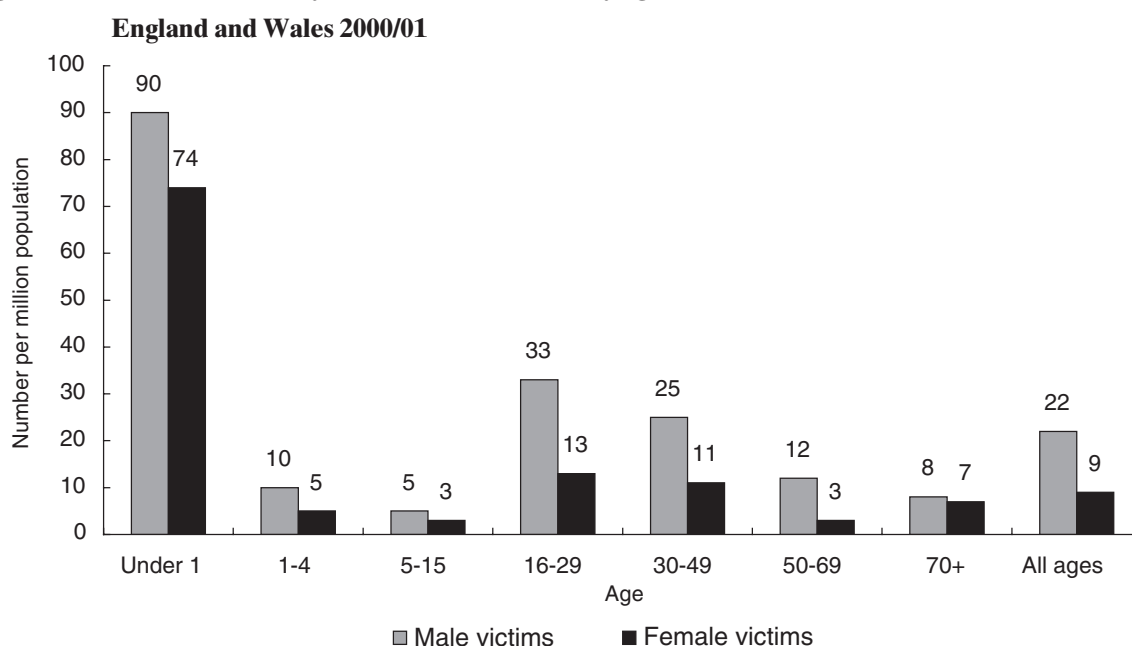
The reasons for the homicides

4.8 A quarrel, revenge, or loss of temper reportedly accounted for 34 per cent of all homicides in 2000/01, which is low compared to earlier years. Where a suspect (or suspects) was known to the victim (Table 4.5) nearly half took place during a quarrel, an act of revenge, or loss of temper whereas when the suspect was unknown to the victim this was the circumstance for a fifth of these homicides. Eleven per cent of homicides were carried out in furtherance of theft or gain. Homicides where the suspect appeared to be mentally disturbed, and where there was no apparent motive, comprised 2 per cent of homicides in 2000/01.

Risks for different age groups

4.9 The age group most at risk, as in other years, were children under 1 (Table 4.6). At 82 offences per million population, this is the highest rate since 1990, but variation is to be expected when the number of offences is so small. Those most at risk (apart from small infants) were males aged 16 to 29 years at 33 per million population closely followed by age group 30 to 49 at 25 per million population. For female victims, the most at risk age groups were the same as male victims but fewer in number. These were 13 per million population, age group 16 to 29 years, and 11 per million population, age group 30 to 49.

Figure 4.4 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by age of victim



Suspects (Tables 4.7 to 4.11)

4.10 In 2000/01, 827 suspects were identified for the 846 offences initially recorded. Court proceedings had been concluded, by early October 2001, for 189 suspects and 587 had court proceedings pending. The outcomes for the other 51 are as follows:

Committed suicide or died	27
Not proceeded against, discharged at committal, or committed for trial for a lesser offence	24

4.11 Among those convicted, over a half were found guilty of murder (Table 4.7). The proportion found guilty of murder as opposed to manslaughter or infanticide has generally been on an upward trend since at least 1967, when 25 per cent of those convicted of homicide were found guilty of murder.

4.12 In court proceedings, 80 per cent of the suspects were indicted for murder; the average between 1990 and 1999/2000 was 86 per cent (Table 4.8). The proportion of those indicted for all types of homicide in 2000/01 who were not convicted of a homicide was 24 per cent; the average rate between 1990 and 1999/00 was 27 per cent.

Previous homicide convictions

4.13 There were no known convictions for homicides recorded in 2000/01 where the suspect had been convicted of a homicide on a previous occasion. However there were 5 such suspects convicted of a homicide recorded in 1999/00 (Table 4.10). Among the people who had been convicted of homicides which took place between 1990 and 2000/01, 40 had been previously convicted of homicide, 15 for murder (Table 4.11). Nine were still serving a custodial sentence for homicide when they were convicted of their subsequent offence. Tables 4.10 and 4.11 include all previous homicide convictions (where known) wherever they took place, but the second offences must have occurred in England or Wales.

Table 4.1 Offences⁽¹⁾ initially recorded by the police as homicide by current classification⁽²⁾

England and Wales		Number of offences and number per million population		
Year	Offences initially recorded as homicide ⁽³⁾	Offences no longer recorded as homicide	Offences currently recorded as homicide	
			Number	Number per million population
1946	347	..	..	..
1947	371	..	..	..
1948	341	..	..	..
1949	298	..	..	..
1950	346	..	..	..
1951	328	..	..	..
1952	400	..	..	..
1953	327	..	..	..
1954	311	..	..	..
1955	279	..	..	..
1956	315	..	..	..
1957	321	..	..	..
1958	261	..	..	..
1959	266	..	..	..
1960	282	..	..	..
1961	265	..	..	..
1962	299	..	..	..
1963	307	..	..	..
1964	296	..	..	..
1965	325	..	..	..
1966	364	..	..	..
1967	414	60	354	7.3
1968	420	60	360	7.4
1969	395	63	332	6.8
1970	396	57	339	7.0
1971	459	52	407	8.3
1972	480	71	409	8.3
1973	465	74	391	8.0
1974	599	73	526	10.7
1975	508	65	443	9.0
1976	565	77	488	9.9
1977	484	66	418	8.5
1978	535	64	471	9.6
1979	629	83	546	11.1
1980	621	72	549	11.1
1981	556	57	499	10.1
1982	618	61	557	11.2
1983	552	70	482	9.7
1984	619	82	537	10.8
1985	625	89	536	10.7
1986	660	97	563	11.2
1987	686	87	599	11.9
1988	645	98	547	10.9
1989	622	101	521	10.3
1990	661	106	555	10.9
1991	725	102	623	12.2
1992	681	100	581	11.4
1993	673	108	565	11.0
1994	727	95	632	12.3
1995	753	90	663	12.8
1996	679	94	585	11.2
1997	735	123	612	11.7
1997/98	731	119	612	11.7
1998/99	744	89	655	12.5
1999/00	764	71	693	13.2
2000/01 ⁽⁴⁾	846	28	818	15.5

(1) A separate offence is recorded for each victim of homicide, so that in an incident in which several people are killed, the number of homicides counted is the total number of persons killed.

(2) As at 3 October 2001; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(3) Because of differences in recording practice with respect to 'no crimes' and problems with dates of recording in the three financial years shown, figures in this table do not always agree with those shown in Table 2.15.

(4) Includes 58 Chinese nationals who collectively suffocated in a lorry on route into the U.K.

Table 4.2 Offences initially recorded as homicide by outcome

England and Wales	Number of offences											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Outcome												
Offences initially recorded as homicide	661	725	681	673	727	753	679	735	731	744	764	846
Offences no longer recorded as homicide ⁽¹⁾	106	102	100	108	95	90	94	123	119	89	71	28
Offences currently recorded as homicide ⁽¹⁾												
Decided at court to be homicide:												
Murder	174	182	191	210	217	248	227	212	200	223	207	67
Sec 2 Manslaughter	83	84	84	66	73	58	50	46	49	38	23	9
Other Manslaughter	166	205	182	180	188	194	172	179	186	206	166	53
Infanticide	4	5	6	5	2	3	4	3	4	7	1	2
Total	427	476	463	461	480	503	453	440	439	474	397	131
Court decision pending	-	-	-	-	5	5	12	21	30	50	109	498
Proceedings not initiated or concluded without conviction or acquittal:												
Suspect found by the court to be insane	1	2	6	1	5	3	1	4	6	5	4	1
Suspect died	6	6	1	4	1	10	8	3	3	3	3	4
Suspect committed suicide	35	52	40	30	42	41	35	36	30	35	32	33
Proceedings discontinued or not initiated	8	12	7	9	14	15	21	25	24	16	43	6
Total	50	72	54	44	62	69	65	68	63	59	82	44
Currently no suspect:												
All suspects acquitted	29	38	27	23	29	34	18	29	25	21	30	9
No suspects charged	49	37	37	37	56	52	37	54	55	51	75	136
Total	78	75	64	60	85	86	55	83	80	72	105	145
Total offences currently recorded as homicide	555	623	581	565	632	663	585	612	612	655	693	818

(1) As at 3 October 2001 figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

Table 4.3 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by apparent method of killing and sex of victim

England and Wales

Number of offences and percentages

Apparent method	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997/97/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997/97/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01		
	Male victims																							
	Offences											Percentages												
Sharp instrument	126	144	148	122	160	184	139	133	137	151	154	152	37	43	43	36	42	41	37	34	34	35	34	26
Blunt instrument	47	31	32	37	33	48	49	48	41	44	44	49	14	9	9	11	9	11	13	12	12	9	10	9
Hitting, kicking, etc	60	75	73	67	62	89	63	77	80	76	84	100	18	22	21	20	16	20	17	19	20	17	18	17
Strangulation ⁽²⁾	28	22	21	27	28	25	20	10	12	30	20	86	8	7	6	8	7	6	5	3	3	7	4	15
Shooting ⁽³⁾	39	32	38	51	49	55	38	52	45	43	52	64	11	10	11	15	13	12	10	13	11	10	11	11
Explosion	2	1	3	3	-	1	2	1	1	2	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Burning	17	9	11	7	22	16	13	15	15	13	9	9	5	3	3	2	6	4	3	4	4	3	2	2
Drowning	1	2	6	4	8	1	4	7	5	3	3	5	-	1	2	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	1
Poison or drugs	8	7	7	7	6	9	15	12	12	24	22	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	5	4
Motor vehicle ⁽⁴⁾	7	7	6	6	4	4	2	11	12	11	10	13	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	2
Other	5	5	2	9	3	9	29	24	26	29	26	39	1	1	1	3	1	2	8	6	6	7	7	
Not known	2	1	1	3	3	3	-	6	9	14	31	35	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	2	3	6	
Total	342	336	348	343	378	444	374	397	402	437	458	576	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Female victims																							
	Offences											Percentages												
Sharp instrument	52	73	70	60	71	59	58	67	65	51	60	59	24	25	30	27	28	27	27	31	31	23	26	24
Blunt instrument	27	31	18	29	22	30	19	23	21	24	26	25	13	11	8	13	9	14	9	11	10	11	11	10
Hitting, kicking, etc	34	41	44	30	32	17	18	23	24	13	14	18	16	14	19	14	13	8	9	11	11	6	6	7
Strangulation ⁽²⁾	53	72	58	62	76	58	57	54	49	50	36	61	25	25	25	28	30	26	27	25	23	23	15	25
Shooting ⁽³⁾	20	18	14	20	14	11	9	6	7	4	9	9	9	6	6	9	6	5	4	3	3	2	4	4
Explosion	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burning	11	24	10	7	17	17	11	14	13	19	4	5	5	8	4	3	7	8	5	7	6	9	2	2
Drowning	3	6	8	2	5	2	5	-	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	-
Poison or drugs	5	6	3	3	1	7	13	5	6	23	33	14	-	4	2	1	4	3	6	2	3	11	14	6
Motor vehicle ⁽⁴⁾	5	6	3	3	1	2	-	1	1	3	2	10	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	4
Other	2	3	2	5	1	10	15	14	13	17	21	20	1	1	1	2	-	5	7	7	6	8	9	8
Not known	5	1	1	2	4	6	6	8	10	11	26	20	2	-	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	11	8
Total	213	287	233	222	254	219	211	215	210	218	235	242	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
	Total victims																							
	Offences											Percentages												
Sharp instrument	178	217	218	182	231	243	197	200	202	202	214	211	32	35	38	32	37	37	34	33	33	31	31	26
Blunt instrument	74	62	50	66	55	78	68	72	69	65	70	74	13	10	9	12	9	12	12	12	11	10	10	9
Hitting, kicking, etc	94	116	117	97	94	106	81	100	104	89	98	118	17	19	20	17	15	16	14	16	17	14	14	14
Strangulation ⁽²⁾	81	94	79	89	104	83	77	64	61	80	56	147	15	15	14	16	16	13	13	10	10	12	8	18
Shooting ⁽³⁾	59	50	52	71	63	66	47	58	52	47	61	73	11	8	9	13	10	10	8	9	8	7	9	9
Explosion	2	1	4	3	-	1	2	1	1	2	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Burning	28	33	21	14	39	33	24	29	28	32	13	14	5	5	4	2	6	5	4	5	5	5	2	2
Drowning	4	8	14	6	13	3	9	7	6	6	6	6	1	1	2	1	2	-	2	1	1	1	1	1
Poison or drugs	9	19	11	9	17	16	28	17	18	47	55	38	2	3	2	2	3	2	5	3	3	7	8	5
Motor vehicle ⁽⁴⁾	12	13	9	9	5	6	2	12	13	14	12	23	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	2	2	2	2	3
Other	7	8	4	14	4	19	44	38	39	46	47	59	1	1	1	2	1	3	8	6	6	7	7	
Not known	7	2	2	5	7	9	6	14	19	25	57	55	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	7
Total	555	623	581	565	632	663	585	612	612	655	693	818	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) As at 3 October 2001; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) Including asphyxiation. Year 2000/01 includes 58 Chinese nationals who collectively suffocated in a lorry on route into the UK.

(3) These figures may not agree with those in Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6 and 3.8 in Chapter 3 (Recorded Crime in which firearms were reported to have been used or stolen) because (a) the firearms figures include cases where the firearm was used as a blunt instrument and (b) homicide figures include shooting by crossbows, are compiled at a later date and take into account the results of police and court decisions.

(4) Excluding death by careless/dangerous driving and aggravated vehicle taking.

Table 4.4 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by relationship of victim to principal suspect and sex of victim

England and Wales	Number of offences and percentages																							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Relationship	Male victims													Percentages										
Victim acquainted with suspect:	Number of offences																							
Son or daughter	33	24	27	24	19	31	34	33	30	34	33	46	6	4	5	4	3	5	6	5	5	5	5	6
Parent	15	13	7	11	7	15	9	9	7	9	9	7	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Current or former spouse, cohabitant or lover	26	28	31	18	33	38	24	31	31	28	24	25	5	4	5	3	5	6	4	5	5	5	4	3
Other family	11	11	11	10	12	17	18	12	10	8	16	18	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	2
Friend or acquaintance	98	108	118	108	107	137	115	127	137	164	138	147	18	17	20	19	17	21	20	21	22	25	20	18
Other associate	26	12	18	18	24	3	5	6	8	6	3	2	5	2	3	3	4	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Total	209	196	212	189	202	241	205	215	223	249	223	245	38	31	36	33	32	36	35	35	36	38	32	30
Victim not acquainted with suspect:																								
Police or prison officer on duty ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other person in course of employment	6	3	8	7	11	11	7	13	14	18	6	18	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	2
Acts of terrorism ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	3	1	4	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other stranger ⁽⁵⁾	66	87	80	103	100	127	120	104	104	116	147	196	12	14	14	18	16	19	21	17	17	18	21	24
Total	76	95	93	115	112	139	129	117	118	134	157	215	14	15	16	20	18	21	22	19	19	20	23	26
No suspect ⁽⁴⁾	57	45	43	39	64	64	40	65	61	54	78	116	10	7	7	7	10	10	7	11	10	8	11	14
Total	342	336	348	343	378	444	374	397	402	437	458	576	62	54	60	61	60	67	64	65	66	67	66	70

For footnotes, see page 83.

Table 4.4 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by relationship of victim to principal suspect and sex of victim (continued)

Relationship	Number of offences and percentages																								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	Female victims					Percentages							
	Number of offences												Female victims					Percentages							
Victim acquainted with suspect:																									
Son or daughter	18	42	26	29	39	24	25	18	18	18	27	19	36	3	7	4	5	6	4	4	3	3	4	3	4
Parent	9	9	6	11	14	9	7	20	13	7	6	4	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	-
Current or former spouse, cohabitant or lover	95	122	106	93	97	93	95	99	100	76	88	101	17	20	18	16	15	14	16	16	16	16	12	13	12
Other family Friend or acquaintance	10	6	11	8	3	5	7	8	6	10	5	7	7	2	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Other associate	34	41	36	40	40	38	25	26	28	38	25	21	6	7	6	7	6	6	4	4	4	5	6	4	3
	2	4	6	4	6	1	3	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	168	224	191	185	199	170	162	171	165	158	145	172	30	36	33	33	31	26	28	28	28	27	24	21	21
Victim not acquainted with suspect:																									
Police or prison officer on duty ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other person in course of employment ⁽⁶⁾	-	1	3	-	-	4	5	4	4	4	19	32	5	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	1
Acts of terrorism ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other stranger ⁽⁵⁾	26	35	22	21	33	23	29	21	21	23	30	36	5	6	4	4	5	3	5	3	5	3	4	4	4
Total	26	36	26	21	33	27	34	26	26	42	63	42	5	6	4	4	5	4	6	4	4	4	6	9	5
No suspect ⁽⁴⁾	19	27	16	16	22	22	15	18	19	18	27	28	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Total	213	287	233	222	254	219	211	215	210	218	235	242	38	46	40	39	40	33	36	35	34	33	34	34	30

For footnotes, see next page.

Table 4.4 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by relationship of victim to principal suspect and sex of victim (continued)

England and Wales	Number of offences and percentages																								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	
Relationship	Total victims													Percentages											
Victim acquitted with suspect:	Number of offences																								
Son or daughter	51	66	53	53	58	55	59	51	48	61	52	82	9	11	9	9	9	8	10	8	8	8	9	8	10
Parent	24	22	13	22	21	24	16	26	20	16	15	11	4	4	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	1
Current or former spouse, cohabitant or lover	121	150	137	111	130	131	119	130	131	104	112	126	22	24	24	20	21	20	20	20	21	21	21	16	15
Other family	21	17	22	18	15	22	25	20	16	18	21	25	4	3	4	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Friend or acquaintance	132	149	154	148	147	175	140	153	165	202	163	168	24	24	27	26	23	26	24	24	25	27	31	24	21
Other associate	28	16	24	22	30	4	8	6	8	6	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	377	420	403	374	401	411	367	386	388	407	368	417	68	67	69	66	63	62	63	63	63	63	62	53	51
Victim not acquitted with suspect:	Number of offences																								
Police or prison officer on duty ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1	4	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other person in course of employment ⁽⁶⁾	6	4	11	7	11	15	12	17	18	37	38	23	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	5	3
Acts of terrorism ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	3	1	5	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other stranger ⁽⁵⁾	92	122	102	124	133	150	149	125	125	139	177	232	17	20	18	22	21	23	25	20	20	20	21	26	28
Total	102	131	119	136	145	166	163	143	144	176	220	257	18	21	20	24	23	25	28	23	24	24	27	32	31
No suspect ⁽⁴⁾	76	72	59	55	86	86	55	83	80	72	105	144	14	12	10	10	14	13	9	14	13	11	15	18	
Total	555	623	581	565	632	663	585	612	612	655	693	818	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) As at 3 October 2001; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) Includes cases where no suspect has been charged.

(3) All victims shown in the period covered by the table were police officers.

(4) Until a suspect is identified, the relationship is not classified, except where the victim was a police officer or prison officer on duty or where the offence was attributed to an act of terrorism.

(5) Includes not known.

(6) Includes 15 of Dr Shipman's victims in 1998/99 and 25 in 1999/00.

Table 4.5 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by apparent circumstances and relationship of victim to principal suspect

England and Wales	Number of offences and percentages																						
	Number of offences										Percentages												
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000/01	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000/01	
Apparent circumstances ⁽²⁾	Number of offences										Acquaintance												
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	240	285	292	215	229	274	252	247	254	254	170	201	64	68	72	57	57	69	64	65	62	46	48
In furtherance of theft or gain	19	18	12	16	13	19	12	15	11	14	7	6	5	4	3	4	3	5	4	3	3	2	1
Attributed to acts of terrorism ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
While resisting or avoiding arrest ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	3	4	1	5	3	2	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
The result of offences of arson	-	5	1	3	6	10	6	1	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
Other circumstances ⁽⁷⁾	25	27	32	40	41	25	34	35	36	31	47	67	7	6	8	11	10	6	9	9	8	13	16
Not known:																							
Suspect committed suicide ⁽⁸⁾	33	49	36	30	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	9	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspect mentally disturbed	32	18	11	31	38	29	27	34	30	22	19	13	8	4	3	8	9	7	9	8	5	5	3
Other ⁽⁹⁾	25	14	18	34	33	52	35	50	52	81	121	126	7	3	4	9	8	13	13	13	20	33	30
Total	377	420	403	374	401	411	367	386	388	407	368	417	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

For footnotes, see page 86.

Table 4.5 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by apparent circumstances and relationship of victim to principal suspect (continued)

England and Wales	Number of offences and percentages																							
	Apparent circumstances ⁽²⁾																		Stranger ⁽³⁾					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Number of offences																			Percentages					
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	56	73	60	51	57	84	77	62	65	74	70	81	31	36	34	27	25	33	35	27	29	30	22	20
In furtherance of theft or gain	24	25	30	25	34	35	26	35	32	29	26	86	13	12	17	13	15	14	12	15	14	12	8	21
Attributed to acts of terrorism ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	3	1	5	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
While resisting or avoiding arrest ⁽⁶⁾	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	2	3	-	4	6	10	8	10	8	2	6	8	1	1	-	2	3	4	4	4	4	1	2	2
The result of offences of arson	1	1	2	2	2	6	4	2	2	-	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	1	1
Other circumstances ⁽⁷⁾	14	18	13	15	17	21	20	33	32	47	57	50	8	9	7	8	7	8	9	15	14	19	18	12
Not known:																								
Suspect committed suicide ⁽⁸⁾	2	3	3	-	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	-	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspect mentally disturbed	2	1	1	3	8	10	9	8	9	6	3	3	1	-	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	2	1	1
Other ⁽⁹⁾	73	75	63	86	102	85	72	75	75	89	155	168	41	37	35	45	44	34	33	33	33	36	48	42
Total	178	203	178	191	231	252	218	226	224	248	325	401	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

For footnotes, see next page.

Table 4.5 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by apparent circumstances and relationship of victim to principal suspect (continued)

England and Wales	Number of offences and percentages																									
	All relationships																									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01		
Apparent circumstances ⁽²⁾	296	358	352	266	286	358	329	309	319	328	240	282	53	57	61	47	45	54	56	50	52	50	52	50	35	34
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	43	43	42	41	47	54	38	50	43	43	33	92	8	7	7	7	7	8	6	8	7	8	7	7	5	11
In furtherance of theft or gain	3	1	5	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attributed to acts of terrorism ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	1	3	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
While resisting or avoiding arrest ⁽⁶⁾	5	7	1	9	9	12	9	14	12	6	9	9	1	1	-	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	1	6	3	5	8	16	10	3	3	1	4	6	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
The result of offences of arson	39	45	45	55	58	46	54	68	68	78	104	117	7	7	8	10	9	7	9	11	11	11	11	12	15	14
Other circumstances ⁽⁷⁾																										
Not known:																										
Suspect committed suicide ⁽⁸⁾	35	52	39	30	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	7	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspect mentally disturbed	34	19	12	34	46	39	36	42	39	28	22	16	6	3	2	6	7	6	6	7	6	7	6	4	3	2
Other ⁽⁹⁾	98	89	81	120	135	137	107	125	127	170	276	294	18	14	14	21	21	21	18	20	21	21	21	26	40	36
Total	555	623	581	565	632	663	585	612	612	655	693	818	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) As at 3 October 2001, figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.
(2) In a very small number of cases, the circumstances of a homicide could be classified in more than one row in the table and an assessment has been made of the principal circumstances, against which the offence is shown.
(3) Including cases where there is no suspect.
(4) Offences 'attributed to acts of terrorism' include all bombings and political assassinations so attributed even where there is no individual suspect and also other homicides where there are strong grounds for believing that the killers were terrorists.
(5) Of which, attributed to acts of terrorism connected with Northern Ireland: 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997/98 1998/99 1999/00 2000/01
3 1 5 3 - 2 - - - -
(6) Homicides 'while resisting or avoiding arrest' only include cases where a police officer or a person actively assisting a police officer was killed. Cases in which an innocent bystander was killed during an arrest, or where it is thought that a member of the public may have been killed while attempting to apprehend the killer for some offence when no police officer was present, are included in 'other circumstances'.
(7) It is not possible to show separately offences committed in the course of furtherance of a sexual attack as there is often insufficient information available.
(8) Prior to 1995, if a suspect committed suicide the circumstances were automatically classified as unknown. For 1995 on, apparent circumstances have been coded, where known.
(9) Where no suspect has been found it is not always possible to establish the circumstances in which a homicide was committed or the reason for its commission.

Table 4.6 Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by age and sex of victim

England and Wales		Number of offences and number per million population											
Age	Sex	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 ⁽²⁾
		Number of offences											
Under 1 year	Male	14	16	15	15	9	9	17	23	20	21	18	28
	Female	10	12	12	12	15	8	10	10	10	19	13	22
	Total	24	28	27	27	24	17	27	33	30	40	31	50
1 and under 5 years	Male	13	13	11	13	9	13	11	11	7	15	9	13
	Female	8	24	10	14	15	6	9	9	9	7	4	6
	Total	21	37	21	27	24	19	20	20	16	22	13	19
5 and under 16 years	Male	16	10	7	7	12	22	15	18	16	13	14	19
	Female	6	18	13	8	16	22	18	12	10	12	9	10
	Total	22	28	20	15	28	44	33	30	26	25	23	29
16 and under 30 years	Male	95	109	106	110	113	131	129	123	118	135	152	159
	Female	59	78	56	67	86	56	56	49	56	49	49	61
	Total	154	187	162	177	199	187	185	172	174	184	201	220
30 and under 50 years	Male	110	117	137	134	157	172	136	153	163	160	186	197
	Female	70	96	88	73	68	71	78	75	73	58	78	84
	Total	180	213	225	207	225	243	214	228	236	218	264	281
50 and under 70 years	Male	78	58	57	50	59	85	53	54	64	72	61	66
	Female	31	30	31	21	30	33	23	28	28	37	34	19
	Total	109	88	88	71	89	118	76	82	92	109	95	85
70 years and over	Male	16	13	15	14	19	12	13	15	14	21	18	19
	Female	29	29	23	27	24	23	17	32	24	36	48	25
	Total	45	42	38	41	43	35	30	47	38	57	66	44
Total all ages	Male	342	336	348	343	378	444	374	397	402	437	458	576
	Female	213	287	233	222	254	219	211	215	210	218	235	242
	%	38	46	40	39	40	33	36	35	34	33	34	30
	Total	555	623	581	565	632	663	585	612	612	655	693	818
		Number of offences per million population in each group											
Under 1 year	Male	43	45	42	44	26	27	52	69	60	65	56	90
	Female	33	35	35	37	49	22	32	32	32	62	42	74
	Total	38	40	39	40	37	25	42	51	46	63	49	82
1 and under 5 years	Male	10	9	8	9	6	9	8	8	5	11	7	10
	Female	5	18	7	10	11	4	7	7	7	5	3	5
	Total	8	14	8	10	9	7	7	8	6	8	5	7
5 and under 16 years	Male	5	3	2	2	3	6	4	5	4	3	4	5
	Female	3	5	4	2	5	6	5	3	3	3	2	3
	Total	5	4	3	2	4	6	5	4	4	3	3	4
16 and under 30 years	Male	18	20	19	21	22	26	26	25	24	28	31	33
	Female	11	16	11	13	17	12	12	10	12	11	11	13
	Total	14	17	15	17	20	19	19	18	18	19	21	23
30 and under 50 years	Male	16	17	19	18	21	23	18	20	21	21	24	25
	Female	10	14	13	10	9	10	10	10	10	8	10	11
	Total	13	15	16	14	15	16	14	15	16	14	17	18
50 and under 70 years	Male	16	12	11	10	12	16	11	10	12	13	11	12
	Female	6	6	6	4	6	6	4	5	5	7	6	3
	Total	11	9	9	7	9	11	7	8	9	10	8	7
70 years and over	Male	8	6	7	6	9	5	7	7	6	9	8	8
	Female	9	8	6	8	7	6	6	9	7	10	13	7
	Total	8	7	7	7	7	6	5	8	6	10	11	7
Total all ages	Male	14	13	14	14	15	17	15	15	16	17	18	22
	Female	8	11	9	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
	Total	11	12	11	11	12	13	11	12	12	12	13	15

(1) As at 3 October 2001; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) For the year 2000/01 there were 90 victims (75 male and 15 female) age not known.

Table 4.7 Suspects convicted of homicide⁽¹⁾ by type of homicide

England and Wales		Convicted of homicide					Number of persons
Year offence initially recorded	Total indicted for homicide	Total	Murder	Section 2 manslaughter	Other manslaughter	Infanticide	
1965	247	205	57	47	84	17	
1966	303	254	72	51	109	22	
1967	346	251	64	47	122	18	
1968	374	272	76	50	120	26	
1969	367	271	78	58	122	13	
1970	386	299	99	65	120	15	
1971	418	327	91	72	146	18	
1972	450	337	85	85	150	17	
1973	427	321	83	77	152	9	
1974	537	424	125	96	188	15	
1975	503	383	99	77	203	4	
1976	530	394	108	92	188	6	
1977	457	362	116	94	146	6	
1978	529	424	137	90	189	8	
1979	595	475	169	109	190	7	
1980	537	423	140	88	186	9	
1981	543	448	167	87	187	7	
1982	525	441	161	102	172	6	
1983	523	417	153	80	174	10	
1984	579	451	171	77	201	2	
1985	595	457	166	76	207	8	
1986	662	506	208	84	211	3	
1987	677	515	216	78	220	1	
1988	642	493	189	74	222	8	
1989	633	458	198	83	176	1	
1990	625	443	186	70	183	4	
1991	711	502	197	76	224	5	
1992	708	504	215	78	205	6	
1993	681	501	224	62	210	5	
1994	650	492	229	69	191	3	
1995	742	553	272	53	225	3	
1996	718	532	258	50	220	4	
1997	692	499	244	46	206	3	
1997/98	688	508	227	48	229	4	
1998/99	716	510	248	38	217	7	
1999/00	654	463	248	22	192	1	
2000/01 ⁽²⁾	189	143	73	9	59	2	

(1) As at 3 October 2001; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) In addition there were 587 suspects for whom court proceedings were not completed by 3 October 2001.

Table 4.8 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings⁽¹⁾ (continued)

England and Wales	Number of persons and percentages																							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000/01													
Indictment and outcome	Female suspects					Percentages																		
Indictment ⁽²⁾																								
Murder	54	69	74	57	59	65	66	57	56	75	50	20	89	90	80	83	86	85	76	67	81	86	77	
Manslaughter	6	6	16	10	10	10	10	18	27	14	8	5	10	8	17	14	14	13	24	32	15	14	19	
Infanticide	1	2	3	2	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	1	2	3	3	3	-	1	3	-	1	4	4	
Total	61	77	93	69	69	76	78	75	84	93	58	26	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Outcome:																								
Not convicted of homicide ⁽³⁾																								
Not tried—count to remain on file ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	
Found unfit to plead	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Convicted of lesser offence	6	6	7	5	2	9	1	4	4	9	2	-	10	8	8	7	3	12	1	5	5	10	3	
Acquitted on all counts	17	13	20	19	15	16	22	15	19	32	19	5	28	17	22	28	22	21	28	20	23	34	19	
Committed suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	23	19	28	24	17	26	26	19	24	42	22	5	38	25	30	35	25	34	33	25	29	45	19	
Convicted of homicide:																								
Murder	7	10	18	8	20	9	14	12	11	16	10	7	11	13	19	12	29	12	18	16	13	17	27	
Sec. 2 manslaughter	8	14	10	13	9	10	9	12	11	6	6	3	13	18	11	19	13	13	12	16	13	6	10	
Other manslaughter	19	29	31	19	20	28	25	29	34	22	19	9	31	38	33	28	29	37	32	39	40	24	33	
Infanticide	4	5	6	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	1	2	7	6	6	7	4	4	5	4	5	8	8	
Total	38	58	65	45	52	50	52	56	60	51	36	21	62	75	70	65	75	66	67	75	71	55	62	
Total	61	77	93	69	69	76	78	75	84	93	58	26	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

For footnotes, see next page.

Table 4.8 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings⁽¹⁾ (continued)

England and Wales	Number of persons and percentages																						
	Total suspects																						
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997/1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997/1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	
Indictment and outcome																							
	Number of persons											Percentages											
Indictment ⁽²⁾																							
Murder	554	629	633	585	566	660	610	576	549	603	552	151	89	88	89	86	87	89	85	83	80	84	80
Manslaughter	70	80	72	94	84	81	106	116	138	109	102	37	11	11	10	14	13	11	15	17	20	15	20
Infanticide	1	2	3	2	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	625	711	708	681	650	742	718	692	688	716	654	189	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Outcome:																							
Not convicted of homicide ⁽³⁾																							
Not tried—count to remain on file ⁽⁴⁾	-	1	-	1	-	3	11	7	8	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-
Found unfit to plead	-	-	2	-	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	3	4	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Convicted of lesser offence	47	39	44	30	27	35	16	26	23	40	26	4	8	5	6	4	4	5	2	4	3	6	2
Acquitted on all counts	134	167	155	148	126	149	158	155	143	151	156	41	21	23	22	22	19	20	22	22	21	21	22
Committed suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	182	209	204	180	158	189	186	193	180	206	191	46	29	29	29	26	24	25	26	28	26	29	24
Convicted of homicide:																							
Murder	186	197	215	224	229	272	258	244	227	248	248	73	30	28	30	33	35	37	36	35	33	35	39
Sec. 2 manslaughter	70	76	78	62	69	53	50	46	48	38	22	9	11	11	11	9	11	7	7	7	7	5	5
Other manslaughter	183	224	205	210	191	225	220	206	229	217	192	59	29	32	29	31	29	30	31	30	33	30	31
Infanticide	4	5	6	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Total	443	502	504	501	492	553	532	499	508	510	463	143	71	71	71	74	76	75	74	72	74	71	76
Total	625	711	708	681	650	742	718	692	688	716	654	189	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) As at 3 October 2001 figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) In addition there were 587 suspects for 2000/01, for whom court proceedings were not completed by 3 October 2001.

(3) The offences for which these persons were indicted may nevertheless remain currently recorded as homicide.

(4) This usually implies that the suspect has been dealt with for some less serious offence.

Table 4.9 Suspects convicted of homicide by type of homicide and sentence⁽¹⁾

England and Wales											Number of persons	
Sentence ⁽²⁾	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Male suspects												
Murder												
Life imprisonment ⁽³⁾	179	187	197	216	209	263	244	232	216	232	238	66
Section 2 manslaughter												
Immediate imprisonment: ⁽⁴⁾												
Life ⁽³⁾	9	12	7	4	8	6	7	1	2	5	2	-
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	8	11	19	6	7	6	10	5	8	2	4	2
4 years and under	6	3	7	4	6	4	3	4	2	-	1	-
Fully suspended sentence	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	25	26	28	26	33	17	16	21	23	21	5	3
Hospital order	10	3	2	3	3	8	5	2	1	1	2	-
Probation/Supervision	3	5	5	4	2	1	-	1	1	2	2	1
Other sentence	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	62	62	68	49	60	43	41	34	37	32	16	6
Other manslaughter												
Immediate imprisonment: ⁽⁴⁾												
Life ⁽³⁾	6	6	1	6	7	7	3	6	6	8	8	1
Over 10 years (excluding life)	1	1	3	2	3	7	5	5	6	7	2	1
Over 4 and up to 10 years	75	83	90	99	84	89	112	92	87	83	80	27
4 years and under	66	92	70	77	69	85	64	61	80	80	69	19
Fully suspended sentence	6	7	3	4	3	3	3	4	7	5	1	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	5	6	-
Hospital order	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	-
Probation/Supervision	8	5	5	3	4	4	4	6	5	5	5	2
Other sentence	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Total	164	195	174	191	171	197	195	177	195	195	173	50
Infanticide												
Immediate imprisonment: ⁽⁴⁾												
4 years and under	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospital/Restriction Order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospital order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Probation/Supervision	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	405	444	439	456	440	503	480	443	448	459	427	122

For footnotes, see page 94.

Table 4.9 Suspects convicted of homicide by type of homicide and sentence⁽¹⁾ (continued)

England and Wales												
	Number of persons											
Sentence ⁽²⁾	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
	Female suspects											
Murder												
Life imprisonment ⁽³⁾	7	10	18	8	20	9	14	12	11	16	10	7
Section 2 manslaughter												
Immediate imprisonment: ⁽⁴⁾												
Life ⁽³⁾	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
4 years and under	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	5	5	4	7	3	2	7	5	6	2	-	-
Hospital order	-	-	2	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	-
Probation/Supervision	2	7	1	3	2	3	1	4	3	2	3	1
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	14	10	13	9	10	9	12	11	6	6	3
Other manslaughter												
Immediate imprisonment: ⁽⁴⁾												
Life ⁽³⁾	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	4	4	14	9	5	8	7	7	9	5	-	4
4 years and under	6	7	6	5	9	16	12	11	13	6	11	4
Fully suspended sentence	2	4	3	1	1	-	2	1	1	2	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Hospital order	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probation/Supervision	7	12	7	4	4	2	3	9	10	7	6	-
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19	29	31	19	20	28	25	29	34	22	19	9
Infanticide												
Immediate imprisonment: ⁽⁴⁾												
4 years and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hospital order	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Probation/Supervision	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	1	2	5	1	1
Total	4	5	6	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	1	2
Total	38	58	65	45	52	50	52	56	60	51	36	21

For footnotes, see next page.

Table 4.9 Suspects convicted of homicide by type of homicide and sentence⁽¹⁾ (continued)

England and Wales											Number of persons	
Sentence ⁽²⁾	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
	Total suspects											
Murder												
Life imprisonment ⁽³⁾	186	197	215	224	229	272	258	244	227	248	248	73
Section 2 manslaughter												
Immediate imprisonment:⁽⁴⁾												
Life ⁽³⁾	9	13	7	4	8	6	8	1	2	6	3	–
Over 10 years (excluding life)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 4 and up to 10 years	8	12	19	7	7	7	10	6	9	2	4	3
4 years and under	7	3	10	4	9	4	3	4	2	1	2	1
Fully suspended sentence	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Hospital/Restriction												
Order	30	31	32	33	36	19	23	26	29	23	5	3
Hospital order	10	3	4	5	4	11	5	3	2	1	3	–
Probation/Supervision	5	12	6	7	4	4	1	5	4	4	5	2
Other sentence	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	70	76	78	62	69	53	50	46	48	38	22	9
Other manslaughter												
Immediate imprisonment:⁽⁴⁾												
Life ⁽³⁾	6	8	1	6	8	7	3	7	7	9	9	1
Over 10 years (excluding life)	1	1	4	2	3	7	6	5	6	7	2	1
Over 4 and up to 10 years	79	87	104	108	89	97	119	99	96	88	80	31
4 years and under	72	99	76	82	78	101	76	72	93	86	80	23
Fully suspended sentence	8	11	6	5	4	3	5	5	8	7	1	–
Hospital/Restriction												
Order	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	1	6	7	1
Hospital order	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	1	2	1	2	–
Probation/Supervision	15	17	12	7	8	6	7	15	15	12	11	2
Other sentence	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Total	183	224	205	210	191	225	220	206	229	217	192	59
Infanticide												
Immediate imprisonment:⁽⁴⁾												
4 years and under	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Hospital/Restriction												
Order	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hospital order	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Probation/Supervision	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	1	2	5	1	1
Total	4	5	6	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	1	2
Total	443	502	504	501	492	553	532	499	508	510	463	143

(1) As at 3 October 2001; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) The results of appeals, apart from those occurring since the beginning of 1997, have been taken into account in compiling the table.

(3) Including detention during Her Majesty's Pleasure under s.53(1) Children and Young Persons Act 1933 and custody for life.

(4) Including detention under s.53(2) Children and Young Persons Act 1933, partly suspended sentences and young offender institution.

Table 4.10 Suspects convicted of homicide by previous homicide convictions⁽¹⁾

England and Wales		Number of persons											
Year offence initially recorded	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	
Total number convicted of homicide	443	502	504	501	492	553	532	499	508	510	463	143	
Number previously convicted of homicide:	7	4	7 ⁽²⁾	4	3 ⁽³⁾	6	1	1 ⁽²⁾	1 ⁽²⁾	1	5 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	–	
While serving sentence for homicide	1	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	
After release or termination of sentence for previous homicide conviction	6	2	6	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	3	–	

(1) As at 3 October 2001; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) In addition, one suspect of an offence who committed suicide had previously been convicted of homicide.

(3) In addition, one suspect was found 'unfit to plead' to their previous homicide.

(4) In addition, one suspect of an offence who died had previously been convicted of homicide.

Table 4.11 Suspects convicted of homicide who had previously been convicted of homicide by type of homicide⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 1990–2000/01		Number of persons			
Homicide offence of latest conviction	Total	Homicide offence of previous conviction			
		Murder	Section 2 Manslaughter	Other Manslaughter	
Murder	29	12	3	14	
Section 2 manslaughter	6	2	1	3	
Other manslaughter	5	1 ⁽²⁾	–	4	
Total	40	15⁽³⁾	4⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	21⁽⁵⁾	

(1) As at 3 October 2001; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

(2) In addition, one suspect was found 'unfit to plead' to their previous homicide.

(3) In addition, two suspects of homicide who committed suicide had previously been convicted of murder.

(4) In addition, one suspect of homicide who committed suicide had previously been convicted of Section 2 manslaughter.

(5) In addition, one suspect of homicide who committed suicide had previously been convicted of manslaughter.

(6) In addition, one suspect of homicide who died had previously been convicted of section 2 manslaughter.

Key points

Offenders found guilty or cautioned ('known offenders')

- The number of 'known offenders' fell by one per cent to around 1.7 million in 2000. For indictable offences the number fell to 476,400, a fall of seven per cent compared to 1999.
(Table 5.8, paragraph, 5.4 and 5.6)
- The number of known offenders fell for all indictable offence groups except robbery. The decrease was amongst offenders both convicted and cautioned, specifically within the drug and theft and handling stolen goods offence groups.
(Tables 5.1 and 5.9, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.22)

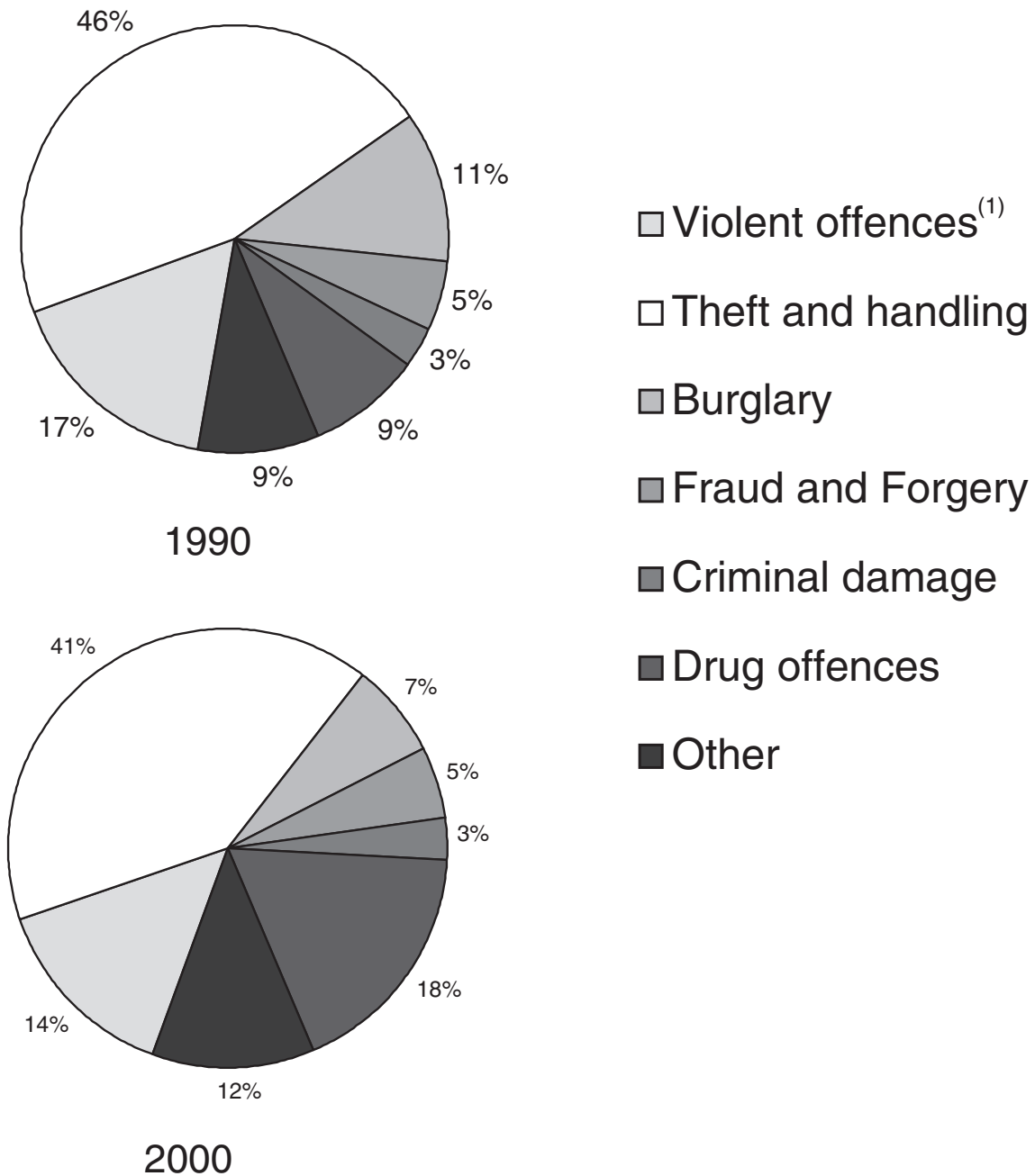
Offenders found guilty

- 1,423,700 offenders were found guilty in 2000, one per cent more than in 1999, this increase being solely due to a rise in summary non-motoring offences (TV licence evasion). Indictable offences fell by five per cent to 325,500.
(Table 5.6, paragraph 5.14)
- 607,500 offenders were found guilty of summary motoring offences, four per cent fewer than in 1999 and the lowest number recorded for around forty years.
(Table 5.6, paragraph 5.14)

Cautioning

- 239,000 offenders were cautioned in 2000, 10 per cent fewer than in 1999.
(Table 5.1, paragraph 5.23)
- For indictable offences the number cautioned fell by 19,700 or 12 per cent to 150,900. The decrease was concentrated in drug offences, theft and handling stolen goods and violence against the person. The *cautioning rate* (excluding motoring offences) fell two percentage points to 32 per cent in 2000, the fall being across about half of the offence groups.
(Tables 5.1 and 5.3, paragraphs 5.19 to 5.22)
- 60,800 juvenile offenders were given reprimands or final warnings under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in 2000, the last seven months of the year across the whole country, following the piloting period in seven police force areas.
(Table 5A, paragraphs 5.3 and 5.17)

Figure 5.1 Proportion of offenders found guilty or cautioned by indictable offence group in 1990 and 2000



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

Introduction

5.1 This chapter covers offenders convicted by the courts and those formally cautioned by the police by offence, age and sex. It also includes information from research studies concerning the use and effectiveness of cautioning.

5.2 There is a shortfall in the provision of data for magistrates’ courts for all offences in 2000. The estimates of the number of persons convicted resulting from these shortfalls are:

- 800 indictable offences;
- 800 summary non motoring offences; and
- 5,300 summary motoring offences.

See paragraph 6.2 of Chapter 6 and paragraphs 27 and 28 of Appendix 2 for more detail. No allowance for these shortfalls has been made to either the tables or charts within this chapter.

5.3 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 introduced reprimands and warnings to replace cautions for juvenile offenders (see paragraph 2 of Appendix 1). These were piloted for 18 months from 30 September 1998 in a few selected areas and became nation-wide from 1 June 2000. For the purpose of this chapter they have been counted as cautions although the total number reported is given in paragraph 5.21 and at Table 5B.

Offenders found guilty or cautioned (known offenders)

All offences (Tables 5.8 to 5.10)

5.4 An estimated 1.7 million offenders were found guilty or cautioned in 2000, a fall of one per cent compared with 1999. Most offenders (80 per cent) were male, of which around 11 per cent were aged 17 or under.

5.5 Convictions for all offences increased by 15,200 but cautions fell by 27,100. The increase in the number of convictions occurred because of a 57,100 rise in summary offences (excluding motoring) (see para 5.9(e) for an explanation).

Indictable offences (Tables 5.9 and 5.11 to 5.19)

5.6 476,400 (or 29 per cent) of known offenders were cautioned or convicted of indictable offences, seven per cent fewer than in 1999. All offence groups apart from robbery showing a decrease. About one third of the drop was accounted for by drug offenders.

5.7 The main changes in numbers of known offenders by offence group between 1999 and 2000 were:

- (a) the number of known offenders in the indictable *violence against the person* offence group fell three per cent to 55,100, the fall applying equally to the more and less serious offences within the group (see Table 5.11).
- (b) *sexual* offenders fell nine per cent to 5,200, continuing the downward trend over ten years. The number of sexual offenders in 2000 was almost half the number in 1990. Over half (56 per cent) of sexual offenders were cautioned or convicted of indecent assault on a female. The number of rape offenders was approximately 640; a fall of eight per cent compared with 1999. (Table 5.12).
- (c) *burglary* offenders fell 11 per cent to 32,800, of which *domestic burglary* offenders decreased 13 per cent to 16,600 and *non-domestic burglary* offenders decreased nine per cent to 16,200. (Table 5.13).
- (d) the number of *robbery* offenders increased by five per cent to 6,500, the only indictable offence group to show an increase. (Table 5.13).
- (e) *theft* offenders fell by five per cent to 195,600. (This fall remains the same in percentage terms if the summary offences of unauthorised taking and summary aggravated vehicle taking shown in Table 5.14 are included). Theft from shops remained the same numerically as in 1999 but as a proportion of all theft offenders rose by three percentage points to 62 per cent in 2000. *Handling stolen goods* fell 16 per cent to 18,600 and *theft from vehicles* fell by 15 per cent to 6,700, the lowest level for many years. (Table 5.14).
- (f) *fraud and forgery* offenders decreased by eight per cent, from 27,500 in 1999 to 25,400 in 2000. (Table 5.15).
- (g) *criminal damage* offenders fell by 3 per cent to 13,500. (This fall remains the same in percentage terms if the summary offences of criminal and malicious damage shown in Table 5.16 are included, the total criminal damage offenders falling in number from 70,400 in 1999 to 68,200 in 2000). (Table 5.16).
- (h) *drug* offenders fell 13 per cent from 98,100 to 85,700, the second annual decrease since their record high of 107,600 in 1998. The largest fall is in offences concerning Class B drugs and is likely to have two causes⁽¹⁾:
 - firstly that enforcement efforts are being focussed more tightly on Class A drugs and
 - secondly that, following the MacPherson Report *The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry*, the numbers of stops and searches fell (particularly in London).

73,300, or 86 per cent, were cautioned or found guilty of unlawful possession, double the figure of 1990. (Table 5.17). Further information about drug offenders can be found in the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin 'Drug Seizures and Offenders, United Kingdom'⁽¹⁾.

(1) Home Office Statistical Bulletin 5/01 'Drug Seizures and Offenders, United Kingdom 1999'.

- (i) *other offences*, a miscellaneous group, decreased by seven per cent to 49,000. Offenders failing to surrender to bail make up half of this group and about a fifth relate to offences against the State or public order. (Table 5.18).
- (j) *indictable motoring* offenders showed a decrease of 500 offenders or seven per cent over 1999 at 7,600, but those driving whilst disqualified rose by 700 or one per cent. (Table 5.19).

Summary Offences (Tables 5.6, 5.10, 5.11, 5.14, 5.16 and 5.19 to 5.22)

5.8 *Summary non-motoring* known offenders (those cautioned and convicted) increased by nine per cent to 578,800, following a decrease of five per cent in 1999. Numbers of summary non-motoring offences are influenced greatly by fluctuations in numbers of proceedings brought under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts (principally television licence evasion) and Vehicle Excise & Registration Act 1994 (failure to pay duty on vehicles). See paragraph 5.9 for details.

5.9 The changes in numbers of known offenders for the more significant types of summary offence between 1999 and 2000 (Table 5.20) were:

- (a) *common assault*, little changed from 1999 at 42,000, following a rise of 6,100, or 17 per cent, the previous year.
- (b) *offenders against public order* were down five per cent to 43,300.
- (c) *drunkenness* (simple and aggravated) was down eight per cent on 1999 to 45,200, half the figure seen in 1990. (See also Table 5.21).
- (d) *motor vehicle licence offences* at 169,500 were up six per cent on 1999 (very few are cautioned, as the offence is a non-police matter).
- (e) *Wireless Telegraphy Act offences* (mainly television licence evasion) increased by 89 per cent to 105,700 (see Table 5A for details of changes over recent years and the high level of female known offenders). These figures fluctuate from year to year depending on the level and manner of enforcement by the licensing authorities. The increase in prosecutions in 2000 was largely due to changes in visiting practices so that enforcement visits to households took place at times when TV was more likely to be watched. There was also an increased interest taken in previous offenders and about 20 per cent of prosecutions were of re-offenders.

Table 5A Number of persons proceeded against and those convicted of offences under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts 1949 to 1967 (mainly television licence evasion) 1996–2000

Year and sex	Persons proceeded against	Persons found guilty	Persons fined
1996 Males	69,700	59,400	58,300
Females	118,400	105,400	103,700
Total	188,100	164,900	162,000
1997 Males	34,900	28,200	27,700
Females	57,800	48,700	47,900
Total	92,700	77,000	75,600
1998 Males	36,300	28,400	28,000
Females	60,300	48,200	47,600
Total	96,600	76,600	75,600
1999 Males	26,000	20,600	20,200
Females	42,800	35,200	34,600
Total	68,600	55,800	54,800
2000 Males	44,100	37,300	36,500
Females	77,100	68,400	67,000
Total	121,100	105,700	103,600

5.10 The remaining 607,500 offenders were found guilty of summary motoring offences (cautions are not given for summary motoring offences), four per cent fewer than last year and the lowest for around 40 years. (Table 5.6). This fall however, is directly related to the increasing use of fixed penalty notices for summary motoring offences (and now Local Authority Penalty Charge Notices as parking offences are becoming decriminalised). (See paragraphs 2 and 64 of Appendix 1). For further information about motoring offences see the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin 'Motoring Offences, England and Wales'.

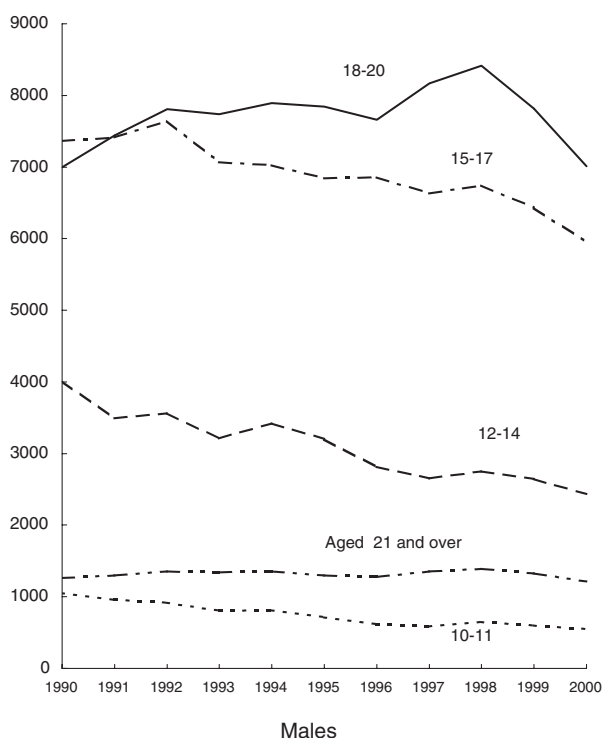
Indictable offenders relative to the population (Tables 5.23 and 5.24, Figures 5.2 and 5.3)

5.11 A person found guilty or cautioned on two or more separate occasions during the year is counted each time, so the rates shown in Tables 5.23 and 5.24 and figures 5.2 and 5.3 over-estimate the proportion of the population who are known indictable offenders in any one year. On this over-estimated basis, the overall rate of known offending for indictable offences was 1,032 per 100,000 population in 2000, a decrease of 86 over 1999. The rate fell for both sexes across all age groups apart from a small increase for females aged 10-11 and 12-14. The highest rate of offending was 7,010 per 100,000 population for males aged 18-20, the highest rate for females was 1,521 in the 15-17 age group.

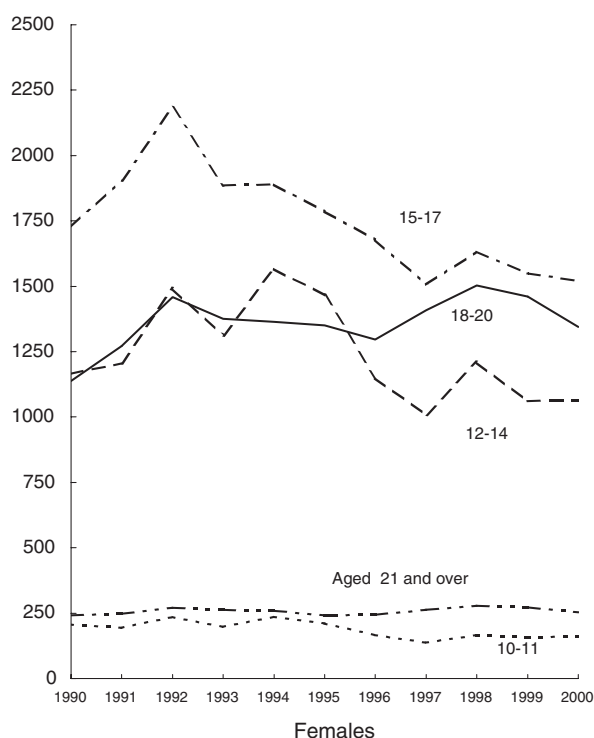
Figure 5.2 Offenders⁽¹⁾ found guilty of, or cautioned for, indictable offences per 100,000 population by age group 1990–2000

England and Wales

Number per 100,000 population



Number per 100,000 population



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

5.12 There is evidence to suggest that there may have been an increase in the police use of informal cautions for young offenders. A survey⁽²⁾ in 16 police forces of persons arrested in late 1995 revealed that:

- in those police forces other than the Metropolitan Police, 63 per cent of persons arrested or reported were prosecuted, 20 per cent were cautioned and 16 per cent were disposed of by other means of clear-up (including informal warnings and instances where there was sufficient evidence to charge the offender, but no useful purpose would be served by proceeding further);
- the corresponding proportions for arrests for the Metropolitan Police were 66, 24 and 10 per cent;
- disposals by other means were most frequently used for those aged 16 or under — 37 per cent for 10-13 year olds and 19 per cent for 14-16 year olds by forces other than the Metropolitan Police. The corresponding proportions for arrests by the Metropolitan Police were 45 per cent and 32 per cent.

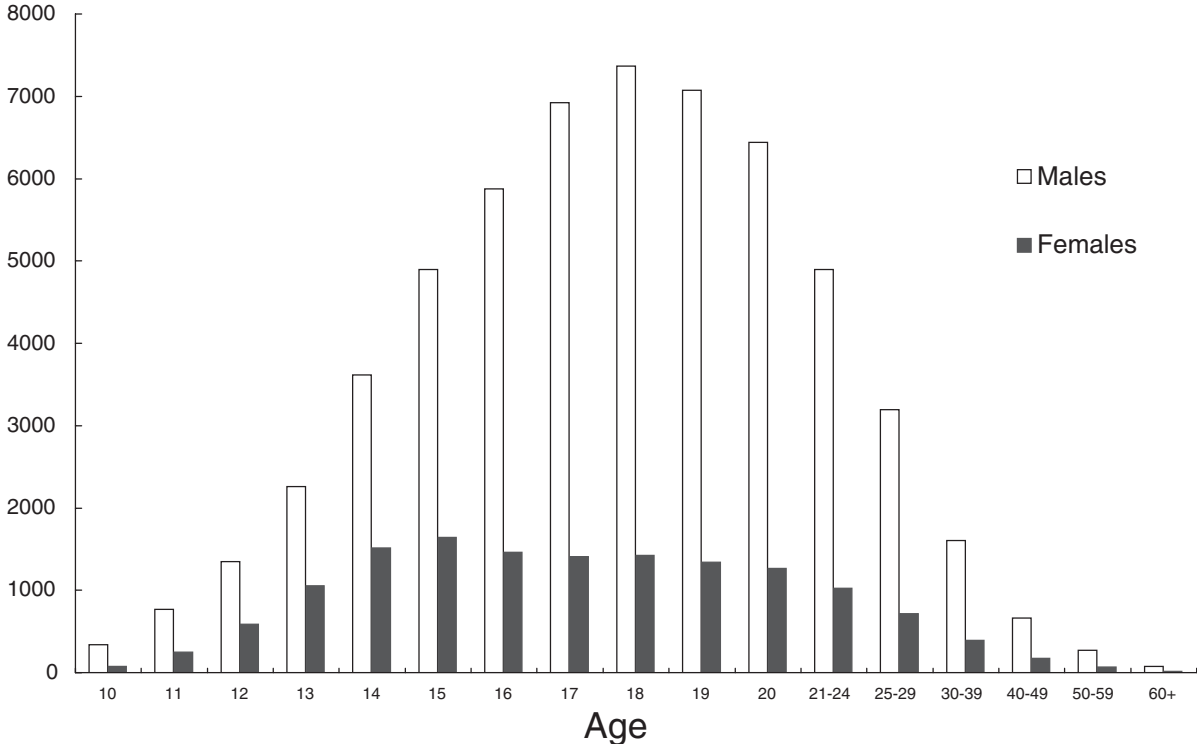
Increased use of informal methods would help to explain the substantial fall in the number of juveniles (particularly males aged 10-14) found guilty or cautioned per 100,000 population for indictable offences since 1990.

5.13 The peak age of known offending for males in 2000 was 18 (the same since 1988) at 7,368 per 100,000 population, over 700 less than in 1998. The rates for males fell for all ages and age groups shown in the Table. The peak age for females remained at 15, at 1,641 per 100,000 population. The peak age for females has fluctuated over the past ten years mainly between 14 and 15 but did rise to 18 in 1997. The rates for females fell for the majority of ages/age groups other than the ages of 11, 12 and 15 years.

Figure 5.3 Persons found guilty of, or cautioned for, indictable offences per 100,000 population by age group 2000

England and Wales

Number per 100,000 population



Offenders found guilty by the courts (Tables 5.6 to 5.8, Figure 5.4)

5.14 The number of offenders found guilty in 2000 rose by one per cent to 1,423,700. The increase was solely among summary non-motoring offences which rose 13 per cent to 490,700 due to a large increase in the number of persons found guilty under the Wireless and Telegraphy Acts (TV licence evasion — see paragraph 5.9(e) and Table 5A). The number of offenders found guilty of summary motoring offences fell by four per cent to 607,500 and the number of offenders found guilty of indictable offences fell by 16,500 or five per cent to 325,500.

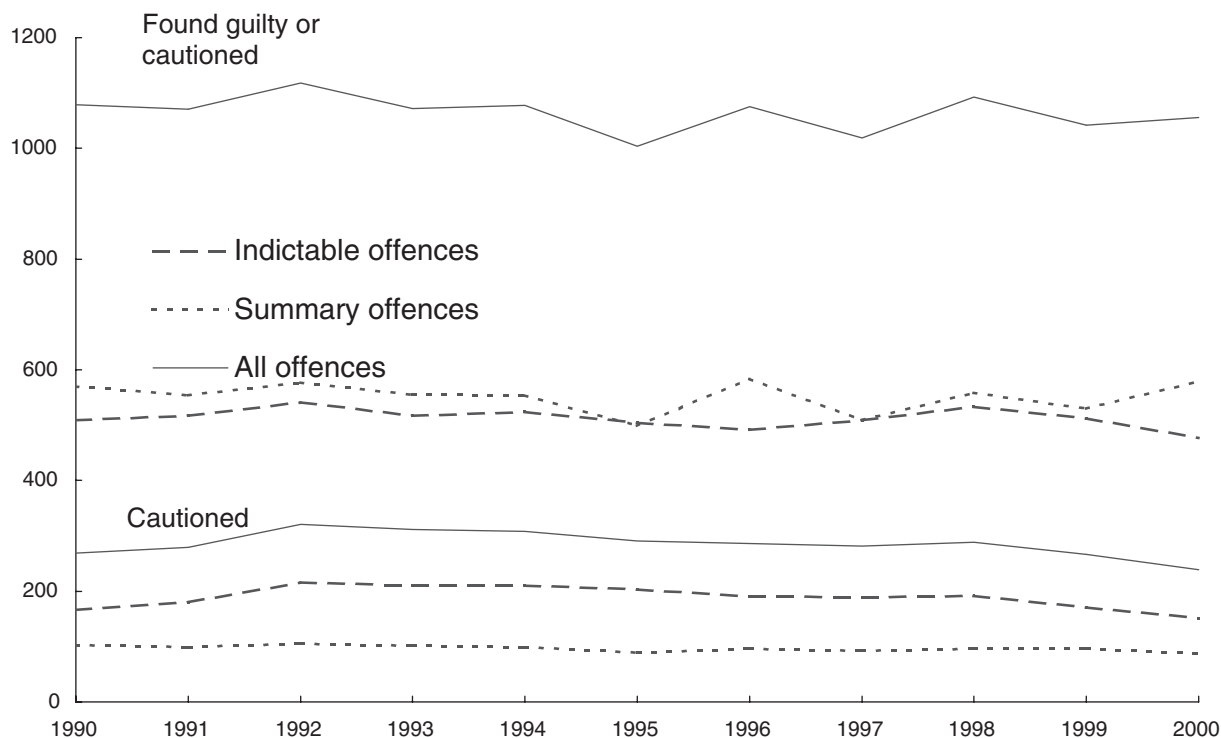
5.15 The number of males found guilty for all offences in 2000 fell to 1,157,500, a fall of two per cent. Within this total there was an increase of two per cent to 80,600 in the number of males under 18.

5.16 The number of females found guilty in 2000 rose by 16 per cent to 256,000. This was due to the increase in TV licence evasion mentioned earlier where a greater proportion of those convicted are women. There was however a small decrease of around 200 in the number of females aged 15.

5.17 There were decreases in 2000 in all indictable offence groups apart from robbery. The largest percentage decrease was for burglary, which fell by 3,000, or 10 per cent, to 26,200. The biggest fall numerically was for the drug offences group, which fell 4,100 (or 8 per cent) to 44,600.

Figure 5.4 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned⁽¹⁾ for indictable and summary offences 1990-2000

England and Wales



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

Offenders cautioned by the police (Tables 5.1 to 5.3, 5.11 to 5.20 and Figures 5.5 to 5.8)

5.18 A police caution is a formal warning, given by a senior police officer, to a person who admits to having committed a criminal offence which could have led to a prosecution (see paragraphs 2 and 65 of Appendix 1). Cautioning gives a range of less serious offenders a chance to reform without obtaining a criminal record, and many such offenders are not subsequently convicted in court.

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

5.20 In the final quarter of 1998 over 1,100 reprimands and around 600 final warnings were recorded locally. In 1999, according to centrally recorded data, 4,256 juveniles were reprimanded and 2,051 given final warnings. In 2000 60,800 reprimands and final warnings were issued (7,600 during January to May in the pilot areas — 75 per cent reprimands and 25 per cent final warnings — and 53,200 nationally during June to December — 70 per cent reprimands and 30 per cent final warnings). These have been included with cautions in this publication except for Table 5B below which gives the proportionate use of reprimands and final warnings within the seven pilot areas and nationally since 1 June 2000 by age group and type of offence.

5.21 It is thought that the centrally recorded data for these new disposals may be subject to a small amount of under-recording. As expected, for older juveniles the percentage given reprimands falls and those given final warnings increases. For juveniles and taking cautions, reprimands and final warnings together, the number has fallen in 2000 by eight per cent to 64,300 for indictable offences and by six per cent to 97,600 for all offences.

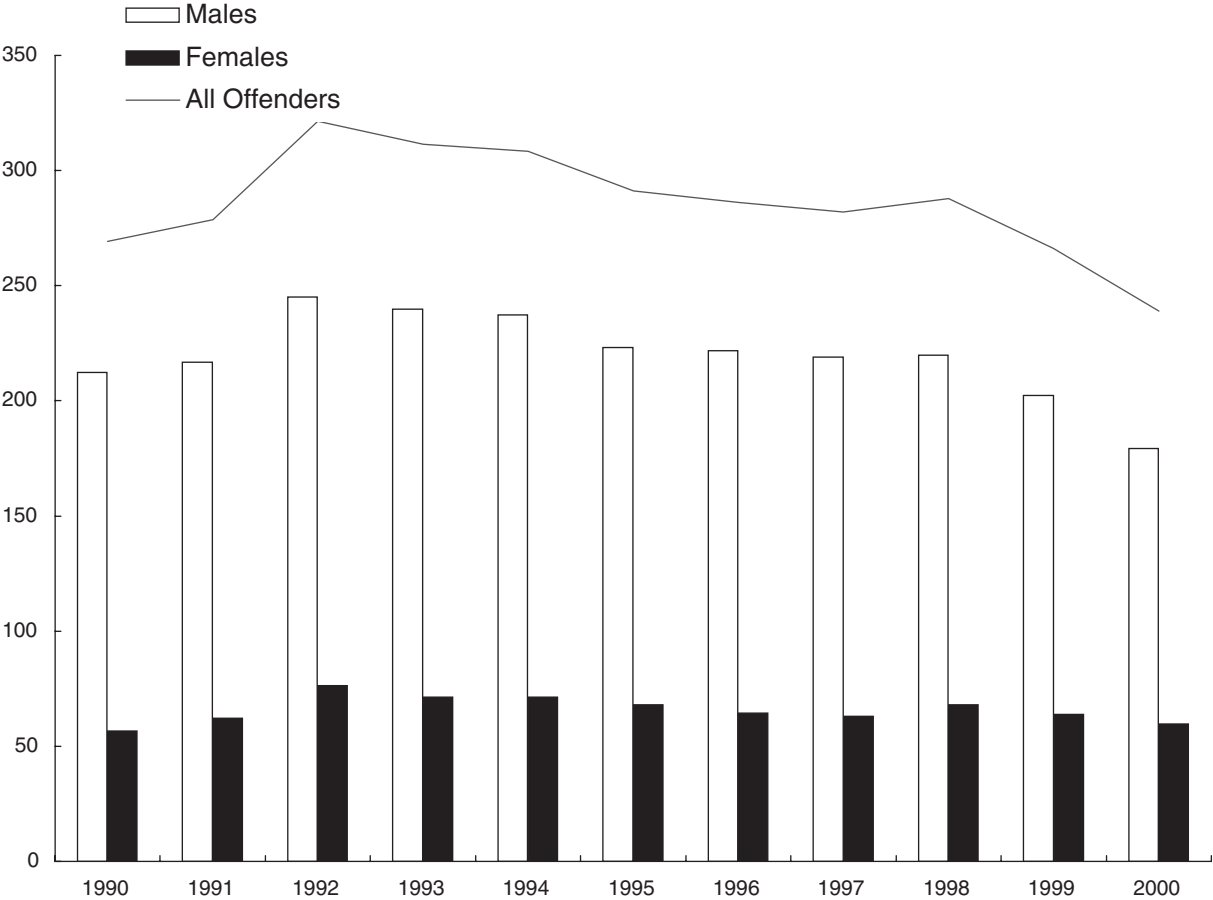
Table 5B Number and proportion of persons given reprimands and final warnings by age group and type of offence, 1999 and 2000

Reprimand/warning and offence	Age 10-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17	Age 10-17
1999 (seven pilot areas)				
Number				
Reprimand and Final Warnings [=100%]				
Indictable offences	329	1,766	2,342	4,437
Summary (excluding motoring)	142	751	977	1,870
Total offences	471	2,517	3,319	6,307
Proportion				
Reprimands				
Indictable offences	80	70	62	66
Summary (excluding motoring)	76	73	67	70
Total offences	79	71	63	67
Final Warnings				
Indictable offences	20	30	38	34
Summary (excluding motoring)	24	27	33	30
Total offences	21	29	37	33
2000 January to May (seven pilot areas)				
Number				
Reprimand and Final Warnings [=100%]				
Indictable offences	309	1,982	3,127	5,418
Summary (excluding motoring)	94	868	1,187	2,149
Total offences	403	2,850	4,314	7,567
Proportion				
Reprimands				
Indictable offences	81	78	75	76
Summary (excluding motoring)	80	75	71	73
Total offences	81	77	74	75
Final Warnings				
Indictable offences	20	22	25	24
Summary (excluding motoring)	24	25	29	27
Total offences	19	23	26	25
2000 June to December (all areas)				
Number				
Reprimand and Final Warnings [=100%]				
Indictable offences	2,467	14,292	18,347	35,106
Summary (excluding motoring)	1,243	6,807	10,054	18,104
Total offences	3,710	21,099	28,401	53,210
Proportion				
Reprimands				
Indictable offences	76	71	66	69
Summary (excluding motoring)	80	73	69	71
Total offences	77	72	67	70
Final Warnings				
Indictable offences	24	29	34	31
Summary (excluding motoring)	23	27	31	29
Total offences	21	28	33	30

Figure 5.5 Number of offenders cautioned for all offences⁽¹⁾ by sex 1990-2000

England and Wales

Thousands



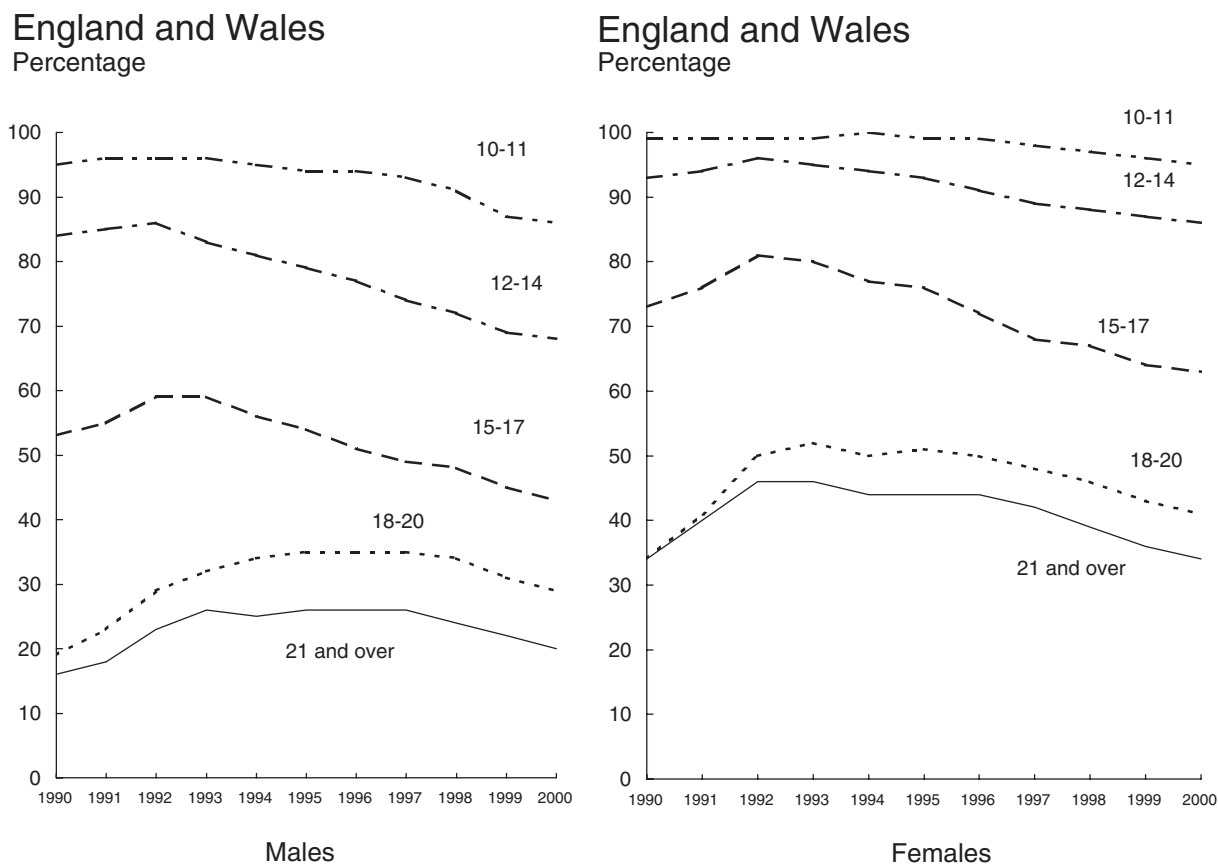
(1) Excluding motoring offences.

5.22 239,000 offenders were cautioned in 2000, 10 per cent fewer than in 1999. The number of males and females cautioned fell by 11 and seven per cent respectively.

5.23 The total cautioned for indictable offences fell by 12 per cent to 150,900. The overall drop of 19,700 was concentrated in drug offences (down 8,200), theft and handling stolen goods (down 7,900) and violence against the person (down 1,400). The number of offenders cautioned for summary offences fell by eight per cent to 88,100.

5.24 The cautioning rate for indictable offences, that is the number of offenders cautioned as a percentage of those found guilty or cautioned (excluding motoring offences), fell by two percentage points to 32 per cent. The rate is the lowest in the last 10 years, but still three percentage points higher than in 1989. The fall in the cautioning rate occurred for both males and females across all age groups, but with only a one percentage point drop for the younger age groups, and a two percentage point drop for males 15 and over and females 18 and over.

Figure 5.6 Offenders⁽¹⁾ cautioned for indictable offences⁽²⁾ as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned for indictable offences by age and sex 1990-2000



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

5.25 *Cautioning rates* fell for seven of the indictable offence groups in 2000, by one or two percentage points, but increased by one percentage point for robbery and two for criminal damage. Cautioning rates for sexual offences and 'other offences' remained the same. (Table 5.2).

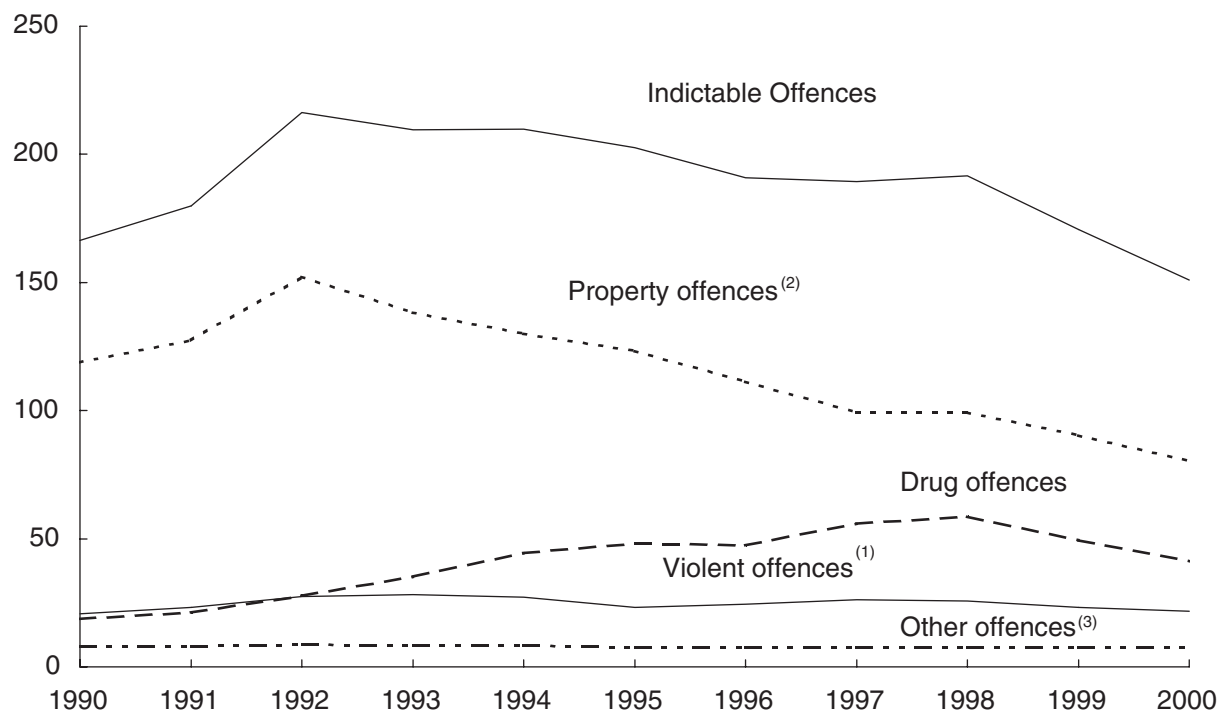
5.26 The main changes in the number of offenders cautioned and the *cautioning rate* by offence group between 1999 and 2000 (see Tables 5.11 – 5.19) were:

- (a) 19,900 offenders were cautioned for *violence against the person*, 1,400 fewer than in 1999. The *cautioning rate* fell one percentage point to 36 per cent, that for the more serious offences remaining the same at 15 per cent and for the less serious offences decreasing by two percentage points to 37 per cent.
- (b) *sexual* offenders cautioned fell by 11 per cent to 1,300, although the cautioning rate remained the same at 25 per cent.
- (c) *burglary* cautions decreased by 14 per cent to 6,600, the lowest recorded figure since 1979. The cautioning rate reduced one percentage point to 20 per cent.
- (d) *theft and handling stolen goods* cautions fell by 10 per cent to 67,600 with the cautioning rate down by two percentage points to 35 per cent. There was a seven per cent fall in the numbers cautioned for shoplifting, cautions for this offence accounting for two thirds of the total for theft and handling stolen goods. There was a decrease of two percentage points in the cautioning rate for shoplifting to 37 per cent.
- (e) *fraud and forgery* cautions fell by 14 per cent to 6,200 and the cautioning rate fell two percentage points to 24 per cent.
- (f) the numbers cautioned for *criminal damage* rose by 200 (seven per cent) to 3,200 with the cautioning rate also rising two percentage points (to 24 per cent).
- (g) *drug* offenders cautioned fell 17 per cent to 41,100 and the cautioning rate by two percentage points to 48 per cent.

Figure 5.7 Offenders cautioned for indictable offences by offence group 1990-2000

England and Wales

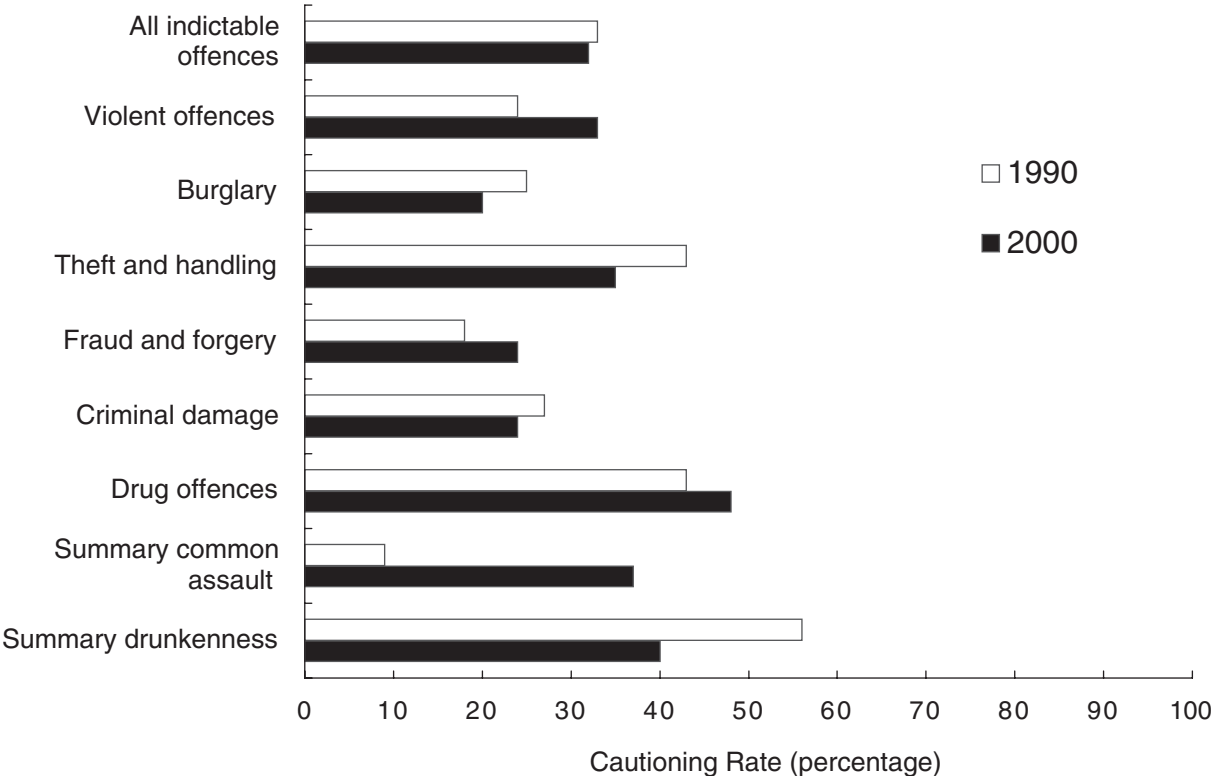
Thousands



- (1) Violent offences includes violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery.
(2) Property offences includes burglary, theft & handling stolen goods, fraud and forgery.
(3) Other offences includes criminal damage and other indictable offences.

Figure 5.8 Persons cautioned as a proportion of the total number of persons found guilty of, or cautioned, for various indictable offence groups and summary offences, 1990 and 2000

England and Wales



5.27 Numbers cautioned in 2000 for summary non-motoring offences fell by eight per cent to 88,100. While the majority of these offences saw a fall in the numbers cautioned there was an increase of nearly 400 for the offence of common assault (up two per cent), although the cautioning rate remained unchanged. The cautioning rate for summary motoring offences fell by three percentage points to 15 per cent compared with 32 per cent for indictable (excluding motoring) offences. The main reason for this large difference is that a substantial proportion of summary non-motoring offences comprises Social Security, Revenue law and Wireless Telegraphy Acts (e.g. TV licence evasion) offences. The option of a caution as an alternative to a prosecution is available to the respective prosecuting authorities in these cases.

Effectiveness of cautioning

5.28 Table 5C below illustrates how criminal histories of those cautioned have varied over time. These figures come from special studies of offenders, in England and Wales, cautioned in one week in 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994 and 1997. The increase in the percentage of those cautioned with no previous criminal history, from 71 per cent in 1994 to 77 per cent in 1997, is in line with Home Office circular 18/94 which specifically discouraged repeat cautioning and cautioning for the most serious offences (see paragraphs 2 and 65, Appendix 1) (there was a less pronounced increase in this percentage between 1991 and 1994). The proportion of those cautioned with previous cautions has fallen, from 15 per cent in 1994, to 11 per cent in 1997 and those with past convictions has fallen from 17 per cent in 1994 to 13 per cent in 1997.

Table 5C Criminal history of a sample of offenders cautioned

England and Wales		Percentages				
Criminal history before the sample caution	Percentage of offenders in sample					
	1985	1988	1991	1994	1997	
No previous court appearance and						
– no previous caution	81	76	69	71	77	
– one previous caution	9	10	10	8	7	
– two or more previous cautions	2	3	6	3	2	
Previous court appearance and						
– no previous caution	6	9	11	13	11	
– one previous caution	2	1	2	2	1	
– two or more previous cautions	1	1	2	2	1	

5.29 Table 5D shows that the effectiveness of cautioning appears to decline after the first caution. In 1994 only 11 per cent with no previous criminal history were subsequently convicted within two years. This compares with a subsequent conviction rate of 30 per cent with one previous caution and 42 per cent for those who had two or more previous cautions.

Table 5D Two year subsequent conviction rate for offenders cautioned in 1991 and 1994 samples

England and Wales		Percentages	
Criminal history before the sample caution	Percentage of offenders subsequently convicted within two years		
	1991	1994	
No previous court appearance and			
– no previous caution	11	11	
– one previous caution	22	30	
– two or more previous cautions	45	42	
Previous court appearance and			
– no previous caution	24	32	
– one previous caution	(33)	(40)	
– two or more previous cautions	46	(47)	

() indicates percentage based on fewer than 50 offenders.

Cautioning rates by police force area (Tables 5.4 and 5.5)

5.30 Five police forces had cautioning rates for indictable offences in 2000 in excess of 40 per cent. These were Dyfed-Powys at 46 per cent, Surrey at 45 per cent, Gloucestershire at 44 per cent and Suffolk and Wiltshire at 42 per cent. The lowest cautioning rates were in South Yorkshire and Lincolnshire with 15 and 21 per cent respectively. There were falls in the cautioning rate in around half the police forces ranging from one to 11 percentage points, while the rates in the remainder stayed the same or increased with rises between one and nine percentage points.

5.31 A Home Office study⁽³⁾ reported significant differences between police forces in their average cautioning rate for 14 to 17 year old males, with more than a 35 percentage point difference between the highest and the lowest. Thus, according to the authors of this study, despite various Home Office circulars on cautioning over the last decade emphasising the need for consistent decision making, consistency has not yet been achieved. This study also found that 25 of the 42 forces did not know how their cautioning rate compared with the average for England and Wales. The majority of the remaining forces were unable to give any explanation as to why their rates differed from the national averages.

References

- (1) Drunkenness offences include 'simple drunkenness' – Licensing Act 1872, section 12; Licensing Act 1902, section 8; Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol etc.) Act 1985, sections 1(4) and 2(2); and 'drunkenness with aggravation' – Criminal Justice Act 1967, section 91. Offences of driving whilst under the influence of alcohol are not included in these figures.
- (2) 'Police Disposals of notifiable offences cleared up following arrest or report, by age, gender and offence'. Home Office Statistical Findings, Issue 2/96.
- (3) 'Police cautioning in the 1990s', Home Office Research Findings, Issue No. 52.

Table 5.1 Offenders⁽¹⁾ cautioned by sex and type of offence

England and Wales		Number of offenders (thousands)										
Sex and type of offence		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Males⁽¹⁾												
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾		12.6	14.6	17.5	18.1	17.6	15.5	16.7	18.4	18.4	16.6	15.5
Sexual offences		3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3
Burglary		13.1	12.2	13.1	11.7	10.5	9.5	9.3	8.6	7.5	6.8	5.8
Robbery		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Theft and handling stolen goods		67.2	70.9	82.8	75.7	69.9	66.0	60.1	52.7	51.4	46.4	40.0
Fraud and forgery		3.2	3.7	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.8
Criminal damage		3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8
Drug offences		16.9	19.1	24.8	31.6	39.9	43.4	42.4	50.0	52.3	43.5	36.4
Other (excluding motoring offences)		3.6	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.6
Total (excluding motoring offences)		124.2	131.4	155.0	153.6	153.6	149.3	142.6	143.3	142.9	126.1	109.7
Summary offences												
(excluding motoring offences)		88.2	85.3	90.0	86.3	83.6	73.8	79.2	75.7	76.9	76.1	69.6
All offences												
(excluding motoring offences)		212.4	216.7	245.1	239.9	237.2	223.2	221.8	219.0	219.8	202.3	179.3
Females												
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾		4.2	4.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.4
Sexual offences		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Burglary		1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Robbery		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Theft and handling stolen goods		32.6	37.7	47.5	41.4	40.9	38.9	33.6	30.1	32.2	29.1	27.6
Fraud and forgery		1.5	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4
Criminal damage		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Drug offences		1.8	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	6.1	6.4	5.8	4.7
Other (excluding motoring offences)		0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total (excluding motoring offences)		42.1	48.5	61.1	55.9	56.2	53.3	48.2	46.0	48.8	44.5	41.2
Summary offences												
(excluding motoring offences)		14.6	13.6	15.1	15.5	15.1	14.8	16.2	17.0	19.2	19.4	18.5
All offences												
(excluding motoring offences)		56.7	62.1	76.2	71.4	71.3	68.1	64.4	63.1	68.1	63.9	59.7

Table 5.1 Offenders⁽¹⁾ cautioned by sex and type of offence (continued)

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
England and Wales											
All offenders											
Indictable offences											
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	16.8	19.4	23.5	24.1	23.6	20.4	21.8	23.6	23.5	21.2	19.9
Sexual offences	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3
Burglary	14.3	13.3	14.4	12.8	11.5	10.5	10.2	9.4	8.4	7.7	6.6
Robbery	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Theft and handling stolen goods	99.8	108.5	130.3	117.2	110.8	104.9	93.6	82.8	83.6	75.4	67.6
Fraud and forgery	4.7	5.6	7.5	8.1	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.2	6.2
Criminal damage	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.2
Drug offences	18.7	21.2	27.6	35.1	44.4	48.2	47.5	56.0	58.7	49.4	41.1
Other (excluding motoring offences)	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.4
Total (excluding motoring offences)	166.3	179.9	216.2	209.6	209.8	202.6	190.8	189.4	191.7	170.6	150.9
Summary offences											
(excluding motoring offences)	102.8	98.9	105.1	101.8	98.7	88.7	95.4	92.7	96.2	95.6	88.1
All offences											
(excluding motoring offences)	269.1	278.8	321.3	311.3	308.4	291.2	286.2	282.1	287.9	266.1	239.0

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

(2) A new charging standard was introduced for assault in 1994 (see paragraph 62, Appendix 1).

Table 5.2 Offenders cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group

	Number of offenders (thousands) and percentages																		
	All offenders						Males						Females		Other offenders				
	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14		Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	
	Number (thousands)																		
Indictable offences	19.9	15.5	2.3	3.8	2.1	7.0	4.4	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Violence against the person	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sexual offences	6.6	0.6	2.3	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burglary	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery	67.6	40.0	9.7	10.5	5.0	12.8	27.6	0.9	7.3	6.5	3.0	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Theft and handling stolen goods	3.2	3.8	0.2	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fraud and forgery	3.2	2.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Criminal damage	41.1	36.4	0.0	6.3	10.7	18.6	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drug offences	4.4	3.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	150.9	109.7	16.9	25.0	20.1	44.3	41.2	1.0	9.0	9.0	5.2	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total (excluding motoring offences)	88.1	69.6	2.0	14.8	11.9	30.9	18.5	0.2	2.6	3.7	2.5	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	239.0	179.3	5.4	39.8	32.0	75.2	59.7	1.2	11.6	12.7	7.7	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
All offences (excluding motoring offences)																			
	36	33	73	46	27	25	54	(98)	79	55	46	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Violence against the person	25	24	65	40	36	17	(48)	-	(100)	-	(75)	(43)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sexual offences	20	19	63	28	8	4	43	(93)	77	45	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burglary	10	9	36	10	3	1	16	(50)	41	17	(6)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robbery	35	28	71	44	22	16	52	95	90	70	40	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Theft and handling stolen goods	24	22	79	51	28	16	30	(100)	80	59	38	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fraud and forgery	24	23	54	32	16	11	32	(77)	55	39	18	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Criminal damage	48	48	78	66	59	39	51	(67)	90	74	64	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drug offences	9	9	40	18	8	7	13	(100)	49	24	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	32	29	68	43	29	20	47	95	86	63	41	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total (excluding motoring offences)	15	16	67	44	24	9	12	92	75	56	26	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	23	22	67	43	27	14	25	94	84	61	34	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	
All offences (excluding motoring offences)																			

Offenders cautioned as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.3 Offenders⁽¹⁾ cautioned as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group

Year	England and Wales											Percentages						
	All offenders ⁽¹⁾						Males ⁽¹⁾					Females						
	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over
Indictable offences⁽²⁾																		
1990	33	95	84	53	19	16	49	99	93	73	34	34	34	99	93	73	34	34
1991	36	96	85	55	23	18	54	99	94	76	41	40	46	99	94	76	41	40
1992	41	96	86	59	29	23	61	99	96	81	50	50	46	99	96	81	50	46
1993	41	96	83	59	32	26	60	99	95	80	52	46	46	99	95	80	52	46
1994	41	95	81	56	34	25	59	100	94	77	50	44	44	100	94	77	50	44
1995	41	94	79	54	35	26	59	99	93	76	51	44	44	99	93	76	51	44
1996	40	94	77	51	35	26	56	99	91	72	50	44	44	99	91	72	50	44
1997	38	93	74	49	35	26	52	98	89	68	48	42	42	98	89	68	48	42
1998	37	91	72	48	34	24	51	97	88	67	46	39	39	97	88	67	46	39
1999	34	87	69	45	31	22	48	96	87	64	43	36	36	96	87	64	43	36
2000	32	86	68	43	29	20	47	95	86	63	41	34	34	95	86	63	41	34
Summary offences⁽²⁾																		
1990	18	95	82	48	16	16	10	97	91	62	23	7	7	97	91	62	23	7
1991	18	95	82	50	20	16	9	94	89	63	23	6	6	94	89	63	23	6
1992	18	96	84	57	26	16	9	99	91	68	25	6	6	99	91	68	25	6
1993	18	97	85	63	30	16	10	95	89	74	28	7	7	95	89	74	28	7
1994	18	97	82	60	29	15	9	99	86	67	27	6	6	99	86	67	27	6
1995	18	94	78	56	28	13	11	95	80	65	25	7	7	95	80	65	25	7
1996	16	95	79	55	29	12	10	97	82	60	23	6	6	97	82	60	23	6
1997	18	94	77	50	28	12	14	94	78	52	28	10	10	94	78	52	28	10
1998	17	92	73	47	26	11	15	98	79	53	28	10	10	98	79	53	28	10
1999	18	88	70	46	26	11	17	92	75	56	32	11	11	92	75	56	32	11
2000	15	86	67	44	24	9	12	92	75	56	26	7	7	92	75	56	26	7

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

(2) Excluding all motoring offences.

Table 5.4 Persons cautioned for indictable (excluding motoring) offences as a percentage of persons found guilty or cautioned by police force area, sex and age group

England and Wales 2000	Percentages												
	All persons	Males						Females					
		All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over
Avon and Somerset	31	29	89	74	50	30	44	100	88	61	39	33	
Bedfordshire	36	30	83	75	47	34	59	93	93	82	55	43	
Cambridgeshire	35	31	90	59	43	31	53	100	88	68	49	38	
Cheshire	24	21	86	72	40	21	38	100	82	63	39	27	
Cleveland	24	21	90	60	34	17	36	94	80	54	23	28	
Cumbria	32	29	89	58	38	31	43	72	87	58	33	30	
Derbyshire	26	23	91	62	39	21	44	100	94	57	41	29	
Devon and Cornwall	39	36	92	79	55	34	56	100	94	72	51	42	
Dorset	32	28	88	75	58	29	47	100	94	70	44	30	
Durham	24	21	87	52	26	18	38	100	77	43	30	28	
Essex	32	29	95	72	44	29	49	100	89	60	45	36	
Gloucestershire	44	41	98	82	61	43	55	100	91	72	53	40	
Greater Manchester	27	23	81	59	33	24	42	92	81	54	40	31	
Hampshire	32	28	82	62	38	26	49	89	80	65	35	30	
Hertfordshire	38	35	95	81	56	35	53	100	90	70	41	37	
Humberside	26	22	89	71	36	18	41	100	92	51	32	27	
Kent	38	33	90	72	48	32	54	100	92	65	42	40	
Lancashire	26	24	71	61	40	29	37	96	82	60	33	24	
Leicestershire	24	22	81	61	38	20	34	100	84	50	30	25	
Lincolnshire	21	18	94	65	40	11	33	100	86	59	24	15	
Merseyside	25	23	81	55	35	30	30	94	81	52	36	22	
Metropolitan Police ⁽¹⁾	38	35	92	71	48	40	50	87	84	72	53	39	
Norfolk	38	35	91	80	62	36	52	93	95	67	45	35	
Northamptonshire	38	35	94	72	50	35	52	100	90	57	41	47	
Northumbria	38	34	86	67	38	30	54	96	87	63	45	43	
North Yorkshire	25	22	86	71	38	18	40	83	82	54	33	25	
Nottinghamshire	28	23	85	64	33	21	44	93	88	59	36	29	
South Yorkshire	15	13	70	55	33	10	25	100	81	48	14	12	
Staffordshire	34	32	88	81	48	24	42	100	94	64	26	31	
Suffolk	42	39	93	81	58	36	55	100	88	68	43	43	
Surrey	45	41	75	67	48	44	63	70	88	70	73	56	
Sussex	41	37	89	79	56	39	57	100	92	75	55	41	
Thames Valley	38	33	92	77	52	33	57	100	92	75	44	39	
Warwickshire	40	37	100	72	51	39	58	86	96	67	47	47	
West Mercia	39	35	96	76	48	34	55	100	88	76	47	41	
West Midlands	30	27	82	59	35	26	47	91	81	57	41	38	
West Yorkshire	25	21	76	65	39	18	41	98	86	60	35	29	
Wiltshire	42	38	96	81	53	33	56	96	96	70	43	38	
England	32	29	86	68	43	29	47	94	86	63	41	34	
Dyfed-Powys	46	42	96	83	60	43	65	100	94	85	61	53	
Gwent	35	32	88	72	45	32	50	100	78	64	43	41	
North Wales	29	27	82	65	42	29	40	100	87	62	27	29	
South Wales	26	23	83	58	34	23	42	92	86	58	35	28	
Wales	32	29	87	67	42	29	47	98	86	64	40	35	
England and Wales	32	29	86	68	43	29	47	95	86	63	41	34	

(1) Including City of London.

Table 5.5 Persons cautioned for summary (excluding motoring) offences as a percentage of persons found guilty or cautioned by police force area, sex and age group

England and Wales 2000	Percentages												
	All persons	Males						Females					
		All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over
Avon and Somerset	12	13	72	51	18	7	10	50	79	53	17	6	
Bedfordshire	14	14	70	38	22	9	14	-	79	60	33	9	
Cambridgeshire	34	32	66	39	35	22	46	-	63	69	47	36	
Cheshire	12	13	71	39	21	7	9	100	50	50	15	5	
Cleveland	17	19	70	46	36	10	13	60	70	65	38	7	
Cumbria	19	18	63	43	20	10	22	100	79	55	24	15	
Derbyshire	14	14	80	52	26	6	14	100	81	62	50	7	
Devon and Cornwall	22	24	87	59	29	16	15	100	82	63	27	9	
Dorset	8	8	53	41	8	4	7	100	71	56	11	3	
Durham	23	21	64	31	18	13	35	100	61	49	30	27	
Essex	10	11	69	41	14	6	7	100	72	43	10	4	
Gloucestershire	13	14	83	47	29	7	10	-	88	58	37	5	
Greater Manchester	13	14	60	38	22	7	10	63	68	52	24	6	
Hampshire	13	14	62	40	16	7	10	93	63	54	17	5	
Hertfordshire	11	11	66	50	17	6	9	100	63	51	15	5	
Humberside	14	14	66	44	19	7	12	100	85	67	16	6	
Kent	39	37	85	44	33	32	55	100	72	52	55	53	
Lancashire	15	16	43	34	26	11	13	100	68	55	29	8	
Leicestershire	8	9	65	34	13	5	7	67	57	52	11	4	
Lincolnshire	11	12	56	44	10	6	8	100	87	43	11	4	
Merseyside	22	25	80	40	47	19	16	67	66	57	57	11	
Metropolitan Police ⁽¹⁾	9	10	93	46	13	5	7	100	79	42	15	4	
Norfolk	11	11	50	33	16	7	13	50	76	37	20	8	
Northamptonshire	17	18	64	39	28	13	13	100	82	73	25	8	
Northumbria	25	27	87	41	33	20	20	95	82	53	31	13	
North Yorkshire	20	20	100	40	26	12	23	-	70	61	31	13	
Nottinghamshire	16	16	92	39	19	8	15	82	70	56	23	9	
Nottinghamshire	15	17	83	45	26	9	10	100	71	62	33	5	
South Yorkshire	38	35	100	51	38	25	50	100	100	57	69	40	
Staffordshire	18	19	76	47	25	11	16	100	81	52	30	9	
Suffolk	19	20	100	42	34	15	14	100	64	49	43	10	
Surrey	17	19	77	59	36	11	13	100	94	61	25	7	
Sussex	16	16	67	52	28	8	14	100	83	68	33	8	
Thames Valley	12	13	66	50	29	7	8	100	100	76	56	4	
Warwickshire	21	23	98	55	33	13	17	100	57	37	37	11	
West Mercia	17	17	84	44	29	10	15	100	82	63	40	9	
West Midlands	13	16	76	44	27	8	9	100	69	58	21	4	
West Yorkshire	18	18	67	49	19	11	16	100	74	67	26	9	
Wiltshire	15	16	67	44	24	9	12	91	75	55	26	7	
England	15	16	67	44	24	9	12	91	75	55	26	7	
Dyfed-Powys	13	14	47	49	19	9	12	100	59	61	19	7	
Gwent	23	25	97	55	32	15	17	100	76	63	36	11	
North Wales	21	21	85	50	27	11	19	100	78	68	24	11	
South Wales	12	12	88	43	18	7	10	100	69	59	23	9	
Wales	16	17	89	49	24	10	13	100	73	63	26	8	
England and Wales	15	16	67	44	24	9	12	92	75	56	26	7	

(1) Including City of London.

Table 5.6 Offenders⁽¹⁾ found guilty at all courts by sex and type of offence

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Males⁽¹⁾											
Indictable offences⁽²⁾											
Violence against the person ⁽³⁾	48.1	43.3	39.8	35.5	33.9	26.4	27.3	31.3	33.3	32.1	31.6
Sexual offences	6.5	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.9
Burglary	42.1	44.7	43.0	39.2	37.0	34.4	31.3	30.7	29.7	28.2	25.2
Robbery	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4
Theft and handling stolen goods	107.5	108.1	103.9	99.5	99.1	94.9	93.6	96.1	101.2	105.1	102.1
Fraud and forgery	17.2	16.6	15.6	13.6	14.2	13.4	12.6	12.9	14.5	14.7	13.8
Criminal damage	10.3	9.3	9.0	8.6	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.0	9.9	9.3
Drug offences	22.1	21.2	20.6	19.9	25.3	28.5	30.4	36.3	43.7	43.5	40.1
Other (excluding motoring offences)	29.7	31.6	33.1	34.2	35.5	38.2	39.2	42.4	43.9	42.4	39.3
Motoring offences	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.3	11.4	10.7	9.4	8.9	8.5	7.6	7.2
Total	298.8	295.7	284.9	269.8	274.6	264.7	262.5	277.8	294.4	293.0	277.8
Summary offences⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾											
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	341.4	324.0	322.5	307.0	308.4	295.2	335.0	315.4	353.2	339.2	359.2
Motoring offences	645.1	649.4	653.3	597.5	573.6	576.7	579.5	575.5	586.6	556.2	530.7
Total	986.5	973.4	975.8	904.4	882.0	871.9	914.5	890.9	939.7	895.5	889.9
All offences⁽²⁾	1,285.2	1,269.1	1,260.7	1,174.3	1,156.6	1,136.6	1,177.0	1,168.7	1,234.2	1,188.5	1,167.7
Females											
Indictable offences⁽²⁾											
Violence against the person ⁽³⁾	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Burglary	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Robbery	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Theft and handling stolen goods	26.8	25.5	24.0	22.1	22.5	21.2	20.9	22.3	24.5	26.1	25.9
Fraud and forgery	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.3	5.6	5.4
Criminal damage	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Drug offences	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.6
Other (excluding motoring offences)	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.3
Motoring offences	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total	44.0	41.9	40.0	37.8	39.5	37.5	38.0	42.2	47.3	49.0	47.7
Summary offences⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾											
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	125.9	130.3	149.2	146.1	146.3	114.8	153.4	101.2	109.6	94.4	131.6
Motoring offences	59.5	63.7	69.8	67.2	65.2	65.7	69.5	73.7	78.6	76.6	76.8
Total	185.3	194.1	219.0	213.3	211.5	180.5	222.9	174.9	188.3	171.0	208.3
All offences⁽²⁾	229.4	236.0	259.0	251.1	251.0	218.0	261.0	217.1	235.6	220.0	256.0

Table 5.6 Offenders⁽¹⁾ found guilty at all courts by sex and type of offence (continued)

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
All offenders												
Indictable offences⁽²⁾												
Violence against the person ⁽³⁾	52.5	47.2	43.6	38.9	37.6	29.1	30.0	34.6	37.1	35.7	35.3	
Sexual offences	6.6	5.5	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	
Burglary	43.6	46.1	44.3	40.3	38.0	35.3	32.2	31.7	30.8	29.3	26.2	
Robbery	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	
Theft and handling stolen goods	134.3	133.5	127.9	121.6	121.6	116.1	114.5	118.4	125.7	131.2	128.0	
Fraud and forgery	21.9	21.2	20.0	17.5	18.4	17.2	16.3	17.0	19.8	20.3	19.2	
Criminal damage	11.2	10.2	9.8	9.4	10.0	9.6	9.8	10.5	10.9	10.9	10.3	
Drug offences	24.6	23.5	22.7	21.9	27.8	31.6	34.1	40.7	48.8	48.7	44.6	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	32.3	34.4	36.0	37.8	39.4	42.2	43.5	47.6	49.6	47.9	44.5	
Motoring offences	11.1	11.3	10.7	10.8	12.0	11.2	9.9	9.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	
Total	342.8	337.6	324.9	307.6	314.1	302.2	300.6	320.1	341.7	342.0	325.5	
Summary offences⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾												
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	467.3	454.4	471.7	453.1	454.7	410.0	488.4	416.5	462.8	433.6	490.7	
Motoring offences	704.6	713.1	723.1	664.7	638.7	642.4	649.0	649.3	665.2	632.9	607.5	
Total	1,171.8	1,167.5	1,194.8	1,117.7	1,093.5	1,052.4	1,137.4	1,065.8	1,128.0	1,066.5	1,098.2	
All offences⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1,514.6	1,505.1	1,519.7	1,425.3	1,407.6	1,354.6	1,438.0	1,385.8	1,469.7	1,408.5	1,423.7	

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

(2) Improvements in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to an increase in the number recorded as found guilty of about 2 per cent in 1993 and 1 per cent in 1992 for indictable offences and 0.5 per cent in both years for summary non-motoring offences; also, about 5 per cent for summary motoring offences in 1991 (see paragraph 26, Appendix 2).

(3) A new charging standard was introduced for assault in 1994 (see paragraph 62, Appendix 1).

(4) It is estimated that there are shortfalls of 6,900 and 10,100 offenders convicted for summary non-motoring offences and summary motoring offences in South Wales in 1994 (see paragraph 26, Appendix 2).

(5) It is estimated that there are shortfalls of 70,300 and 4,800 offenders convicted for certain summary non-motoring and summary motoring offences in 1995 (see paragraph 27, Appendix 2).

Table 5.7 Offenders found guilty at all courts by type of offence, sex and age group

Type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)												
	All offenders						Males						Other offenders
	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	
Indictable offences													
Violence against the person	35.3	0.0	0.9	4.5	5.8	20.4	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	2.1	0.0
Sexual offences	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burglary	26.2	0.1	1.4	5.0	5.4	13.3	1.0	5.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0
Robbery	5.9	0.0	0.4	1.6	1.2	2.2	0.5	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Theft and handling stolen goods	128.0	0.3	3.9	13.2	17.7	67.1	25.9	0.0	0.8	2.9	4.4	17.8	0.0
Fraud and forgery	19.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.0	11.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	4.5	0.0
Criminal damage	10.3	0.1	0.7	1.5	1.6	5.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0
Drug offences	44.6	0.0	0.2	3.3	7.5	29.1	4.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	3.7	1.0
Other (excluding motoring offences)	44.5	0.0	0.5	3.4	7.4	26.8	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	3.9	1.3
Motoring offences	7.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	5.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Total	325.5	0.5	8.2	33.8	49.9	184.0	47.7	0.1	1.4	5.2	7.5	33.5	1.3
Summary offences													
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	490.7	0.3	4.9	18.7	37.4	295.8	131.6	0.0	0.9	2.9	7.1	120.7	2.0
Motoring offences	607.5	0.0	0.6	13.4	55.7	454.2	76.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.7	71.6	6.8
Total	1,098.2	0.3	5.5	32.2	93.0	750.0	208.3	0.0	0.9	3.3	11.8	192.3	8.8
All offences	1,423.7	0.9	13.7	66.0	143.0	934.0	256.0	0.1	2.3	8.5	19.3	225.8	10.1

Table 5.8 Offenders found guilty or cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group

Type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)													
	All offenders					Males					Other offenders			
	Total	10-11	12-14	15-17	18-20	21+	Total	10-11	12-14	15-17	18-20	21+		
Indictable offences														
1998 Found guilty	341.7	292.9	0.4	7.7	35.2	51.8	197.9	0.0	1.3	5.1	7.1	33.7	1.5	
Cautioned	191.7	142.9	4.1	19.7	32.0	25.7	61.5	1.1	10.1	10.3	5.9	21.4	0.0	
Found guilty or cautioned	533.5	435.9	4.5	27.3	67.2	77.5	259.3	1.1	11.4	15.4	13.1	55.2	1.5	
1999 Found guilty	342.0	291.7	0.6	8.3	35.1	52.6	195.0	0.0	1.4	5.2	7.6	34.7	1.3	
Cautioned	170.6	126.1	3.7	18.3	28.7	22.7	52.7	1.0	8.8	9.3	5.7	19.6	0.0	
Found guilty or cautioned	512.6	417.8	4.2	26.7	63.8	75.4	247.7	1.1	10.2	14.5	13.4	54.3	1.3	
2000 Found guilty	325.5	276.5	0.5	8.2	33.8	49.9	184.0	0.1	1.4	5.2	7.5	33.5	1.3	
Cautioned	150.9	109.7	3.4	16.9	25.0	20.1	44.3	1.0	9.0	9.0	5.2	17.0	0.0	
Found guilty or cautioned	476.4	386.2	3.9	25.1	58.8	70.0	228.3	1.1	10.4	14.2	12.7	50.6	1.3	
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)														
1998 Found guilty	462.8	350.8	0.2	3.3	18.2	38.2	291.0	0.0	0.5	3.3	6.7	99.1	2.3	
Cautioned	96.2	76.9	1.8	8.8	16.1	13.2	37.0	0.1	2.0	3.7	2.6	10.8	0.0	
Found guilty or cautioned	559.0	427.8	2.0	12.1	34.2	51.4	328.0	0.1	2.5	7.0	9.3	109.9	2.4	
1999 Found guilty	433.6	337.1	0.3	4.2	18.7	37.7	276.3	0.0	0.8	3.0	5.8	84.7	2.1	
Cautioned	95.6	76.1	2.0	9.7	16.1	13.0	35.3	0.2	2.3	3.9	2.7	10.3	0.0	
Found guilty or cautioned	529.2	413.3	2.2	14.0	34.8	50.7	311.6	0.2	3.1	6.9	8.5	95.1	2.1	
2000 Found guilty	490.7	357.1	0.3	4.9	18.7	37.4	295.8	0.0	0.9	2.9	7.1	120.7	2.0	
Cautioned	88.1	69.6	2.0	10.0	14.8	11.9	30.9	0.2	2.6	3.7	2.5	9.6	0.0	
Found guilty or cautioned	578.8	426.7	2.3	14.9	33.6	49.3	326.7	0.2	3.5	6.6	9.6	130.3	2.1	
Summary motoring offences														
1998 Found guilty	665.2	578.2	0.0	0.4	10.3	58.1	509.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.5	72.7	8.4	
Cautioned	632.9	549.5	0.0	0.5	11.6	57.1	480.2	-	0.0	0.4	5.0	71.2	6.7	
Found guilty	607.5	523.9	0.0	0.6	13.4	55.7	454.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.7	71.6	6.8	
All offences														
1998 Found guilty	1,469.7	1,222.0	0.6	11.4	63.7	148.1	998.2	0.0	1.9	8.9	19.3	205.5	12.2	
Cautioned	287.9	219.8	5.9	28.5	48.1	38.9	98.5	1.2	12.0	14.1	8.6	32.2	0.0	
Found guilty or cautioned	1,757.6	1,441.8	6.5	39.9	111.8	187.0	1,096.7	1.2	13.9	22.9	27.9	237.7	12.2	
1999 Found guilty	1,408.5	1,178.3	0.8	13.1	65.4	147.4	951.5	0.1	2.1	8.7	18.4	190.7	10.2	
Cautioned	266.1	202.3	5.6	28.1	44.8	35.8	88.0	1.2	11.1	13.2	8.4	29.9	0.0	
Found guilty or cautioned	1,674.6	1,380.5	6.5	41.2	110.2	183.2	1,039.5	1.3	13.3	21.9	26.9	220.6	10.2	
2000 Found guilty	1,423.7	1,157.5	0.9	13.7	66.0	143.0	934.0	0.1	2.3	8.5	19.3	225.8	10.1	
Cautioned	239.0	179.3	5.4	26.9	39.8	32.0	75.2	1.2	11.6	12.7	7.7	26.6	0.0	
Found guilty or cautioned	1,662.7	1,336.8	6.2	40.6	105.8	175.0	1,009.2	1.3	13.9	21.2	27.0	252.4	10.2	

Table 5.9 Offenders⁽¹⁾ found guilty at all courts or cautioned by sex and type of offence

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Males⁽¹⁾												
Indictable offences⁽²⁾												
Violence against the person ⁽³⁾	60.6	57.8	57.3	53.6	51.5	41.8	43.9	49.6	51.7	48.7	47.1	
Sexual offences	9.9	8.7	8.3	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.2	
Burglary	55.2	56.9	56.1	50.9	47.5	43.9	40.5	39.2	37.2	35.0	31.0	
Robbery	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	
Theft and handling stolen goods	174.7	178.9	186.7	175.3	169.0	160.9	153.7	148.9	152.6	151.5	142.1	
Fraud and forgery	20.4	20.4	20.5	18.8	19.1	18.8	17.6	17.5	19.1	19.3	17.6	
Criminal damage	14.0	12.7	12.6	12.2	13.0	12.2	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.0	
Drug offences	39.0	40.4	45.4	51.5	65.1	71.9	72.8	86.2	96.0	87.1	76.5	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	33.4	35.4	37.4	38.0	39.0	41.7	43.1	46.7	48.1	46.1	42.9	
Motoring offences ⁽⁴⁾	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.3	11.4	10.7	9.4	8.9	8.5	7.6	7.2	
Total	423.0	427.0	439.9	423.5	428.2	414.0	405.1	421.1	437.3	419.1	387.5	
Summary offences⁽²⁾												
(excluding summary motoring offences)	429.6	409.3	412.5	393.2	392.0	369.0	414.2	391.1	430.1	415.4	428.8	
All offences⁽²⁾												
(excluding motoring offences)	852.6	836.4	852.5	816.7	820.2	783.0	819.3	812.2	867.4	834.5	816.2	
Females												
Indictable offences⁽²⁾												
Violence against the person ⁽³⁾	8.6	8.7	9.7	9.4	9.7	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.1	
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Burglary	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	
Robbery	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	
Theft and handling stolen goods	59.4	63.1	71.5	63.5	63.4	60.1	54.5	52.4	56.8	55.2	53.5	
Fraud and forgery	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.7	8.0	8.2	7.8	
Criminal damage	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	
Drug offences	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.5	7.0	7.9	8.7	10.4	11.5	11.0	9.3	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	2.9	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.1	
Motoring offences ⁽⁴⁾	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	
Total	86.1	90.5	101.1	93.7	95.7	90.8	86.3	88.3	96.1	93.4	88.9	
Summary offences⁽²⁾												
(excluding motoring offences)	140.4	143.9	164.3	161.6	161.4	129.7	169.6	118.2	128.9	113.8	150.0	
All offences⁽²⁾												
(excluding summary motoring offences)	226.6	234.4	265.4	255.3	257.1	220.4	255.9	206.5	225.0	207.2	239.0	

Table 5.9 Offenders⁽¹⁾ found guilty at all courts or cautioned by sex and type of offence (continued)

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All offenders											
Indictable offences⁽²⁾											
Violence against the person ⁽³⁾	69.3	66.5	67.0	63.0	61.2	49.6	51.8	58.2	60.5	56.9	55.1
Sexual offences	10.0	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.2
Burglary	57.9	59.4	58.7	53.1	49.5	45.8	42.3	41.1	39.1	37.0	32.8
Robbery	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5
Theft and handling stolen goods	234.1	242.1	258.2	238.8	232.4	221.0	208.1	201.2	209.3	206.7	195.6
Fraud and forgery	26.5	26.8	27.5	25.6	26.0	25.1	23.8	24.2	27.2	27.5	25.4
Criminal damage	15.4	14.0	13.8	13.5	14.3	13.4	13.0	13.3	13.7	13.9	13.5
Drug offences	43.3	44.7	50.3	57.0	72.1	79.8	81.5	96.7	107.6	98.1	85.7
Other (excluding motoring offences)	36.2	38.5	40.8	42.0	43.4	46.2	47.9	52.6	54.6	52.5	49.0
Motoring offences ⁽⁴⁾	11.1	11.3	10.7	10.8	12.0	11.2	9.9	9.5	9.0	8.1	7.6
Total	509.1	517.5	541.1	517.1	523.9	504.8	491.4	509.4	533.5	512.6	476.4
Summary offences⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾											
(excluding motoring offences)	570.1	553.3	576.8	554.8	553.4	498.7	583.8	509.3	559.0	529.2	578.8
All offences⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾											
(excluding summary motoring offences)	1,079.2	1,070.8	1,117.9	1,072.0	1,077.3	1,003.4	1,075.2	1,018.7	1,092.4	1,041.7	1,055.2

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

(2) Improvements in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to an increase in the number recorded as found guilty of about two per cent in 1993 and one per cent in 1992 for indictable offences and 0.5 per cent in both years for summary non-motoring offences; also, about five per cent for summary motoring offences in 1991 (see paragraph 25, Appendix 2).

(3) New charging standard was introduced for assault in 1994 (see paragraph 62, Appendix 1).

(4) Offenders found guilty only of motoring offences may attract written warnings; (see paragraph 21, Appendix 2).

(5) It is estimated that there are shortfalls of 6,900 and 10,100 offenders convicted for summary non-motoring offences and summary motoring offences in South Wales in 1994 (see paragraph 26, Appendix 2).

(6) It is estimated that there are shortfalls of 70,300 and 4,800 offenders convicted for certain summary non-motoring & summary motoring offences in 1995 (see paragraph 27, Appendix 2).

Table 5.10 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned by type of offence, sex and age group

England and Wales 2000

Type of offence	All offenders							Males							Females							Percentages
	Number of offenders (thousands)							Number of offenders (thousands)							Number of offenders (thousands)							
	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over				
Indictable offences	55.1	47.1	3.1	8.3	7.9	27.4	8.1	0.0	1.1	1.8	1.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Violence against the person	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Sexual offences	32.8	31.0	0.7	3.7	5.9	13.9	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Burglary	6.5	5.9	0.1	0.6	1.2	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Robbery	195.6	142.1	2.3	13.5	22.7	79.9	53.5	0.9	8.1	9.4	7.3	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Theft and handling stolen goods	25.4	17.6	0.0	0.3	2.7	13.2	7.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Fraud and forgery	13.5	12.0	0.3	1.5	2.2	1.9	6.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Criminal damage	85.7	76.5	0.0	1.1	18.1	47.6	9.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Drug offences	49.0	41.6	0.0	0.8	4.1	28.7	6.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other (excluding motoring offences)	7.6	7.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	5.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Motoring offences ⁽¹⁾																						
Total	476.4	386.2	3.9	25.1	58.8	228.3	88.9	1.1	10.4	14.2	12.7	50.6	1.3									
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	578.8	426.7	2.3	14.9	33.6	326.7	150.0	0.2	3.5	6.6	9.6	130.3	2.1									
All offences (excluding summary motoring offences)	1,055.2	812.9	6.2	40.0	92.4	555.0	239.0	1.2	13.9	20.8	22.3	180.8	3.4									
Indictable offences	12	12	9	13	14	12	9	4	10	12	8	8	0									
Violence against the person	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Sexual offences	7	8	17	15	12	6	2	7	4	3	2	1	0									
Burglary	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0									
Robbery	41	37	60	54	40	35	60	85	78	66	58	55	0									
Theft and handling stolen goods	5	5	0	1	2	6	9	1	1	5	9	12	0									
Fraud and forgery	3	3	9	6	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	0									
Criminal damage	18	20	1	4	16	21	10	0	1	6	13	13	0									
Drug offences	10	11	1	3	7	11	7	0	2	4	8	8	98									
Other (excluding motoring offences)	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2									
Motoring offences ⁽¹⁾																						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100									

(1) Offenders found guilty only; motoring offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 21, Appendix 2).

Table 5.11 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of violence against the person by offence

Offence	England and Wales											Number of offenders	
	Offenders found guilty or cautioned											Offenders cautioned 2000	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Number	Percentage
Indictable offences													
1 Murder ⁽¹⁾	180	201	182	211	192	214	257	275	256	252	261	—	—
2 Attempted murder	74	56	51	62	66	57	56	70	68	76	66	1	(2)
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	598	576	590	516	559	566	565	663	709	698	683	255	37
4.1 Manslaughter ⁽¹⁾	183	219	281	219	197	195	232	244	266	234	238	—	—
4.2 Infanticide	3	7	6	6	3	2	4	3	2	8	2	—	—
4.3 Child destruction	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
4.4 Causing death by reckless driving	313	319	280	225	202	221	215	207	203	173	193	—	—
4.5 Diminished responsibility ⁽¹⁾	22	21	12	30	50	44	22	27	15	22	19	—	—
4.6 Causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs	*	*	1	24	44	52	58	62	63	46	53	—	—
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	*	*	22	17	10	11	22	7	18	8	12	—	—
5 Wounding or other act endangering life	1,757	1,643	1,813	1,774	1,858	1,802	1,977	2,034	1,986	1,857	1,759	228	13
6 Endangering railway passenger	44	32	20	30	20	40	24	23	34	42	26	3	(12)
More serious offences	3,174	3,074	3,258	3,114	3,201	3,205	3,432	3,615	3,620	3,418	3,312	487	15
7 Endangering life at sea	4	6	2	5	2	3	4	4	—	3	6	1	(17)
8 Other wounding, etc.	65,642	63,011	63,331	59,413	57,500	45,778	47,792	53,955	56,155	52,603	50,966	19,026	37
9 Assault ⁽²⁾	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11 Cruelty to or neglect of children	349	343	360	391	430	492	514	559	674	803	782	334	43
12 Abandoning child aged under 2 years	10	18	11	9	11	17	9	9	14	15	9	9	(100)
13 Child abduction	42	61	49	42	53	69	76	54	65	89	68	18	(26)
14 Procuring illegal abortion	31	2	1	2	—	—	3	6	4	—	1	—	—
15 Concealment of birth	3	9	8	4	4	1	—	3	3	3	2	1	(50)
Less serious offences	66,081	63,450	63,762	59,866	58,000	46,360	48,398	54,590	56,915	53,516	51,834	19,389	37
Total indictable violence against the person	69,255	66,524	67,020	62,980	61,201	49,565	51,830	58,205	60,535	56,934	55,146	19,876	36
Summary offences													
105 Common assault ⁽²⁾	5,805	6,859	9,145	10,538	14,034	25,054	26,691	28,012	35,631	41,741	41,980	15,718	37
Total indictable and summary violence against the person offences	75,060	73,383	76,165	73,518	75,235	74,619	78,521	86,217	96,166	98,675	97,126	35,594	37

(1) Figures may not agree with those shown in table 4.7 which relate to a different recording definition.

(2) A new charging standard was introduced for assault in 1994 (see paragraph 62, Appendix 1).

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.12 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable sexual offences by offence

England and Wales	Offenders found guilty or cautioned											Number of offenders	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Number	Percentage
16 Buggery	336	302	277	245	250	191	132	137	163	122	119	13	11
17 Indecent assault on a male	831	710	720	667	635	668	631	608	565	606	510	100	20
18 Indecency between males	1,298	954	1,055	862	917	757	523	545	382	177	103	59	57
19 Rape													
– of a female	561	559	529	482	460	578	573	599	656	631	594	37	6
– of a male	3,990	3,791	3,695	3,471	3,390	3,321	3,344	3,401	3,246	3,189	2,924	701	(9)
20 Indecent assault on a female						9	24	45	46	61	45	4	(9)
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13	182	168	148	143	109	122	94	60	78	76	73	20	(27)
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16	1,288	1,073	924	723	705	603	576	472	511	436	449	235	52
23 Incest	181	157	127	127	96	62	62	64	72	42	50	10	(20)
24 Procuration	444	305	186	180	234	157	106	109	94	66	58	22	(38)
25 Abduction	26	20	22	43	20	14	8	4	8	4	6	1	(17)
26 Bigamy	39	33	44	42	47	39	36	30	38	47	31	19	(61)
27 Soliciting by a man	464	471	333	330	343	198	128	136	170	44	42	33	(79)
74 Gross indecency with a child	370	300	326	304	274	213	216	231	264	272	240	47	20
Total sexual offences	10,010	8,843	8,386	7,619	7,480	6,932	6,453	6,441	6,293	5,773	5,244	1,301	25

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.13 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of burglary and robbery by offence

England and Wales	Offenders found guilty or cautioned											Number of offenders	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Number	Percentage
28 Burglary in a dwelling	22,142	22,390	22,698	21,911	22,112	21,476	20,234	20,930	20,183	18,834	16,432	2,154	13
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	244	238	254	277	240	241	296	279	246	252	216	23	11
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	35,409	36,762	35,665	30,839	27,102	24,058	21,793	19,865	18,681	17,846	16,149	4,422	27
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	67	46	43	66	37	38	25	36	31	18	26	2	(8)
Total burglary	57,862	59,436	58,660	53,093	49,491	45,813	42,348	41,110	39,141	36,950	32,823	6,601	20
34 Robbery	5,379	5,416	5,730	5,798	5,534	5,750	6,539	6,246	6,162	6,202	6,512	621	10

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.14 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of theft and handling stolen goods by offence

England and Wales	Offenders found guilty or cautioned											Number of offenders	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Number	Percentage
Indictable offences													
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking	*		1,322	5,403	6,297	6,302	6,172	6,050	5,708	5,461	4,967	654	13
39 Theft from the person of another	1,690	2,206	2,343	2,936	3,122	4,873	6,187	6,344	6,119	6,237	6,344	671	11
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	2,789	2,586	2,343	1,955	2,068	2,048	2,074	2,223	2,416	2,590	2,255	1,060	47
41 Theft by an employee	6,830	6,482	6,062	4,756	4,712	5,175	5,392	5,731	6,365	6,428	5,927	3,276	55
42 Theft or unauthorised taking from mail	444	446	385	396	375	294	346	281	295	270	243	74	30
43 Abstracting electricity	2,199	1,764	1,658	1,579	1,397	1,279	1,133	1,287	1,175	1,003	760	200	26
44 Theft of a pedal cycle	4,665	4,526	4,714	3,657	3,316	3,161	2,757	2,591	2,547	2,318	1,898	865	46
45 Theft from vehicle	14,200	14,481	14,151	12,541	11,414	9,889	9,689	8,667	7,998	7,910	6,696	2,669	40
46 Theft from shops	106,956	116,007	131,353	119,141	115,494	116,592	111,002	107,717	119,777	122,184	122,176	44,634	37
47 Theft from automatic machine or meter	1,849	1,531	1,692	1,598	1,254	1,002	805	876	830	850	765	311	41
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	5,910	6,151	5,436	4,288	3,675	3,455	3,062	2,922	2,649	2,506	2,136	1,057	49
49 Other theft or unauthorised taking	56,508	53,219	51,047	45,022	39,548	35,301	32,365	30,903	29,307	26,888	22,839	8,305	36
54 Handling stolen goods	30,107	32,680	35,692	35,528	39,707	31,621	27,125	25,637	24,159	22,022	18,554	3,812	21
Total indictable theft and handling stolen goods	234,147	242,079	258,198	238,800	232,379	220,992	208,109	201,229	209,345	206,667	195,560	67,588	35
Summary offences													
130 Stealing or unauthorised taking of a conveyance	26,843	26,708	20,827	14,884	13,302	11,902	11,752	11,072	11,348	11,958	11,292	4,324	38
131 Aggravated vehicle taking, Criminal damage of £5,000 or under ⁽¹⁾	*	*	151	712	782	1,046	1,372	1,313	1,643	2,057	2,064	332	16
Total indictable and summary theft and handling stolen goods offences	260,990	268,787	279,176	254,396	246,463	233,940	221,233	213,614	222,336	220,682	208,916	72,244	35

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

Table 5.15 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of fraud and forgery by offence

England and Wales	Offenders found guilty or cautioned											Number of offenders	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Number	Percentage
Indictable offences													
51 Fraud by company director, etc.	103	93	92	64	57	67	87	51	78	63	48	-	-
52 False accounting	752	733	627	576	587	619	844	1,238	1,801	1,760	1,255	92	7
53 Other fraud	22,759	22,775	23,429	21,178	21,035	19,807	19,394	19,442	21,760	22,191	20,904	5,247	25
55 Bankruptcy offence	131	129	116	82	49	41	49	65	203	204	171	-	-
60 Forgery, or use of, false drug prescription	137	129	143	162	189	215	210	199	222	198	219	68	31
61 Other forgery etc.	2,665	2,955	3,122	3,515	4,065	4,360	3,231	3,168	3,095	3,095	2,811	773	27
Total fraud and forgery	26,547	26,814	27,529	25,577	25,982	25,109	23,815	24,163	27,159	27,511	25,408	6,180	24

Table 5.16 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences of criminal damage by offence

England and Wales	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Number of offenders		
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Number	Percentage
Indictable offences													
56 Arson	3,393	2,831	2,717	2,598	2,646	2,492	2,228	2,500	2,404	2,475	2,470	1,034	42
57 Criminal damage endangering life	85	64	82	70	88	67	116	128	114	119	102	23	23
58 Other criminal damage	11,334	10,578	10,563	10,288	10,967	10,276	10,130	10,069	10,547	10,648	10,214	1,939	19
59 Threat, etc. to commit criminal damage	539	500	452	513	633	577	496	581	624	633	683	223	33
Total indictable criminal damage	15,351	13,973	13,814	13,469	14,334	13,412	12,970	13,278	13,689	13,875	13,469	3,219	24
Summary offences													
149 Criminal damage £5,000 ⁽¹⁾ or less and malicious damage	50,096	45,731	45,089	43,763	45,847	47,701	51,099	52,333	54,837	56,552	54,767	26,791	49
Total indictable and summary criminal damage offences	65,447	59,704	58,903	57,232	60,181	61,113	64,069	65,611	68,526	70,427	68,236	30,010	44

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

Table 5.17 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable drug offences

England and Wales	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Number of offenders		
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Number	Percentage
Unlawful importation of a controlled drug													
Class A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	579	685	779	-	-
Class B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	385	315	1	0
Class C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	20	-	-
Class (unspecified)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	112	56	4	(7)
Total	1,248	1,172	1,266	1,162	1,184	1,032	1,136	1,246	1,219	1,187	1,170	5	0
Unlawful exportation of a controlled drug													
Class A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12	22	4	(18)
Class B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	10	6	(60)
Class C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1	1	(100)
Class (unspecified)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	11	18	-	-
Total	33	35	26	50	76	93	79	69	64	33	51	11	(22)
Production, supply and possession with intent to supply a controlled drug													
Class A	..	..	..	1,852	1,960	2,581	3,235	3,922	3,948	4,374	4,839	252	5
Class B	..	..	..	5,973	7,554	9,209	8,910	9,004	8,933	7,257	5,527	1,097	20
Class C	..	..	..	42	75	105	144	158	130	135	84	26	(31)
Class (unspecified)	..	..	..	103	68	96	152	163	109	142	66	16	(24)
Total	5,191	5,534	7,017	7,970	9,657	11,991	12,441	13,247	13,120	11,908	10,516	1,391	13
Possession of a controlled drug													
Class A	..	..	..	3,863	4,877	6,448	8,067	10,403	12,297	13,986	14,918	4,479	30
Class B	..	..	..	42,530	54,972	58,629	57,998	69,638	78,874	69,247	57,806	34,595	60
Class C	..	..	..	59	118	168	291	394	429	323	264	147	56
Class (unspecified)	..	..	..	821	639	690	634	592	552	402	325	247	76
Total	35,922	37,143	41,304	47,273	69,606	65,935	66,990	81,027	92,152	83,958	73,313	39,468	54
Other drug offences	860	794	659	544	626	763	886	1,105	1,001	975	676	229	34
Total drug offences	43,254	44,678	50,272	56,999	72,149	79,814	81,532	96,694	107,556	98,061	85,726	41,104	48

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.18 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for other indictable offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence

Offence	England and Wales													Number of offenders	
	Offenders found guilty or cautioned													Offenders cautioned	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Number	Percentage		
35 Going equipped for stealing etc.	3,842	4,561	4,804	4,641	4,047	3,512	3,065	2,977	2,833	2,504	2,120	429	20		
35 Blackmail	252	257	267	215	229	206	204	201	217	189	129	17	13		
36 Kidnapping etc.	217	263	284	309	306	342	392	422	369	399	372	30	8		
62 Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
63 Treason felony	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
64 Riot	3	10	31	18	3	11	11	-	-	-	2	1	(50)		
65 Violent disorder	2,309	1,652	1,270	1,153	962	915	1,028	994	1,094	975	958	198	21		
66 Other offence against the State or public order	4,020	4,662	5,029	5,409	6,345	7,400	8,210	9,691	10,459	9,665	10,101	2,185	22		
67 Perjury	218	236	235	233	265	241	197	225	218	151	152	17	11		
68 Libel	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	(100)		
75 Betting or gaming offence	108	94	89	68	68	42	43	40	49	33	17	3	(18)		
76 Aiding suicide	9	3	3	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	2	-	0		
78 Assisting entry of illegal immigrant	34	48	61	29	55	120	127	143	139	170	171	19	11		
79 Perverting the course of justice	777	826	1,051	1,054	1,380	1,752	2,034	2,339	2,650	2,599	2,357	297	13		
80 Absconding from lawful custody	186	217	283	280	330	309	296	268	292	309	278	26	9		
81 Firearms Act offence	3,448	3,232	3,171	2,388	2,544	2,809	2,728	2,778	2,614	2,022	1,880	628	33		
82 Revenue law offence	84	73	78	77	55	68	111	78	89	81	65	6	(9)		
83 Failing to surrender to bail etc.	12,669	15,360	16,918	19,545	20,810	21,851	23,033	26,221	26,822	26,845	24,333	58	0		
84 Trade Descriptions Act and similar offences	1,148	1,170	1,322	1,521	1,317	1,712	1,585	1,488	1,557	1,109	1,025	24	2		
85 Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974	1,171	1,066	1,083	926	792	841	799	794	894	918	847	1	0		
86 Possession of obscene material for gain etc.	210	302	282	312	350	489	529	510	437	438	508	67	13		
87 Protection from Eviction Act 1978	106	98	114	85	108	77	54	35	35	28	40	8	(20)		
89 Adulteration of food	1,577	696	779	612	441	336	310	294	338	252	188	-	0		
90 Knives Act 1997 etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
91 Public health	1,525	1,242	1,139	839	511	466	510	536	657	704	678	-	0		
94 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	478	347	372	319	294	312	-	0		
99 Other (excluding motoring offences)	2,323	2,388	2,485	2,275	2,437	2,196	2,287	2,144	2,530	2,813	2,420	394	16		
Total	36,236	38,460	40,780	41,990	43,358	46,176	47,901	52,558	54,618	52,499	48,956	4,409	9		

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.
 (1) Up to 1994 included in other (excluding motoring offences).

Table 5.19 Offenders found guilty⁽¹⁾ at all courts for motoring offences by offence

Offence	Number of offenders											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
England and Wales												
Indictable offences												
Dangerous driving	5,100	5,196	4,676	4,395	4,354	4,747	4,314	4,535	4,413	4,008	4,090	
Other indictable motoring offences	5,967	6,067	6,008	6,423	7,655	6,452	5,580	4,952	4,545	4,094	3,479	
Total indictable motoring offences	11,067	11,263	10,684	10,818	12,009	11,199	9,894	9,487	8,958	8,102	7,569	
Summary offences												
Driving whilst disqualified	18,977	19,952	19,274	22,500	24,167	24,394	23,246	23,533	24,340	25,812	26,547	
Total indictable and summary motoring offences	30,044	31,215	29,958	33,318	36,176	35,593	33,140	33,020	33,298	33,914	34,116	

(1) Motoring offences may attract written warnings; (see paragraph 21, Appendix 2).

Table 5.20 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned for selected summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence

Offence	England and Wales										Number of offenders		
	Offenders found guilty or cautioned										Offenders cautioned 2000		
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Number	Percentage
104 Assault on a constable	12,875	11,257	11,206	11,378	12,036	12,282	12,395	13,083	12,822	12,737	12,664	1,492	12
105 Common assault	5,805	6,859	9,145	10,674	14,034	25,034	26,691	28,012	35,631	41,741	41,980	15,718	37
108 Cruelty to animals	1,287	1,181	1,257	1,125	919	943	952	1,098	1,098	1,006	975	15	2
109 Cruelty to or neglect of children	8	8	3	2	6	3	5	2	3	—	4	2	(50)
113 Explosives Act	44	56	47	14	28	19	36	33	15	23	11	—	—
115 Firearms Act 1968	4,058	3,448	2,405	1,777	1,790	1,616	1,650	1,519	1,401	1,157	985	587	60
125 Offences against Public Order	46,124	38,966	38,083	35,264	36,207	37,203	41,553	42,725	45,797	45,348	43,278	13,437	31
126 Interference with a motor vehicle	3,254	3,869	3,775	3,879	3,871	3,487	3,306	3,140	3,172	3,353	3,094	501	16
130 Stealing or unauthorised taking of a conveyance	26,843	26,708	20,827	14,884	13,302	11,902	11,752	11,072	11,348	11,958	11,292	4,324	38
131 Aggravated vehicle taking													
– Criminal Damage of £2,000 or under	*	*	151	712	782	1,046	1,372	1,313	1,643	2,057	2,064	332	16
139 Indecent exposure	1,294	1,124	1,106	1,014	885	813	740	807	743	649	553	170	31
140 Drunkenness simple	39,556	35,227	29,515	23,115	21,052	10,544	9,409	9,279	8,215	6,610	5,404	2,435	45
141 Drunkenness with aggravation	46,658	40,123	39,255	36,792	36,838	32,137	40,723	45,196	45,372	42,410	39,830	15,617	39
151 Social Security Offences	5,624	3,136	5,107	6,121	6,333	10,911	10,595	8,482	5,910	4,970	6,528	2	0
152 Offences against Social Security Act 1975	245	113	55	41	50	12	10	13	8	8	6	—	—
165 Kerb Crawling	1,631	1,489	1,396	1,073	1,394	1,270	1,290	1,020	893	736	890	164	18
166 Offence by Prostitutes	14,362	13,501	12,571	11,161	9,865	8,849	8,790	9,100	8,614	5,360	4,574	1,173	26
167 Aiding and abetting offences by prostitutes													
170 Motor vehicle licence offences ⁽¹⁾	99,618	108,447	114,392	113,872	118,546	116,326	131,035	136,943	168,282	159,654	169,526	—	—
191 Wireless/Telegraphic Act offences ⁽¹⁾	126,378	138,710	170,304	168,725	162,872	113,807	164,881	77,033	76,638	55,838	105,742	16	0
Other summary non-motoring offences ⁽¹⁾	134,406	119,041	116,209	113,215	112,591	110,456	116,600	119,371	131,382	133,545	129,395	32,054	25
Total Summary non-motoring	570,070	553,263	576,810	554,838	553,401	498,683	583,787	509,252	558,987	529,163	578,795	88,088	15

(1) In 1995 there was a shortfall in the data for offenders found guilty for motor vehicle licence offences (estimated at 11,400), Wireless Telegraphic Act offences (57,400) and other offences against revenue law (1,600).

() Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.

Table 5.21 Persons found guilty or cautioned for offences of drunkenness by sex

Year	England and Wales										Number found guilty or cautioned per 100,000 population ⁽¹⁾	
	Found guilty					Cautioned						All persons
	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons		
1990	37,838	35,302	2,536	48,554	44,566	3,988	86,392	79,868	6,524	207	396	30
1991	29,355	27,314	2,041	45,995	42,571	3,424	75,350	69,885	5,465	180	346	25
1992	23,813	22,195	1,618	44,957	41,039	3,918	68,770	63,234	5,536	164	311	26
1993	18,799	17,534	1,265	41,108	37,014	4,094	59,907	54,548	5,359	142	267	25
1994	20,196	18,912	1,284	37,694	33,969	3,725	57,890	52,881	5,009	137	259	23
1995	19,792	18,486	1,306	22,889	20,518	2,371	42,681	39,004	3,677	101	189	17
1996	24,229	22,523	1,706	25,903	22,976	2,927	50,132	45,499	4,633	118	221	21
1997	28,795	26,674	2,121	25,680	22,436	3,244	54,475	49,110	5,365	128	237	25
1998	30,834	28,426	2,408	22,753	19,402	3,351	53,587	47,828	5,759	125	229	26
1999	28,680	26,101	2,579	20,340	17,033	3,307	49,020	43,134	5,886	114	205	27
2000	27,182	24,549	2,633	18,052	14,762	3,290	45,234	39,311	5,923	104	186	27

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

Table 5.22 Persons found guilty or cautioned for offences involving under age drinking under the Licensing Act 1964

Year	England and Wales										Number
	Persons under 18 buying intoxicating liquor ⁽¹⁾					Selling intoxicating liquor to persons under 18 ⁽²⁾					
	Found guilty	Cautioned	Found guilty or cautioned	Found guilty	Cautioned	Found guilty or cautioned	Found guilty	Cautioned	Found guilty or cautioned	Found guilty or cautioned	
1990	299	1,390	1,689	299	1,390	1,689	273	454	727	400	727
1991	103	777	880	103	777	880	155	245	400	400	400
1992	34	593	627	34	593	627	87	189	276	276	276
1993	7	382	389	7	382	389	70	165	235	235	235
1994	19	317	336	19	317	336	83	153	236	236	236
1995	15	336	351	15	336	351	108	161	269	269	269
1996	19	336	355	19	336	355	119	178	297	297	297
1997	24	252	276	24	252	276	125	171	296	296	296
1998	24	143	167	24	143	167	157	76	233	233	233
1999	21	94	115	21	94	115	115	69	184	184	184
2000	21	80	101	21	80	101	56	53	109	109	109

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

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

Table 5.23 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned⁽¹⁾ for indictable offences and number per 100,000 population in the age group by sex and age

England and Wales

Year	All persons										
	Males					Females					
	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	
1990	166.3	6.5	29.9	38.1	15.1	42.1	1.3	9.1	11.7	4.2	15.8
1991	179.9	6.1	26.9	38.5	18.4	41.4	1.2	9.7	13.1	5.5	19.0
1992	216.2	5.8	29.2	41.1	23.8	55.1	1.4	12.8	15.2	7.3	24.4
1993	209.6	5.1	26.4	37.1	24.5	60.6	1.4	11.6	12.8	6.7	23.6
1994	209.8	5.0	27.3	35.5	25.0	56.2	1.4	13.8	12.4	6.1	22.4
1995	202.6	4.5	24.7	35.3	24.8	60.0	1.3	12.7	12.2	6.0	21.1
1996	190.8	3.8	21.3	33.0	24.3	48.2	1.0	9.8	10.9	5.6	20.9
1997	189.4	3.7	19.2	32.0	25.2	46.0	0.9	8.4	9.5	5.7	21.5
1998	191.7	4.1	19.7	32.0	25.7	48.8	1.1	10.1	10.3	5.9	21.4
1999	170.6	3.7	18.3	28.7	22.7	44.5	1.0	8.8	9.3	5.7	19.6
2000	150.9	3.4	16.9	25.0	20.1	41.2	1.0	9.0	9.0	5.2	17.0
						Number of persons cautioned					
1990	339.7	0.3	5.7	35.0	65.8	188.8	0.0	0.7	4.4	8.3	30.6
1991	335.4	0.3	4.9	32.3	65.3	190.8	0.0	0.6	4.0	8.1	29.2
1992	322.8	0.2	4.7	28.9	58.9	190.1	0.0	0.6	3.6	7.3	28.5
1993	305.9	0.2	5.3	26.2	53.0	183.5	0.0	0.6	3.1	6.3	27.7
1994	312.8	0.3	6.6	28.7	50.3	187.4	0.0	1.0	3.8	6.2	28.6
1995	300.7	0.3	6.8	30.2	47.4	178.6	0.0	1.0	4.0	5.7	26.8
1996	299.1	0.2	6.4	32.5	46.3	175.6	0.0	1.0	4.2	5.7	27.2
1997	318.7	0.3	6.8	33.6	48.4	187.3	0.0	1.0	4.6	6.3	30.4
1998	340.3	0.4	7.7	35.2	51.8	197.9	0.0	1.3	5.1	7.1	33.7
1999	340.7	0.6	8.3	35.1	52.6	195.0	0.0	1.4	5.2	7.6	34.7
2000	324.2	0.5	8.2	33.8	49.9	184.0	0.1	1.4	5.2	7.5	33.5
						Number of persons found guilty or cautioned					
1990	506.0	6.9	35.6	73.1	80.9	223.4	1.3	9.8	16.2	12.6	46.4
1991	515.3	6.3	31.8	70.8	83.7	232.2	1.2	10.3	17.1	13.5	48.3
1992	539.0	6.0	33.9	70.0	82.7	245.2	1.5	13.4	18.8	14.6	52.9
1993	515.5	5.3	31.7	63.3	77.5	244.1	1.2	12.2	15.9	13.0	51.3
1994	522.5	5.3	33.9	64.2	75.3	248.1	1.5	14.7	16.2	12.3	51.0
1995	503.3	4.8	31.5	65.4	72.2	238.6	1.3	13.7	16.1	11.7	47.9
1996	489.9	4.1	27.7	65.6	70.5	235.8	1.1	10.7	15.2	11.3	48.0
1997	508.1	4.0	26.0	65.7	73.6	250.5	0.9	9.4	14.1	12.0	51.9
1998	532.0	4.5	27.3	67.2	77.5	259.3	1.1	11.4	15.4	13.1	55.2
1999	511.2	4.2	26.7	63.8	75.4	247.7	1.1	10.2	14.5	13.4	54.3
2000	475.1	3.9	25.1	58.8	70.0	228.3	1.1	10.4	14.2	12.7	50.6
						Number of persons found guilty or cautioned per 100,000 population					
1990	1,146	1,053	4,015	7,365	6,995	1,262	206	1,165	1,728	1,138	241
1991	1,159	956	3,489	7,416	7,444	1,296	194	1,206	1,905	1,272	248
1992	1,210	2,022	3,564	7,648	7,805	1,357	235	1,491	2,183	1,458	271
1993	1,153	806	3,212	7,065	7,739	1,341	408	1,311	1,886	1,376	262
1994	1,166	813	3,420	7,027	7,891	1,355	416	1,567	1,889	1,364	259
1995	1,118	715	3,202	6,844	7,845	1,295	211	1,466	1,788	1,350	242
1996	1,088	613	2,811	6,857	7,662	1,280	167	1,149	1,679	1,297	243
1997	1,123	586	2,651	6,627	8,171	1,352	381	1,009	1,507	1,408	262
1998	1,170	648	2,748	6,746	8,418	1,393	414	1,209	1,632	1,503	278
1999	1,118	599	2,642	6,436	7,816	1,324	400	1,061	1,549	1,461	273
2000	1,032	550	2,435	5,950	7,010	1,212	379	1,064	1,521	1,344	254

(1) For motoring offences, only persons found guilty are included; these offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 21, Appendix 2).

Table 5.24 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned for indictable offences⁽¹⁾ and number per 100,000 population in the age group by sex and age

England and Wales	Sex and age	Number of persons (thousands)																							
		Number per 100,000 population found guilty or cautioned										Number of persons (thousands)													
		Found guilty or cautioned					Found guilty or cautioned					Found guilty					Cautioned								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Males																									
10	448	380	376	424	371	340	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1
11	994	856	797	873	833	765	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3
12	1,912	1,614	1,507	1,636	1,508	1,352	6.3	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.2	4.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.0	3.8
13	3,059	2,643	2,464	2,675	2,473	2,258	10.0	8.6	8.1	8.7	8.4	7.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	8.1	7.0	6.2	6.6	6.1	5.5
14	4,620	4,161	3,979	3,974	4,006	3,618	15.3	13.8	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	11.1	9.7	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.6
15	6,046	5,674	5,382	5,632	5,296	4,898	20.2	19.0	17.8	18.5	17.4	16.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	12.9	11.7	10.8	10.6	10.5	9.4	8.3
16	6,666	6,634	6,423	6,616	6,370	5,876	21.6	21.5	21.5	22.0	21.0	19.3	9.9	10.7	10.9	11.5	11.6	11.6	10.9	11.7	10.8	10.6	10.5	9.4	8.3
17	7,934	8,427	8,111	7,964	7,627	6,923	23.6	25.1	26.3	26.8	25.4	22.9	12.9	14.3	15.1	15.7	15.5	14.9	10.7	10.8	11.2	11.0	9.9	8.0	8.0
18	8,688	8,646	9,307	9,043	8,112	7,368	25.6	25.5	27.8	29.4	27.3	24.4	15.9	15.9	17.7	18.9	18.2	16.6	9.7	9.5	10.2	10.5	9.1	7.8	7.8
19	7,929	7,533	8,259	8,728	7,878	7,076	24.3	23.1	24.3	26.2	25.7	23.7	16.1	15.2	16.1	17.7	18.1	16.9	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.4	7.6	6.8	6.8
20	6,988	6,879	6,982	7,418	7,419	6,439	22.3	22.0	21.5	22.0	22.4	21.9	15.4	15.2	14.6	15.2	16.3	16.4	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.1	5.5	5.5
21 and under 25	4,855	4,681	5,096	5,300	5,198	4,896	71.4	68.9	71.3	70.6	66.4	62.0	52.4	50.5	52.1	51.9	50.8	48.6	19.1	18.4	19.2	18.6	15.6	13.4	13.4
25 and under 30	3,210	3,166	3,366	3,529	3,375	3,191	67.2	66.2	69.7	71.9	67.3	60.5	52.6	51.5	54.2	56.7	54.7	50.4	14.6	14.7	15.5	15.2	12.6	10.1	10.1
30 and under 40	1,559	1,591	1,723	1,830	1,769	1,605	62.4	63.7	70.8	76.7	75.2	69.9	47.9	48.7	54.5	60.6	60.9	58.1	14.6	15.0	16.4	16.1	14.3	11.8	11.8
40 and under 50	681	669	700	751	731	666	23.9	23.5	24.7	26.0	25.2	23.5	16.7	16.7	17.9	19.4	19.5	18.3	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.2	5.2
50 and under 60	340	334	345	339	331	273	9.5	9.3	9.8	10.1	9.7	8.8	6.5	6.2	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.4	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.4
60 and over	91	91	92	88	86	75	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.4
Total	1,879	1,839	1,901	1,962	1,867	1,696	412.6	403.7	419.8	435.9	417.8	386.2	263.2	261.1	276.5	292.9	291.7	276.5	149.3	142.6	143.3	142.9	126.1	109.7	109.7
Females																									
10	99	77	70	84	77	74	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
11	328	260	206	252	243	247	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
12	812	655	542	653	586	589	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.9
13	1,514	1,231	1,017	1,291	1,093	1,057	4.7	3.8	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1
14	2,062	1,554	1,469	1,705	1,524	1,517	6.5	4.9	4.5	5.3	4.7	4.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.8	4.2	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.0
15	2,029	1,749	1,519	1,781	1,639	1,641	6.4	5.5	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	5.3	4.4	3.6	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.9
16	1,687	1,620	1,472	1,567	1,484	1,463	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8
17	1,626	1,664	1,532	1,550	1,525	1,405	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.3
18	1,530	1,452	1,616	1,565	1,478	1,423	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0
19	1,336	1,293	1,421	1,573	1,461	1,338	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
20	1,201	1,161	1,195	1,365	1,443	1,264	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
21 and under 25	870	861	968	1,056	1,076	1,028	12.2	12.1	12.9	13.4	13.1	12.4	6.9	6.9	7.6	8.3	8.4	8.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.1	4.1
25 and under 30	638	627	693	730	731	713	12.8	12.6	13.7	14.1	13.8	12.8	7.8	7.7	8.7	9.3	9.5	9.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.3	3.7	3.7
30 and under 40	355	368	395	428	429	393	13.8	14.3	15.7	17.3	17.5	16.3	8.1	8.6	9.5	11.0	11.5	11.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.0
40 and under 50	162	161	172	193	184	174	5.7	5.6	6.1	6.6	6.3	6.1	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5
50 and under 60	76	82	83	86	81	68	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1
60 and over	21	20	19	19	18	14	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
Total	393	374	381	414	400	377	90.8	86.3	88.3	96.1	93.4	88.9	37.5	38.0	42.2	47.3	49.0	47.7	53.3	48.2	46.0	48.8	44.5	41.2	41.2

(1) For motoring offences, only persons found guilty are included; these offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 21, Appendix 2).

Table 5.25 Persons found guilty of, or cautioned for, indictable (excluding motoring) offences by police force area, per 100,000 population in the age group by sex and age group

Police force area	England and Wales 2000																		
	All persons						Males					Females							
	Total	Aged 10-17	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	Total	Aged 10-17	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	Total	Aged 10-17	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	
Avon and Somerset	764	2,002	265	1,687	3,573	5,236	257	620	59	653	997	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004
Bedfordshire	1,398	2,305	303	1,343	4,740	5,875	368	929	191	1,069	1,342	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441
Cambridgeshire	759	2,636	410	2,043	4,874	4,937	268	805	87	1,017	1,104	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696
Cheshire	1,518	2,598	258	1,849	5,076	6,426	339	609	55	659	949	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088
Cleveland	1,531	2,474	854	3,508	7,205	10,490	633	1,155	217	1,125	1,837	2,938	2,938	2,938	2,938	2,938	2,938	2,938	2,938
Cumbria	979	3,577	564	2,665	6,558	8,249	352	985	301	1,049	1,393	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573
Derbyshire	1,259	2,350	423	2,042	4,059	5,600	245	678	124	702	1,057	939	939	939	939	939	939	939	939
Devon and Cornwall	1,281	2,428	566	2,009	4,194	4,839	252	769	137	878	1,110	834	834	834	834	834	834	834	834
Dorset	752	2,416	406	1,748	4,455	5,345	289	859	74	965	1,305	1,216	1,216	1,216	1,216	1,216	1,216	1,216	1,216
Durham	1,021	3,732	485	2,704	6,931	7,156	380	1,130	172	1,218	1,697	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334	1,334
Essex	672	2,463	384	1,957	4,508	4,886	230	671	128	716	1,021	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848
Gloucestershire	985	3,151	538	2,619	5,558	6,177	406	1,171	223	1,127	1,895	2,004	2,004	2,004	2,004	2,004	2,004	2,004	2,004
Greater Manchester	1,274	4,081	703	3,040	7,640	7,248	479	1,122	202	1,200	1,700	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354
Hampshire	891	3,534	743	2,924	6,145	5,798	327	1,250	283	1,622	1,573	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159	1,159
Hertfordshire	747	2,842	358	2,001	5,609	6,082	288	962	70	1,043	1,537	1,037	1,037	1,037	1,037	1,037	1,037	1,037	1,037
Humbly Grove	1,039	3,161	676	2,636	5,551	6,554	427	1,119	158	1,326	1,606	1,462	1,462	1,462	1,462	1,462	1,462	1,462	1,462
Kent	962	3,034	508	2,533	5,431	6,507	392	1,226	228	1,382	1,783	1,363	1,363	1,363	1,363	1,363	1,363	1,363	1,363
Lancashire	1,203	3,526	587	2,747	6,482	7,598	445	981	132	1,083	1,479	1,393	1,393	1,393	1,393	1,393	1,393	1,393	1,393
Leicestershire	822	2,516	408	1,805	4,715	5,221	272	573	16	444	1,096	976	976	976	976	976	976	976	976
Lincolnshire	707	2,366	375	1,890	4,299	5,479	266	775	116	715	1,307	922	922	922	922	922	922	922	922
Merseyside	1,186	2,929	284	2,040	5,746	7,005	396	959	143	981	1,553	1,305	1,305	1,305	1,305	1,305	1,305	1,305	1,305
Metropolitan Police ⁽¹⁾	1,134	3,384	352	2,168	6,855	7,678	401	959	143	981	1,553	1,305	1,305	1,305	1,305	1,305	1,305	1,305	1,305
Norfolk	818	2,913	439	2,248	5,575	5,750	312	1,075	158	1,231	1,580	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204
Northamptonshire	1,008	3,044	535	2,374	5,577	7,932	362	767	120	858	1,144	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568	1,568
Northumbria	1,511	5,327	1,701	4,414	8,762	9,792	644	1,918	458	2,260	2,559	2,122	2,122	2,122	2,122	2,122	2,122	2,122	2,122
North Yorkshire	768	2,362	299	1,987	4,126	4,848	324	943	130	1,175	1,282	1,519	1,519	1,519	1,519	1,519	1,519	1,519	1,519
Nottinghamshire	1,206	3,990	903	3,289	7,000	6,986	500	1,493	216	1,581	2,339	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672
South Yorkshire	1,079	3,042	472	2,143	5,870	7,210	384	899	120	936	1,433	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356
Staffordshire	1,008	2,838	663	2,243	5,020	7,746	409	901	138	1,010	1,343	2,087	2,087	2,087	2,087	2,087	2,087	2,087	2,087
Suffolk	840	3,133	716	2,983	5,169	5,668	338	1,067	189	1,085	1,721	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,262
Surrey	697	1,985	191	1,256	3,956	6,751	235	505	41	420	920	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003
Sussex	748	2,459	333	1,795	4,763	6,204	278	928	136	967	1,472	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,138
Thames Valley	673	2,362	385	1,880	4,225	4,747	272	929	100	982	1,455	969	969	969	969	969	969	969	969
Warwickshire	703	2,460	366	1,942	4,456	6,282	229	712	110	754	1,090	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
West Mercia	849	2,790	717	2,037	5,018	6,950	297	880	90	934	1,381	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,501
West Midlands	1,410	4,303	709	3,186	8,053	9,664	515	1,251	152	1,203	2,083	1,967	1,967	1,967	1,967	1,967	1,967	1,967	1,967
West Yorkshire	1,288	3,765	981	3,047	6,549	7,574	470	1,072	222	1,076	1,688	1,389	1,389	1,389	1,389	1,389	1,389	1,389	1,389
Wiltshire	854	3,282	637	2,837	5,631	6,641	372	1,314	305	1,444	1,898	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514
England	1,007	3,175	546	2,411	5,862	6,845	375	987	157	1,060	1,513	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336
Dyfed-Powys	1,240	3,764	914	3,393	6,027	7,467	444	1,195	333	1,443	1,527	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478
Gwent	1,345	3,821	830	2,636	7,335	10,137	484	1,110	205	1,165	1,713	1,744	1,744	1,744	1,744	1,744	1,744	1,744	1,744
North Wales	969	3,057	685	2,448	5,391	6,527	337	803	217	782	1,227	1,254	1,254	1,254	1,254	1,254	1,254	1,254	1,254
South Wales	1,167	3,589	392	2,647	6,932	7,448	442	1,170	156	1,177	1,888	1,365	1,365	1,365	1,365	1,365	1,365	1,365	1,365
Wales	1,168	3,547	623	2,720	6,523	7,716	426	1,082	207	1,131	1,650	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424
England and Wales	1,016	3,197	550	2,430	5,900	6,897	377	993	160	1,064	1,521	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341

(1) Including City of London.

Table 5.26 Mid-year home population by sex and age group

England and Wales		Thousands										
Sex	Age	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Males	10-11	652.1	663.4	655.7	652.5	652.0	664.6	681.4	687.3	702.5	711.1	709.2
	12-14	886.0	910.1	951.9	985.8	990.4	984.7	981.3	995.1	1,010.3	1,031.0	1,048.3
	15-17	992.3	954.8	915.8	895.4	914.2	956.1	990.9	996.5	991.6	988.8	999.1
	18-20	1,157.0	1,124.4	1,059.5	1,001.9	954.1	920.6	901.0	920.6	964.3	998.6	1,006.2
	21 and over	17,710.0	17,924.7	18,070.2	18,201.0	18,310.1	18,426.4	18,530.6	18,620.2	18,711.1	18,841.1	19,006.6
	Total aged 10 and over	21,397.3	21,577.5	21,653.1	21,736.6	21,820.8	21,952.3	22,085.2	22,219.7	22,379.8	22,570.6	22,769.4
Females	10-11	617.8	628.3	620.7	616.5	617.5	630.3	645.2	651.2	666.7	675.3	673.5
	12-14	837.2	856.3	898.2	933.3	938.6	932.7	928.5	942.7	957.0	977.5	992.9
	15-17	936.7	898.0	861.9	842.2	859.9	902.8	938.3	943.9	938.0	933.1	943.5
	18-20	1,104.4	1,065.0	1,002.2	947.7	903.4	869.9	851.6	870.2	913.7	638.3	948.6
	21 and over	19,251.3	19,421.1	19,527.1	19,613.3	19,688.2	19,743.3	19,790.0	19,826.1	19,867.8	20,233.8	20,034.1
	Total aged 10 and over	22,747.5	22,868.9	22,910.2	22,953.0	23,007.6	23,078.9	23,153.5	23,234.2	23,343.2	23,457.9	23,592.6
Persons	10-11	1,269.9	1,291.9	1,276.4	1,268.9	1,269.5	1,294.9	1,326.6	1,338.5	1,369.2	1,386.3	1,382.7
	12-14	1,723.2	1,766.6	1,850.2	1,919.1	1,928.9	1,917.4	1,909.8	1,937.7	1,967.3	2,008.6	2,041.2
	15-17	1,929.1	1,852.8	1,777.8	1,737.7	1,774.1	1,858.8	1,929.2	1,940.5	1,929.6	1,921.8	1,942.6
	18-20	2,261.4	2,189.3	2,061.7	1,949.6	1,928.9	1,790.5	1,752.6	1,790.8	1,878.0	1,636.9	1,954.8
	21 and over	36,961.3	37,345.9	37,597.4	37,814.3	37,998.4	38,169.6	38,320.6	38,446.3	38,578.9	39,074.9	39,040.7
	Total aged 10 and over	44,144.8	44,446.4	44,563.4	44,689.6	44,828.4	45,031.2	45,238.7	45,453.9	45,722.9	46,028.5	46,362.0

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Key points

- 1.91 million defendants were proceeded against at magistrates' courts in 2000, 1 per cent more than in 1999. The number of proceedings for summary non-motoring offences increased by 12 per cent. There were falls for indictable offences (4 per cent) and summary motoring offences (2 per cent).
(Table 6A)
- The number of proceedings discontinued, as a proportion of all cases finalised, has risen 1 percentage point to around 13 per cent in 2000. The proportion of cases written off was 6 per cent the same as in 1999 but lower than in previous years.
(Table 6.2)
- Inclusive of guilty pleas, convictions in cases involving the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) remained almost unchanged between 1995 and 2000 at 98 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing in magistrates' courts. In 2000 69 per cent of contested hearings involving the CPS following a plea of not guilty resulted in conviction, down from 72 per cent in 1999. This decrease reflects an increase in the proportion of proof in absence cases where defendants fail to turn up and a conviction would have been the most likely outcome even if the defendant had turned up and pleaded not guilty.
(Table 6.2)
- 88 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing (including guilty pleas) at the Crown Court ended in a conviction the same as in 1999 but lower than in previous years. Convictions following a plea of not guilty rose gradually from 56 per cent of contested hearings in 1992 to 60 per cent in 1997 before falling to 57 per cent in 1998, 56 per cent in 1999 and 55 per cent in 2000.
(Paragraph 6.7)
- The introduction of plea before venue from 1 October 1997 led to major changes in 1998 figures and smaller changes in 1999 and 2000.
 - The number of defendants committed for sentence to the Crown Court, following summary conviction at magistrates' courts, fell by 15 per cent in 2000 following a 160 per cent rise in 1998 and a 6 per cent rise in 1999 while there was a small rise in the number of defendants committed for trial;
(Paragraph 6.15 and figure 6.2)
 - The proportion of all defendants proceeded against for indictable offences in magistrates' courts who pleaded guilty in a summary trial remained the same at 55 per cent;
(Table 6.4)
 - An increase of 1 percentage point to 16 per cent in the committal rate for persons aged 18 or over proceeded against for indictable offences;
(Table 6.5)
 - The average waiting time from committal by magistrates' courts to the start of Crown Court hearing for those remanded in custody and those remanded on bail rising in 2000 to 9.8 and 16 weeks respectively.
(Table 6B)
 - A reduction in the guilty plea rate at the Crown Court for indictable offences from 67 per cent in 1997 to 62 per cent in 1998 and 60 per cent in 1999 and 2000.
(Table 6C)

- The rollout of measures designed to speed up the progress of cases through the Criminal Justice System was responsible for a fall of 12 days to 108 days in the average time from offence to completion for indictable offences at magistrates' courts in 2000.

(Table 6.4)

- The proportion of defendants pleading guilty at the Crown Court in 2000 varied from 31 per cent for sexual offences to 73 per cent for burglary and 91 per cent for summary offences.

(Table 6C)

Introduction

6.1 This chapter is concerned with the number of defendants against whom proceedings for criminal offences were completed in magistrates' courts or the Crown Court. Just under 5 per cent of all those proceeded against are dealt with at the Crown Court. Details of procedures relevant to this chapter are given in paragraphs 6 to 17 of Appendix 1. The coverage and basis used in compiling the statistics is given in paragraphs 23 to 39 of Appendix 2.

6.2 For the reasons outlined in paragraphs 26 to 29 of Appendix 2, there have been various shortfalls in the data in recent years including 2000. Estimates of these shortfalls are included in table 6A and figure 6.1. For practical reasons it is not possible to include these estimates in the main tables of this chapter and the numerous other tabulations of court proceedings data produced by the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office.

Table 6A Defendants proceeded against in magistrates' courts by type of offence, adjusted for shortfalls in data, 1990-2000

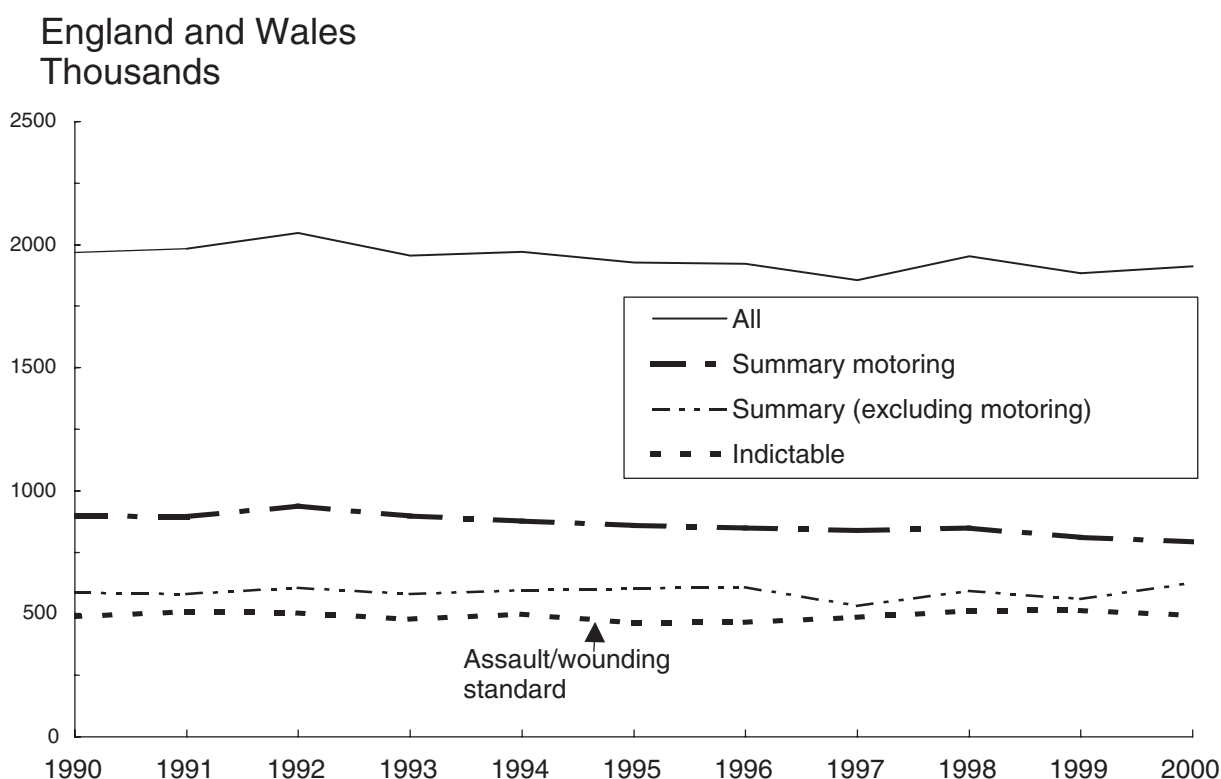
England and Wales	Number (thousands) and percentages										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Type of offence											
Estimated shortfall in data (thousands)											
Indictable	19.6	20.5	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.8
Summary non-motoring	8.2	8.1	4.2	-	8.9	81.2	1.0	-	-	0.5	0.8
Summary motoring	50.0	-	-	-	13.6	10.0	2.5	-	-	0.8	5.3
All offences	77.8	28.6	17.1	-	22.5	91.5	3.5	-	-	1.8	6.9
Number proceeded against with allowance for shortfall (thousands)											
Indictable	488.2	509.6	503.2	478.8	497.3	463.5	464.7	486.7	510.5	513.2	492.6
Summary non-motoring	585.1	581.4	605.7	580.8	595.7	604.2	608.7	530.6	591.8	560.5	626.7
Summary motoring	896.0	893.5	938.2	896.6	879.7	859.7	849.7	838.0	849.6	809.8	792.2
All offences	1,969.3	1,984.5	2,047.0	1,956.3	1,969.7	1,927.5	1,923.0	1,855.3	1,951.9	1,883.6	1,911.6
Change on a year earlier (percentages)											
Indictable	4	4	-1	-5	4	-7	-	5	5	1	-4
Summary non-motoring	1	-1	4	-4	3	1	1	-13	12	-5	12
Summary motoring	-	-	5	-4	-2	-2	-1	-1	1	-5	-2
All offences	1	1	3	-4	1	-2	-	-4	5	-3	1

Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts (Tables 6A, 6.1-6.4 and Figure 6.1)

6.3 In 2000 1.91 million defendants were proceeded against at magistrates' courts, a rise of 28,000 or 1 per cent on 1999 following a fall of 68,000 in 1999. This increase was due to a sharp rise (12 per cent) in summary non-motoring offences (mainly in TV licence evasion offences) to 627,000 the highest in the last decade. There were falls for indictable offences (4 per cent) to 493,000 and summary motoring offences (2 per cent) to 792,000 the lowest in the last decade.

6.4 Various changes in legislation since 1988 have affected trends in the numbers proceeded against by type of offence, shown in figure 6.1, including the introduction of a charging standard for assault in 1994 (see paragraph 60 of Appendix 1).

Figure 6.1 Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



(1) Includes estimates for shortfalls in recording of data, see paragraphs 26 to 29 of Appendix 2.

(2) Further details of the changes in legislation affecting this series are given in paragraphs 50 to 58 of Appendix 1.

6.5 Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) figures (see Table 6.2) on the number of proceedings discontinued, as a proportion of all cases finalised, has risen to 13 per cent in 2000 from 12 per cent between 1995 and 1999. Discontinued proceedings include cases where the witnesses fail to appear, refuse to give evidence or refuse to change their evidence; where evidence is excluded because of material irregularity in its collection; and where defendants wait until the hearing day to produce driving documents showing that no offence has been committed. They also include cases discontinued on public interest grounds. The CPS can proceed only where there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction.

6.6 Inclusive of guilty pleas, convictions in cases involving the CPS remained almost unchanged between 1995 and 2000 at 98 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing in magistrates' courts. In 2000 69 per cent of contested hearings involving the CPS following a plea of not guilty resulted in conviction, down from 72 per cent in 1999. This decrease reflects an increase in the proportion of proof in absence cases where defendants fail to turn up and a conviction would have been the most likely outcome even if the defendant had turned up and pleaded not guilty.

6.7 Convictions in the Crown Court remained almost unchanged between 1992 and 1997 at 90-91 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing, inclusive of guilty pleas, before falling to 89 per cent of cases in 1998 and stabilising at 88 per cent of cases in 1999 and 2000. Convictions following a plea of not guilty rose gradually from 56 per cent of contested hearings in 1992 to 60 per cent in 1997 before falling to 57 per cent in 1998, 56 per cent in 1999 and 55 per cent in 2000.

6.8 The CPS also writes off cases where it is not possible to proceed because the defendant cannot be found by the police, or has died, or the case has been adjourned sine die. The proportion of cases written off has fallen since it was 10 per cent in 1995. It fell to 8 per cent in 1996, to 7 per cent in 1997, stayed the same in 1998 and then fell to 6 per cent in 1999 and remained the same in 2000. Where the defendant is subsequently traced, proceedings are recommenced.

6.9 Home Office figures on the outcome of court proceedings at magistrates' courts are shown in Table 6.3. They show that over 97 per cent of defendants tried by magistrates in 2000 were found guilty. For indictable offences, 96 per cent were found guilty compared to 98 per cent for summary non-motoring and summary motoring offences. The number of defendants found guilty at all courts for indictable offences as a percentage of the total number proceeded against was 66 per cent in 2000, and 67 per cent in 1998 and 1999. Previously there had been a fall from 78 per cent in 1990 to 63 per cent in 1994 followed by a rise to 65 per cent in 1995, and further rises to 66 per cent in 1996 and 67 per cent in 1998.

6.10 The CPS and Home Office figures shown in Tables 6.2 and 6.3 are collected from two separate information systems administered by the CPS and the magistrates' courts/police, which have different counting rules. The detailed differences, in so far as these are understood, are explained in paragraph 6.11 below. Work continues on seeking to resolve these differences, and for the most up-to-date position reference should be made to the contact points given at the front of this volume. One of the difficulties in reconciling the two sets of figures is that those cases recorded by the CPS as written off (bench warrant unexecuted, cases adjourned sine die, defendant not traced) cannot currently be separately identified in the Home Office collection system.

6.11 The figures on early termination etc. in Table 6.3:

- (a) may be heavily influenced by improved recording procedures arising from the increased use of computerisation in magistrates' courts;
- (b) include cases where a charge is changed 'mid-term' or where a person is charged with two or more offences and one offence is dropped, even though the proceedings continue in relation to alternative or remaining charges. It is estimated from a small sample of proceedings that in around a fifth to a quarter of proceedings recorded as terminated early for an indictable offence, there was subsequently a conviction for an offence which could be deemed to be part of the same case;
- (c) are subject to inconsistent recording between individual courts over whether a case is discontinued, withdrawn, discharged or dismissed. The latter probably explains why the number of defendants discharged under section 6 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 is overstated in comparison with the corresponding CPS statistics (see Table 6.2).

6.12 The Lord Chancellor's Department (LCD) supplies information about average times for criminal cases at magistrates' courts. There was a change in February 1999 in the methodology used to calculate the statistics: the rules which previously excluded longer cases were not applied. Table 6.4 includes figures under the old and new methodologies for 1999 and 2000. Comparisons made in this chapter use the old methodology. The average time from offence to completion for defendants in indictable cases at magistrates' courts in 2000 was 108 days, the lowest it had been since 1986. The fall of 12 days in the average time from offence to completion between 1999 and 2000 was due to a fall from 21 to 8 days in the average time from charge or laying of information to first listing following the rollout of measures designed to speed up the progress of cases through the criminal justice system. The average time in the period from first listing to completion actually increased from 52 to 54 days.

6.13 LCD figures also show that the proportion of all defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts for indictable offences who initially pleaded guilty fell from 53 per cent in 1990 to 48 per cent in 1993 before rising to 50 per cent in 1994. The proportion rose sharply to 54 per cent in 1998 and rose slightly in 1999 to 55 per cent and remained the same in 2000. There was a similar fall in the proportion of committals. Both these changes are due to the introduction of plea before venue from October 1997 (see next paragraph) which enables defendants to indicate their plea before the mode of trial decision is taken. Broadly similar changes have occurred for summary offences although plea before venue and the sharp rise in 1998 did not apply to them. There are a number of possible explanations for changes in the proportion of defendants pleading guilty since 1990, including:

- (a) changes in the use of cautioning which can be used only when the offence is admitted. The cautioning rate rose from 33 per cent to 41 per cent over the period 1990 to 1992, remained at 41 per cent up until 1995 before falling back to 32 per cent over the period 1996 to 2000 (see Chapter 5);

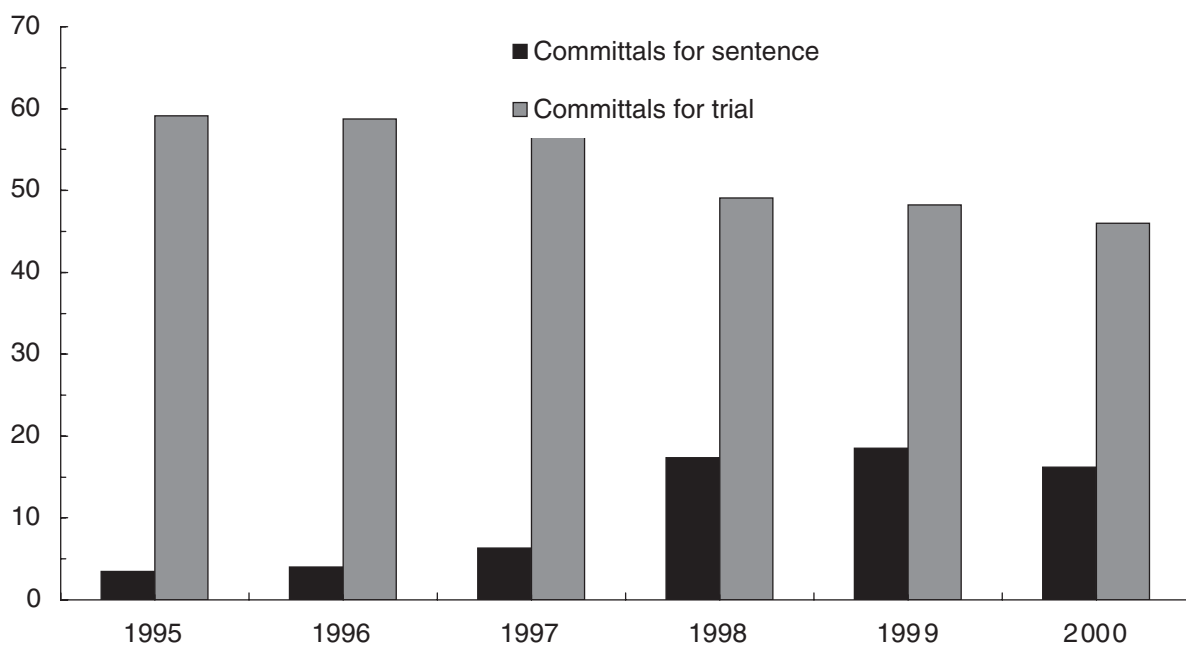
- (b) changes in the proportion of summary non-motoring offences tried in the absence of the defendant (LCD figures show the proportion of summary non-motoring offences tried in the absence of the defendant rose from 10 per cent in June 1989 to about a third in 1998-2000).

Committals

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

Figure 6.2 Persons committed at magistrates' courts to the Crown Court for sentence or trial, 1995-2000

Thousands



6.15 The broad effect of plea before venue has been to redistribute triable-either-way caseload between magistrates' courts and the Crown Court and to influence caseload mix at both courts. Magistrates' courts now deal with more defendants pleading guilty for triable either way offences who would have been previously dealt with at the Crown Court (see figure 6.2) but commit more cases for sentence. In July 1998 the 1998 R. v Warley, Staines and N.E. Suffolk Courts ex parte DPP judgement was made. This judgement stated that magistrates should take into account any discount for early guilty pleas before deciding whether they have the power to sentence in a particular case. This effectively gives magistrates the power to sentence up to 9 months for either-way offences where the offender pleads guilty, thus reducing the likelihood of committal for sentence.

6.16 In 2000 87,400 persons were committed at magistrates' courts for either trial or sentencing at the Crown Court, 5,200 fewer than in 1999. The number of persons sent to the Crown Court for sentencing fell by 3,100 (or 15 per cent) to 17,200. 680 of this fall affected persons aged 10-17 who from 1 April 2000 could no longer be committed for sentence to the Crown Court. The number of persons committed for trial at the Crown Court decreased by 2,000 (or 3 per cent) to 70,200, 20 per cent down on 1997.

6.17 CPS statistics show that 70 per cent of triable-either-way cases tried at the Crown Court in 2000 were committed because magistrates had declined jurisdiction, rather than because the defendant elected to be tried at the Crown Court. This proportion increased steadily from 63 per cent in 1992 to 72 per cent in 1998 before falling back to 68 per cent in 1999 and increasing to 70 per cent in 2000.

Youth and young adult defendants (Table 6.1)

6.18 The number of youths aged 10 to 17 proceeded against for indictable offences increased to 81,000 after remaining at 80,000 in 1998 and 1999 and rising for five successive years following a decline from 66,000 in 1990 to 60,000 in 1993. These changes are due, at least in part, to changes in the use of cautioning for this age group (see chapter 5). The number of young adults (those aged 18 and over but under 21) proceeded against for indictable offences declined to 84,000 in 2000 from 88,000 in 1999 having declined from 102,000 in 1991 to 79,000 in 1996 before rising to 81,000 in 1997 and 86,000 in 1998.

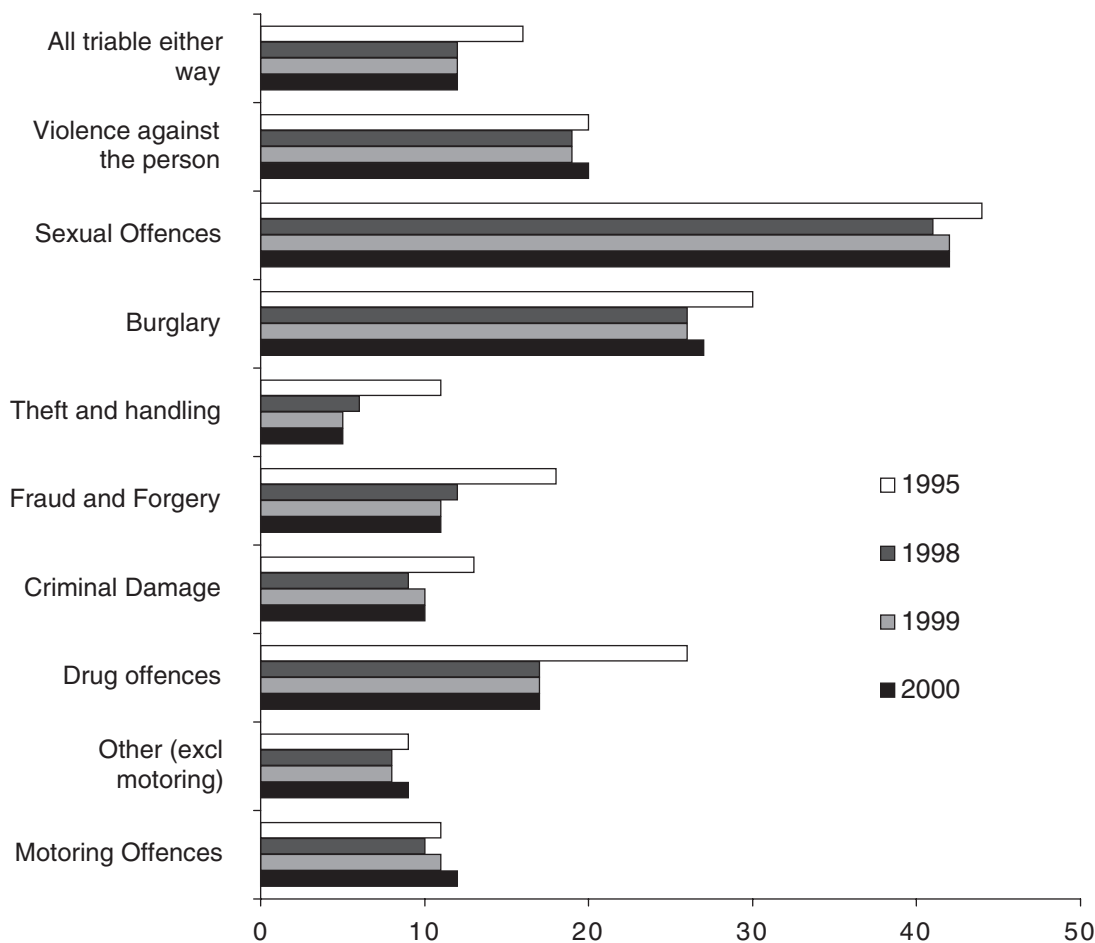
Mode of trial and business at the Crown Court (Tables 6B & 6C, 6.5-6.7 and Figure 6.2)

6.19 About 409,000 persons aged 18 or over were proceeded against for indictable offences in 2000, a decline of 5.2 per cent compared to 1999, following three successive annual rises.

6.20 The proportion of persons aged 18 or over proceeded against for indictable offences who were committed for trial was 16 per cent in 2000, it has been around this rate since falling from 20 per cent in 1997. For either-way offences, the proportion committed for trial remained at 12 per cent having fallen to this level in 1998 from around 16-17 per cent since previously.

Figure 6.3 Percentage of defendants aged 18 and over proceeded against at magistrates' courts for triable-either-way offences who were committed for trial by offence group, 1995, 1998-2000

England and Wales



(1) The proportion committed for trial increased as a result of the charging standard for wounding/assault offences (see paragraph 50 of Appendix 1)

6.21 Figure 6.3 shows the effects of introducing plea before venue in October 1997 on committals for trial by offence group. The changes seen in 1998 stabilised in 1999 with small changes being seen in any group of committals for trial dealt with in the Crown Court in 1999 and 2000.

6.22 The average waiting time for trials at the Crown Court from committal by magistrates' courts to start of the main court hearing, fell between 1994 and 1997 from 13.5 to 8.7 weeks for those remanded in custody and from 17.7 to 13.1 weeks for those remanded on bail. Due to plea before venue these times rose in 1998 to 9.4 and 14.5 weeks respectively, and in 1999 to 9.6 and 15.1 weeks respectively. In 2000 there was a further increase to 9.8 and 16 weeks respectively which may reflect the retention of more straightforward cases by magistrates.

Table 6B Average waiting times in the Crown Court for cases committed for trial⁽¹⁾ by remand status, 1990 to 2000

England and Wales	Remand status		Weeks
	Custody	Bail	
	All cases ⁽²⁾		
1990	10	13	12
1991 ⁽³⁾	10	13	13
1992 ⁽³⁾	11	15	14
1993 ⁽³⁾	13	16	16
1994	13.5	17.7	16.7
1995	12.4	17	16.1
1996	9.5	14.3	13.1
1997	8.7	13.1	12.0
1998	9.4	14.5	13.2
1999	9.6	15.1	13.4
2000	9.8	16	14.3

Source: Court Service

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

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

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

6.23 The number of defendants for whom trials at the Crown Court were completed in 2000 increased by 300 to about 77,300. The number sentenced after being convicted at magistrates' courts decreased to 17,900 in 2000 from 20,000 in 1999.

6.24 From 1 July 1995, the Home Office received all its data on trials at the Crown Court from the Court Service's CREST computer system. For trials completed after this date information can now be analysed by the final plea recorded at the completion of the trial. Table 6C shows the proportion of defendants pleading guilty and the proportion of those pleading not guilty in 2000 who were convicted.

Table 6C Proportion pleading guilty and conviction rate following a not guilty plea for persons tried at the Crown Court, by offence group, 2000

England and Wales	Number (thousands) and percentages		
	Offence group	Total number tried (thousands)	Percentage pleading guilty ⁽¹⁾
Indictable offences			
Violence against the person	18.0	48	30
Sexual offences	5.1	31	33
Burglary	9.0	73	36
Robbery	5.9	60	40
Theft and handling stolen goods	7.9	63	33
Fraud and forgery	3.4	60	37
Criminal damage	1.9	60	23
Drug offences	9.4	71	52
Other (ex. motoring offences)	10.9	62	29
Motoring offences	1.3	70	49
All indictable offences	72.8	59	34
Summary offences⁽²⁾			
Offences (ex. motoring offences)	2.1	91	79
Motoring offences	0.4	85	88
All summary offences	2.6	90	82
All offences	75.3	60	35

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

(2) See paragraph 14 Appendix 1.

6.25 The proportion of defendants pleading guilty at the Crown Court in 2000 varied from 31 per cent for sexual offences to 73 per cent for burglary and 91 per cent for summary offences.

6.26 The proportion pleading guilty was 60 per cent the same as in 1999.

6.27 Thirty five per cent of those pleading not guilty at the Crown Court in 2000 were convicted, the same as in 1999. Conviction rates following a not guilty plea varied widely by offence, with the highest rates being for summary offences (82 per cent), drug offences (52 per cent) and indictable motoring offences (49 per cent), and the lowest for indictable criminal damage (23 per cent).

6.28 The 65 per cent who were acquitted following a not guilty plea include those discharged by the judge where no evidence was offered (for example because witnesses refused to testify). Court Service data show that the proportion of cases discharged by the judge after a not guilty plea increased in 2000 to 36 per cent from 34 per cent in 1999, 32 per cent in 1998 and 27 per cent in 1997.

6.29 CPS data show that of contested cases before a jury, 44 per cent resulted in an acquittal in 2000, up 1 per cent on 1999.

Table 6.1 Defendants⁽¹⁾ proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence

England and Wales

Year	Total number proceeded against (thousands)	Number of defendants (thousands)			Percentage		
		Indictable offences	Summary offences		Indictable offences	Summary offences	
			Offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences		Offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences
Persons aged 10 and under 18							
1990	115	66	29	20	57	26	17
1991 ⁽²⁾	106	64	26	17	60	24	16
1992 ⁽²⁾	99	62	23	14	63	23	14
1993 ⁽²⁾	91	60	19	12	66	21	14
1994	102	68	22	12	67	22	11
1995	110	71	26	12	65	24	11
1996	120	75	31	14	62	26	12
1997	123	76	33	14	62	27	11
1998	131	80	37	14	61	28	11
1999	136	80	40	16	59	29	12
2000	142	81	42	18	57	30	13
Persons aged 18 and under 21							
1990	267	99	69	99	37	26	37
1991 ⁽²⁾	258	102	60	96	40	23	37
1992 ⁽²⁾	241	96	53	92	40	22	38
1993 ⁽²⁾	220	89	45	85	41	21	39
1994	214	87	46	81	41	21	38
1995	208	80	47	81	38	23	39
1996	213	79	52	82	37	24	39
1997	217	81	52	84	37	24	39
1998	228	86	58	84	38	25	37
1999	226	88	57	81	39	25	36
2000	222	84	58	79	38	26	36
Defendants aged 21 and over⁽¹⁾							
1990	1,509	304	478	727	20	32	48
1991 ⁽²⁾	1,591	323	488	780	20	31	49
1992 ⁽²⁾	1,690	332	526	832	20	31	49
1993 ⁽²⁾	1,645	329	517	799	20	31	49
1994	1,631	342	519	770	21	32	47
1995	1,519	313	450	756	21	30	50
1996	1,587	311	525	751	20	33	47
1997	1,516	330	445	740	22	29	49
1998	1,593	345	497	751	22	31	47
1999	1,520	345	464	712	23	31	47
2000	1,541	326	526	689	21	34	45
All defendants⁽¹⁾							
1990	1,892	469	577	846	25	31	45
1991 ⁽²⁾	1,956	489	573	894	25	29	46
1992 ⁽²⁾	2,030	490	601	938	24	30	46
1993 ⁽²⁾	1,956	479	581	897	24	30	46
1994	1,947	497	587	863	26	30	44
1995	1,836	464	523	850	25	28	46
1996	1,919	465	608	847	24	32	44
1997	1,855	487	531	838	26	29	45
1998	1,952	510	592	850	26	30	44
1999	1,882	513	560	809	27	30	43
2000	1,905	492	626	787	26	33	41

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

(2) Improvements in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to increases in the numbers in these years (see paragraph 26, Appendix 2).

Table 6.2 Cases completed by the Crown Prosecution Service at magistrates' courts by type of disposal and hearings by case result

England and Wales	Number (thousands) and percentages											
	Number (thousands)					Percentage						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Discontinued ⁽¹⁾	156.6	153.3	161.5	162.7	164.7	166.0	12	12	12	12	12	13
Written off ⁽²⁾	125.4	102.2	92.9	88.5	86.1	78.0	10	8	7	7	6	6
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽³⁾	1.4	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committed for trial	92.6	96.7	106.3	94.2	88.3	81.0	7	8	8	7	6	6
Bound over	19.7	20.0	22.7	24.9	26.7	25.6	2	2	2	2	2	2
Heard in court	914.8	900.2	942.7	987.9	993.3	949.4	70	71	71	73	73	73
Total proceeded against⁽⁴⁾	1,310.5	1,274.4	1,327.8	1,359.1	1,359.8	1,300.8	100	100	100	100	100	100
							Hearings by case result					
Guilty plea	738.2	732.3	762.3	806.7	816.5	777.4	81	81	81	82	82	82
Proof in absence	92.3	95.1	108.8	114.1	114.9	116.0	10	11	12	12	12	12
Convicted after trial	65.3	55.1	53.2	49.5	45.1	39.3	7	6	6	5	5	4
Dismissal ⁽⁵⁾	19.1	17.7	18.3	17.7	16.8	16.6	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total hearings	914.8	900.2	942.7	987.9	993.3	949.4	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Crown Prosecution Service

(1) Proceedings discontinued under s.23(3) of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985 or charge withdrawn.

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

(3) Sec. 6 of the Magistrates' Court Act 1980.

(4) Excludes advice cases and other proceedings.

(5) Sec. 9 of the Magistrates' Court Act 1980.

Table 6.3 Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence and result

England and Wales		Number (thousands) and percentages				
Results	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of defendants (thousands)						
Indictable offences						
Proceedings terminated early ⁽¹⁾	123.6	121.9	123.3	126.5	123.5	119.0
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽²⁾	13.9	15.5	15.6	17.1	19.0	19.3
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) ⁽³⁾	13.0	12.3	11.3	11.5	11.0	11.8
Committed for trial	78.9	81.0	87.3	73.2	72.1	70.0
All found guilty	234.1	233.9	249.2	282.3	287.1	271.6
All proceeded against	463.5	464.7	486.7	510.5	512.7	491.8
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)						
Proceedings terminated early ⁽¹⁾	101.9	108.6	104.9	119.5	117.1	125.1
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽²⁾	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) ⁽³⁾	12.6	12.2	10.8	11.3	11.0	11.9
Committed for trial	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
All found guilty	408.3	486.6	414.6	460.8	431.7	488.6
All proceeded against	523.0	607.6	530.6	591.8	560.0	625.9
Summary motoring offences						
Proceedings terminated early ⁽¹⁾	191.6	183.9	174.8	171.3	163.5	167.2
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽²⁾	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) ⁽³⁾	16.1	14.6	14.4	13.4	13.0	12.6
Committed for trial	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All found guilty	641.9	648.5	648.7	664.7	632.4	607.0
All proceeded against	849.7	847.2	838.0	849.6	809.0	786.9
All offences						
Proceedings terminated early ⁽¹⁾	417.1	414.4	403.0	417.3	404.2	411.3
Discharged at committal proceedings ⁽²⁾	14.2	15.7	15.7	17.2	19.1	19.4
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) ⁽³⁾	41.9	39.1	36.5	36.2	34.9	36.4
Committed for trial	79.0	81.3	87.7	73.4	72.3	70.2
All found guilty	1,284.2	1,368.9	1,312.5	1,407.8	1,351.2	1,367.3
All proceeded against	1,836.3	1,919.5	1,855.3	1,951.9	1,881.8	1,904.7
Dismissed as a percentage of those dismissed or found guilty (%)						
Indictable offences	5	5	4	4	4	4
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	3	2	3	2	2	2
Summary motoring offences	2	2	2	2	2	2
All offences	3	3	3	3	3	3

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

(2) Sec. 6 of Magistrates' Court Act 1980. Comparison with Crown Prosecution Service data suggests that these figures are overstated (see Table 6.2).

(3) Sec. 9 of the Magistrates' Court Act 1980.

Table 6.4 Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts—average time for criminal cases by offence type and stage of proceedings, percentage dealt with on first appearance, average number of times case listed and average length of adjournments⁽¹⁾

England and Wales		Offence type									
Offence type	Number of defendants in sample (thousands)	Average number of days					Percentage of defendants				
		From offence to completion	From offence to charge or laying of information	From charge or laying of information to first listing	From first listing to completion	From first appearance	Average number of times case listed in court	Average length of adjournments in days	Guilty ⁽²⁾	Not guilty ⁽²⁾	
Indictable offences (including triable either way)											
1990	127	40	22	64	22	22	3.5	26	53	17	25.5
1991	128	42	22	65	22	21	3.6	25	51	17	26.3
1992	129	43	22	64	22	20	3.4	27	48	19	26.3
1993 ⁽³⁾	120	39	25	56	21	21	3.3	24	48	19	24.1
1994 ⁽³⁾	128	43	25	60	20	20	3.5	24	50	19	22.0
1995 ⁽³⁾	130	43	26	61	20	20	3.6	24	50	19	22.2
1996 ⁽³⁾	132	45	28	60	19	19	3.6	23	50	17	21.6
1997 ⁽³⁾	135	46	29	60	20	20	3.6	23	50	17	22.7
1998 ⁽³⁾	127	46	26	55	22	22	3.4	23	54	17	23.5
1999 (old basis) ⁽⁴⁾	120	46	21	52	23	23	3.3	23	55	18	23.3
1999 (new basis) ⁽⁴⁾	124	46	21	56	23	23	3.3	24	55	18	23.5
2000 (old basis) ⁽⁴⁾	108	46	8	54	25	25	3.2	24	55	20	29.9
2000 (new basis) ⁽⁴⁾	114	46	9	59	25	25	3.3	26	55	20	30.2
Summary non-motoring offences											
1990	134	69	40	25	69	69	1.6	43	63	13	9.0
1991	135	71	39	26	66	66	1.6	40	56	11	9.7
1992	137	79	37	21	70	70	1.5	42	52	10	11.0
1993 ⁽³⁾	132	75	38	19	67	67	1.6	32	52	10	9.4
1994 ⁽³⁾	137	81	37	20	68	68	1.6	32	47	10	9.2
1995 ⁽³⁾	138	80	40	18	75	75	1.6	30	46	9	10.4
1996 ⁽³⁾	133	79	39	15	76	76	1.5	28	49	8	10.4
1997 ⁽³⁾	128	78	36	21	68	68	1.8	27	47	12	7.2
1998 ⁽³⁾	131	78	34	18	72	72	1.7	28	45	11	8.2
1999 (old basis) ⁽⁴⁾	129	76	33	20	69	69	1.7	27	42	13	7.2
1999 (new basis) ⁽⁴⁾	133	76	34	23	68	68	1.8	30	42	13	7.3
2000 (old basis) ⁽⁴⁾	127	76	32	20	70	70	1.7	28	42	14	14.3
2000 (new basis) ⁽⁴⁾	129	76	32	22	70	70	1.7	30	42	14	14.4
Summary motoring offences											
1990	156	77	41	38	55	55	2.0	39	71	12	17.3
1991	162	76	43	43	55	55	2.0	41	67	11	18.7
1992	163	79	42	41	53	53	2.0	41	61	12	18.8
1993 ⁽³⁾	152	80	38	33	52	52	2.0	33	59	11	17.0
1994 ⁽³⁾	158	84	40	34	53	53	2.0	32	59	11	16.2
1995 ⁽³⁾	153	82	39	32	54	54	2.0	31	55	10	16.8
1996 ⁽³⁾	146	76	40	30	54	54	2.0	29	57	9	15.3
1997 ⁽³⁾	152	83	40	29	57	57	2.0	29	57	9	15.3
1998 ⁽³⁾	153	88	38	27	57	57	1.9	28	59	8	14.4
1999 (old basis) ⁽⁴⁾	145	83	37	24	59	59	1.9	28	58	8	14.6
1999 (new basis) ⁽⁴⁾	158	90	38	28	59	59	1.9	32	58	8	14.7
2000 (old basis) ⁽⁴⁾	150	89	37	24	61	61	1.8	28	55	8	27.5
2000 (new basis) ⁽⁴⁾	154	89	38	28	61	61	1.9	32	55	8	27.6

Source: Time Intervals Surveys for Criminal Proceedings in magistrates' courts – conducted by Lord Chancellor's Department.
 (1) Results for 2000 based on proceedings in one sample week in February, June, September and December for indictable offences and February and September only for summary offences. Results for 1999 and earlier years based on proceedings in one sample week in each February, June and October for indictable offences, and June only for summary offences (see paragraph 40, Appendix 2).
 (2) Defendants entering an initial guilty plea (not guilty) at a summary trial, as a proportion of those proceeded against in sample weeks.
 (3) Changes in recording procedures have led to small discrepancies with earlier years. From 1993, cases adjourned sine die are not counted until finally disposed of. In addition, cases are excluded which took more than one year to complete (either charge to first listing, or first listing to completion) for reasons which appear to be beyond the control of the court, for example, where the defendant was charged or summonsed over 10 years after the offence occurred have been excluded.
 (4) From February 1999 survey onwards results are on a new basis (as the rules which previously excluded longer cases are no longer applied). This means that some intervals in 1999 and 2000 – especially those including first listing to completion – are slightly longer than they would have been on the old basis. Results on the old basis should be used for comparisons with 1998 and earlier years.

Table 6.5 Persons aged 18 and over proceeded against and committed for trial at the Crown Court for indictable (including triable either way) offences by offence group and sex

England and Wales		Number of persons (thousands)																	
Offence group	Committed for trial																		
	Total number proceeded against						Number						Percentage of those proceeded against						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Males																			
Violence against the person	47.8	49.6	55.1	58.7	58.7	57.2	13.3	14.5	16.5	15.6	15.8	16.1	28	29	30	26	27	28	
Sexual offences	6.4	5.7	6.2	6.8	6.8	6.2	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.2	51	52	52	51	51	52	
Burglary	37.1	34.9	34.1	32.7	32.0	29.3	11.8	11.6	13.0	9.0	8.9	8.5	32	33	38	28	28	29	
Robbery ⁽¹⁾	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	73	73	75	76	75	76	
Theft and handling stolen goods	108.3	105.2	106.3	107.5	110.7	107.2	12.5	11.1	10.4	7.0	6.1	5.4	12	11	10	7	5	5	
Fraud and forgery	18.6	17.3	17.7	19.4	19.8	18.5	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.6	21	21	21	16	15	14	
Criminal damage	11.7	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.4	11.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	15	14	14	12	12	12	
Drug offences	32.2	33.9	40.4	46.9	46.6	41.5	8.1	8.9	9.9	7.7	7.5	6.8	25	26	25	16	16	16	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	61.5	63.3	67.1	69.2	68.0	63.0	8.1	8.6	9.1	8.3	8.2	8.1	13	14	14	12	12	13	
Motoring offences	13.8	12.0	11.0	10.7	9.7	9.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	12	13	13	10	11	12	
Total	342.8	340.0	356.3	370.4	370.5	349.8	68.2	68.9	73.4	60.9	59.9	57.9	20	20	21	16	16	17	
Females																			
Violence against the person	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.9	5.8	6.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	26	28	27	26	26	27	
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(35)	(51)	(60)	51	42	100	
Burglary	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	26	29	35	27	27	25	
Robbery ⁽¹⁾	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	69	69	72	71	71	67	
Theft and handling stolen goods	23.8	23.5	24.7	26.5	27.8	27.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	8	8	7	5	4	4	
Fraud and forgery	5.1	4.9	5.2	6.6	7.1	6.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	17	17	18	11	11	10	
Criminal damage	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	18	18	18	15	18	17	
Drug offences	3.9	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.4	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	32	33	33	23	23	24	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	7.0	7.3	8.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	10	10	11	9	10	10	
Motoring offences	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	7	7	5	6	0	
Total	47.6	48.0	53.1	58.5	60.5	58.9	6.7	7.0	7.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	14	14	15	12	11	11	
All persons																			
Violence against the person	52.2	53.9	60.2	64.7	64.4	63.5	14.4	15.7	17.9	17.1	17.2	17.8	28	29	30	26	27	28	
Sexual offences	6.5	5.8	6.3	6.9	6.9	6.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	51	52	52	51	51	52	
Burglary	38.5	36.3	35.7	34.4	33.8	30.9	12.1	12.0	13.6	9.5	9.4	8.9	31	33	38	28	28	29	
Robbery ⁽¹⁾	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.8	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	72	73	75	76	75	74	
Theft and handling stolen goods	132.2	128.7	131.1	134.1	138.5	134.6	14.4	12.9	12.1	8.3	7.2	6.4	11	10	9	6	5	5	
Fraud and forgery	23.7	22.2	22.9	26.1	26.9	25.4	4.9	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	21	20	20	14	14	13	
Criminal damage	12.6	13.1	13.8	13.8	13.7	12.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	15	14	15	12	13	13	
Drug offences	36.1	38.4	45.8	52.9	52.8	46.8	9.3	10.4	11.7	9.1	9.0	8.1	26	27	26	17	17	17	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	68.5	70.6	75.8	78.7	77.4	72.0	8.8	9.3	10.0	9.2	9.1	9.0	13	13	13	12	12	13	
Motoring offences	14.5	12.7	11.8	11.3	10.4	9.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	11	12	13	10	11	11	
Total	390.4	388.0	409.4	428.9	430.9	408.7	74.9	75.9	81.3	67.7	66.7	64.6	19	20	20	16	15	16	

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

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

Table 6.6 Persons aged 18 and over proceeded against and committed for trial at the Crown Court for triable either way offences by offence group⁽¹⁾ and sex

England and Wales		Number of persons (thousands)																	
Offence group	Committed for trial																		
	Total number proceeded against						Number						Percentage of those proceeded against						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Males																			
Violence against the person	40.5	41.7	47.1	50.4	50.5	48.9	8.1	8.8	10.5	9.3	9.7	9.9	20	21	22	18	19	20	
Sexual offences	4.6	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	44	43	41	41	42	42	
Burglary	35.8	33.4	32.4	31.1	30.5	27.8	10.9	10.6	11.9	8.0	7.9	7.5	31	32	37	26	26	27	
Theft and handling stolen goods	108.3	105.2	106.3	107.5	110.7	107.2	12.5	11.1	10.4	7.0	6.1	5.4	12	11	10	7	5	5	
Fraud and forgery	17.8	16.4	16.8	18.5	18.9	17.7	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	19	18	18	13	12	12	
Criminal damage	11.2	11.7	12.3	12.3	11.9	11.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	13	12	12	9	9	9	
Drug offences	32.2	33.9	40.4	46.9	46.6	41.5	8.1	8.9	9.9	7.7	7.5	6.8	25	26	25	16	16	16	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	57.4	59.2	62.9	64.7	63.6	58.6	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	10	10	10	8	8	9	
Motoring offences	13.8	12.0	11.0	10.7	9.7	9.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	12	13	13	10	11	12	
Total	321.5	317.4	333.3	346.6	346.8	326.0	53.5	53.0	56.7	43.8	42.9	40.8	17	17	17	13	12	13	
Females																			
Violence against the person	3.8	3.7	4.4	5.2	5.0	5.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	19	21	21	19	19	21	
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(31)	(48)	(59)	(49)	39	(55)	
Burglary	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	24	28	32	24	25	26	
Theft and handling stolen goods	23.8	23.5	24.7	26.5	27.8	27.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	8	8	7	5	4	4	
Fraud and forgery	4.9	4.8	5.0	6.4	6.9	6.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	16	15	16	9	9	9	
Criminal damage	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	13	11	12	9	12	10	
Drug offences	3.9	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.4	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	32	33	33	23	23	24	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	6.5	6.8	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	6	6	7	6	5	6	
Motoring offences	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	7	7	5	6	6	
Total	50.2	45.9	46.1	56.3	58.2	56.4	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.1	12	12	12	9	9	9	
All persons																			
Violence against the person	44.3	45.4	51.5	55.6	55.5	54.3	8.8	9.6	11.5	10.3	10.7	11.0	20	21	22	19	19	20	
Sexual offences	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	44	43	42	41	42	42	
Burglary	37.1	34.6	33.9	32.7	32.0	29.2	11.2	11.0	12.4	8.4	8.3	7.9	30	32	37	26	26	27	
Theft and handling stolen goods	132.2	128.7	131.1	134.1	138.5	134.6	14.4	12.9	12.1	8.3	7.2	6.4	11	10	9	6	5	5	
Fraud and forgery	22.7	21.2	21.8	24.9	25.8	24.4	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	18	18	18	12	11	11	
Criminal damage	12.1	12.6	13.3	13.2	13.0	12.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	13	12	12	9	10	10	
Drug offences	36.1	38.4	45.8	52.9	52.8	46.8	9.3	10.4	11.7	9.1	9.0	8.1	26	27	26	17	17	17	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	63.9	66.0	71.0	73.6	72.3	67.0	5.9	6.3	6.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	9	10	10	8	8	9	
Motoring offences	14.5	12.7	11.8	11.3	10.4	9.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	11	12	13	10	11	12	
Total	367.4	363.5	384.4	402.9	405.0	382.4	59.0	58.7	63.2	49.1	48.2	45.9	16	16	16	12	12	12	

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

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

Table 6.7 Defendants appearing⁽¹⁾ at the Crown Court for trial or for sentence after summary conviction by age, reason for appearance and year of sentence or of conclusion of trial

England and Wales Age and reason for appearance	Number of defendants (thousands)										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Aged 10 and under 18											
Appearing for trial	6.0	5.2	4.7	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4
Aged 18 and under 21											
Appearing for trial	20.8	20.4	18.2	14.5	13.6	13.8	13.6	14.7	12.6	11.8	12.4
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	2.0	2.2	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	3.8	4.1	3.7
Aged 21 and over⁽³⁾											
Appearing for trial	75.1	74.3	74.9	65.9	69.6	71.8	68.9	71.3	64.0	60.3	59.9
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	4.7	4.8	5.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.2	4.3	13.8	15.0	13.9
All ages⁽²⁾											
Appearing for trial	101.9	100.0	97.8	83.1	85.9	89.0	85.9	91.3	81.6	77.0	77.3
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	7.2	7.4	7.3	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.6	6.2	18.4	20.0	17.9

(1) Crown Court cases are not necessarily concluded in the same year as the committal and so the figures in this table differ from those in Tables 6.3 and 6.5.

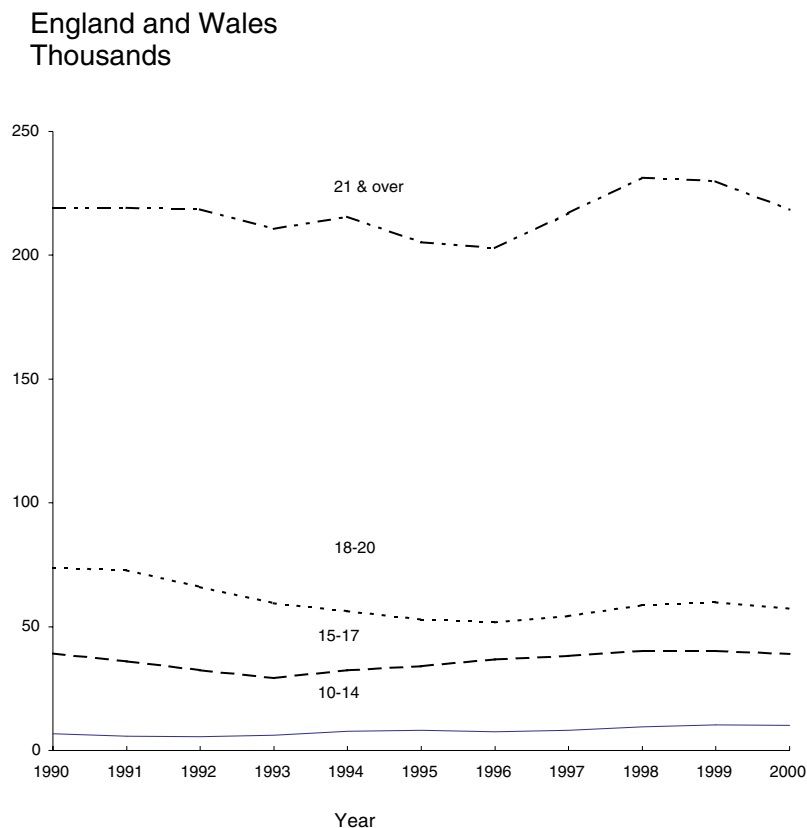
(2) Includes "other defendants" i.e. companies, public bodies etc.

Key points

Sentencing

- 1.42 million offenders were sentenced in 2000, one per cent more than in 1999. *(Paragraph 7.8)*
- Sentences for summary non-motoring offences rose by 13 per cent to 491,000, largely because of an increase in cases taken under the Wireless Telegraphy Act (mainly TV licence evasion). Those for summary motoring offences fell by four per cent to 607,500, and those for indictable offences fell by five per cent to 326,000. *(Paragraph 7.8)*
- The number of 10 to 17 year olds sentenced for indictable offences fell for the first time in seven years (by three per cent). The fall was greatest among 15-17 year olds. *(Tables 7.8 to 7.10)*
- Fewer females in the age groups 15-17, 18-20 and over 21 were sentenced for indictable offences. There were small rises in the numbers of females aged 10-11 and 12-14. *(Tables 7.6 to 7.10)*

Figure 7.1 Persons sentenced for indictable offences, by age



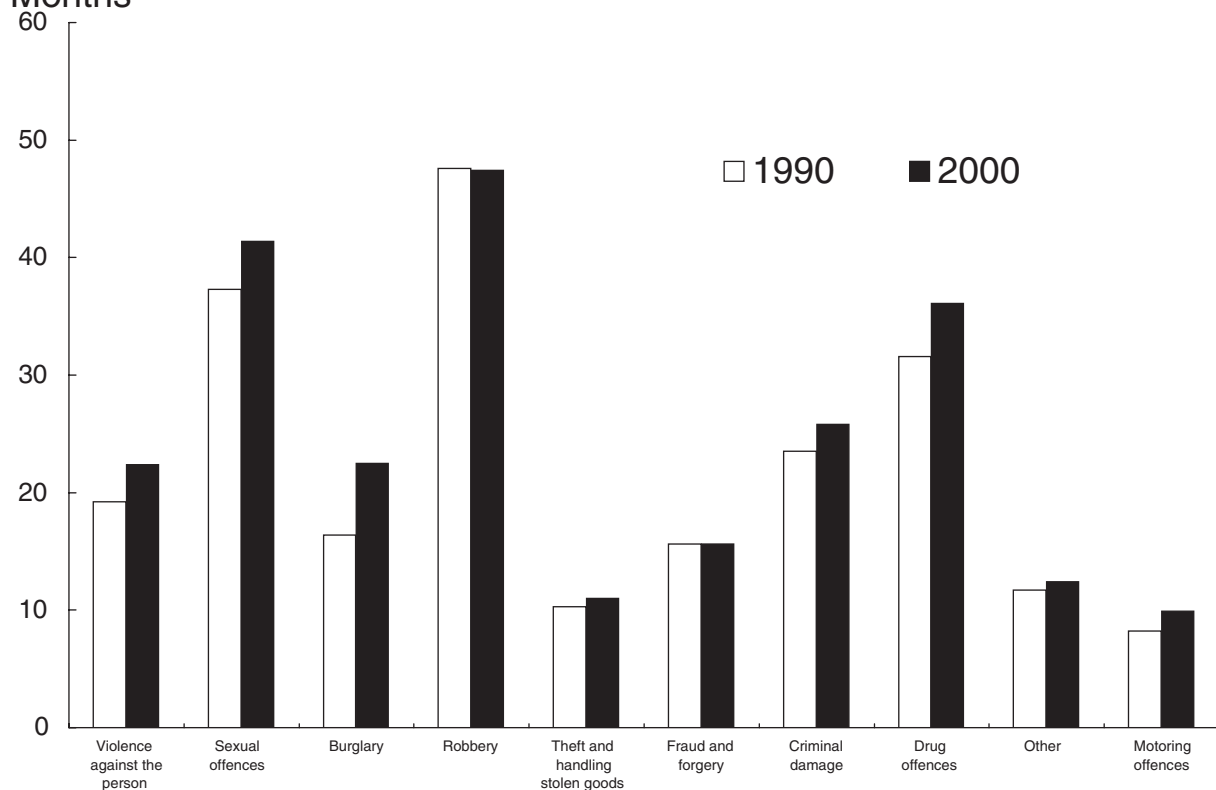
Immediate custody

- 106,200 people were sentenced to immediate custody, up one per cent on the previous year. *(Table 7.13)*
- Magistrates' courts use of custodial sentences for indictable offences increased from 12 per cent in the first quarter of 1999 to 14 per cent in the last quarter of 2000. The Crown Court's use of these sentences also increased, to 64 per cent in 2000. *(Paragraphs 7.19 and 7.21, Table 7B)*
- The average length of Crown Court sentences for males aged 21 and over rose from 24.1 months in 1999 to 24.2 months in 2000, a return to the 1997 level. *(Table 7.15)*

Figure 7.2 Average sentence length for principal offences⁽¹⁾ at the Crown Court for males aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences by offence group

England and Wales

Months



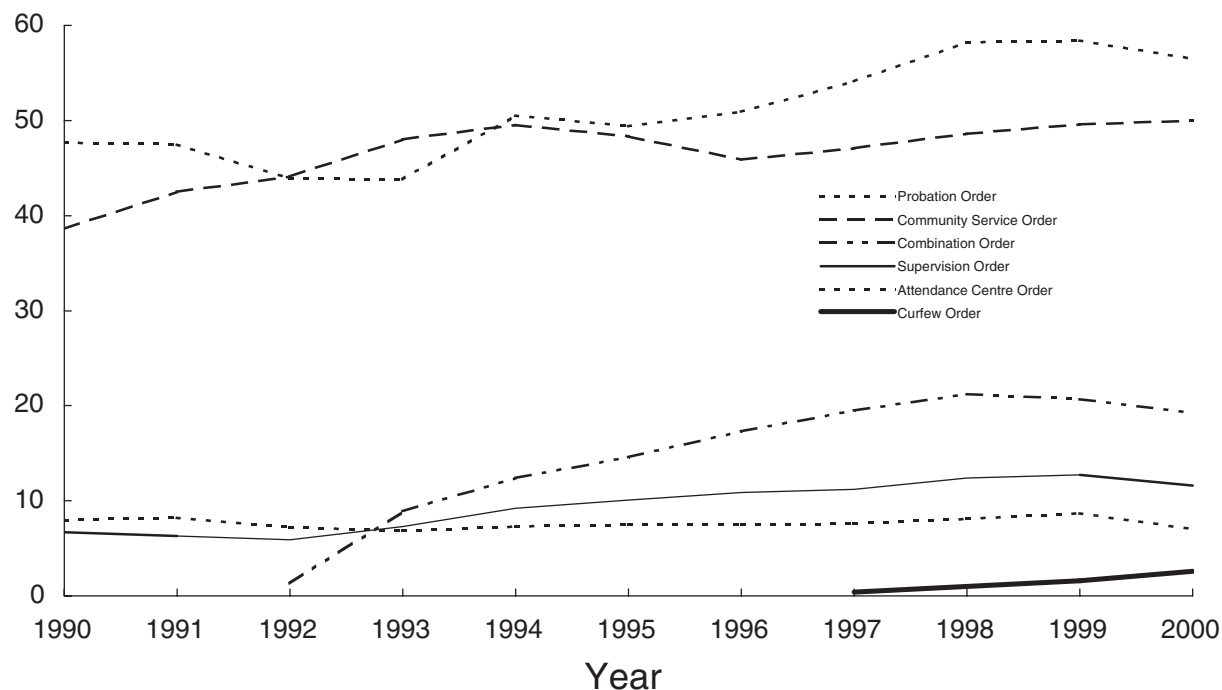
(1) See footnotes to Table 7.15.

Community sentences

- 155,500 offenders were given a community sentence, three per cent more than in 1999. *(Paragraph 7.12)*

Figure 7.3 Persons sentenced to community sentences for all types of offence by type of order

England and Wales
Thousands



Fines

- 70 per cent of all offenders were fined. The use of fines for indictable offences fell two percentage points to 25 per cent in 2000, having declined from 39 per cent in 1990. *(Paragraph 7.9 and Table 7.2)*
- The use of fines for summary non-motoring offences rose by three percentage points to 80 per cent, due to the rise in the number of cases (mainly TV licence evasion) under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts. *(Paragraph 7.9)*

Other sentences and disposals

- The use of the *discharge* for indictable offences fell one percentage point to 16 per cent. *(Table 7.2)*
- 581 young offenders were sentenced under *sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000*, compared with 631 in 1999, 603 in 1998, 748 in 1997, 635 in 1996 and around 400 in both 1994 and 1995. *(Table 7.18)*
- 102,400 offenders were ordered to pay *compensation orders*, a fall of 1,700 on 1999. *(Table 7.20)*
- 800 offenders — 13 per cent of those eligible — received a *confiscation order* under the Drug Trafficking Acts 1986 and 1994. This proportion represents a steady fall from 25 per cent in 1995. *(Table 7.21)*
- The number of *forfeiture orders* rose in most years from 14,200 in 1990 to 38,100 in 1999, but fell back by six per cent to 35,900 in 2000. *(Table 7.22)*
- Parents were ordered to pay the fine in 10 per cent of cases where 10-17 year olds were fined for indictable offences, the same as in 1998 and 1999. There was a rise of two percentage points in the proportion of compensation orders (25 per cent) paid for by parents. *(Table 7.23)*

- The *breach rates* for probation, community service and combination orders increased significantly in 2000 because of a stronger focus taken on enforcement. Probation orders rose from 18 to 24 per cent, community service orders rose from 30 to 35 per cent, and combination orders rose from 29 to 37 per cent.

(Table 7.24)

Introduction

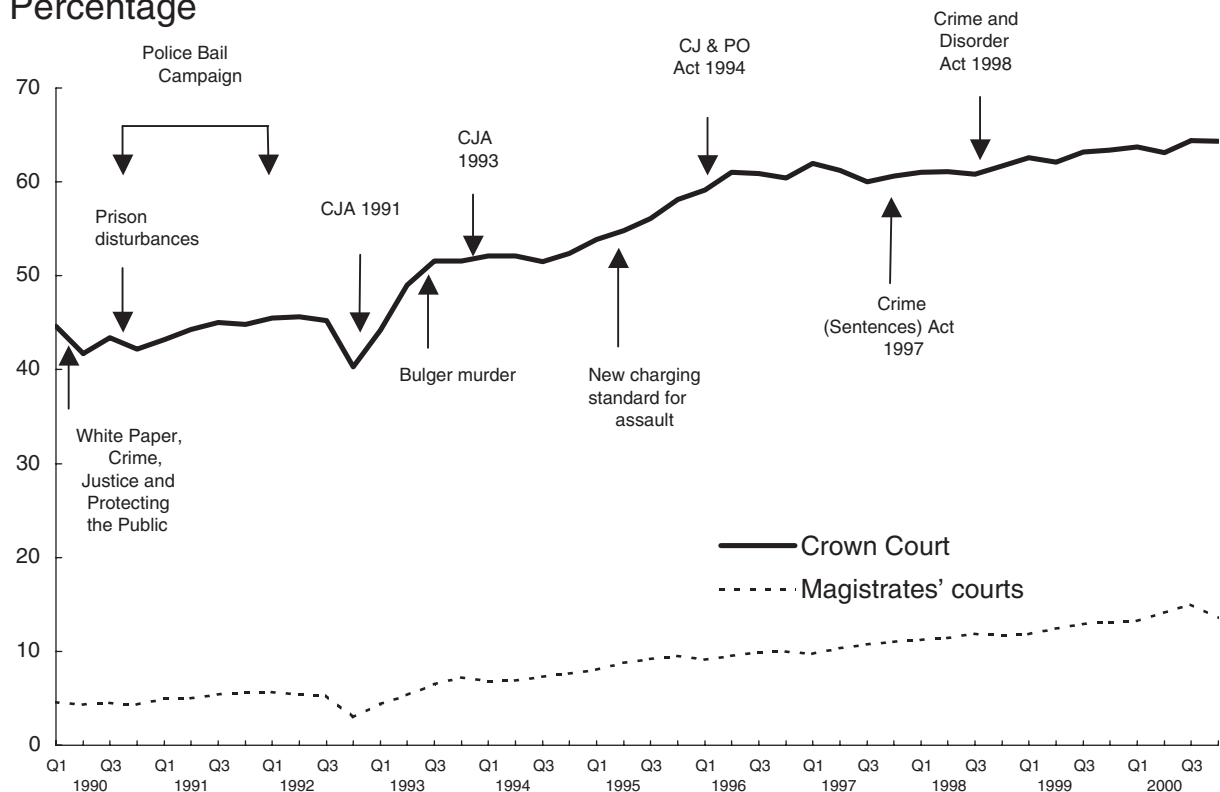
7.1 This chapter covers the initial sentencing of offenders at all courts, but takes no account of changes which may result from an appeal. Offenders include both individuals and corporate bodies; some tables cover individuals only and thus care should be taken in comparisons between tables.

7.2 As the final stage in the investigation and trial process, sentencing reflects (a) the number and type of offences committed, reported to the police and cleared up by them, (b) the extent to which the police decide to charge, (c) subsequent decisions by the Crown Prosecution Service and (d) the court. Changes in any of these (for example, the use of cautioning by the police in recent years) will affect the number, type and seriousness of the offences before a court.

7.3 The main sentences available to the courts are covered in paragraphs 20 to 47 of Appendix 1. Changes in legislation relevant to sentencing practice are covered in paragraphs 50 to 60 of Appendix 1 and are illustrated, with other influences, in Figure 7.4. Sentences reflect the facts of the offence and the circumstances of the offender, as described in paragraph 18 of Appendix 1, but severity of sentencing can also change over time reflecting the climate of opinion, guidelines or guidance issued and other factors.

Figure 7.4 Proportion of persons sentenced to immediate custody for indictable offences by type of court, 1990 to 2000

England and Wales Percentage



7.4 The Criminal Justice Act 1991 (CJA 1991) as amended by the Criminal Justice Act 1993 changed sentencing procedures and practice (see paragraphs 51 to 53 of Appendix 1 for details). Chapter 7 of the 1993 issue of Criminal statistics described the major changes in sentencing during 1992 and 1993. Two Home Office Statistical Bulletins (issue numbers 25/93 and 20/94) used the results from a special data collection exercise to examine the effects of the 1991 and 1993 Acts.

7.5 The quality of the sentencing data is discussed in paragraphs 23 to 29 of Appendix 2. There have been various shortfalls in the data in recent years with 2000 being such a year and some attempt has been made to estimate the effects. While it has not been possible to include these estimates in the main tables, the figures in Table 7A have been adjusted for the shortfalls.

7.6 Much of this chapter deals with indictable offences (including those which are triable either way — see paragraph 6 of Appendix 1 for definitions) and provides data for age groups 10-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-20 and 21 and over in line with the workings of the criminal justice system.

Immediate custody includes:

- (a) adults given unsuspended imprisonment,
- (b) persons between 15 and 20 years of age detained in a young offenders institution (superseded by detention and training orders from April 2000 for 15-17 year olds),
- (c) those sentenced under sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (which allows the Crown Court to pass custodial sentences on offenders under 18 of length up to the adult maximum, or of indeterminate length),
- (d) 12-14 year olds given secure training orders under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, implemented at the start of 1998 and superseded by detention and training orders from April 2000, and
- (e) 15-17 year olds given detention and training orders. Implemented nationally from October 2000 these replace detention in a young offenders' institution.

7.7 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 brought in several new offences and orders (see paragraphs 45 to 47 of Appendix 1). These were implemented or piloted from 30 September 1998 or later. This chapter counts the new indictable offences within the most appropriate offence group. The small number of new orders piloted nationally in the criminal courts between 1998 and 2000 are counted under 'otherwise dealt with' (see Table 7F for data on the numbers of orders recorded from the pilots and live running up to the end of 2000).

Overview of sentencing in 2000 (Tables 7A, 7.1-7.3, 7.12, 7.13, Figures 7.3 and 7.5)

7.8 1.42 million offenders were sentenced in 2000, 1 per cent more than in 1999. This increase was entirely due to a large rise of 13 per cent in those sentenced for summary non-motoring offences (up 57,000 to 491,000) mainly because of an increase in proceedings under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts (mainly TV licence evasion). Sentences for Wireless Telegraphy Act offences increased 190 per cent; those for all other summary non-motoring offences increased by 2 per cent. (Table 5A (Chapter 5) shows the variability of prosecutions under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts between 1996 and 2000: there was an increase of 49,900 convictions in 2000, a rise of 89 per cent on 1999.) Sentences for indictable offences fell by 15,000 (5 per cent) to 326,000 and those for summary motoring offences by 25,000 (4 per cent) to 608,000. The use of other penalties (such as written warnings and fixed penalties) is an operational matter for chief constables.

Table 7A Offenders sentenced for all offences by type of sentence or order, adjusted for shortfalls in data, 1995 to 2000

England and Wales						Thousands
Type of sentence or order	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Absolute discharge	21.2	20.1	18.3	17.8	15.9	15.7
Conditional discharge	106.2	104.8	109.7	114.7	114.1	106.1
Fine	1,070.1	1,075.5	998.7	1,060.7	993.3	1,017.1
Community sentences						
Probation order	49.4	50.9	54.1	58.2	58.4	56.7
Supervision order	10.1	10.9	11.2	12.4	12.7	11.6
Community service order	48.3	45.9	47.1	48.6	49.6	50.2
Attendance sentence order	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.7	7.1
Combination order	14.6	17.3	19.5	21.2	20.8	19.3
Curfew order	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.6
Reparation order	*	*	*	*	*	4.0
Action plan order	*	*	*	*	*	4.4
Drug treatment and testing order	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
S.90-92, PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Secure training order	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1
Detention and training order	*	*	*	*	*	5.1
Young offender institution	18.8	20.6	22.1	23.5	24.9	20.2
Imprisonment						
Fully suspended	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1
Unsuspending	60.3	64.0	71.0	76.3	79.7	80.6
Otherwise dealt with ⁽²⁾	19.3	18.8	20.7	22.4	25.6	24.9
All sentence or orders	1,429.4	1,440.6	1,384.7	1,468.9	1,409.2	1,429.6
Of which:						
Immediate custody ⁽³⁾	79.5	85.3	93.8	100.5	105.4	106.6
Community sentences ⁽⁴⁾	129.9	132.7	140.0	149.5	151.8	156.1

(1) Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90 and 91 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

(2) Includes cases, where the result of the court proceedings was incorrectly recorded (see paragraph 24 of Appendix 2).

(3) Unsuspending imprisonment, detention in a young offender institution, secure training orders (from January 1998 to April 2000), detention and training orders (since April 2000) and detention under sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

(4) Probation orders, supervision orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders, combination orders, curfew orders, reparation orders (since June 2000), action plan orders (since June 2000) and drug treatment and testing orders (since October 2000).

7.9 *Fines* were used for 70 per cent of offenders, the same as in 1999 and reflecting the rise in summary non-motoring offences. Use of fines for summary non-motoring offences rose by three percentage points to 80 per cent due to the increase in the number of cases under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts (in both 1999 and 2000 fines were used for 98 per cent of Wireless Telegraphy offenders and 75 per cent of all other summary non-motoring offenders: see Chapter 5, paragraph 5.9(e)). The use of fines for indictable offences fell by two percentage points to 25 per cent, continuing the gradual fall seen since 1996 after sharp falls from 39 per cent in 1990. Fines for motoring offences were used for 89 per cent of those sentenced, the same as in 1999, having remained unchanged at 90 per cent between 1995 and 1998.

7.10 The use of *absolute and conditional discharges* for indictable offences fell one percentage point to 16 per cent.

Community sentences

7.11 New names for community sentences came into force in April 2001, but are not used in tables, charts or commentary in this chapter. The new names are:

- community rehabilitation order (previously probation order);
- community punishment order (previously community service order); and
- community punishment and rehabilitation order (previously combination order).

7.12 The number of *community sentences* rose by three per cent to 155,500 in 2000, but made up the same proportion of all sentences as in 1999 (11 per cent), compared with 10 per cent in both 1997 and 1998.

7.13 Since 1995, the number of community sentences has increased by 14 per cent for indictable offences, 57 per cent for summary non-motoring offences and 9 per cent for summary motoring offences. Over the same period, the number of males given a community sentence has increased by 15 per cent to 131,900, and for females by 57 per cent to 23,600.

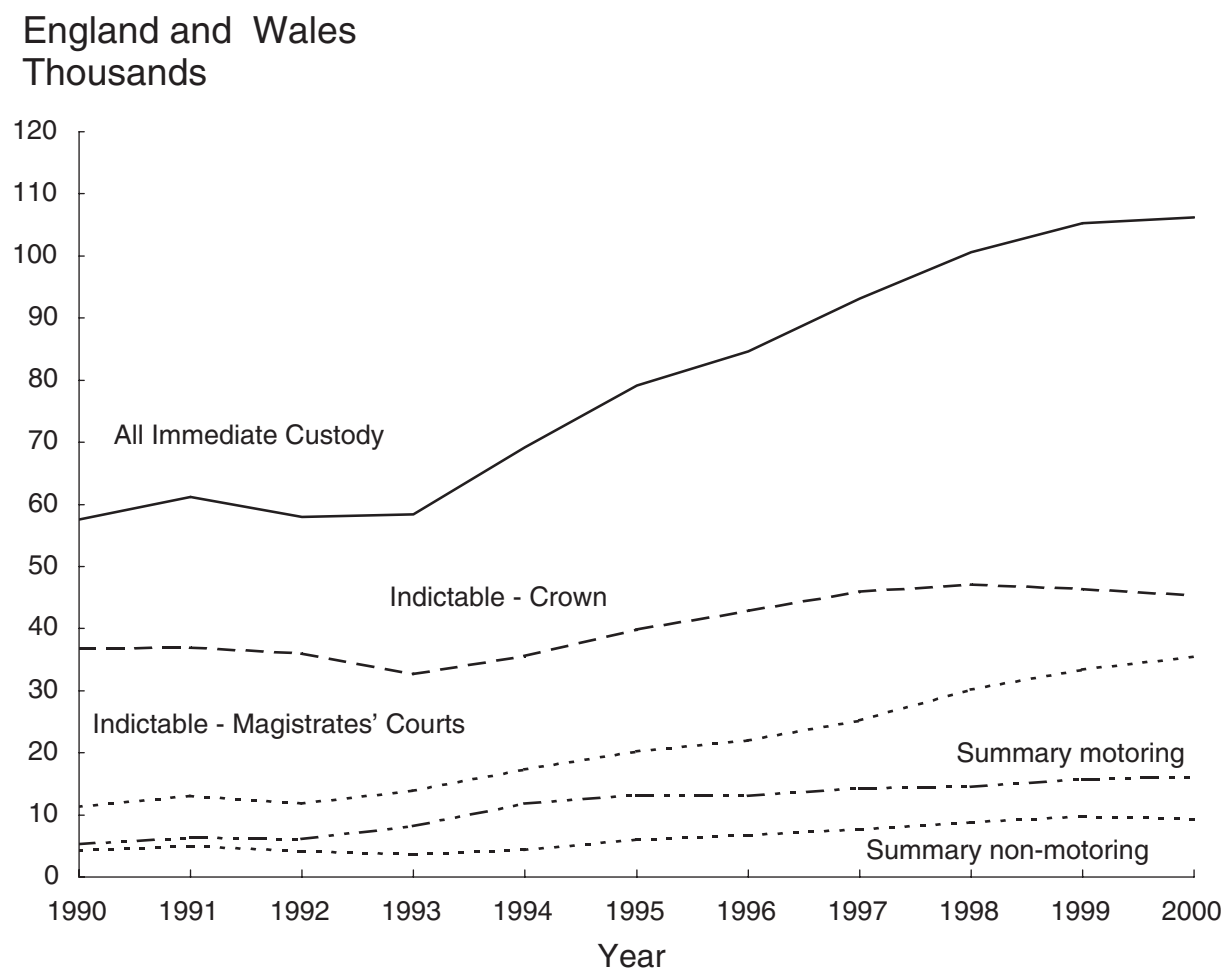
7.14 Overall the proportional use of probation orders for indictable offences has remained at around 11 per cent since 1995, and the use of Community Service Orders has stayed at nine per cent. The use of Combination Orders increased steadily from their introduction in 1992 to account for four per cent of all sentences for indictable offences in 1998 and 1999 before falling back one percentage point to three per cent in 2000.

Custodial sentences

7.15 The number of offenders sentenced to *immediate custody* for all offences increased by one per cent to 106,200 in 2000. This is 34 per cent higher than in 1995. In 2000, immediate custody sentences given for indictable offences rose one per cent, for summary non-motoring offences fell by five per cent and for summary motoring offences rose by two per cent.

7.16 76 per cent of all custodial sentences in 2000 were for indictable offences. 25 per cent of those convicted of an indictable offence received a custodial sentence, the highest percentage for over 40 years, and compares with 14 per cent in the early 1990s.

Figure 7.5 Persons sentenced to immediate custody by type of offence and type of court



7.17 Following implementation of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 (see paragraph 52(e) of Appendix 1) the number of offenders given a *fully suspended sentence* fell from 22,000 in 1992 to 3,800 in 1993. Since then there have been between 3,200 and 3,500 suspended sentences per annum. In 2000 there were 3,100.

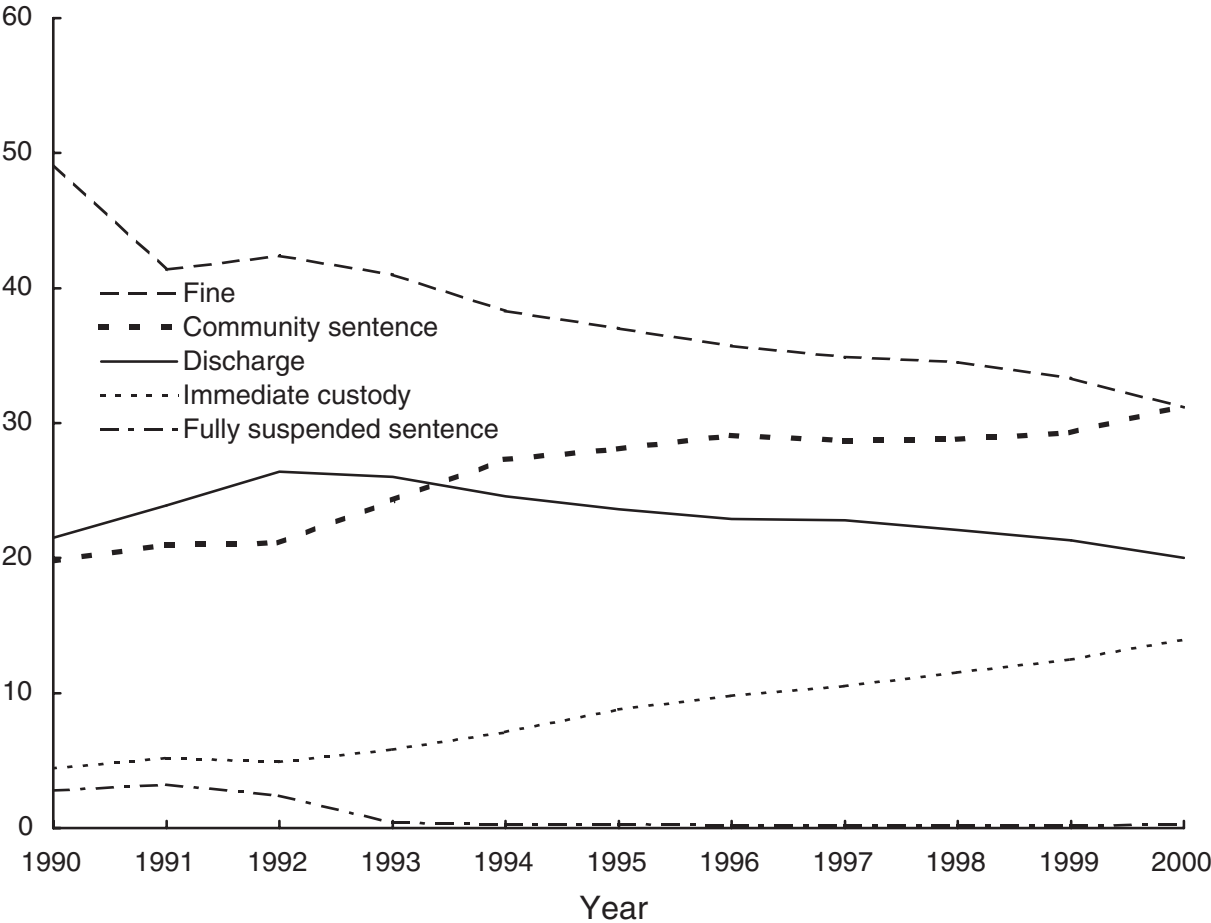
Sentencing by type of court

Magistrates' courts (Tables 7B, 7.1, 7.12, 7.13, 7.15 and 7.16, Figures 7.6 and 7.7)

7.18 1.35 million offenders were sentenced at magistrates' courts in 2000, up one per cent from 1999. Of these 19 per cent (254,000) were sentenced for indictable offences, a drop of one percentage point on 1999.

Figure 7.6 Persons sentenced for indictable offences at magistrates' courts, by type of sentence

England and Wales
Percentage



7.19 The gradual decline over recent years in the use of the discharge and fine with a compensating increase in the use of community sentences and custody continued for indictable offences in 2000 reflecting a general shift upwards in sentencing tariffs.

- Fines were used for 31 per cent of indictable offences, down from 34 per cent in 1999 and 37 per cent in 1995.
- Discharges fell by one percentage point to 20 per cent compared with 23 per cent in 1995.
- The proportionate use of community sentences rose to 31 per cent, up from 28 per cent in 1995.
- The use of immediate custody rose from 12 per cent in the first quarter of 1999 to 14 per cent in the last quarter of 2000 (quarterly figures, Table 7B) more than twice the level in the early 1990s.

Table 7B Percentage of offenders⁽¹⁾ sentenced for indictable offences, who received various types of sentence by type of court and period, 1995 to 2000

England and Wales							Percentage
Type of court/period		Type of sentence or order					Total number sentenced ⁽⁴⁾ (Thousands) (=100%)
		Discharge	Fine	Community sentence ⁽²⁾	Fully suspended sentence	Immediate custody ⁽³⁾	
Magistrates' courts							
	1995	23	37	28	0	9	230.3
	1996	23	36	29	0	10	229.4
	1997	23	35	29	0	10	242.3
	1998	22	35	29	0	12	264.0
	1999	21	34	29	0	12	267.7
	2000	20	31	31	0	14	254.0
1999	Q1	21	34	30	0	12	68.8
	Q2	21	34	29	0	12	64.8
	Q3	21	34	29	0	13	67.1
	Q4	21	33	29	0	13	66.9
2000	Q1	21	32	31	0	13	69.7
	Q2	21	31	30	0	14	63.7
	Q3	18	31	32	0	15	63.1
	Q4	19	30	33	0	14	57.5
The Crown Court							
	1995	5	5	30	3	56	71.6
	1996	3	4	27	3	60	70.9
	1997	3	4	28	3	60	76.6
	1998	3	3	28	3	61	77.0
	1999	3	3	27	3	63	74.0
	2000	3	2	26	3	64	70.9
1999	Q1	3	3	27	3	62	20.0
	Q2	3	3	27	3	62	17.6
	Q3	3	3	26	3	63	18.0
	Q4	3	3	26	3	63	18.4
2000	Q1	3	2	26	3	64	20.0
	Q2	3	3	27	3	63	17.6
	Q3	3	2	26	3	64	17.0
	Q4	3	2	26	3	64	16.4
All courts							
	1995	19	30	28	1	20	301.9
	1996	18	28	29	1	22	300.3
	1997	18	28	28	1	22	318.8
	1998	18	27	29	1	23	339.6
	1999	17	27	29	1	23	341.7
	2000	16	25	30	1	25	324.9
1999	Q1	17	27	29	1	23	88.8
	Q2	17	27	29	1	23	82.5
	Q3	17	27	28	1	23	85.1
	Q4	17	26	29	1	24	85.3
2000	Q1	17	25	30	1	24	89.6
	Q2	17	25	30	1	25	81.3
	Q3	15	25	30	1	25	80.0
	Q4	16	24	31	1	25	73.9

(1) Includes other offenders, ie, companies, public bodies etc.

(2) Probation orders, supervision orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders, combination orders, curfew orders, reparation orders (since June 2000), action plan orders (since June 2000) and drug treatment and testing orders (since October 2000).

(3) Unsuspended imprisonment, detention in a young offender institution, secure training orders (from January 1998 to April 2000), detention and training orders (since April 2000), and detention under sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Section 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000).

(4) Includes offenders otherwise dealt with.

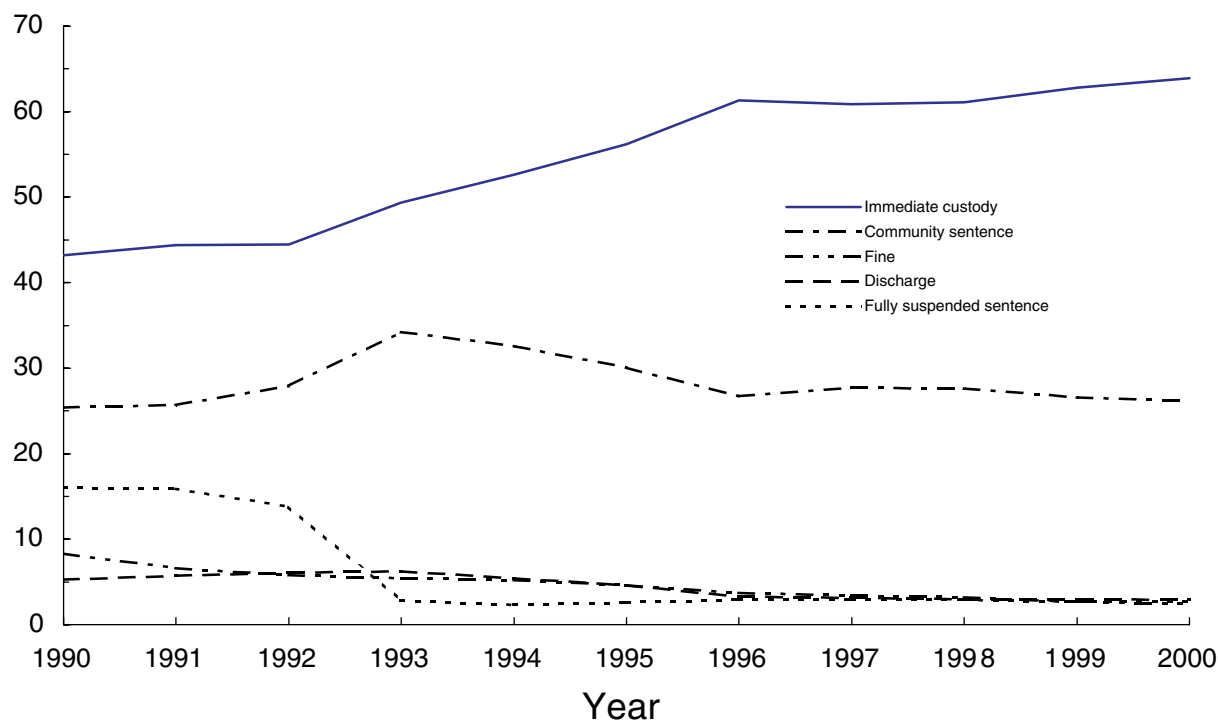
The Crown Court (Tables 7B-7D, 7.1, 7.11, 7.13, 7.15, 7.16, Figures 7.7 and 7.8)

7.20 74,300 offenders were sentenced at the Crown Court in 2000, four per cent fewer than in 1999.

7.21 The Crown Court in recent years has shown some similarity with trends in magistrates' courts for indictable offences: a slow decline in the use of fines and discharges (although used relatively little and an increase in the use of immediate custody to 64 per cent in 2000. This percentage represents an increase of one percentage point over 1999 and compares with 56 per cent in 1995 and 43 to 44 per cent in the early 1990s with most of the increase occurring since 1992.

Figure 7.7 Persons sentenced for indictable offences at the Crown Court, by type of sentence

**England and Wales
Percentage**



Plea data at the Crown Court

7.22 From 1 July 1995, the Home Office received all of its data on trials at the Crown Court from the Court Service’s CREST computer system. For trials completed after this date, information can now be analysed by the final plea recorded on the completion of the trial. Table 7C shows information on sentencing by plea for males aged 21 or over.

7.23 Of those males aged 21 or over who pleaded not guilty to an indictable offence but were convicted, 76 per cent were given immediate custody compared with 64 per cent for those pleading guilty. The average sentence length was 39 months for a not guilty plea, compared to 24 months for a guilty plea. The proportionate use of community sentences was 14 per cent for a not guilty plea, compared to 25 per cent for a guilty plea. However, these figures make no allowance for previous convictions and the wider circumstances of individual cases which may influence sentencing decisions.

7.24 Table 7C, in grouping offences, combines offences with very different guilty plea rates and sentencing patterns. This makes the average figures for a group difficult to interpret. If, for example, it is common to plead not guilty to the more serious offences in a group then this will be reflected in a higher average sentence length for not guilty pleas regardless of sentence discounts. To try and disentangle this, Table 7D shows plea rates and information on custodial sentences for some of the more common offence classes within each group.

7.25 For many offences the custody rate is lower for those pleading guilty than for those pleading not guilty. This may be because certain mitigating factors (such as remorse) will be absent in not guilty pleas. The difference in custody rates tends to be smaller for offences such as burglary and theft where a high proportion plead guilty and in very serious offences such as rape where a non-custodial sentence is unlikely.

7.26 Despite the availability of discounts for guilty pleas (paragraph 18(iii) of Appendix 1 explains how discounts arise), average sentence lengths were not always shorter for those who pleaded guilty to a particular offence. This will reflect a number of factors including the timeliness of the guilty plea, the nature of the offence, and the circumstances and criminal history of the offender. In particular it is likely that for some offences, such as indecent assault on a female, those pleading guilty may originally have been charged with more serious offences (rape in this example) and are, therefore, at the more serious end of the offences within the class shown. For offences where guilty pleas did attract a lower average sentence, the implied discount was commonly around 30 per cent although for some offences (eg criminal damage or drugs) it was much larger.

Table 7C Percentage of males aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences at the Crown Court, who received various types of sentence and average sentence length by offence group and plea⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 2000

Percentage, months

Offence group and plea	Total number sentenced ⁽²⁾ (Thousands) (=100%)	Type of sentence (percentages)					Average length of sentence ⁽⁵⁾ (months)
		Discharge	Fine	Com- munity sentence ⁽³⁾	Fully suspended sentence	Immediate custody ⁽⁴⁾	
Violence against the person							
Guilty plea	5.8	4	3	30	4	57	21.2
Not guilty plea	2.0	2	2	16	3	74	32.2
Sexual offences							
Guilty plea	1.4	2	1	20	5	71	37.0
Not guilty plea	1.0	0	1	8	1	88	50.7
Burglary							
Guilty plea	4.3	1	0	17	1	81	24.0
Not guilty plea	0.6	1	0	12	1	85	28.1
Robbery							
Guilty plea	1.8	0	0	6	1	92	44.3
Not guilty plea	0.5	0	0	3	1	95	59.6
Theft and handling stolen goods							
Guilty plea	3.5	6	4	32	3	55	11.9
Not guilty plea	0.7	5	8	28	2	57	15.8
Fraud and forgery							
Guilty plea	1.6	5	4	30	9	51	15.7
Not guilty plea	0.4	3	5	23	6	63	26.4
Criminal damage							
Guilty plea	0.7	10	5	37	2	41	26.9
Not guilty plea	0.1	3	8	17	1	63	36.5
Drug offences							
Guilty plea	4.9	3	5	20	3	68	33.6
Not guilty plea	1.1	1	3	7	1	87	61.7
Other (excluding motoring) offences							
Guilty plea	4.9	4	6	32	5	53	12.0
Not guilty plea	0.8	2	5	16	4	68	21.5
Motoring offences							
Guilty plea	0.8	1	5	28	2	63	9.8
Not guilty plea	0.2	1	24	26	1	47	10.2
All indictable offences							
Guilty plea	29.6	3	3	25	3	64	24.1
Not guilty plea	7.4	2	3	14	2	76	39.4

(1) Final plea recorded on completion of trial.

(2) Includes offenders otherwise dealt with, excludes offenders committed to the Crown Court for sentence.

(3) Probation orders, Community service orders, combination orders and curfew orders.

(4) Includes unsuspended imprisonment and partly suspended imprisonment (before 1 October 1992).

(5) Average for principal offence. Excludes life sentences.

Table 7D Males aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences at the Crown Court: plea rates and custodial sentencing for selected offences

England and Wales 2000

Offence ⁽¹⁾	Pleaded guilty (%)	Custody rate		Average sentence length (months)	
		Guilty	Not guilty	Guilty	Not guilty
Violence against the person					
Causing death by dangerous driving	66	89	(83)	43.5	31.3
Wounding or other act endangering life	53	88	96	45.3	52.9
Threat or conspiracy to murder	72	65	(67)	25.3	51.8
Other wounding	80	51	60	14.2	15.4
All violence against the person	74	57	74	21.2	32.2
Sexual offences					
Rape	35	95	99	81.1	90.1
Indecent assault on a female	58	68	83	27.2	26.9
Indecent assault on a male	65	67	79	29.8	29.9
All sexual offences	57	71	88	37.0	50.7
Burglary					
In a building other than a dwelling	86	69	70	18.8	19.7
In a dwelling	89	82	87	24.0	26.4
All burglary	88	81	85	24.0	28.1
Theft and handling stolen goods					
Other theft or unauthorised taking	81	59	64	13.2	19.1
Handling stolen goods	83	50	52	12.5	15.8
Theft from the person of another	85	57	65	11.7	18.1
Theft by an employee	79	52	(66)	11.1	14.4
Theft from shops	81	51	40	8.9	8.1
All theft and handling stolen goods	83	55	57	11.9	15.8
Fraud and forgery					
Other forgery	81	54	(55)	15.0	27.1
Other fraud	80	53	68	15.7	27.4
All fraud and forgery	81	51	63	15.7	26.4
Criminal damage					
Arson	84	62	88	33.4	42.6
All criminal damage	87	41	63	26.9	36.5
Drug offences					
Trafficking	83	76	90	32.2	47.2
Possession	92	27	36	9.1	12.0
All drug offences	82	68	87	33.6	61.7

(1) Only those offences where at least 100 pleaded guilty or not guilty are shown separately.

() Based on fewer than 50 cases.

Sentencing by indictable offence group (Tables 7E and 7.2 to 7.5)

7.27 There have been changes in recent years which have had an impact on sentencing patterns by offence:

- (a) With effect from April 1992, the Aggravated Vehicle Taking Act 1992 created additional triable either way offences. Previously these offences would probably have been classified as the summary offence of unauthorised taking of a conveyance, which itself was reclassified as summary in October 1988 (see paragraph 61(b) of Appendix 1).
- (b) The new charging standard for wounding/assault in August 1994 (see paragraph 62 of Appendix 1) contributed to the sharp rise of 7,100 in 1995 in the number of offenders sentenced for common assault.
- (c) There have been substantial changes in the types of sentence passed for driving whilst disqualified, which was reclassified as summary in October 1988. At least partly as a result of sentencing guidelines issued in 1993 by the Magistrates' Association, the proportions given immediate custody increased substantially between 1992 and 1997 — from 20 to 36 per cent.
- (d) The introduction of new sentences for juveniles in 2000 has reshaped sentencing for this age group. The use of less serious sentences such as discharges has fallen while the take-up of reparation orders and action plan orders is very high — pushing up the overall use of community sentences. Detention and training orders have set terms of between 4 and 24 months and their use has increased average sentence lengths for this group.

Table 7E Change in the proportionate use of various sentences between 1995 and 2000, by indictable offence group and type of sentence or order

Offence group	Percentage points			
	Type of sentence or order			
	Discharge	Fine	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾
Violence against the person	-5	-3	+5	+3
Sexual offences	-3	-9	+3	+11
Burglary	-4	-3	-6	+13
Robbery	-3	-1	-3	+5
Theft and handling stolen goods	-4	-6	+3	+7
Fraud and forgery	-1	-4	+6	0
Criminal damage	-4	-2	+5	+2
Drug offences	+1	-3	+1	+1
Other (excluding motoring)	-4	-8	+3	+4
Indictable motoring offences	-1	-13	+6	+9
All indictable offences	-3	-5	+2	+5

(1) Probation orders, supervision orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders, combination orders, curfew orders, reparation orders (since June 2000), action plan orders (since June 2000) and drug treatment and testing orders (since October 2000).

(2) Unspent imprisonment, detention in a young offender institution, secure training orders (from January 1998 to April 2000), detention and training orders (since April 2000), and detention under sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000).

7.28 Table 7E summarises the changes in Table 7.2 in sentencing patterns by indictable offence group between 1995 and 2000:

- (a) *The use of discharges* fell by six percentage points to 53 per cent in 2000, continuing the fall from 60.5 per cent in 1998. The fall has occurred in all but one group and was sharpest for violence. There was a one percentage point rise for drugs offences.
- (b) *The use of fines* fell by five percentage points from 30 per cent in 1995 to 25 per cent in 2000. The fall has occurred across all offence groups but has been sharpest for
 - indictable motoring offences (down from 61 per cent in 1995 to 48 per cent in 2000),
 - sexual offences (down from 12 to three per cent),
 - other indictable offences (down from 50 to 42 per cent) and
 - theft and handling (down from 29 to 23 per cent).
- (c) *The use of community sentences* has increased by two percentage points to 30 per cent. However this masks falls of six percentage points for burglary offences and three for robbery offences. There have also been significant increases for fraud and forgery offences (six percentage points), violence against the person (five percentage points) and criminal damage offences (also five percentage points).
- (d) The use of *immediate custody* at 24.8 per cent in 2000 rose from 20.1 per cent in 1995 (see paragraph 7.16). This rise occurred across almost all indictable offence groups but has been steepest for burglary (up 13 percentage points) and sexual offences (up 11 percentage points). The use of custody for fraud and forgery offences did not change in 2000.

Sentencing of non-juveniles by age group

Persons aged 21 or over (Tables 7.10, 7.13, 7.15 and Figure 7.1)

Males

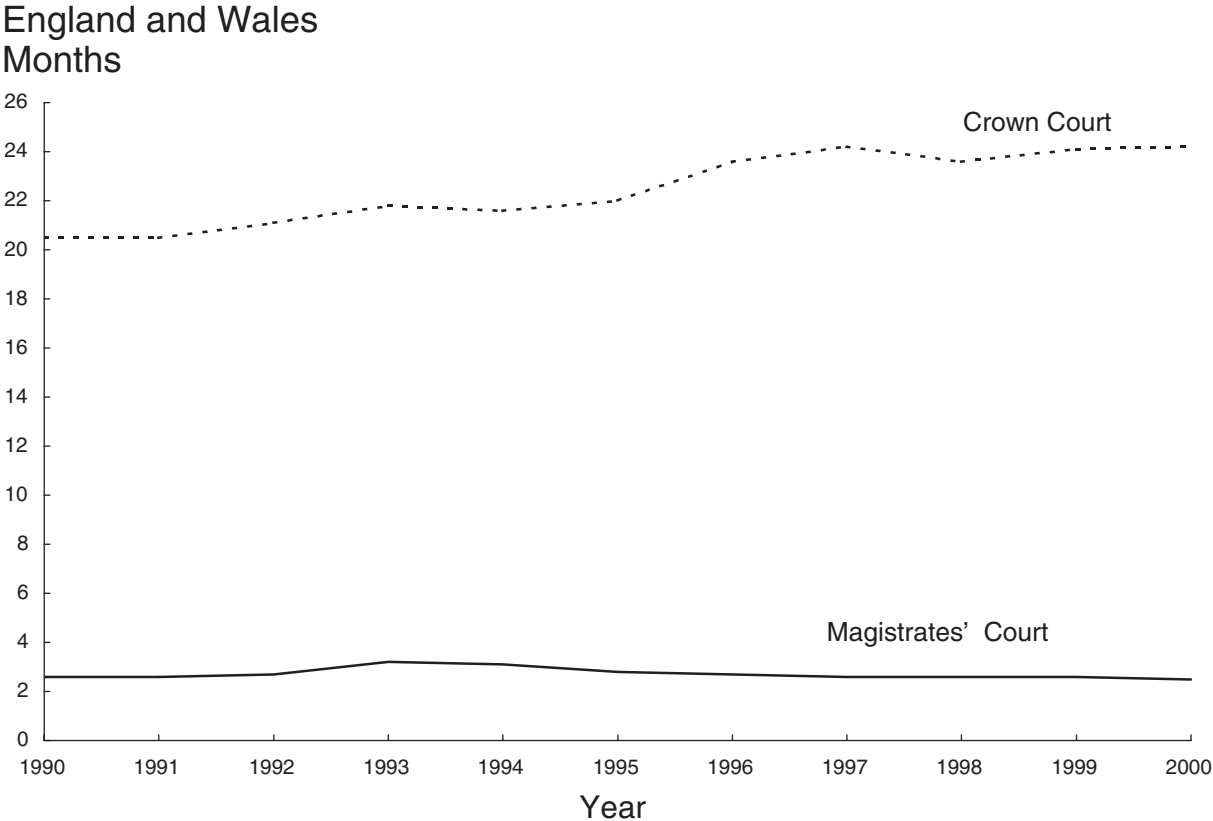
7.29 184,700 males aged 21 or over were sentenced for indictable offences in 2000 — five per cent fewer than in 1999. The use of immediate custody for indictable offences rose by two percentage points to 30 per cent, making it the most common sentence in 2000. This compares with a low of 17 per cent in 1990. Average sentence lengths fell from 17.3 months in 1997 to 15.3 months in 2000. This drop reflects a steady rise in the use of custodial sentences of less than 3 months, which began in 1994, and a fall in the use of custodial sentences of 6 months or more but less than 2 years. The use of sentences of less than 3 months rose by one percentage point to 24 per cent in 2000 following a steady rise from 15 per cent in 1995. In contrast the use of sentences of 6 months or more but less than 12 months fell from 20 per cent in 1995 to 15 per cent in 1999 and 2000; and those of 12 months or more but less than 2 years fell from 21 per cent in 1996 to 19 per cent in 2000.

7.30 Fines were the second most common disposal (28 per cent), having been the most common sentence until 1999. Use of the fine has fallen over the last decade. The proportion of adult males given community sentences remained at 24 per cent for the sixth year, following a rise from 15 per cent in 1990.

7.31 At magistrates' courts the highest proportion of adult male offenders sentenced to immediate custody were those sentenced for burglary (39 per cent, up from 35 per cent in 1999 and continuing the rise from 14 per cent in 1990). The lowest was for drugs offences (remaining at 4 per cent). The longest average sentence awarded was 4 months (indictable motoring offences) and the shortest was 2 months (criminal damage offences).

7.32 At the Crown Court the highest proportion of adult male offenders sentenced to immediate custody were those sentenced for robbery offences (92 per cent, up from 91 per cent in 1999 and continuing the rise from 87 per cent in 1990). The lowest for criminal damage offences (up to 43 per cent from 41 per cent in 1999 and 37 per cent in 2000). The longest average sentence was for robbery offences (47.4 months, up from 46 months in 1999 but down from its peak of 53.6 months in 1997). The shortest average sentence was for indictable motoring offences (9.9 months, close to its peak of 10 months in 1999).

Figure 7.8 Average sentence length of sentences imposed for principal offences⁽¹⁾ on males aged 21 and over sentenced to immediate custody for indictable offences by type of court



(1) See footnotes to Table 7.15.

Females

7.33 33,600 females aged 21 or over were sentenced for indictable offences, a fall of three per cent from the 1999 level. The use of community sentences increased one percentage point to 33 per cent continuing the rise from 21 per cent in 1990. Discharges were used in 24 per cent of cases, one percentage point down on 1999, while fines represented 22 per cent of sentences, stabilising a downward trend from 32 per cent in 1990.

7.34 The proportion sentenced to immediate custody in 2000 remained at 16 per cent, stabilising the rise from six per cent in 1990.

Persons aged 18 to 20 (Tables 7.9, 7.13, 7.14 and Figure 7.1)

Males

7.35 49,800 males aged between 18 and 20 were sentenced for indictable offences, a fall of five per cent from the 1999 level. 28 per cent of sentences for males in this age group were fines, a small (one percentage point) fall on 1999, repeating the fall in 1999 and following a sharp fall in the use of fines (down from 42 per cent in 1990). The use of community sentences remained unchanged at 30 per cent.

7.36 Use of immediate custody for this group rose to 26 per cent. This is after a fairly steady increase from 15 per cent in 1990 to 25 per cent in 1997. Average sentence lengths increased from a low of 11.6 months in 1995 to 13.4 months in 1997, and has fallen steadily to 12.0 months in 2000. As for older males, a greater proportion of sentences of less than 3 months have been used since 1995. These rose steadily from 16 per cent in 1995 to 22 per cent in 2000.

Females

7.37 7,500 females in the 18 to 20 age group were sentenced for indictable offences, a fall of one per cent from 1999. The proportionate use of immediate custody rose to 13 per cent, over four times the rate in the early 1990s.

Sentencing of juveniles by age group (Tables 7.5-7.8, 7.13, 7.14, 7.18 and 7.19, Figures 7.1, 7.9 and 7.10)

7.38 49,300 juveniles (aged under 18) were sentenced for indictable offences compared with 50,500 in 1999, a three per cent fall. The fall occurred across all the age groups, being less than one per cent in the 10-11 age group, just over one per cent in the 12-14 age group and three per cent in the 15-17 age group.

Aged 15 to 17

Males

7.39 33,900 males aged 15 to 17 were sentenced for indictable offences, a fall from 35,000 in 1998 and 1999.

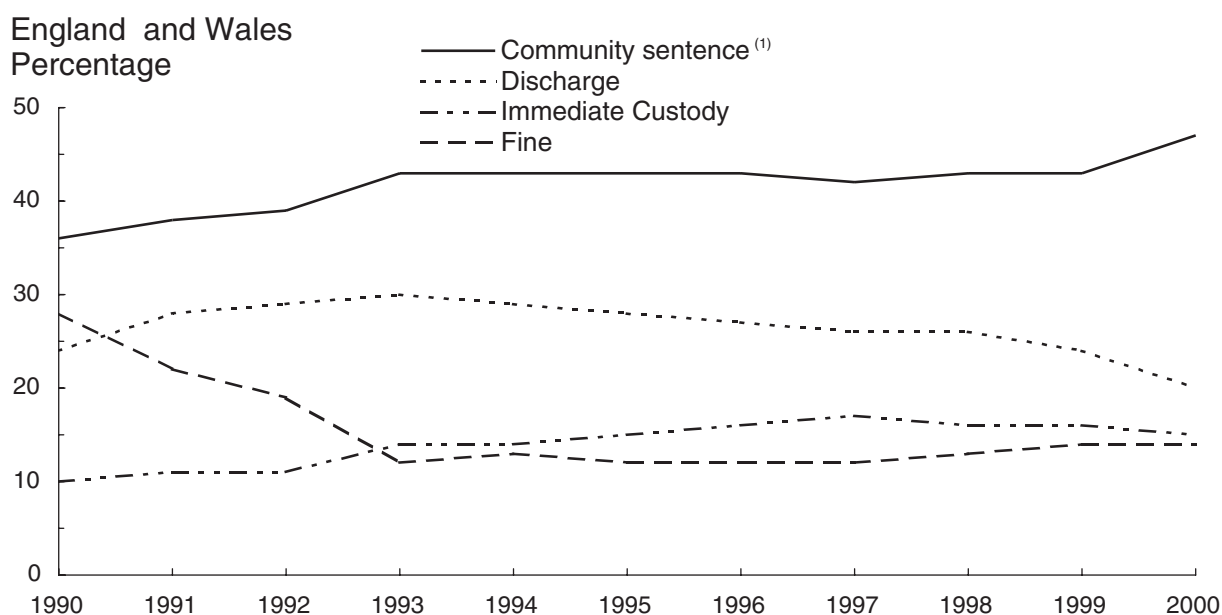
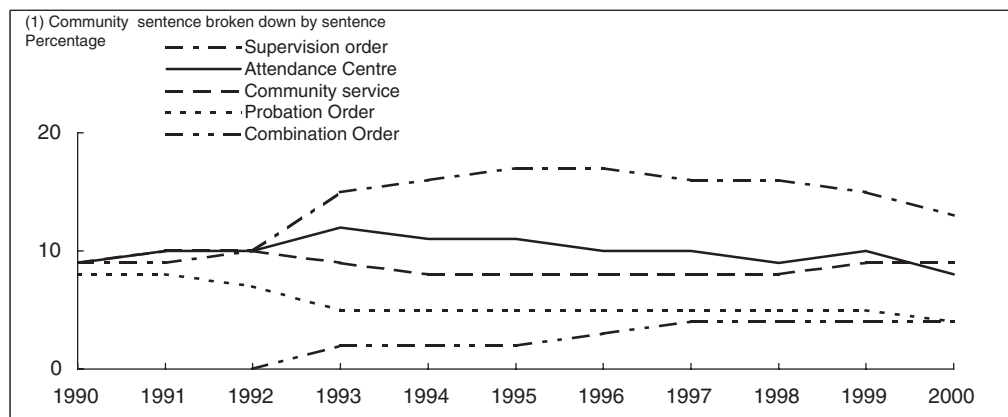
7.40 The cautioning rate (ie the number cautioned as a proportion of those sentenced or cautioned) for 15 to 17 year old males was 42 per cent, down 3 percentage points from 1999, and continued the decline of earlier years.

7.41 Community sentences rose to 47 per cent having made up 42-43 per cent of sentences for this group between 1993 and 1999, after rising from 36 per cent in 1990. This increase reflects the introduction of two new community sentences: action plan orders and reparation orders.

7.42 For those sentenced in this age group, a discharge remains the most common single disposal — 20 per cent of those sentenced in 2000 were discharged (down from 24 per cent in 1999). Fines accounted for 14 per cent of sentences, continuing a period of relative stability after sharp falls from 28 per cent in 1990 to 12 per cent in 1993.

7.43 5,200 15 to 17 year old males were sentenced to immediate custody for an indictable offence including 500 sentenced under Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (which was repealed on 25 August 2000 and had its provisions transferred to Sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000). The use of immediate custody rose from 10 per cent in 1990 to 16-17 per cent between 1996 and 1999 before falling slightly to 15 per cent in 2000. The proportion of sentences of less than four months rose from 32 per cent in 1997 to 35 per cent in 1998 and 36 per cent in 1999 before falling to eight per cent in 2000. This fall is mainly due to the introduction of detention and training orders in April 2000 for 12-17 year olds. Paragraph 27 of Appendix 1 explains that the shortest period for which this sentence can be made is 4 months, compared to the minimum of 2 months previously available. The introduction of DTOs also explains the increase in average sentence length to 11.1 months, up from 9.9 months in 1999.

Figure 7.9 Percentage of male offenders aged 15 to 17 sentenced for indictable offences who received various sentences or orders⁽¹⁾



(1) Community sentences exclude curfew orders.

Females

7.44 The cautioning rate for females aged 15 to 17 in 2000 was 63 per cent, one percentage point lower than in 1999. This continued a fall from 76 per cent in 1995. The number sentenced remained at 5,200 in 2000, stabilising the rise from a low of 3,100 in 1993. There was a sharp fall in the numbers of those sentenced who received a discharge, from 39 per cent in 1999 to 30 per cent in 2000. This balances the large rise in the number of community sentences – from 40 per cent in 1999 to 48 per cent in 2000 – and was due largely to the introduction of new sentences (see paragraphs 7.52-7.56). The proportion sentenced to custody increased by one percentage point to seven per cent, continuing the rise from two per cent in 1999.

Aged 12 to 14

Males

7.45 8,200 males aged 12 to 14 were sentenced for indictable offences, a fall of two per cent from 1999. Previously the number sentenced had fallen from 5,700 in 1990 to 4,700 in 1992 before rising to 8,300 in 1999.

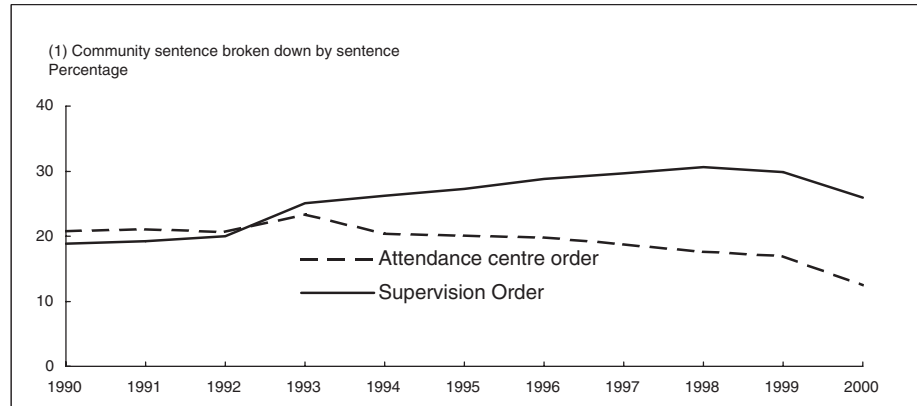
7.46 The cautioning rate for males aged 12 to 14 fell by two percentage points to 67 per cent. This compares with a rate of 78 per cent in 1995.

7.47 The use of the discharge for males in this age group fell sharply by 11 percentage points to 28 per cent after having varied relatively little over the decade to 1999. This fall was offset by rises in immediate custody from three per cent in 1999 to six per cent in 2000 (see paragraph 7.43 for a discussion of the effect of DTOs); and community sentences from 48 per cent in 1999 to 56 per cent in 2000 (see paragraphs 7.52-7.56).

Females

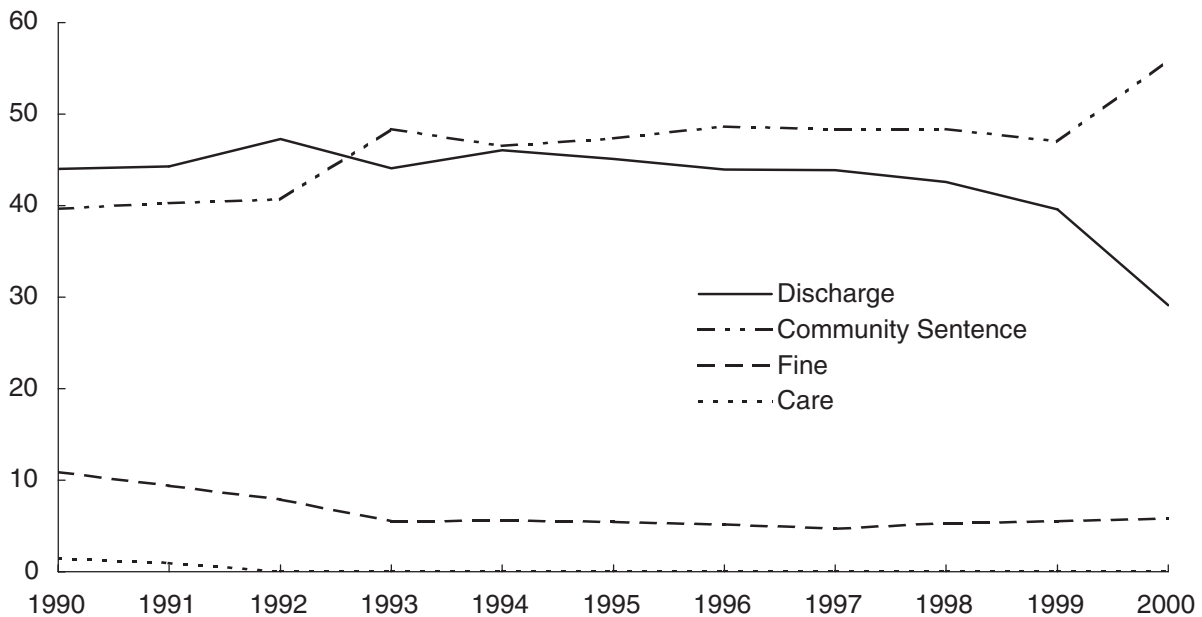
7.48 1,400 females aged 12 to 14 were sentenced for indictable offences in 2000, the same as in 1999 but double the total in 1990. The availability of new sentences meant that a sharp fall in the proportion of discharges (from 51 to 35 per cent) was offset by rises in the proportion of community sentences (from 38 per cent to 51 per cent). There were also small rises in the proportions of fines (up one percentage point to seven per cent) and immediate custody (up one percentage point to two per cent). The cautioning rate for this group was 86 per cent, continuing a fall from 93 per cent in 1995.

Figure 7.10 Percentage of male offenders aged 10 to 14 sentenced for indictable offences who received various sentences or orders



England and Wales

Percentage



Aged 10 to 11

Males

7.49 The number of males in this age group sentenced for indictable offences fell by 14 between 1999 and 2000 to 541 following a sharp rise from 392 in 1998 to 555 in 1999. It is thought that informal action has affected these figures over the years.

7.50 The cautioning rate for 10-11 year old males was 86 per cent, down from 94 per cent in 1995. Of those sentenced, 38 per cent received a discharge (down from 54 per cent in 1999) and 54 per cent received a community sentence (up from 37 per cent in 1999). These changes reflect the availability of the new community sentences for juveniles.

Females

7.51 58 females aged 10 to 11 were sentenced for indictable offences in 2000. Of these, 24 received a discharge and 31 a community sentence. The cautioning rate for this group was 95 per cent continuing the gradual fall since 1995.

Data on orders given out in courts under the Crime and Disorder Act pilots

7.52 Action plan, reparation and parenting orders in respect of juveniles, and child safety orders for children under 10 years of age, were piloted in seven areas and drug treatment and testing orders in a further three (see paragraphs 46 and 47 of Appendix 1 for descriptions of these orders). The youth justice orders began to be piloted in October 1998 and were made available nationally from June 2000. The first drug treatment and testing order was made in November 1998: these orders were made available nationally from October 2000. In addition to 2 child safety orders in total being recorded by March 2000, the following numbers of offenders (or recipients in the case of parenting orders) received other orders under the pilots between 1998 and 2000:

Table 7F New sentences made under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 between 1998 and 2000

Type of order	Pilot sites			Live sites
	1998	1999	2000	2000
Action plan order ⁽¹⁾	63	619	274	4,086
Reparation order ⁽¹⁾	132	908	360	3,673
Parenting orders ⁽¹⁾	5	242	37	352
Drug treatment and testing order ⁽²⁾	5	172	60	262

(1) Action plan, reparation and parenting orders were piloted in seven areas from 30 September 1998 and were implemented nationally from 1 June 2000.

(2) Drug treatment and testing orders were piloted in a further three areas from 30 September 1998 and were implemented nationally from 1 October 2000.

7.53 Both action plan and reparation orders were given for a variety of indictable and summary offences committed by juveniles with theft and handling offences accounting for 40 per cent of reparation orders and 35 per cent of action plan orders. Criminal damage offences accounted for nearly 20 per cent of reparation orders and 10 per cent of action plan orders. Actual bodily harm and common assault accounted for 10 per cent of reparation orders and nearly 15 per cent of action plan orders. Burglary and robbery accounted for nearly 10 per cent of reparation orders and nearly 15 per cent of action plan orders.

7.54 Parenting orders were placed upon parents mainly as a result of their child committing a criminal offence or not attending school. These can be made as civil orders only. Parenting orders that have been returned from the criminal courts are included in this chapter's main tables as 'otherwise dealt with'.

7.55 Drug treatment and testing orders were given mainly for a variety of theft offences although burglary, handling stolen goods and drug possession also figured prominently.

7.56 The Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 created a new sentence, referral to a youth offender panel, for first-time young offenders not given an absolute discharge or custodial sentence. The panel meets with the young person, their parents or guardians and (if appropriate) the victim to discuss the offending behaviour, allow the victim to explain the impact the offence has had on them, and to agree a contract of activity with the young offender. Pilots of the new sentence started in seven areas in summer 2000 and orders made under the pilots are counted among the 'otherwise dealt with' category in court proceedings data.

7.57 More information on the youth justice pilots can be found on the Home Office website (www.homeoffice.gov.uk) and directly from the Juvenile Offenders Unit, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AT either by telephone (020 7273 3297) or by e-mail (public_enquiry.jou@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk). More information on piloting the drug treatment and testing orders can be found in Research Findings No. 128 'Drug Treatment and Testing Orders: the 18-month evaluation' by Paul Turnbull, Tim McSweeney and Mike Hough. Copies may be obtained from: Communications Development Unit, Room 275, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AT. Telephone: 020 7273 2084 or by e-mail (publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk).

Table 7.1 Offenders sentenced by type of court, type of sentence or order and type of offence

England and Wales		Number of offenders (thousands) and percentages						
Type of sentence or order	1999	2000						
		Number of offenders				Percentage of total offenders sentenced		
					Summary offences			
	Total	Total	Indictable offences	Offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences	Indictable offences	Offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences
Magistrates' courts								
Absolute discharge	15.8	15.5	1.9	4.8	8.8	1	1	2
Conditional discharge	111.4	103.2	49.0	45.7	8.5	19	9	1
Fine	989.7	1,010.8	80.2	390.2	540.4	31	80	89
Community penalties								
Probation order	50.6	49.4	30.6	9.3	9.5	12	2	2
Supervision order	11.8	10.9	7.4	3.0	0.5	3	1	0
Community service order	41.1	41.7	22.2	9.8	9.8	9	2	2
Attendance centre order	8.6	7.0	4.4	2.4	0.2	2	1	0
Combination order	17.3	16.0	8.3	2.7	5.0	3	1	1
Curfew order	1.5	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.6	1	0	0
Reparation order	*	4.0	2.3	1.6	0.1	1	0	0
Action plan order	*	4.3	2.8	1.3	0.2	1	0	0
Drug treatment and testing order	*	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Secure training order	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Detention and training order	*	3.9	3.0	0.5	0.4	1	0	0
Young offender institution	14.5	11.4	6.9	2.1	2.5	3	0	0
Imprisonment								
Fully suspended	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0	0	0
Unsuspending	43.3	44.5	25.5	6.2	12.9	10	1	2
Otherwise dealt with	23.9	23.3	8.5	7.9	6.9	3	2	1
Total	1,330.8	1,350.0	255.2	488.1	606.7	100	100	100
The Crown Court								
Absolute discharge	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Conditional discharge	2.6	2.5	2.0	0.5	0.0	3	20	4
Fine	2.7	2.5	1.9	0.4	0.2	3	16	30
Community penalties								
Probation order	7.7	7.1	6.7	0.3	0.1	9	12	13
Supervision order	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1	1	0
Community service order	8.5	8.3	7.8	0.5	0.0	11	19	5
Attendance centre order	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Combination order	3.4	3.2	3.1	0.1	0.1	4	4	7
Curfew order	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0	1
Reparation order	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Action plan order	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Drug treatment and testing order	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
S.90-92 PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.0	1	0	0
Secure training order	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Detention and training order	*	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	2	0	0
Young offender institution	10.3	8.7	8.5	0.1	0.1	12	6	7
Imprisonment								
Fully suspended	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	3	1	0
Unsuspending	36.4	35.8	35.1	0.4	0.3	49	18	32
Otherwise dealt with	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	2	3	3
Total	77.2	74.3	71.1	2.5	0.8	100	100	100
All courts								
Absolute discharge	15.9	15.6	2.0	4.8	8.8	1	1	2
Conditional discharge	114.0	105.7	51.0	46.2	8.6	16	9	1
Fine	992.4	1,013.3	82.1	390.6	540.7	25	80	89
Community penalties								
Probation order	58.4	56.5	37.2	9.6	9.6	11	2	2
Supervision order	12.7	11.6	8.0	3.0	0.5	2	1	0
Community service order	49.6	50.0	29.9	10.2	9.8	9	2	2
Attendance centre order	8.7	7.0	4.4	2.4	0.2	1	1	0
Combination order	20.7	19.2	11.4	2.8	5.1	3	1	1
Curfew order	1.6	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	0	0	0
Reparation order	*	4.0	2.3	1.6	0.1	1	0	0
Action plan order	*	4.4	2.9	1.3	0.2	1	0	0
Drug treatment and testing order	*	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
S.90-92 PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Secure training order	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Detention and training order	*	5.1	4.2	0.5	0.4	1	0	0
Young offender institution	24.8	20.1	15.3	2.2	2.6	5	1	0
Imprisonment								
Fully suspended	3.2	3.1	2.5	0.2	0.4	1	0	0
Unsuspending	79.7	80.3	60.6	6.6	13.1	19	1	2
Otherwise dealt with	25.6	24.9	9.9	8.0	6.9	3	2	1
Total	1,408.0	1,424.3	326.2	490.6	607.5	100	100	100

(1) Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90 to 92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

Table 7.2 Offenders sentenced for indictable offences by offence group and type of sentence or order (custodial and other non-community disposals)
England and Wales

Offence group and year	Number of offenders (thousands) and percentage											
	Total	Absolute or conditional charge	Fine	Total community sentences ⁽¹⁾	S90/92 PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽²⁾	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Other-wise dealt with
	Percentage of total offenders sentenced											
	Total	Absolute or conditional charge	Fine	Total community sentences ⁽¹⁾	S90/92 PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽²⁾	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Other-wise dealt with
Violence against the person ⁽³⁾	52.6	9.6	18.8	9.3	0.0	*	*	2.1	5.5	7.8	4.3	3.0
1995	29.2	5.1	3.9	10.1	0.1	*	*	1.9	6.4	8.4	0.5	1.1
1996	30.1	4.8	4.0	10.6	0.1	*	*	2.3	6.9	9.3	0.5	1.0
1997	34.5	5.7	4.7	12.3	0.1	*	*	2.6	7.5	10.2	0.6	1.0
1998	37.1	5.8	4.9	13.8	0.1	0.0	*	2.8	8.1	11.1	0.6	1.0
1999	36.0	5.2	4.5	13.7	0.1	0.0	*	2.9	8.0	11.0	0.5	1.0
2000	35.5	4.5	4.0	14.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	2.4	8.1	11.4	0.5	1.0
Sexual offences	6.6	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.0	*	*	0.2	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.2
1995	4.7	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.0	*	*	0.2	2.2	2.4	0.1	0.1
1996	4.4	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	2.3	2.5	0.1	0.1
1997	4.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	2.3	2.5	0.1	0.1
1998	4.6	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	-	*	0.2	2.5	2.7	0.1	0.1
1999	4.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	*	0.2	2.4	2.6	0.1	0.1
2000	3.9	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	2.2	2.4	0.1	0.1
Burglary	43.5	4.8	6.1	16.8	0.0	*	*	5.2	6.8	12.2	2.9	0.8
1995	35.5	3.6	2.3	15.5	0.1	*	*	5.0	8.4	13.5	0.2	0.3
1996	32.4	3.1	1.8	13.5	0.4	*	*	5.1	8.4	13.5	0.2	0.3
1997	31.7	2.7	1.5	12.7	0.1	*	*	5.2	9.1	14.3	0.1	0.3
1998	31.1	2.5	1.3	12.3	0.1	0.0	*	5.1	9.2	14.5	0.2	0.3
1999	29.3	2.2	1.1	11.2	0.1	0.1	*	5.1	9.1	14.3	0.2	0.4
2000	26.7	1.6	0.8	10.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	3.4	9.0	13.7	0.1	0.3
Robbery	4.8	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	*	*	1.4	1.8	3.2	0.1	0.1
1995	5.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.2	*	*	1.4	1.9	3.5	0.0	0.1
1996	5.9	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.3	*	*	1.9	2.0	4.2	0.0	0.1
1997	5.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.3	*	*	1.8	1.9	4.0	0.0	0.1
1998	5.6	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	*	1.8	1.9	4.0	0.0	0.1
1999	5.7	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	*	1.7	2.1	4.1	0.0	0.1
2000	5.9	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.3	2.2	4.3	0.0	0.1
Theft and handling stolen goods	134.0	30.4	54.5	29.5	-	*	*	2.4	8.0	10.8	7.1	2.0
1995	116.1	29.9	33.8	34.6	0.0	*	*	4.0	11.6	15.6	0.6	1.5
1996	114.4	29.0	31.2	35.3	0.0	*	*	4.1	12.5	16.6	0.6	1.6
1997	118.2	29.4	30.4	36.6	0.0	*	*	4.7	14.7	19.4	0.6	1.8
1998	125.2	31.0	31.3	38.6	0.0	0.0	*	5.0	16.7	21.8	0.6	2.0
1999	130.6	31.1	31.8	40.0	0.0	0.1	*	5.4	19.0	24.4	0.5	2.8
2000	127.6	28.2	29.1	41.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.6	20.3	26.0	0.4	2.4
Fraud and forgery	21.8	4.2	7.3	4.7	-	*	*	0.2	2.3	2.7	2.4	0.6
1995	17.2	3.4	3.6	6.3	-	*	*	0.2	3.1	3.3	0.4	0.3
1996	16.3	3.1	3.1	6.1	-	*	*	0.2	3.2	3.4	0.4	0.2
1997	16.9	3.1	3.0	6.5	0.0	*	*	0.3	3.3	3.6	0.4	0.2
1998	19.6	3.8	3.5	7.6	-	-	*	0.3	3.8	4.1	0.4	0.3
1999	20.2	3.6	3.5	8.3	0.0	-	*	0.4	3.6	4.0	0.4	0.3
2000	19.2	3.4	3.2	8.0	-	-	0.0	0.3	3.4	3.7	0.5	0.3

Table 7.2 Offenders sentenced for indictable offences by offence group and type of sentence or order (custodial and other non-community disposals) (continued)
England and Wales

Offence group and year	Number of offenders (thousands) and percentage												
	Custodial sentences					Other non-community disposals							
	Total	Absolute or conditional charge	Fine	Total community sentences ⁽¹⁾	S90/92 PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽²⁾	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Other-wise dealt with	
Criminal damage	1990	11.1	2.3	3.5	2.9	0.0	*	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	
	1995	9.5	2.7	1.8	3.4	0.0	*	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.7	
	1996	9.8	2.8	1.8	3.3	0.0	*	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.7	
	1997	10.4	3.1	2.0	3.5	0.0	*	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.7	
	1998	10.7	3.0	2.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.7	
	1999	10.7	2.9	1.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.8	
	2000	10.2	2.5	1.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.7	
	1990	24.5	2.5	15.3	2.1	-	*	0.3	2.9	3.3	1.2	0.2	6.2
	1995	31.6	4.9	15.5	5.5	0.0	*	0.5	4.8	5.3	0.3	0.1	15.4
	1996	34.0	5.0	15.7	6.1	0.0	*	0.7	5.9	6.7	0.4	0.2	16.6
1997	40.4	6.1	18.8	7.2	0.0	*	0.8	6.9	7.7	0.4	0.2	19.1	
1998	48.8	7.4	23.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.5	8.5	0.4	0.2	21.6	
1999	48.9	7.5	23.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.6	8.7	0.3	0.5	21.6	
2000	45.0	7.3	20.6	8.1	0.0	-	0.1	7.1	8.1	0.3	0.5	19.1	
1990	31.8	3.9	18.8	3.2	0.0	*	1.0	2.4	3.5	1.6	0.9	12.6	
1995	41.7	6.4	21.0	6.1	0.0	*	1.3	4.5	5.8	0.3	2.2	15.7	
1996	43.1	6.0	20.6	6.6	0.0	*	1.6	5.1	6.7	0.4	2.8	16.1	
1997	47.1	6.4	21.9	7.4	0.0	*	1.7	5.6	7.3	0.4	3.7	17.1	
1998	49.3	6.2	23.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.1	7.9	0.4	3.9	18.1	
1999	47.6	5.6	21.6	7.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.9	7.6	0.4	4.5	16.1	
2000	44.6	4.9	18.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.2	8.1	0.4	4.4	14.1	
1990	11.1	0.4	8.2	1.1	-	*	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	3.1	
1995	11.2	0.7	6.9	2.0	0.0	*	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	3.1	
1996	9.9	0.6	6.0	1.8	0.0	*	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	2.6	
1997	9.5	0.5	5.4	1.8	-	*	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	2.6	
1998	9.0	0.5	5.0	1.8	-	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	2.6	
1999	8.3	0.5	4.4	1.7	-	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	2.6	
2000	7.7	0.4	3.7	1.8	-	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	2.3	
1990	341.7	58.9	134.7	71.9	0.1	*	13.7	32.9	48.0	20.8	8.7	10.1	
1995	301.9	57.3	89.4	85.8	0.4	*	15.2	44.8	60.4	2.5	6.5	15.2	
1996	300.3	54.9	84.6	85.8	0.6	*	16.7	48.1	65.4	2.6	7.0	14.8	
1997	318.8	57.5	88.0	90.5	0.7	*	17.7	53.4	71.9	2.8	8.2	17.3	
1998	341.1	60.5	94.6	97.0	0.6	0.1	18.7	57.9	77.3	2.8	8.9	18.2	
1999	341.7	58.9	92.1	97.7	0.6	0.2	19.1	59.9	79.8	2.5	10.5	17.7	
2000	326.2	53.0	82.1	97.9	0.6	0.1	15.3	60.6	80.8	2.5	9.9	16.6	

(1) Details of community sentences are shown in Table 7.3.
(2) Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90 to 92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.
(3) A charging standard for assault was introduced on 31 August 1994, which led to the increased use of the summary offence of common assault (see paragraph 62, Appendix 1).

Table 7.3 Offenders sentenced for indictable offences by offence group and type of sentence or order (community disposals)

Offence group and year	Number of offenders (thousands) and percentage																					
	Community disposals							Community disposals														
	Total sentenced	Probation order	Super-vision order	Com-munity service order	Atten-dance centre order	Combi-nation order	Curfew order	Re-paration order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Total com-munity sentences	Total sentenced	Probation order	Super-vision order	Com-munity service order	Atten-dance centre order	Combi-nation order	Curfew order	Re-paration order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Total com-munity sentences
	Number of offenders (thousands)																					
Violence against the person⁽¹⁾	52.6	3.7	0.5	4.2	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	9.3	100	7	1	8	2	*	*	*	*	*	18
1990	29.2	3.1	0.8	4.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	*	*	*	10.1	100	11	3	15	2	4	-	*	*	*	35
1995	30.1	3.1	1.0	4.3	0.8	1.4	0.0	*	*	*	10.6	100	10	3	14	3	5	0	*	*	*	35
1996	34.5	3.8	1.0	4.8	0.8	1.8	0.0	*	*	*	12.3	100	11	3	14	2	5	0	*	*	*	36
1997	37.1	4.4	1.2	5.4	0.8	2.0	0.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	13.8	100	12	3	14	2	5	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	37
1998	36.0	4.3	1.1	5.3	0.8	2.1	0.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	13.7	100	12	3	15	2	6	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	38
1999	35.5	4.1	1.2	5.5	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	14.1	100	12	3	15	2	6	0	1	1	0	40
2000	6.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	1.2	100	14	2	2	0	*	*	*	*	*	18
Sexual offence	4.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	1.1	100	16	4	3	0	1	-	*	*	*	24
1990	4.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	1.1	100	17	4	3	0	1	0	*	*	*	25
1995	4.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	1.1	100	16	5	3	0	1	0	*	*	*	26
1996	4.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.2	100	16	5	2	0	2	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	26
1997	4.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.2	100	17	6	2	0	1	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	27
1998	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	16	6	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	27
1999	43.5	7.1	1.8	6.2	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	16.8	100	16	4	14	4	*	*	*	*	*	39
2000	35.5	5.3	2.3	4.5	1.4	2.0	0.0	*	*	*	15.5	100	15	7	13	4	6	0	*	*	*	44
Burglary	32.4	4.5	2.2	3.7	1.2	1.9	0.0	*	*	*	13.5	100	14	7	11	4	6	0	*	*	*	42
1990	31.7	4.1	2.2	3.2	1.2	2.0	0.1	*	*	*	12.7	100	13	7	10	4	6	0	*	*	*	40
1995	31.1	3.9	2.2	2.9	1.1	2.1	0.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	12.3	100	13	7	9	3	7	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	39
1996	29.3	3.6	1.9	2.7	1.0	1.9	0.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.2	100	12	6	9	3	6	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	38
1997	26.7	3.0	1.5	2.4	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	10.1	100	11	6	9	2	6	1	1	2	0	38
1998	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	1.1	100	5	6	6	4	*	*	*	*	*	22
1999	5.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	*	*	*	1.4	100	4	11	4	5	2	-	*	*	*	26
2000	5.9	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	*	*	*	1.4	100	3	11	3	5	2	-	*	*	*	24
Robbery	5.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	*	*	*	1.3	100	3	11	3	4	3	0	*	*	*	23
1990	5.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.4	100	3	11	3	3	4	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	24
1995	5.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.3	100	4	10	4	3	3	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	23
1996	5.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	100	3	9	4	3	3	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	23
1997	134.0	15.7	1.5	10.1	2.1	*	*	*	*	*	29.5	100	12	1	8	2	*	*	*	*	*	22
1998	116.1	14.7	2.9	11.5	2.4	3.0	0.0	*	*	*	34.6	100	13	3	10	2	3	-	*	*	*	30
1999	114.4	15.6	3.2	10.5	2.3	3.6	0.0	*	*	*	35.3	100	14	3	9	2	3	0	*	*	*	31
2000	118.2	16.6	3.2	10.3	2.3	4.0	0.1	*	*	*	36.6	100	14	3	9	2	3	0	*	*	*	31
Theft and handling stolen goods	125.2	17.5	3.7	10.4	2.5	4.3	0.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	38.6	100	14	3	8	2	3	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	31
1990	130.6	18.5	3.7	10.4	2.7	4.3	0.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	40.0	100	14	3	8	2	3	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	31
1995	127.6	18.6	3.0	10.2	2.2	3.9	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.2	41.5	100	15	2	8	2	3	1	1	1	0	33
1996	21.8	2.6	0.1	1.9	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	4.7	100	12	0	9	0	*	*	*	*	*	22
1997	17.2	2.5	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	*	*	*	6.3	100	14	1	17	0	4	0	*	*	*	36
1998	16.3	2.5	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	*	*	*	6.1	100	15	1	16	0	5	0	*	*	*	37
1999	16.9	2.6	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	*	*	*	6.5	100	15	1	17	0	5	0	*	*	*	38
2000	19.6	3.0	0.1	3.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.6	100	15	1	16	1	6	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	39
Fraud and forgery	20.2	3.2	0.2	3.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.3	100	16	1	18	1	6	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	41
1990	19.2	3.0	0.1	3.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.0	100	16	1	19	0	5	0	0	0	0	42

Table 7.3 Offenders sentenced for indictable offences by offence group and type of sentence or order (community disposals) (continued)

Offence group and year	Number of offenders (thousands) and percentage																						
	Community disposals						Community disposals																
	Total sentenced	Probation order	Super-vision order	Com-munity service order	Atten-dance centre order	Combi-nation order	Curfew order	Re-paration order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Total community sentences	Total sentenced	Probation order	Super-vision order	Com-munity service order	Atten-dance centre order	Combi-nation order	Curfew order	Re-paration order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Total community sentences	
Criminal damage	1990	11.1	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	*	*	*	*	2.9	100	14	3	7	3	*	*	*	*	*	26	
	1995	9.5	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	*	*	3.4	100	15	6	8	3	3	-	*	*	*	35	
	1996	9.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	*	*	3.3	100	14	6	7	3	4	0	*	*	*	34	
	1997	10.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	*	*	3.5	100	14	6	7	2	4	0	*	*	*	33	
	1998	10.7	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	(2)	(2)	3.9	100	15	6	7	3	5	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	36	
	1999	10.7	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	(2)	(2)	3.9	100	13	7	8	3	5	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	36	
	2000	10.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.0	100	14	6	8	2	4	1	2	2	0	40	
	1990	24.5	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	*	*	*	*	2.1	100	5	0	3	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
	1995	31.6	2.3	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	*	*	5.5	100	7	0	7	0	2	0	0	*	*	*	17
	1996	34.0	2.7	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	*	*	6.1	100	8	1	7	0	3	0	*	*	*	*	18
1997	40.4	3.3	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	*	*	7.2	100	8	0	6	0	3	0	*	*	*	*	18	
1998	48.8	4.1	0.2	2.9	0.2	1.2	0.0	(2)	(2)	8.6	100	8	0	6	0	2	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	18	
1999	48.9	4.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	(2)	(2)	8.6	100	9	1	6	0	2	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	18	
2000	45.0	3.6	0.3	2.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.1	100	8	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	
1990	31.8	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.2	*	*	*	*	3.2	100	3	0	5	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	
1995	41.7	2.0	0.3	2.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	*	*	6.1	100	5	1	7	1	1	0	0	*	*	*	15	
1996	43.1	2.0	0.4	3.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	*	*	6.6	100	5	1	7	1	2	0	*	*	*	*	15	
1997	47.1	2.3	0.5	3.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	*	*	7.4	100	5	1	7	1	2	0	*	*	*	*	16	
1998	49.3	2.5	0.5	3.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	(2)	(2)	8.0	100	5	1	7	1	2	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	16	
1999	47.6	2.3	0.5	3.7	0.4	0.9	0.1	(2)	(2)	7.8	100	5	1	8	1	2	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	16	
2000	44.6	2.2	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.9	100	5	1	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	
1990	11.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	*	*	*	*	1.1	100	3	1	5	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	
1995	11.2	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	*	*	2.0	100	5	1	9	0	2	0	-	*	*	*	17	
1996	9.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	-	*	*	1.8	100	4	1	9	0	3	0	-	*	*	*	18	
1997	9.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	*	1.8	100	5	1	10	0	4	0	*	*	*	*	19	
1998	9.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	(2)	(2)	1.8	100	5	1	10	1	4	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	20	
1999	8.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	(2)	(2)	1.7	100	5	1	10	1	4	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	21	
2000	7.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100	5	1	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	23	
1990	341.7	34.5	4.9	26.8	5.7	*	*	*	*	71.9	100	10	1	8	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	
1995	301.9	32.9	8.1	30.5	5.5	8.9	0.0	*	*	85.8	100	11	3	10	2	3	0	*	*	*	*	28	
1996	300.3	33.1	8.5	28.3	5.4	10.2	0.1	*	*	85.8	100	11	3	9	2	3	0	*	*	*	*	29	
1997	318.8	35.5	8.7	28.9	5.5	11.6	0.3	*	*	90.5	100	11	3	9	2	4	0	*	*	*	*	28	
1998	341.1	38.4	9.5	30.2	5.5	12.8	0.6	(2)	(2)	97.0	100	11	3	9	2	4	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	28	
1999	341.7	38.9	9.2	30.5	5.8	12.4	0.9	(2)	(2)	97.7	100	11	3	9	2	4	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	29	
2000	326.2	37.2	8.0	29.9	4.4	11.4	1.5	2.3	2.9	0.3	97.9	100	11	2	9	1	3	0	1	1	0	30	

(1) A charging standard for assault was introduced on 31 August 1994, which led to the increased use of the summary offence of common assault (see paragraph 62, Appendix 1).

(2) Numbers of reparation, action plan and drug treatment and testing orders given in pilot areas in 1998 and 1999 are included under 'Otherwise dealt with' in Table 7.2. See Table 7F for details.

Table 7.4A Offenders⁽¹⁾ sentenced by sex, type of offence and type of sentence or order (community disposals)

England and Wales 2000		Number of offenders (thousands)										
Sex and type of offence	Total number of offenders sentenced	Community disposals										
		Probation order	Supervision order	Community service order	Combination order	Curfew order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Total community sentences		
Males												
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person	31.8	3.4	0.9	5.0	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	12.2
Sexual offences	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Burglary	25.6	2.8	1.4	2.4	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	9.6
Robbery	5.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Theft and handling stolen goods	101.8	13.0	2.5	8.8	2.0	3.3	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	32.4
Fraud and forgery	13.7	1.7	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
Criminal damage	9.2	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.6
Drug offences	40.3	2.9	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.8
Other (excluding motoring offences)	39.3	1.8	0.4	3.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.9
Motoring offences	7.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Total	278.4	27.9	6.7	26.4	4.1	9.9	1.3	1.9	2.4	0.2	0.2	80.9
Summary offences												
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	359.1	7.9	2.5	9.0	2.2	2.5	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	27.0
Motoring offences	530.8	8.5	0.5	9.2	0.2	4.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	24.0
Total	889.9	16.4	3.0	18.2	2.4	7.4	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	51.1
All offences	1,168.2	44.3	9.7	44.5	6.5	17.3	2.3	3.4	3.7	0.3	0.3	131.9
Females												
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person	3.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9
Sexual offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burglary	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Robbery	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Theft and handling stolen goods	25.8	5.6	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.1
Fraud and forgery	5.4	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
Criminal damage	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Drug offences	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Other (excluding motoring offences)	5.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Motoring offences	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	47.8	9.3	1.3	3.6	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	17.1

Table 7.4A Offenders⁽¹⁾ sentenced by sex, type of offence and type of sentence or order (community disposals) (continued)

Sex and type of offence	Total number of offenders sentenced	Community disposals										Number of offenders (thousands)			
		Probation order	Supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combination order	Curfew order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Total community sentences				
Summary offences															
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	131.5	1.7	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
Motoring offences	76.7	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Total	208.3	2.8	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
All offences	256.1	12.2	1.8	5.5	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	23.6
All offenders															
Indictable offences															
Violence against the person	35.5	4.1	1.2	5.5	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1
Sexual offences	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Burglary	26.7	3.0	1.5	2.4	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.1
Robbery	5.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Theft and handling stolen goods	127.6	18.6	3.0	10.2	2.2	3.9	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	41.5
Fraud and forgery	19.2	3.0	0.1	3.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
Criminal damage	10.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Drug offences	45.0	3.6	0.3	2.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
Other (excluding motoring offences)	44.6	2.2	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
Motoring offences	7.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Total	326.2	37.2	8.0	29.9	4.4	11.4	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	97.9
Summary offences															
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	490.6	9.6	3.0	10.2	2.4	2.8	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5
Motoring offences	607.5	9.6	0.5	9.8	0.2	5.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1
Total	1,098.1	19.2	3.5	20.0	2.6	7.9	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.6
All offences	1,424.3	56.5	11.6	50.0	7.0	19.2	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	155.5

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

Table 7.4B Offenders⁽¹⁾ sentenced by sex, type of offence and type of sentence or order (custodial and other non-community disposals)

England and Wales 2000

Sex and type of offence	Custodial sentences										
	Total number of offenders sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽²⁾	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with
Males											
Indictable offences											
Violence against the person	31.8	3.8	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.3	7.7	10.8	0.4	0.9
Sexual offences	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	2.4	0.1	0.1
Burglary	25.6	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	3.4	8.8	13.3	0.1	0.3
Robbery	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	2.1	4.1	0.0	0.1
Theft and handling stolen goods	101.8	20.3	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.1	17.5	22.6	0.3	2.0
Fraud and forgery	13.7	2.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.8	3.1	0.3	0.3
Criminal damage	9.2	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.6
Drug offences	40.3	6.3	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	6.2	7.1	0.2	0.4
Other (excluding motoring offences)	39.3	4.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	5.8	7.6	0.3	3.8
Motoring offences	7.3	0.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.1
Total	278.4	40.8	72.5	0.6	0.1	3.9	14.3	55.1	73.9	1.8	8.5
Summary offences											
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	359.1	39.9	276.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	6.1	8.7	0.2	6.9
Motoring offences	530.8	15.2	469.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	12.8	15.7	0.3	6.2
Total	889.8	55.1	745.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.6	18.9	24.4	0.5	13.1
All offences	1,168.2	95.9	818.2	0.6	0.1	4.7	18.9	74.0	98.3	2.4	21.6
Females											
Indictable offences											
Violence against the person	3.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
Sexual offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burglary	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Robbery	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Theft and handling stolen goods	25.8	7.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.8	3.4	0.1	0.4
Fraud and forgery	5.4	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
Criminal damage	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Drug offences	4.6	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0
Other (excluding motoring offences)	5.3	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6
Motoring offences	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	47.8	12.2	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	5.5	6.9	0.6	1.4

Table 7.4B Offenders⁽¹⁾ sentenced by sex, type of offence and type of sentence or order (custodial and other non-community disposals) (continued)

England and Wales 2000

Sex and type of offence	Total number of offenders sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽²⁾	Custodial sentences							Fully suspended imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with
					Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody				
Summary offences													
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	131.5	11.1	114.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Motoring offences	76.7	2.2	71.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Total	208.3	13.3	185.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.8
All offences	256.1	25.5	195.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	6.3	7.9	0.7	3.2	0.7	3.2
All offenders													
Indictable offences													
Violence against the person	35.5	4.5	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	2.4	8.1	11.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
Sexual offences	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burglary	26.7	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	3.4	9.0	13.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Robbery	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.3	2.2	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Theft and handling stolen goods	127.6	28.2	29.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.6	20.3	26.0	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.4
Fraud and forgery	19.2	3.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.4	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Criminal damage	10.2	2.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Drug offences	45.0	7.3	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	7.1	8.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Other (excluding motoring offences)	44.6	4.9	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	6.2	8.1	0.4	4.4	0.4	4.4
Motoring offences	7.7	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	326.2	53.0	82.1	0.6	0.1	4.2	15.3	60.6	80.8	2.5	9.9	2.5	9.9
Summary offences													
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	490.6	51.0	390.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	6.5	9.3	0.2	8.0	0.2	8.0
Motoring offences	607.5	17.4	540.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.6	13.1	16.1	0.4	6.9	0.4	6.9
Total	1,098.1	68.4	931.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.8	19.7	25.4	0.6	14.9	0.6	14.9
All offences	1,424.3	121.4	1,013.3	0.6	0.1	5.1	20.1	80.3	106.2	3.1	24.9	3.1	24.9

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

(2) Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90 – 92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

Table 7.5A Persons sentenced or cautioned for indictable offences by age group, sex and type of sentence or order (cautions, custodial and other non-community disposals)

Age, sex and year		England and Wales										Percentages	
		Custodial sentences											
		Total sentenced or cautioned (thousands)	Cautions	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with
Males													
Aged 10-11													
1995		4.8	94	4	0	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	0
1996		4.1	94	4	0	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	0
1997		4.0	93	4	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	0
1998		4.5	91	5	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	0
1999		4.2	87	7	1	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	1
2000		3.9	86	5	0	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	1
Aged 12-14													
1995		31.5	78	10	1	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	0
1996		27.7	77	10	1	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	0
1997		26.0	74	11	1	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	0
1998		27.4	72	12	2	0	*	*	*	*	1	*	0
1999		26.7	69	12	2	0	*	1	*	*	1	*	2
2000		25.1	67	9	2	0	*	1	*	*	2	*	1
Aged 15-17													
1995		65.4	54	13	6	0	*	*	6	*	7	*	1
1996		65.5	50	13	6	1	*	*	7	*	8	*	1
1997		65.6	49	13	6	1	*	*	8	*	9	*	1
1998		67.1	48	14	7	1	*	*	8	*	8	*	1
1999		63.7	45	13	8	1	*	*	8	*	9	*	2
2000		58.9	42	12	8	1	-	6	2	*	9	*	2
Aged 18-20													
1995		72.1	34	10	20	*	*	*	14	*	14	*	1
1996		70.4	34	9	19	*	*	*	16	*	16	*	1
1997		73.4	34	9	19	*	*	*	16	*	16	*	1
1998		77.3	33	9	20	*	*	*	16	*	16	*	1
1999		75.0	30	10	20	*	*	*	17	*	17	*	2
2000		69.9	29	9	20	*	*	*	19	*	19	*	2
Aged 21 and over													
1995		238.5	25	11	25	*	*	*	*	*	18	1	2
1996		235.7	26	10	24	*	*	*	*	*	19	1	2
1997		249.8	25	10	24	*	*	*	*	*	20	1	2
1998		259.1	24	10	24	*	*	*	*	*	21	1	2
1999		247.8	21	11	24	*	*	*	*	*	22	1	3
2000		229.0	19	11	23	*	*	*	*	*	24	1	3

(1) Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

Table 7.5A Persons sentenced or cautioned for indictable offences by age group, sex and type of sentence or order (cautions, custodial and other non-community disposals) (continued)

England and Wales		Custodial sentences											Percentages	
Age, sex and year	Total sentenced or cautioned (thousands)	Cautions	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾	S90-92	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with	
														order
Females														
Aged 10-11														
1995	1.3	99	1	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	
1996	1.1	99	1	0	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	
1997	0.9	98	1	0	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	0	
1998	1.1	97	2	0	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	
1999	1.1	96	3	0	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	
2000	1.1	95	2	0	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	0	
Aged 12-14														
1995	13.7	93	4	1	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	0	
1996	10.7	91	5	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	0	
1997	9.4	89	6	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	0	
1998	11.4	88	6	1	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	*	0	
1999	10.2	87	7	1	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	*	0	
2000	10.4	86	5	1	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	*	1	
Aged 15-17														
1995	16.1	76	12	3	0	*	*	1	1	*	1	*	0	
1996	15.2	72	13	3	0	*	*	1	1	*	1	*	0	
1997	14.1	68	14	3	0	*	*	2	2	*	2	*	1	
1998	15.4	67	14	3	0	*	*	2	2	*	2	*	1	
1999	14.5	64	14	4	0	*	*	2	2	*	2	*	1	
2000	14.2	63	11	4	0	*	*	2	0	*	3	*	1	
Aged 18-20														
1995	11.7	51	17	13	*	*	*	4	4	*	4	*	1	
1996	11.3	50	16	12	*	*	*	4	4	*	4	*	1	
1997	12.0	48	16	12	*	*	*	5	5	*	5	*	1	
1998	13.1	45	15	13	*	*	*	6	6	*	6	*	1	
1999	13.3	43	16	13	*	*	*	6	6	*	6	*	1	
2000	12.7	41	15	13	*	*	*	8	8	*	8	*	1	
Aged 21 and over														
1995	47.8	44	17	15	*	*	*	*	6	*	6	1	1	
1996	48.1	43	16	14	*	*	*	*	7	*	7	1	1	
1997	51.8	42	16	14	*	*	*	*	8	*	8	1	1	
1998	55.1	39	16	14	*	*	*	*	9	*	9	1	2	
1999	54.4	36	16	14	*	*	*	*	10	*	10	1	2	
2000	50.7	34	16	14	*	*	*	*	11	*	11	1	0	

(1) Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90 – 92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

Table 7.5B Persons sentenced or cautioned for indictable offences by age group, sex and type of sentence or order (community disposals)

England and Wales		Community disposals										Percentages
Age, sex and year	Total sentenced or cautioned (thousands)	Probation or supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combination order	Curfew order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Total community sentences		
Males												
Aged 10-11												
1995	4.8	1	*	1	*	-	*	*	*	2		
1996	4.1	1	*	1	*	-	*	*	*	2		
1997	4.0	2	*	1	*	-	*	*	*	3		
1998	4.5	2	*	1	*	-	(0)	(0)	(0)	3		
1999	4.2	4	*	1	*	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	5		
2000	3.9	3	*	1	*	-	2	1	-	8		
Aged 12-14												
1995	31.5	6	*	4	*	-	*	*	*	10		
1996	27.7	7	*	5	*	-	*	*	*	11		
1997	26.0	8	*	5	*	-	*	*	*	13		
1998	27.4	9	*	5	*	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	14		
1999	26.7	9	*	5	*	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	15		
2000	25.1	8	*	4	*	0	2	3	-	18		
Aged 15-17												
1995	65.4	10	4	5	1	-	*	*	*	20		
1996	65.5	11	4	5	1	0	*	*	*	21		
1997	65.6	11	4	5	2	0	*	*	*	22		
1998	67.1	11	4	5	2	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	22		
1999	63.7	11	5	5	2	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	23		
2000	58.9	10	5	4	2	0	2	3	0	27		
Aged 18-20												
1995	72.1	8	9	1	3	-	*	*	*	20		
1996	70.4	7	8	1	3	0	*	*	*	20		
1997	73.4	7	8	1	4	0	*	*	*	20		
1998	77.3	7	8	1	4	0	*	*	(0)	20		
1999	75.0	8	9	1	4	0	*	*	(0)	21		
2000	69.9	8	9	1	4	0	-	-	0	22		
Aged 21 and over												
1995	238.5	8	8	*	2	0	*	*	*	18		
1996	235.7	8	7	*	2	0	*	*	*	18		
1997	249.8	8	7	*	3	0	*	*	*	18		
1998	259.1	8	7	*	3	0	*	*	(0)	18		
1999	247.8	9	7	*	3	0	*	*	(0)	19		
2000	229.0	9	7	*	3	0	-	-	0	20		

(1) Numbers of reparation, action plan and drug treatment and testing orders given in pilot areas in 1998 and 1999 are included under 'Otherwise dealt with' in Table 7.5A. See Table 7F for details.

Table 7.5B Persons sentenced or cautioned for indictable offences by age group, sex and type of sentence or order (community disposals) (continued)

England and Wales		Community disposals										Percentages
Age, sex and year	Total sentenced or cautioned (thousands)	Probation or supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combination order	Curfew order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Total community sentences		
Females												
Aged 10-11												
1995	1.3	-	*	0	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	
1996	1.1	0	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	0	*	
1997	0.9	0	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	0	*	
1998	1.1	0	*	0	*	-	(0)	(0)	(0)	1	(0)	
1999	1.1	1	*	1	*	-	(0)	(0)	(0)	2	(0)	
2000	1.1	1	*	1	*	-	1	1	-	3	-	
Aged 12-14												
1995	13.7	2	*	1	*	-	*	*	*	2	*	
1996	10.7	2	*	1	*	-	*	*	*	3	*	
1997	9.4	3	*	1	*	-	*	*	*	4	*	
1998	11.4	3	*	1	*	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	4	(0)	
1999	10.2	4	*	1	*	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	5	(0)	
2000	10.4	4	*	1	*	-	1	1	-	7	-	
Aged 15-17												
1995	16.1	6	1	2	0	-	*	*	*	9	*	
1996	15.2	8	1	2	0	-	*	*	*	11	*	
1997	14.1	9	1	2	1	0	*	*	*	13	*	
1998	15.4	10	1	2	1	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	13	(0)	
1999	14.5	10	2	2	1	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	14	(0)	
2000	14.2	9	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	18	0	
Aged 18-20												
1995	11.7	10	4	0	1	-	*	*	*	15	*	
1996	11.3	11	4	0	2	0	*	*	*	17	*	
1997	12.0	12	4	0	2	0	*	*	*	19	*	
1998	13.1	12	4	0	3	0	*	*	*	19	(0)	
1999	13.3	13	5	0	2	0	*	*	*	21	(0)	
2000	12.7	14	5	0	2	0	-	-	0	22	0	
Aged 21 and over												
1995	47.8	11	4	*	1	-	*	*	*	17	*	
1996	48.1	12	4	*	2	0	*	*	*	17	*	
1997	51.8	12	4	*	2	0	*	*	*	18	*	
1998	55.1	13	4	*	2	0	*	*	*	19	(0)	
1999	54.4	14	5	*	2	0	*	*	*	21	(0)	
2000	50.7	14	5	*	2	0	-	-	-	22	-	

(1) Numbers of reparation, action plan and drug treatment and testing orders given in pilot areas in 1998 and 1999 are included under 'Otherwise dealt with' in Table 7.5A. See Table 7F for details.

Table 7.6 Persons aged 10 to 11 sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

Sex and year	Total number of persons sentenced	Number of persons (actual) and percentage											
		Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine order	Supervision order	Attendance centre order	Curfew order	Care order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Detention and training order	PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽²⁾	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences
England and Wales													
Number sentenced for indictable offences													
Males													
1990	321	180	38	50	44	*	4	*	*	*	—	5	94
1991	261	153	19	34	49	*	3	*	*	*	—	3	83
1992 ⁽¹⁾	220	135	12	44	28	*	*	*	*	*	—	1	72
1993 ⁽¹⁾	209	122	3	41	36	*	*	*	*	*	2	5	77
1994	278	182	6	55	27	*	*	*	*	*	1	7	82
1995	282	187	13	47	33	*	*	*	*	*	—	2	80
1996	234	153	10	47	22	—	*	*	*	*	—	2	69
1997	287	167	15	67	34	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	101
1998	392	241	9	93	42	—	*	(3)	*	*	1	6	135
1999	555	298	22	168	38	1	*	(3)	*	*	3	25	207
2000	541	205	17	130	42	*	*	65	57	2	2	21	294
Females													
1990	17	13	2	1	—	*	1	*	*	*	—	—	1
1991	11	10	—	1	—	*	—	*	*	*	—	—	1
1992 ⁽¹⁾	13	8	2	2	—	*	*	*	*	*	—	1	2
1993 ⁽¹⁾	12	7	—	3	2	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	2
1994	5	3	—	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	5
1995	16	15	—	—	1	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	2
1996	12	8	2	2	—	—	*	*	*	*	—	—	1
1997	17	11	1	4	—	—	*	*	*	*	—	—	2
1998	29	21	1	5	2	—	*	(3)	*	*	—	1	4
1999	47	28	2	11	6	—	*	(3)	*	*	—	—	7
2000	58	24	2	11	6	*	*	6	8	—	—	1	17
Percentage sentenced for indictable offences													
Males													
1990	100	56	12	16	14	*	1	*	*	*	—	2	29
1991	100	59	7	13	19	*	1	*	*	*	—	1	32
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	61	5	20	13	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	33
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	58	1	20	17	*	*	*	*	*	1	2	37
1994	100	65	2	20	10	*	*	*	*	*	0	3	29
1995	100	66	5	17	12	*	*	*	*	*	—	1	28
1996	100	65	4	20	9	—	*	*	*	*	—	1	29
1997	100	58	5	23	12	—	*	*	*	*	1	1	35
1998	100	61	2	24	11	—	*	(3)	*	*	0	2	34
1999	100	54	4	30	7	—	*	(3)	*	*	1	5	37
2000	100	38	3	24	8	*	*	12	11	0	0	4	54
Females													
1990	100	76	12	6	—	*	6	*	*	*	—	—	6
1991	100	91	—	9	—	*	—	*	*	*	—	—	9
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	62	15	15	—	*	*	*	*	*	—	8	15
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	58	—	25	17	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	42
1994	100	60	—	20	20	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	40
1995	100	94	—	—	6	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	6
1996	100	67	17	17	—	—	*	*	*	*	—	—	17
1997	100	65	6	24	—	—	*	*	*	*	—	6	24
1998	100	72	3	17	7	—	*	(3)	*	*	—	—	24
1999	100	60	4	23	13	—	*	(3)	*	*	—	—	36
2000	100	41	3	19	10	—	*	10	14	—	—	2	53

(1) Improvements during 1992 in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to an increase in the number recorded as sentenced of about 2 per cent in 1993 for indictable offences (see paragraph 25, Appendix 2).
 (2) Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90–92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.
 (3) Numbers of reparation and action plan orders given in pilot areas in 1998 and 1999 are included under 'Otherwise dealt with'. See Table 7F for details.

Table 7.7 Persons aged 12 to 14 sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

Sex and year	Number of persons (thousands) and percentage														
	Total number of persons sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Super-vision order	Atten-dance centre order	Curfew order	Care Reparation order	Action plan order	S90-92 PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽²⁾	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences
Number sentenced for indictable offences															
Males															
1990	5.7	2.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	*	0.1	*	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3
1991	4.9	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.0
1992 ⁽¹⁾	4.7	2.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	*	*	*	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9
1993 ⁽¹⁾	5.3	2.3	0.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	2.6
1994	6.6	3.0	0.4	1.7	1.4	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	3.1
1995	6.8	3.0	0.4	1.9	1.4	-	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	3.3
1996	6.4	2.8	0.3	1.9	1.3	-	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	3.2
1997	6.8	3.0	0.3	2.0	1.3	-	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	3.4
1998	7.7	3.2	0.4	2.4	1.4	0.0	*	⁽³⁾	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.2	3.8
1999	8.3	3.2	0.5	2.5	1.5	0.0	*	⁽³⁾	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.4	0.3	4.0
2000	8.2	2.3	0.5	2.1	1.0	0.0	*	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	*	0.3	0.5	4.6
Females															
1990	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
1991	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
1992 ⁽¹⁾	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
1993 ⁽¹⁾	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.2
1994	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.3
1995	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	*	*	-	*	*	*	0.0	-	0.3
1996	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	-	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.4
1997	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	-	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.4
1998	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	*	⁽³⁾	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.5
1999	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	*	⁽³⁾	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.5
2000	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	*	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0	0.7
Percentage sentenced for indictable offences															
Males															
1990	100	43	11	19	21	*	1	*	0	*	*	2	2	2	40
1991	100	43	10	20	21	*	1	*	0	*	3	2	2	4	41
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	47	8	20	21	*	*	*	0	*	2	2	2	3	41
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	44	6	25	24	*	*	*	0	*	*	2	2	0	49
1994	100	45	6	26	21	*	*	*	0	*	*	1	1	0	47
1995	100	44	6	28	20	-	*	*	1	*	*	1	1	1	48
1996	100	43	5	29	20	-	*	*	1	*	*	1	1	1	49
1997	100	43	5	30	19	-	*	*	2	*	*	1	2	2	49
1998	100	42	5	31	18	0	*	⁽³⁾	1	1	*	2	2	2	49
1999	100	39	6	30	18	0	*	⁽³⁾	1	2	*	5	3	3	48
2000	100	28	6	26	13	0	*	7	1	1	4	3	6	6	56
Females															
1990	100	64	11	16	5	*	2	*	0	*	*	2	0	0	21
1991	100	63	9	17	8	*	1	*	0	*	*	2	0	0	25
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	64	7	20	6	*	*	*	0	*	*	2	0	0	26
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	60	6	22	10	*	*	*	0	*	*	2	0	0	32
1994	100	64	5	22	8	*	*	*	0	*	*	1	0	0	30
1995	100	60	7	23	9	-	*	*	-	*	*	1	-	-	32
1996	100	56	5	24	12	-	*	*	1	*	*	1	1	1	37
1997	100	56	4	25	12	-	*	*	1	*	*	2	1	1	38
1998	100	55	6	28	9	0	*	⁽³⁾	0	0	*	1	0	0	37
1999	100	51	6	27	10	0	*	⁽³⁾	1	1	*	4	1	1	38
2000	100	35	7	26	7	-	*	8	0	0	2	4	2	2	51

(1) Improvements during 1992 in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to an increase in the number recorded as sentenced of about 2 per cent in 1993 for indictable offences (see paragraph 25, Appendix 2).
 (2) Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.
 (3) Numbers of reparation and action plan orders given in pilot areas in 1998 and 1999 are included under 'Otherwise dealt with'. See Table 7F for details.

Table 7.8 Persons aged 15 to 17 sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order
England and Wales

Sex and Year	Total number of persons sentenced	Number of persons (thousands) and percentage																	
		Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Probation order	Supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combination order	Curfew order	Care order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	S90-92 PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences
Number sentenced for indictable offences																			
Males																			
1990	34.8	8.4	9.6	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.7	3.6	12.4	
1991	32.1	8.8	7.1	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.1	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.6	3.4	12.1	
1992 ⁽¹⁾	28.8	8.5	5.3	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.6	3.2	11.1	
1993 ⁽¹⁾	26.2	7.8	3.1	1.2	3.0	2.4	3.0	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	*	0.5	3.6	11.1	
1994	28.6	8.2	3.6	1.3	4.7	2.4	3.2	0.7	*	*	*	*	0.4	*	*	0.5	4.0	12.3	
1995	30.1	8.4	3.7	1.4	5.1	2.5	3.2	0.7	-	*	*	*	0.3	*	*	0.5	4.5	13.0	
1996	32.5	8.8	3.9	1.6	5.5	2.6	3.2	1.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.5	*	*	0.6	5.3	13.9	
1997	33.6	8.8	4.2	1.7	5.4	2.8	3.2	1.2	0.0	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	0.6	5.7	14.2	
1998	35.0	9.1	4.7	1.9	5.6	2.9	3.2	1.3	0.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	0.5	*	*	0.7	5.6	15.0	
1999	35.0	8.5	4.9	1.9	5.1	3.0	3.3	1.3	0.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	0.5	*	*	0.7	5.6	14.9	
2000	33.9	6.9	4.9	1.4	4.5	3.1	2.6	1.3	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.5	3.5	1.2	1.1	5.2	15.9	
Females																			
1990	4.4	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.1	1.2	
1991	4.0	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.1	1.1	
1992 ⁽¹⁾	3.6	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.1	1.0	
1993 ⁽¹⁾	3.1	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	1.0	
1994	3.8	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.1	1.0	
1995	4.0	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	-	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.2	1.4	
1996	4.2	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	-	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.2	1.6	
1997	4.6	1.9	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.2	0.1	1.9	
1998	5.1	2.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	0.0	*	*	0.3	0.1	2.1	
1999	5.2	2.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	0.0	*	*	0.2	0.3	2.1	
2000	5.2	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.5	
Percentage sentenced for indictable offences																			
Males																			
1990	100	24	28	8	9	9	9	*	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	2	10	36	
1991	100	28	22	8	9	10	10	*	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	2	11	38	
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	29	19	7	10	10	10	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	11	11	39	
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	30	12	5	15	9	12	2	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	12	2	43	
1994	100	29	13	5	16	8	11	2	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	13	2	43	
1995	100	28	12	5	17	8	11	2	-	*	*	*	1	*	*	14	2	43	
1996	100	27	12	5	17	8	10	3	0	*	*	*	2	*	*	15	2	43	
1997	100	26	12	5	16	8	10	4	0	*	*	*	2	*	*	16	2	42	
1998	100	26	13	5	16	8	9	4	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	*	*	15	2	43	
1999	100	24	14	5	15	9	10	4	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	*	*	15	3	43	
2000	100	20	14	4	13	9	8	4	1	4	5	0	1	10	4	3	15	47	
Females																			
1990	100	46	23	12	9	3	2	*	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	2	2	27	
1991	100	51	18	11	9	3	3	*	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	2	2	27	
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	53	16	9	11	4	3	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	3	2	27	
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	50	13	6	18	4	4	1	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	3	1	32	
1994	100	50	10	5	19	3	6	1	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	3	1	35	
1995	100	48	11	5	19	4	6	1	-	*	*	*	1	*	*	4	1	36	
1996	100	46	10	7	20	5	6	1	-	*	*	*	0	*	*	4	1	38	
1997	100	42	10	7	21	4	6	2	0	*	*	*	1	*	*	5	2	41	
1998	100	41	10	7	22	4	4	2	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	0	*	*	6	2	41	
1999	100	39	11	8	20	4	5	2	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	0	*	*	6	3	40	
2000	100	30	11	6	18	5	5	2	1	5	6	0	1	5	1	3	6	48	

(1) Improvements during 1992 in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to an increase in the number recorded as sentenced of about 2 per cent in 1993 for indictable offences (see paragraph 25, Appendix 2).
(2) Section 55 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90 – 92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.
(3) Numbers of reparation, action plan and drug treatment and testing orders given in pilot areas in 1998 and 1999 are included under 'Otherwise dealt with'. See Table 7F for details.

Table 7.9 Persons aged 18 to 20 sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

England and Wales		Number of persons (thousands) and percentage											
Sex and Year	Total number of persons sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Probation order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combination order	Curfew order	Drug treatment and testing order	Young offender institution	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences
Number sentenced for indictable offences													
Males													
1990	65.4	8.4	27.7	8.4	9.0	1.1	*	*	*	9.7	1.2	9.7	18.6
1991	64.7	9.8	24.0	8.7	9.6	1.3	*	*	*	10.1	1.2	10.1	19.6
1992 ⁽¹⁾	58.8	9.9	20.6	7.5	9.0	1.2	0.2	*	*	9.0	1.3	9.0	17.9
1993 ⁽¹⁾	53.1	9.0	18.0	6.2	7.4	0.8	1.6	*	*	9.0	1.2	9.0	15.9
1994	50.1	8.1	15.5	6.3	6.9	0.7	2.0	*	*	9.6	1.1	9.6	15.9
1995	47.3	7.1	14.1	5.7	6.3	0.5	2.2	-	*	10.4	0.9	10.4	14.7
1996	46.2	6.6	13.3	5.3	5.8	0.5	2.4	0.0	*	11.2	1.0	11.2	14.0
1997	48.1	6.9	14.0	5.4	5.8	0.5	2.7	0.0	*	11.8	1.1	11.8	14.4
1998	51.6	7.0	15.5	5.6	6.3	0.5	2.9	0.1	⁽²⁾	12.5	1.1	12.5	15.4
1999	52.3	7.2	15.2	5.8	6.4	0.5	2.9	0.2	⁽²⁾	12.8	1.3	12.8	15.7
2000	49.8	6.5	13.8	5.5	6.3	0.4	2.6	0.3	0.0	13.1	1.3	13.1	15.1
Females													
1990	8.3	2.9	2.8	1.8	0.5	-	*	*	*	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.3
1991	8.1	3.1	2.3	1.7	0.6	0.0	*	*	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.3
1992 ⁽¹⁾	7.3	2.1	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.9
1993 ⁽¹⁾	6.3	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.6
1994	6.2	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.8
1995	5.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	*	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.8
1996	5.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	*	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.9
1997	6.2	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	0.6	0.1	0.6	2.2
1998	7.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	⁽²⁾	0.8	0.2	0.8	2.5
1999	7.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	⁽²⁾	0.9	0.2	0.9	2.7
2000	7.5	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.0	2.8
Percentage sentenced for indictable offences													
Males													
1990	100	13	42	13	14	2	*	*	*	15	2	15	28
1991	100	15	37	13	15	2	*	*	*	16	2	16	30
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	17	35	13	15	2	0	*	*	15	2	15	30
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	17	34	12	14	1	3	*	*	17	2	17	30
1994	100	16	31	13	14	1	4	*	*	19	2	19	32
1995	100	15	30	12	13	1	5	*	*	22	2	22	31
1996	100	14	29	11	13	1	5	0	*	24	2	24	30
1997	100	14	29	11	12	1	6	0	*	25	2	25	30
1998	100	14	30	11	12	1	6	0	⁽²⁾	24	2	24	30
1999	100	14	29	11	12	1	6	0	⁽²⁾	24	2	24	30
2000	100	13	28	11	13	1	5	1	0	26	3	26	30
Females													
1990	100	34	33	21	6	-	*	*	*	3	2	3	27
1991	100	38	28	21	7	0	*	*	*	3	2	3	28
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	40	29	19	40	0	0	*	*	3	2	3	26
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	37	31	17	7	0	2	*	*	5	2	5	25
1994	100	36	27	20	7	0	2	*	*	5	2	5	29
1995	100	34	26	20	7	0	3	0	*	7	2	7	31
1996	100	32	23	22	8	0	4	0	*	9	2	9	34
1997	100	31	22	23	8	0	4	0	*	10	2	10	36
1998	100	28	23	23	8	0	5	0	⁽²⁾	11	2	11	36
1999	100	27	23	23	8	0	4	0	⁽²⁾	11	2	11	36
2000	100	26	22	23	9	0	4	1	0	13	2	13	37

(1) Improvements during 1992 in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to an increase in the number recorded as sentenced of about 2 per cent in 1993 for indictable offences (see paragraph 25, Appendix 2).
 (2) Numbers of drug treatment and testing orders given in pilot areas in 1998 and 1999 are included under 'Otherwise dealt with'. See Table 7F for details.

Table 7.10 Persons aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences by sex and type of sentence or order

Sex and year	England and Wales											Number of persons (thousands) and percentage			
	Total number of persons sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Probation order	Community service order	Combination order	Curfew order	Drug treatment and testing order	Fully suspended	Partly suspended	Un-suspended	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences	
Number sentenced for indictable offences															
Males															
1990	188.4	24.5	80.2	15.6	12.8	*	*	*	18.5	1.3	31.4	4.2	32.7	28.4	
1991	190.0	28.4	73.6	15.8	14.7	*	*	*	18.7	1.0	33.3	4.6	34.3	30.5	
1992 ⁽¹⁾	190.1	32.5	70.3	16.2	17.1	0.5	*	*	15.1	0.5	32.8	5.0	33.3	33.8	
1993 ⁽¹⁾	183.1	33.0	69.3	17.5	20.7	3.5	*	*	2.3	*	32.1	4.7	32.1	41.7	
1994	187.0	30.1	67.3	20.3	21.1	4.6	*	*	1.9	*	37.0	4.6	37.0	46.0	
1995	178.4	26.0	60.7	19.1	19.2	5.1	0.0	*	1.9	*	42.0	4.3	42.0	43.3	
1996	175.6	24.6	57.1	19.1	17.4	5.7	0.1	*	2.1	*	44.9	4.6	44.9	42.3	
1997	186.6	26.0	59.1	20.4	17.6	6.4	0.2	*	2.2	*	49.4	5.4	49.4	44.5	
1998	197.7	27.0	62.5	21.8	18.0	6.9	0.3	(2)	2.1	*	53.2	5.8	53.2	47.0	
1999	195.1	26.1	60.0	21.8	17.6	6.6	0.4	(2)	1.9	*	54.5	6.3	54.5	46.3	
2000	184.7	24.8	52.1	21.0	17.0	6.0	0.7	0.2	1.8	*	55.1	5.9	55.1	45.0	
Females															
1990	30.5	9.7	9.7	5.4	1.2	*	*	*	2.3	0.1	1.5	0.6	1.7	6.6	
1991	29.2	9.9	8.3	5.0	1.2	*	*	*	2.5	0.1	1.7	0.5	1.8	6.2	
1992 ⁽¹⁾	28.5	10.2	7.7	4.6	1.5	0.1	*	*	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.6	1.8	6.2	
1993 ⁽¹⁾	27.6	9.4	8.6	4.6	1.8	0.4	*	*	0.4	*	1.9	0.6	1.9	6.7	
1994	28.5	9.2	8.0	5.5	1.9	0.6	*	*	0.4	*	2.3	0.5	2.3	8.1	
1995	26.8	8.0	7.0	5.3	1.9	0.7	-	*	0.5	*	2.8	0.5	2.8	7.9	
1996	27.2	7.7	6.8	5.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	*	0.6	*	3.2	0.6	3.2	8.4	
1997	30.3	8.3	7.3	6.3	2.0	1.0	0.0	*	0.7	*	4.0	0.7	4.0	9.3	
1998	33.7	9.0	7.8	7.1	2.3	1.1	0.0	(2)	0.7	*	4.7	0.9	4.7	10.6	
1999	34.8	8.6	7.8	7.4	2.6	1.2	0.1	(2)	0.7	*	5.4	1.0	5.4	11.2	
2000	33.6	8.1	7.3	7.3	2.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	*	5.5	1.0	5.5	11.1	
Percentage sentenced for indictable offences															
Males															
1990	100	13	43	8	7	*	*	*	10	1	17	2	17	15	
1991	100	15	39	8	8	*	*	*	10	1	18	2	18	16	
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	17	37	9	9	0	*	*	8	0	17	3	18	18	
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	18	38	10	11	2	*	*	1	*	18	3	18	23	
1994	100	16	36	11	11	2	*	*	1	*	20	2	20	25	
1995	100	15	34	11	11	3	0	*	1	*	24	2	24	24	
1996	100	14	33	11	10	3	0	*	1	*	26	3	26	24	
1997	100	14	32	11	9	3	0	*	1	*	26	3	26	24	
1998	100	14	32	11	9	4	0	(2)	1	*	27	3	27	24	
1999	100	13	31	11	9	3	0	(2)	1	*	28	3	28	24	
2000	100	13	28	11	9	3	0	0	1	*	30	3	30	24	
Females															
1990	100	32	32	18	4	*	*	*	8	0	5	2	6	21	
1991	100	34	28	17	4	*	*	*	8	0	6	2	6	21	
1992 ⁽¹⁾	100	36	27	16	5	0	*	*	7	0	6	2	6	22	
1993 ⁽¹⁾	100	34	31	17	6	1	*	*	2	*	7	2	7	24	
1994	100	32	28	19	7	2	*	*	2	*	8	2	8	28	
1995	100	30	26	20	7	3	-	*	2	*	10	2	10	30	
1996	100	28	25	21	7	3	0	*	2	*	12	2	12	31	
1997	100	27	24	21	7	3	0	*	2	*	13	2	13	31	
1998	100	27	23	21	7	3	0	(2)	2	*	14	3	14	31	
1999	100	25	22	21	8	3	0	(2)	2	*	16	3	16	31	
2000	100	24	22	22	8	3	0	0	2	*	16	3	16	33	

(1) Improvements during 1992 in the data collection methods used by the Metropolitan Police have led to an increase in the number recorded as sentenced of about 2 per cent in 1993 for indictable offences (see paragraph 25, Appendix 2).

(2) Numbers of drug treatment and testing orders given in pilot areas in 1998 and 1999 are included under 'Otherwise dealt with'. See Table 7F for details.

Table 7.11 Persons sentenced at the Crown Court for indictable offences after committal for trial or sentence by type of sentence

England and Wales		Number of persons and percentage					
Type of committal	Type of sentence	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
		Number					
Sentenced after committal for trial	Discharge	3,172	2,242	2,283	2,076	1,951	1,812
	Fine	3,189	2,559	2,538	2,230	1,743	1,561
	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	20,811	18,251	20,056	17,085	15,029	14,523
	Fully suspended sentence	1,808	2,041	2,191	1,782	1,540	1,487
	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	38,097	40,667	42,890	35,373	33,709	33,745
	Otherwise dealt with	980	886	841	845	832	704
	Total		68,057	66,646	70,799	59,391	54,804	53,832
Sentenced after committal for sentence	Discharge	93	85	104	238	261	249
	Fine	80	80	91	269	250	183
	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	690	732	1,127	4,220	4,629	3,996
	Fully suspended sentence	35	46	54	404	431	390
	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	2,084	2,758	3,733	11,712	12,691	11,559
	Otherwise dealt with	479	517	601	789	786	712
	Total		3,461	4,218	5,710	17,632	19,048	17,089
Sentenced after committal for trial or sentence	Discharge	3,265	2,327	2,387	2,314	2,212	2,061
	Fine	3,269	2,639	2,629	2,499	1,993	1,744
	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	21,501	18,983	21,183	21,305	19,658	18,519
	Fully suspended sentence	1,843	2,087	2,245	2,186	1,971	1,877
	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	40,181	43,425	46,623	47,085	46,400	45,304
	Otherwise dealt with	1,459	1,403	1,442	1,634	1,618	1,416
	Total		71,518	70,864	76,509	77,023	73,852	70,921
		Percentage					
Sentenced after committal for trial	Discharge	5	3	3	3	4	3
	Fine	5	4	4	4	3	3
	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	31	27	28	29	27	27
	Fully suspended sentence	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	56	61	61	60	62	63
	Otherwise dealt with	1	1	1	1	2	1
	Total		100	100	100	100	100	100
Sentenced after committal for sentence	Discharge	3	2	2	1	1	1
	Fine	2	2	2	2	1	1
	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	20	17	20	24	24	23
	Fully suspended sentence	1	1	1	2	2	2
	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	60	65	65	66	67	68
	Otherwise dealt with	14	12	11	4	4	4
	Total		100	100	100	100	100	100
Sentenced after committal for trial or sentence	Discharge	5	3	3	3	3	3
	Fine	5	4	3	3	3	2
	Community sentence ⁽¹⁾	30	27	28	28	27	26
	Fully suspended sentence	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Immediate custody ⁽²⁾	56	61	61	61	63	64
	Otherwise dealt with	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Total		100	100	100	100	100

(1) Includes probation order, supervision order, attendance centre order, community service order, combination order, curfew order (from July 1995), reparation order (from June 2000), action plan order (from June 2000) and drug treatment and testing order (from October 2000).

(2) Includes unsuspended imprisonment, secure training orders, s90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000 (Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90 – 92 of the Powers of Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000), detention in a young offender institution and detention and training orders (from April 2000).

Table 7.12 Persons sentenced to community sentences by type of community sentence, sex and type of offence

Type of offence and year	Number of persons sentenced by type of community sentence											Total community sentences				Persons sentenced to community sentences as a percentage of all persons sentenced		
	England and Wales											Persons	Males	Females	All Magistrates' courts	The Crown Court		
	Probation order	Supervision order	Community service order	Attendance centre order	Combination order	Curfew order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Persons	Males						Females	All Magistrates' courts	The Crown Court
Indictable offences																		
1990	34.5	4.9	26.8	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	71.9	61.7	10.1	21.2	19.8	25.4	
1995	32.9	8.1	30.5	5.5	8.9	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	85.8	74.4	11.5	28.6	28.1	30.1	
1996	33.1	8.5	28.3	5.4	10.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	85.8	73.5	12.3	28.7	29.3	26.8	
1997	35.5	8.7	28.9	5.5	11.6	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	90.5	76.6	13.8	28.5	28.7	27.7	
1998	38.4	9.5	30.2	5.5	12.8	0.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	97.0	81.4	15.7	28.6	28.8	27.7	
1999(1)	38.9	9.2	30.5	5.8	12.4	0.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	97.7	81.2	16.6	28.7	29.3	26.6	
2000	37.2	8.0	29.9	4.4	11.4	1.5	2.3	2.9	0.3			97.9	80.9	17.1	30.0	31.3	26.1	
Summary non motoring offences																		
1990	6.9	1.4	4.8	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15.1	13.9	1.2	3.3	3.0	32.3	
1995(1)	7.2	1.6	7.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	20.1	17.7	2.3	4.9	4.8	34.0	
1996(1)	8.2	2.0	8.5	1.9	2.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	22.7	19.8	2.9	4.7	4.6	33.5	
1997	8.4	2.1	8.8	2.1	2.3	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	23.7	20.6	3.2	5.7	5.6	36.2	
1998	9.4	2.5	8.8	2.4	2.8	0.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	26.1	22.8	3.3	5.7	5.5	33.7	
1999(1)	9.6	3.0	9.4	2.7	2.8	0.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	27.8	24.2	3.6	6.4	6.3	34.1	
2000	9.6	3.0	10.2	2.4	2.8	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.0			31.5	27.0	4.4	6.4	6.3	25.3	
Summary motoring offences																		
1990	6.2	3.0	7.0	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13.9	13.4	0.5	2.0	2.0	27.1	
1995(1)	9.3	0.4	10.1	0.1	4.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	24.0	22.7	1.3	3.8	3.8	29.7	
1996(1)	9.6	0.4	9.1	0.1	4.9	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	24.2	22.7	1.4	3.8	3.7	24.9	
1997	10.2	0.5	9.4	0.1	5.5	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	25.8	24.0	1.8	4.0	4.0	28.3	
1998	10.4	0.4	9.5	0.1	5.6	0.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	26.2	24.2	2.1	4.0	4.0	28.6	
1999(1)	9.9	0.5	9.7	0.2	5.5	0.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	26.1	24.1	2.0	4.2	4.1	23.8	
2000	9.6	0.5	9.8	0.2	5.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0			26.1	24.0	2.1	4.3	4.3	35.8	
All offences																		
1990	47.7	6.7	38.6	7.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.9	89.0	11.9	6.8	5.5	25.7	
1995(1)	49.4	10.1	48.3	7.5	14.6	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	129.9	114.9	15.0	9.7	8.5	30.2	
1996(1)	50.9	10.9	45.9	7.5	17.3	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	132.6	116.0	16.6	9.3	8.3	27.0	
1997	54.1	11.2	47.1	7.6	19.5	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	140.0	121.2	18.8	10.2	9.1	27.9	
1998	58.2	12.4	48.6	8.1	21.2	1.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	149.4	128.3	21.1	10.3	9.2	27.9	
1999(1)	58.4	12.7	49.6	8.7	20.7	1.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	151.6	129.5	22.2	10.8	9.9	26.8	
2000	56.5	11.6	50.0	7.0	19.2	2.6	4.0	4.4	0.3			155.5	131.9	23.6	10.9	10.1	26.4	

(1) It is estimated that there are shortfalls in the number of offenders sentenced for summary non motoring and summary motoring offences from 1994 to 1996 and for all offences in 1999 (see paragraph 26, Appendix 2).

(2) Numbers of reparation, action plan and drug treatment and testing orders given in pilot areas in 1998 and 1999 are not included in this table. See Table 7F for details.

Table 7.13 Persons sentenced to immediate custody⁽¹⁾ by sex, type of offence and type of court

England and Wales

Number of persons (thousands) and percentage

Age, sex and year	Total number sentenced to immediate custody	Number of persons sentenced to immediate custody						Persons sentenced to immediate custody as a percentage of all persons of relevant age group sentenced for indictable offences		
		Indictable offences			Summary offences			Indictable offences		
		All courts	Magistrates' courts	The Crown Court	Total non-motoring	Total motoring	All courts	Magistrates' courts	The Crown Court	
Aged 10-14⁽²⁾										
Males										
1990	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.0	(18.6)	
1995	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	0.8	–	40.4	
1996	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	1.1	–	35.5	
1997	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	1.7	–	38.2	
1998	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0	27.1	
1999	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.6	31.5	
2000	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.9	4.5	34.2	
Females										
1990	0.0	0.0	–	0.0	–	–	0.1	–	(9.1)	
1995	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1996	0.0	0.0	–	0.0	–	–	1.2	–	(57.1)	
1997	0.0	0.0	–	0.0	–	–	0.6	–	(19.4)	
1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–	0.4	0.2	(5.6)	
1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	1.3	0.7	(20.5)	
2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.8	(13.5)	
Persons										
1990	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.8	17.6	
1995	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	0.7	–	37.1	
1996	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	1.2	–	37.4	
1997	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	1.6	–	36.5	
1998	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	25.0	
1999	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.5	30.5	
2000	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.3	4.1	32.4	
Aged 15-17										
Males										
1990	4.4	3.6	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	10.4	5.7	40.3	
1995	5.2	4.5	3.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	15.0	10.8	60.0	
1996	6.2	5.3	3.1	2.2	0.6	0.3	16.4	10.8	66.2	
1997	6.7	5.7	3.1	2.7	0.7	0.3	17.0	10.3	65.4	
1998	6.7	5.6	3.1	2.5	0.7	0.3	16.0	10.1	62.2	
1999	6.9	5.6	3.2	2.4	0.9	0.4	16.1	10.2	63.0	
2000	6.4	5.2	3.2	2.0	0.6	0.5	15.4	10.5	63.0	
Females										
1990	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	–	2.1	0.7	17.9	
1995	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.6	36.3	
1996	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.6	35.3	
1997	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	3.1	38.7	
1998	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.9	38.1	
1999	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	4.3	41.9	
2000	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.2	40.3	
Persons										
1990	4.5	3.7	1.7	2.0	0.6	0.1	9.5	5.1	38.8	
1995	5.4	4.7	3.1	1.6	0.5	0.2	13.7	9.8	58.4	
1996	6.4	5.5	3.3	2.3	0.6	0.3	15.1	9.8	64.2	
1997	7.0	6.0	3.2	2.8	0.7	0.3	15.7	9.4	63.3	
1998	7.0	5.9	3.3	2.6	0.8	0.3	14.7	9.3	60.5	
1999	7.3	6.0	3.4	2.6	0.9	0.4	14.8	9.4	61.5	
2000	6.8	5.6	3.5	2.1	0.6	0.5	14.3	9.7	61.1	
Aged 18-20										
Males										
1990	11.4	9.7	2.3	7.3	1.2	0.6	14.8	4.8	42.2	
1995	13.3	10.4	3.8	6.6	1.3	1.6	22.0	10.6	59.4	
1996	14.2	11.2	3.9	7.3	1.4	1.6	24.3	11.2	65.3	
1997	15.1	11.8	4.1	7.7	1.6	1.8	24.5	11.3	63.8	
1998	16.2	12.5	4.7	7.8	1.7	1.9	24.3	12.0	63.8	
1999	17.0	12.8	5.1	7.7	2.0	2.3	24.5	12.6	65.1	
2000	17.3	13.1	5.5	7.5	1.9	2.4	26.2	14.4	65.4	
Females										
1990	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.2	15.6	
1995	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	3.8	31.1	
1996	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.9	4.6	35.3	
1997	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	9.0	5.0	31.6	
1998	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	10.7	6.5	37.2	
1999	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	11.3	7.1	39.1	
2000	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	13.1	8.9	40.5	
Persons										
1990	11.7	9.9	2.4	7.5	1.2	0.6	13.5	4.3	40.4	
1995	13.7	10.8	4.0	6.8	1.3	1.6	20.4	9.7	57.6	
1996	14.8	11.7	4.1	7.6	1.4	1.6	22.6	10.4	63.3	
1997	15.8	12.4	4.3	8.0	1.6	1.8	22.7	10.5	61.4	
1998	17.0	13.3	5.1	8.2	1.8	1.9	22.6	11.3	61.9	
1999	18.0	13.7	5.6	8.1	2.0	2.3	22.8	11.9	63.1	
2000	18.4	14.0	6.1	8.0	2.0	2.4	24.5	13.6	63.4	

Table 7.13 Persons sentenced to immediate custody⁽¹⁾ by sex, type of offence and type of court (continued)

England and Wales		Number of persons (thousands) and percentage							
Age, sex and year	Total number sentenced to immediate custody	Number of persons sentenced to immediate custody					Persons sentenced to immediate custody as a percentage of all persons of relevant age group sentenced for indictable offences		
		Indictable offences			Summary offences		Indictable offences		
		All courts	Magistrates' courts	The Crown Court	Total non-motoring	Total motoring	All courts	Magistrates' courts	The Crown Court
Aged 21 and over									
Males									
1990	39.5	32.7	6.6	26.1	2.4	4.5	17.3	5.0	46.8
1995	57.2	42.0	11.9	30.1	4.0	11.1	23.6	9.4	58.1
1996	60.4	44.9	13.3	31.6	4.4	11.0	25.6	10.6	63.3
1997	66.4	49.4	15.8	33.6	5.1	11.9	26.5	11.8	63.4
1998	71.0	53.2	19.2	34.1	5.9	11.9	26.9	13.3	64.0
1999	73.5	54.5	21.3	33.2	6.4	12.7	27.9	14.7	65.6
2000	74.0	55.1	22.4	32.7	6.1	12.8	29.8	16.5	67.1
Females									
1990	1.8	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	5.5	1.8	21.6
1995	3.1	2.8	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	10.3	5.4	31.9
1996	3.6	3.2	1.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	11.7	5.9	36.4
1997	4.6	4.0	1.9	2.0	0.3	0.3	13.1	7.9	36.0
1998	5.4	4.7	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.3	14.0	9.1	36.6
1999	6.1	5.4	2.9	2.5	0.4	0.3	15.5	10.2	41.8
2000	6.3	5.5	3.1	2.4	0.5	0.4	16.4	11.2	41.9
Persons									
1990	41.4	34.4	7.0	27.4	2.5	4.5	15.7	4.5	44.5
1995	60.3	44.8	13.1	31.7	4.2	11.3	21.8	8.8	55.8
1996	64.0	48.1	14.6	33.5	4.7	11.2	23.7	9.9	60.8
1997	71.0	53.4	17.7	35.7	5.4	12.2	24.6	11.2	60.8
1998	76.3	57.9	21.7	36.3	6.2	12.2	25.0	12.6	61.2
1999	79.7	59.9	24.3	35.6	6.8	13.0	26.1	14.0	63.1
2000	80.3	60.6	25.5	35.1	6.6	13.1	27.8	15.6	64.4
All ages									
Males									
1990	55.5	46.1	10.7	35.4	4.2	5.2	15.6	4.9	45.4
1995	75.7	57.0	18.7	38.3	5.7	13.0	21.7	9.5	58.4
1996	80.8	61.6	20.4	41.2	6.4	12.9	23.6	10.4	63.7
1997	88.3	67.1	22.9	44.1	7.3	14.0	24.3	11.1	63.5
1998	94.0	71.5	27.1	44.4	8.3	14.1	24.5	12.2	63.7
1999	97.8	73.2	29.8	43.4	9.2	15.4	25.1	13.2	65.1
2000	98.3	73.9	31.5	42.4	8.7	15.7	26.7	14.8	66.4
Females									
1990	2.2	2.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	4.7	1.5	20.4
1995	3.8	3.3	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.2	8.9	4.6	31.9
1996	4.4	3.9	1.6	2.3	0.3	0.2	10.2	5.1	36.3
1997	5.5	4.8	2.3	2.5	0.4	0.3	11.4	6.6	35.5
1998	6.6	5.8	3.1	2.7	0.5	0.3	12.2	7.8	36.6
1999	7.5	6.6	3.6	3.0	0.5	0.4	13.5	8.7	41.3
2000	7.9	6.9	4.0	2.9	0.6	0.4	14.4	9.7	41.5
Persons									
1990	57.7	48.2	11.3	36.9	4.3	5.3	14.2	4.4	43.2
1995	79.5	60.4	20.2	40.2	6.0	13.2	20.1	8.8	56.2
1996	85.2	65.4	22.0	43.4	6.7	13.1	21.9	9.7	61.3
1997	93.8	71.9	25.2	46.6	7.7	14.3	22.6	10.5	60.9
1998	100.6	77.3	30.2	47.1	8.8	14.5	22.8	11.5	61.1
1999	105.3	79.8	33.4	46.4	9.8	15.8	23.4	12.5	62.8
2000	106.2	80.8	35.5	45.3	9.3	16.1	24.9	14.0	63.9

(1) Immediate custody for persons aged 14 and under 21 comprises s90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000 (Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90 - 92 of the Powers of Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000), detention in a young offender institution, secure training orders and detention and training orders (from April 2000); for persons aged 21 and over immediate custody is equivalent to immediate imprisonment, which includes partly suspended sentences up to 30 September 1992.

(2) Under the Criminal Justice Act 1991 a sentence of detention in a young offenders institution for 14 year old boys was abolished as from 1 October 1992.

() Percentage based on less than 100 sentenced.

Table 7.14 Males sentenced to immediate custody⁽¹⁾ for indictable offences by length of sentence

England and Wales

Age	Year	Total number immediate custody ⁽¹⁾ (=100%)	Percentage less than 3 months	Percentage 3 months and less than 4 months	Percentage 4 months and less than 6 months	Percentage 6 months and less than 12 months	Percentage 12 months and less than 2 years	Percentage 2 years and less than 4 years	Percentage 4 years or more (excluding life)	Average sentence length (months)
10-14	1995	59	-	2	2	10	17	59	10	27.0
	1996	76	-	-	1	3	17	71	8	31.3
	1997	122	-	1	1	8	24	46	20	29.9
	1998	171	7	18	7	25	18	22	4	13.5
	1999	264	2	23	8	32	15	15	5	12.6
	2000	512	0	0	33	38	18	9	2	10.2
15	1995	782	19	24	24	18	7	6	3	7.6
	1996	902	20	20	22	13	13	8	3	9.2
	1997	907	21	19	19	12	13	11	5	11.1
	1998	863	21	18	20	15	15	10	2	9.3
	1999	878	25	18	21	11	14	8	3	8.7
	2000	899	7	4	31	31	18	7	2	9.4
16	1995	1,431	17	19	27	20	9	5	2	7.4
	1996	1,662	16	17	22	15	15	10	4	10.8
	1997	1,781	19	13	21	15	19	9	4	10.9
	1998	1,796	20	16	20	14	16	10	3	9.8
	1999	1,762	20	16	21	14	18	8	3	9.5
	2000	1,621	5	4	30	29	21	10	2	10.6
17	1995	2,280	15	17	27	21	12	7	3	8.9
	1996	2,749	16	14	23	17	18	9	4	10.8
	1997	2,999	16	15	20	16	20	10	4	11.2
	1998	2,945	17	16	20	16	19	9	3	10.6
	1999	2,956	19	14	20	14	20	10	3	10.5
	2000	2,678	5	3	29	26	23	10	4	11.9
15-17	1995	4,493	17	19	26	20	10	6	2	8.2
	1996	5,313	17	16	23	16	16	9	4	10.5
	1997	5,687	17	15	20	15	19	10	4	11.1
	1998	5,604	19	16	20	15	17	10	3	10.2
	1999	5,596	20	16	20	14	18	9	3	9.9
	2000	5,198	5	3	30	28	21	9	3	11.1
18	1995	3,234	16	13	14	22	20	10	4	11.1
	1996	3,611	16	13	13	19	22	12	5	12.8
	1997	3,944	18	12	13	17	20	15	5	13.1
	1998	4,165	19	12	13	17	22	14	3	12.1
	1999	3,976	21	13	13	16	20	13	3	11.6
	2000	3,891	21	12	14	18	18	13	4	11.7
19	1995	3,653	15	13	13	21	24	10	4	11.5
	1996	3,669	17	12	12	19	23	13	5	12.7
	1997	4,015	17	11	11	19	22	14	5	13.4
	1998	4,401	18	12	12	18	22	14	4	12.4
	1999	4,602	20	12	12	18	21	13	4	12.0
	2000	4,521	22	12	12	18	18	13	5	12.2
20	1995	3,528	16	14	12	21	22	11	4	12.3
	1996	3,894	15	12	10	20	23	15	5	13.5
	1997	3,819	17	11	11	18	23	15	5	13.6
	1998	3,935	19	12	11	18	22	13	5	12.7
	1999	4,184	20	12	12	18	20	14	5	12.6
	2000	4,637	23	11	11	18	19	13	4	12.2
18-20	1995	10,415	16	14	13	21	22	11	4	11.6
	1996	11,174	16	12	12	19	23	14	5	13.0
	1997	11,778	17	11	12	18	22	15	5	13.4
	1998	12,501	19	12	12	18	22	14	4	12.4
	1999	12,762	21	12	12	17	20	13	4	12.1
	2000	13,049	22	12	12	18	19	13	4	12.0
21+	1995	41,816	15	11	10	20	21	14	9	16.5
	1996	44,669	16	10	9	18	21	15	10	17.3
	1997	49,120	18	10	10	16	20	16	10	17.3
	1998	52,877	21	10	10	16	19	15	9	16.0
	1999	54,093	23	11	10	15	17	14	9	15.6
	2000	54,680	24	11	11	15	17	14	9	15.3
All ages	1995	56,783	15	12	11	20	21	13	8	15.0
	1996	61,232	16	11	11	18	21	15	9	16.0
	1997	66,707	18	11	11	17	20	15	8	16.1
	1998	71,153	21	11	11	16	19	14	7	14.9
	1999	72,715	22	11	12	16	18	14	7	14.5
	2000	73,439	23	10	12	17	17	14	7	14.4

(1) Includes unsuspended imprisonment, secure training orders, s90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90-92 of the Powers of the Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000), detention in a young offender institution and detention and training orders (from April 2000). However totals exclude life imprisonment and sentences under s90 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

Table 7.15 Proportion of males aged 21 and over sentenced to immediate imprisonment⁽¹⁾ for indictable offences and the average length of sentence given by offence group and type of court

England and Wales

Year	Total indictable offences	Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and Forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences (excluding motoring)	Other (excluding motoring)	Motoring offences
Magistrates' courts											
Proportionate use of immediate imprisonment ⁽¹⁾ (percentage)											
1990	5	5	4	14	*	5	5	4	1	3	2
1991	6	5	4	15	*	6	6	5	2	4	2
1992	5	5	5	14	*	5	5	4	2	3	3
1993	6	7	8	18	*	5	6	3	1	2	3
1994	7	9	8	22	*	7	7	4	1	4	4
1995	9	12	10	27	*	10	12	5	2	5	5
1996	11	13	12	28	*	12	13	6	3	6	5
1997	12	15	13	31	*	15	15	6	3	7	6
1998	13	17	16	33	*	18	16	6	3	8	7
1999	15	17	22	35	*	20	15	8	4	8	8
2000	16	19	24	39	*	22	16	7	4	9	8
Average length of sentence for principal offences ⁽¹⁾ (months)											
1990	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.2	*	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.8	3.6
1991	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.3	*	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	3.7
1992	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.3	*	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	3.8
1993	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.7	*	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.8
1994	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	*	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.4	3.9
1995	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	*	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.1	3.8
1996	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.5	*	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.7
1997	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.4	*	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.8
1998	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.5	*	2.3	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.8
1999	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	*	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	4.0
2000	2.5	3.1	3.7	3.5	*	2.3	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	4.0
The Crown Court											
Proportionate use of immediate imprisonment ⁽¹⁾ (percentage)											
1990	47	44	68	56	87	35	41	37	56	40	44
1991	48	47	69	56	88	36	42	36	55	41	49
1992	47	46	66	55	88	34	40	34	55	41	51
1993	51	51	73	60	91	36	45	35	57	45	48
1994	54	53	71	66	91	41	50	38	58	45	49
1995	58	57	75	70	92	47	51	45	60	49	52
1996	63	62	75	78	94	53	55	48	66	52	55
1997	63	59	77	78	95	55	55	42	66	52	60
1998	64	59	77	79	92	57	57	40	66	53	60
1999	66	60	76	80	91	60	58	41	69	53	63
2000	67	61	78	81	92	62	57	43	69	56	65
Average length of sentence for principal offences ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ (months)											
1990	20.5	19.2	37.3	16.4	47.6	10.3	15.6	23.5	31.6	11.7	8.2
1991	20.5	19.5	37.8	16.0	48.3	10.0	15.6	22.1	32.6	11.7	8.4
1992	21.1	21.0	38.2	16.0	47.9	10.5	15.9	22.7	31.0	12.6	8.7
1993	21.8	21.8	38.6	16.4	48.2	10.7	15.0	27.1	31.0	12.1	8.2
1994	21.6	22.5	38.7	16.8	50.1	10.9	15.2	28.3	30.3	12.2	8.6
1995	22.0	23.1	39.3	17.7	50.5	11.6	14.3	30.3	31.6	12.2	9.0
1996	23.6	24.7	38.8	20.3	52.5	11.9	16.0	30.0	32.0	12.9	9.3
1997	24.2	23.7	39.7	22.4	53.6	12.8	15.4	34.2	33.2	13.2	9.5
1998	23.6	23.1	41.3	21.9	47.2	12.4	16.1	26.3	32.2	12.5	9.8
1999	24.1	22.7	40.4	22.3	46.0	11.3	14.4	27.7	35.0	12.9	10.0
2000	24.2	22.4	41.4	22.5	47.4	11.0	15.6	25.8	36.1	12.4	9.9

(1) Up to 30 September 1992, includes partly suspended sentences given for principal offences; the full length (i.e. the suspended and the unsuspended part) of such sentences is included.

(2) A charging standard for assault was introduced on 31 August 1994, which led to the increased use of the summary offence of common assault (see paragraph 62, Appendix 1).

(3) Excludes life sentences.

Table 7.16 Proportion of females aged 21 and over sentenced to immediate imprisonment⁽¹⁾ for indictable offences and the average length of sentence given by offence group and type of court

England and Wales

Year	Total indictable offences	Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and Forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences (excluding motoring)	Other (excluding motoring)	Motoring offences
Magistrates' courts											
Proportionate use of immediate imprisonment ⁽¹⁾ (percentage)											
1990	2	2	–	7	*	2	1	4	1	1	–
1991	2	2	–	9	*	2	2	4	1	2	1
1992	2	2	–	6	*	2	2	5	1	2	–
1993	3	5	5	8	*	3	3	4	1	1	1
1994	4	5	7	14	*	4	4	5	1	2	1
1995	5	5	17	16	*	6	6	3	2	3	1
1996	6	7	–	14	*	7	5	5	2	3	1
1997	8	8	–	16	*	10	8	2	2	4	1
1998	9	10	(30)	16	*	11	8	7	4	6	1
1999	10	11	(9)	18	*	13	9	4	4	5	2
2000	11	11	(13)	32	*	14	8	5	4	6	3
Average length of sentence for principal offences ⁽¹⁾ (months) ⁽⁴⁾											
1990	2.3	2.8	–	2.1	*	2.3	2.9	2.2	3.1	0.9	–
1991	2.4	3.0	–	3.2	*	2.3	2.6	1.3	2.5	1.1	2.0
1992	2.2	2.6	–	2.7	*	2.2	2.7	1.7	3.4	1.0	–
1993	2.6	2.7	4.5	3.4	*	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.1	4.0
1994	2.5	2.7	6.0	2.9	*	2.5	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	3.7
1995	2.4	2.8	4.5	3.0	*	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.6	4.1
1996	2.3	2.8	–	3.5	*	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	4.3
1997	2.2	2.5	–	3.4	*	2.2	2.6	1.3	2.0	0.9	4.5
1998	2.2	2.9	4.0	3.1	*	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.3	3.0
1999	2.3	2.8	5.0	3.2	*	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.5	1.4	4.3
2000	2.3	3.0	4.0	3.5	*	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.3	1.3	4.1
The Crown Court											
Proportionate use of immediate imprisonment ⁽¹⁾ (percentage)											
1990	22	18	(33)	28	65	17	19	22	40	20	(6)
1991	23	20	(43)	27	60	19	23	13	39	21	(8)
1992	24	22	(41)	27	58	21	22	19	39	22	(22)
1993	28	27	(46)	34	68	21	26	21	44	22	(28)
1994	30	27	(50)	42	72	26	26	20	42	24	(39)
1995	32	33	(43)	40	78	28	28	23	40	24	(21)
1996	36	32	(64)	51	80	33	34	30	43	25	(24)
1997	36	33	(48)	51	(75)	32	31	22	46	26	(35)
1998	37	28	(51)	51	73	33	34	23	45	27	(16)
1999	42	31	(47)	63	67	41	37	26	52	32	(27)
2000	42	33	(67)	53	75	41	32	25	55	30	(32)
Average length of sentence for principal offences ⁽¹⁾ ⁽³⁾ (months)											
1990	17.7	16.4	20.1	13.3	27.1	9.0	11.6	23.7	34.3	10.8	2.0
1991	18.1	20.3	28.8	13.4	34.4	8.0	11.5	24.5	37.0	13.6	8.5
1992	17.7	21.2	16.9	13.1	26.8	8.7	11.3	25.0	37.8	9.2	6.7
1993	17.7	21.5	27.5	13.9	32.0	8.6	10.4	31.3	31.0	11.5	8.1
1994	18.5	20.5	32.7	14.8	31.4	9.0	10.8	29.9	35.0	10.2	7.3
1995	17.7	18.0	32.2	15.0	26.3	8.9	10.4	31.5	32.5	8.7	6.4
1996	20.0	23.6	15.3	16.4	29.9	9.9	11.1	33.9	32.1	12.1	7.6
1997	19.5	21.6	11.5	18.6	28.4	9.6	11.4	40.8	29.8	9.8	9.1
1998	19.7	21.4	28.1	17.6	30.1	8.4	11.0	29.5	30.4	10.1	8.0
1999	19.6	18.0	13.4	17.0	26.1	8.8	11.2	26.0	33.6	7.8	6.9
2000	21.0	20.4	39.4	17.6	28.4	8.6	9.5	27.9	34.6	9.3	7.7

(1) Up to 30 September 1992, includes partly suspended sentences given for principal offences; the full length (i.e. the suspended and the unsuspended part) of such sentences is included.

(2) A charging standard for assault was introduced on 31 August 1994, which led to the increased use of the summary offence of common assault (see paragraph 62, Appendix 1).

(3) Excludes life sentences.

(4) Based on less than 100 females sentenced.

Table 7.17 Percentage of persons sentenced for indictable offences who received immediate custody and average sentence length given by age group, police force area and type of court

England and Wales 2000

Percentage of total persons sentenced and average sentence length

Police force area	Persons aged 18 to 20				Persons aged 21 and over			
	Magistrates' courts		The Crown Court		Magistrates' courts		The Crown Court	
	Immediate custody	Average sentence length (months)	Immediate custody	Average sentence length (months) ⁽¹⁾	Immediate custody	Average sentence length (months)	Immediate custody	Average sentence length (months) ⁽¹⁾
Avon and Somerset	15	3.0	49	16.6	17	2.5	59	22.3
Bedfordshire	19	2.8	64	23.9	25	2.5	73	21.7
Cambridgeshire	9	2.9	71	18.4	12	2.5	68	26.7
Cheshire	12	2.7	70	17.0	18	2.4	68	22.9
Cleveland	15	2.8	69	16.4	13	2.6	63	23.2
Cumbria	9	3.0	74	14.3	12	3.0	61	19.9
Derbyshire	15	2.5	57	14.8	17	2.5	61	18.9
Devon and Cornwall	12	2.7	55	15.3	15	2.4	57	22.9
Dorset	10	2.2	69	14.4	18	2.1	64	20.4
Durham	12	2.5	66	16.2	14	2.8	62	25.1
Essex	16	2.3	59	19.5	20	2.1	62	25.9
Gloucestershire	9	3.5	50	23.9	11	2.9	53	25.5
Greater Manchester	13	3.0	61	19.6	18	2.4	62	23.6
Hampshire	14	2.7	52	16.8	11	2.6	59	21.1
Hertfordshire	9	2.6	75	18.1	13	2.6	72	20.5
Humberside	19	2.6	68	19.2	16	2.6	68	22.5
Kent	13	2.9	58	19.5	14	2.7	66	27.5
Lancashire	10	2.6	62	17.7	15	2.5	67	22.3
Leicestershire	18	2.8	63	17.4	14	2.4	61	21.8
Lincolnshire	9	2.8	49	22.9	13	2.5	59	26.6
Merseyside	11	2.9	68	18.9	17	2.2	67	22.9
Metropolitan Police ⁽²⁾	14	2.6	65	23.7	21	2.4	68	28.6
Norfolk	11	2.5	57	12.9	13	2.3	62	21.2
Northamptonshire	16	3.0	77	18.3	17	3.0	75	24.4
Northumbria	14	3.1	59	19.9	11	3.0	57	24.0
North Yorkshire	15	2.6	60	17.3	15	2.5	62	21.1
Nottinghamshire	16	2.6	66	17.3	14	2.5	61	23.0
South Yorkshire	16	2.8	63	16.0	17	2.5	63	20.7
Staffordshire ⁽³⁾	69	16.3	..	..	69	21.1
Suffolk	11	2.6	52	13.0	12	2.0	70	21.8
Surrey	8	2.5	69	16.8	7	2.9	66	23.7
Sussex	15	2.6	65	23.8	17	2.5	69	35.3
Thames Valley	12	2.8	68	17.8	11	2.6	70	23.4
Warwickshire	9	2.7	82	18.2	11	3.0	75	23.5
West Mercia	12	3.3	71	18.8	13	2.8	71	22.5
West Midlands	14	2.9	64	18.8	13	2.7	62	21.4
West Yorkshire	15	2.8	63	20.4	14	2.3	62	24.9
Wiltshire	8	2.5	69	18.5	10	2.5	68	22.7
England	14	2.8	63	19.0	16	2.5	64	24.2
Dyfed-Powys	7	3.6	58	15.8	8	3.0	56	17.4
Gwent	10	2.8	54	12.6	9	2.9	61	22.1
North Wales	9	3.0	66	16.4	12	2.5	77	20.9
South Wales	13	3.3	70	15.2	11	3.1	65	20.6
Wales	11	3.2	65	15.0	10	2.9	65	20.6
England and Wales	14	2.8	63	18.7	16	2.5	64	24.0

(1) Excludes life sentences.

(2) Includes City of London.

(3) Estimates made for Staffordshire Police Force, who were only able to submit magistrates' court data for a sample of weeks in 2000, have been included only in sub-totals and totals. (See paragraph 26, Appendix 2).

Table 7.18 Persons sentenced under Section 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000⁽¹⁾ by offence group

England and Wales		Number of persons					
Offence group	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Section 90/92	10	26	26	10	24	20	
Section 91/92							
Violence against the person	67	97	104	98	111	108	
Sexual offences	39	51	56	45	58	48	
Burglary	54	101	128	133	101	65	
Robbery	192	275	345	241	258	268	
Theft and handling stolen goods	6	10	17	18	5	4	
Criminal damage ⁽²⁾	18	33	32	20	29	27	
Drug offences	5	13	18	23	29	32	
Other	10	29	22	15	16	9	
All offences	391	609	722	593	607	561	
Total sentenced to Section 90-92	401	635	748	603	631	581	

(1) Sections 53 (1) and (2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and their provisions were transferred to Sections 90/92 and 91/92 respectively of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

(2) Arson.

Table 7.19 Persons sentenced under Section 91/92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000⁽¹⁾ by sentence length

England and Wales		Number of persons					
Length of sentence	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Under 4 months	5	3	4	9	5	6	
Over 4 months and up to 6 months	3	3	1	6	16	5	
Over 6 months and up to 1 year	15	13	29	32	34	16	
Over 1 year and up to 18 months	8	15	23	23	29	16	
Over 18 months and up to 2 years	35	43	46	30	38	26	
Over 2 years and up to 3 years	167	266	297	264	266	259	
Over 3 years and up to 4 years	87	164	184	138	128	155	
Over 4 years and up to 5 years	44	54	88	47	49	48	
Over 5 years and up to 7 years	20	37	33	27	30	20	
Over 7 years and up to 10 years	6	7	11	12	6	9	
Over 10 years	–	3	5	3	1	–	
Life	1	1	1	2	5	1	
Total sentenced to Section 91/92	391	609	722	593	607	561	
Average sentence length (months) ⁽²⁾	39.8	42.2	42.1	39.6	37.7	39.6	

(1) Section 53(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Section 91/92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

(2) Excludes life sentences.

Table 7.20 Offenders ordered to pay compensation by type of court and offence⁽¹⁾

England and Wales

Type of court and type of offence	Total number of offenders ordered to pay compensation (thousands)							2000	
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Offenders ordered to pay compensation as a percentage of all offenders sentenced	Average compensation (£)
Magistrates' courts									
Indictable offences									
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	22.6	10.0	9.8	9.7	10.4	9.9	9.0	41	219
Sexual offences	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	27	164
Burglary	9.9	7.0	6.0	5.0	4.6	4.3	3.6	25	187
Robbery	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	45	64
Theft and handling stolen goods	25.0	17.1	17.0	16.6	17.0	17.8	17.2	15	175
Fraud and forgery	8.7	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.1	4.7	30	315
Criminal damage	5.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	51	191
Drug offences	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	281
Other (excluding motoring offences)	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	3	250
Motoring offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	245
Total	73.6	45.5	44.1	42.9	44.1	43.8	40.9	16	204
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)									
	43.6	41.3	45.0	47.7	52.3	54.8	56.2	12	111
All offences (excluding summary motoring offences)									
	117.2	86.8	89.1	90.7	96.4	98.6	97.1	13	150
As sole or main penalty for all offences (excluding summary motoring offences)									
	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	7.2		195
The Crown Court									
Indictable offences									
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	4.4	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	17	530
Sexual offences	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	503
Burglary	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	4	360
Robbery	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	3	2,507
Theft and handling stolen goods	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	7	2,195
Fraud and forgery	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	12	6,138
Criminal damage	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	15	457
Drug offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	979
Other (excluding motoring offences)	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	7	1,095
Motoring offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3	2,084
Total	11.9	5.9	5.4	6.2	5.8	5.2	5.0	7	1,369
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)									
	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	14	201
All offences (excluding summary motoring offences)									
	12.4	6.2	5.7	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.3	7	1,292
As sole or main penalty for all offences (excluding summary motoring offences)									
	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		601

(1) Excluding summary motoring offences.

(2) A charging standard for assault was introduced on 31 August 1994, which led to the increased use of the summary offence of common assault (see paragraph 62, Appendix 1).

Table 7.21 Offenders ordered to pay confiscation orders for drug trafficking offences by amount

England and Wales

	Offenders sentenced at the Crown Court for drug trafficking					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total sentenced for drug trafficking offences ⁽¹⁾	6,199	7,373	8,370	6,998	6,577	6,458
Confiscation order not made	4,637	5,816	6,904	5,755	5,568	5,622
Confiscation order made						
under £1,000	1,117	1,117	1,032	855	682	525
£1,000 and under £3,000	224	217	224	185	147	159
£3,000 and under £10,000	120	118	127	111	99	69
£10,000 and under £30,000	56	64	56	56	45	51
£30,000 and under £100,000	20	32	19	26	23	20
£100,000 and under £300,000	12	6	6	7	9	11
£300,000 and under £1 million	9	1	1	1	2	1
£1 million and over	4	2	1	2	2	–
Total with order made	1,562	1,557	1,466	1,243	1,009	836
Orders made as a percentage of eligible offences	25	21	18	18	15	13
Total amount confiscated (£)	18,337,490	10,471,336	5,620,003	6,970,535	16,107,414	5,002,493
Average amount of confiscation order (£)	11,740	6,725	3,834	5,608	15,964	5,984

(1) Excludes offenders committed for sentence or where the sentence could have been awarded at the magistrates' court.

Table 7.22 Offenders ⁽¹⁾ given forfeiture orders by type of court and offence

England and Wales

Type of court and type of offence	Total number of offenders given forfeiture orders							2000
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Offenders given forfeiture orders as a percentage of all offenders sentenced
Magistrates' courts								
Indictable offences								
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	1,391	1,641	2,470	4,244	4,655	4,468	4,470	20
Sexual offences	3	2	3	5	1	3	–	–
Burglary	159	296	254	158	164	107	133	1
Robbery	3	8	7	2	7	9	5	0
Theft and handling stolen goods ⁽²⁾	362	555	504	444	468	417	370	0
Fraud and forgery	38	294	222	159	147	181	177	1
Criminal damage ⁽²⁾	21	33	31	38	41	38	44	0
Drug offences	7,053	11,003	12,187	14,595	18,228	19,415	18,093	53
Other (excluding motoring offences)	1,066	1,940	2,050	2,104	2,117	1,887	1,571	5
Motoring offences ⁽²⁾	16	104	91	74	79	72	74	1
Total	10,112	15,876	17,819	21,823	25,907	26,597	24,937	10
Summary offences								
(excluding motoring offences)	1,747	2,981	2,678	1,622	1,449	1,345	1,505	0
All offences								
(excluding summary motoring offences)	11,859	18,857	20,497	23,445	27,356	27,942	26,442	4
The Crown Court								
Indictable offences								
Violence against the person ⁽²⁾	472	611	952	1,047	1,059	1,132	1,027	8
Sexual offences	24	23	64	66	43	69	49	2
Burglary	145	251	317	294	219	230	220	2
Robbery	196	242	384	262	246	271	309	7
Theft and handling stolen goods ⁽²⁾	94	205	289	266	229	163	137	1
Fraud and forgery	31	216	264	198	174	158	152	4
Criminal damage ⁽²⁾	14	22	28	38	47	34	23	1
Drug offences	1,087	4,131	6,439	7,428	7,481	7,232	6,627	62
Other (excluding motoring offences)	272	656	943	1,009	947	821	835	8
Motoring offences ⁽²⁾	5	16	19	21	20	21	21	1
Total	2,340	6,373	9,699	10,629	10,465	10,131	9,400	13
Summary offences								
(excluding motoring offences)	21	29	48	71	50	59	64	3
All offences								
(excluding summary motoring offences)	2,361	6,402	9,747	10,700	10,515	10,190	9,464	13

(1) Excluding summary motoring offences.

(2) A charging standard for assault was introduced on 31 August 1994 which led to the increased use of the summary offence of common assault (see paragraph 62, Appendix 1).

Table 7.23 Persons aged 10 to 17 sentenced for indictable offences whose parents were ordered to pay fines or compensation

England and Wales

Age, sex and year	Parents to pay fine		Parents to pay compensation ⁽¹⁾	
	Number	As a percentage of all fines	Number	As a percentage of all compensation orders
Aged 10-14				
Males				
1995	144	37	702	39
1996	102	30	690	43
1997	110	33	789	46
1998	162	38	783	44
1999	163	34	820	43
2000	172	34	873	48
Females				
1995	34	45	112	41
1996	14	31	100	45
1997	11	26	117	49
1998	29	37	149	58
1999	22	26	136	47
2000	41	39	145	44
Total				
1995	178	39	814	40
1996	116	30	790	43
1997	121	32	906	47
1998	191	38	932	46
1999	185	32	956	44
2000	213	35	1,018	48
Aged 15-17				
Males				
1995	302	8	1,268	17
1996	262	7	1,293	16
1997	304	7	1,386	18
1998	303	6	1,284	17
1999	389	8	1,271	17
2000	345	7	1,342	19
Females				
1995	49	11	163	19
1996	40	9	204	21
1997	45	10	184	18
1998	48	9	215	20
1999	44	8	190	20
2000	55	9	194	20
Total				
1995	351	8	1,431	17
1996	302	7	1,497	17
1997	349	8	1,570	18
1998	351	7	1,499	18
1999	433	8	1,461	18
2000	400	7	1,536	19
Aged 10-17				
Males				
1995	446	11	1,970	21
1996	364	9	1,983	21
1997	414	9	2,175	24
1998	465	9	2,067	23
1999	552	10	2,091	23
2000	517	10	2,215	25
Females				
1995	83	16	275	24
1996	54	11	304	25
1997	56	12	301	24
1998	77	13	364	28
1999	66	10	326	26
2000	96	14	339	26
Total				
1995	529	11	2,245	21
1996	418	9	2,287	21
1997	470	9	2,476	24
1998	542	10	2,431	23
1999	618	10	2,417	23
2000	613	10	2,554	25

(1) Includes compensation orders given in addition to the principal sentence (for the principal offence).

Table 7.24 Offenders breaching original sentence or order by type of sentence or order breached and the number, and proportion, given an immediate custodial sentence for the breach

England and Wales

Year	Partly suspended sentence ⁽¹⁾	Fully suspended sentence	Community service order	Probation order	Combination order	Conditional discharge
Number of offenders breaching orders (thousands)						
1990	0.2	6.2	11.0	8.9	*	8.7
1991	0.1	6.0	11.3	9.4	*	9.6
1992	0.1	5.6	11.2	8.3	*	9.3
1993	0.0	3.1	10.9	4.8	0	10.0
1994	*	1.5	11.7	4.7	2.8	10.8
1995	*	0.7	12.5	5.4	4.6	10.2
1996	*	0.5	13.0	5.9	5.7	10.4
1997	*	0.5	12.8	6.6	7.4	11.2
1998	*	0.5	13.7	7.9	5.0	12.5
1999	*	0.5	14.7	10.4	6.1	14.2
2000	*	0.3	17.3	13.5	7.1	13.9
Number of offenders sentenced (thousands)						
1990	1.5	27.4	38.6	47.7	*	94.5
1991	1.1	28.1	42.5	47.5	*	102.0
1992	0.6	22.0	44.1	43.9	*	109.8
1993	*	3.8	48.0	43.8	8.9	111.6
1994	*	3.2	49.5	50.5	12.4	108.9
1995	*	3.2	48.3	49.4	14.6	105.6
1996	*	3.4	45.9	50.9	17.3	104.7
1997	*	3.5	47.1	54.1	19.5	109.7
1998	*	3.4	48.6	58.2	21.2	114.7
1999	*	3.2	49.6	58.4	20.7	114.0
2000	*	3.1	50.0	56.5	19.2	105.7
Offenders breaching orders as a percentage of offenders sentenced ⁽²⁾						
1990	10	22	30	19	*	10
1991	7	22	29	20	*	10
1992	8	22	27	18	*	9
1993	7	24	24	11	*	9
1994	*	43	24	10	26	10
1995	*	22	26	11	34	9
1996	*	14	28	12	36	10
1997	*	13	28	13	40	10
1998	*	14	29	14	25	11
1999	*	14	30	18	29	12
2000	*	11	35	23	35	13
Number of offenders sentenced to immediate custody ⁽³⁾ for breaching an order (thousands)						
1990	0.1	4.1	2.3	3.8	*	1.4
1991	0.1	4.2	2.4	4.3	*	1.7
1992	0.0	3.9	2.1	3.8	*	1.4
1993	0.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	*	1.2
1994	*	1.1	2.5	1.8	1.1	1.6
1995	*	0.5	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.5
1996	*	0.3	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.5
1997	*	0.3	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.6
1998	*	0.4	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.9
1999	*	0.4	2.7	2.9	1.8	2.1
2000	*	0.3	2.8	3.2	1.9	2.1
Proportionate use of immediate custody ⁽³⁾ for breaching an order						
1990	(78)	67	21	42	*	16
1991	(75)	70	21	45	*	18
1992	(68)	70	18	45	*	15
1993	(86)	70	18	37	*	12
1994	*	71	21	38	41	15
1995	*	77	19	34	40	15
1996	*	75	19	31	38	14
1997	*	75	19	30	36	14
1998	*	76	18	29	29	15
1999	*	79	18	28	30	15
2000	*	81	16	24	27	15

(1) Partly suspended sentences were abolished on 30 September 1992.

(2) An approximation to the breach rate because offenders breaching in one year may have been given the sentence or order in an earlier year. The average of the number of sentences for the year indicated and in the previous year has been used as the denominator to provide a better estimate.

(3) Unsuspended or partly suspended imprisonment (up to 30 September 1992), detention in a young offender institution, secure training orders (until April 2000) and detention and training orders (from April 2000).

() Percentage based on a very small number of offenders.

Chapter 8 Use of police bail and court remand

Key points

- 56 per cent of persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts in 2000 were summoned and 44 per cent were arrested and charged by the police. *(Table 8.1)*
- For the third successive year, the police held 15 per cent of those arrested and charged in custody until their first court appearance. *(Table 8.3)*
- 84,000 persons were remanded in custody by magistrates in 2000, 14 per cent of all those remanded. *(Table 8.4)*
- 26 per cent of those committed for trial at the Crown Court in 2000 were committed in custody. *(Table 8.6)*
- 62 per cent of those committed on bail to the Crown Court for trial, and 77 per cent of those so committed in custody, eventually pleaded guilty in 2000. *(Table 8.7)*
- 76 per cent of those pleading guilty after having been committed in custody to the Crown Court for trial, and 41 per cent of those pleading guilty after having been so committed on bail, were sentenced to immediate custody in 2000. *(Table 8.7)*
- 44 per cent of those remanded in custody before trial at either magistrates' courts or the Crown Court were sentenced to custody; 15 per cent received a community sentence, and 23 per cent were acquitted or not proceeded with. *(Table 8.8)*
- 41,800 persons were proceeded against for failing to surrender to bail in 2000, a fall of 3,400 over 1999. *(Table 8.5)*
- 13 per cent of those bailed at magistrates' courts, 9 per cent of those bailed at the Crown Court and 12 per cent of those bailed at all courts failed to appear at court. *(Table 8.9)*

Introduction

8.1 This chapter covers the use of bail and custody by the police following arrest and charge and also remands on bail or in custody during magistrates' and Crown Court proceedings. Failure to appear to bail or summons has also been included. Procedures relating to police bail and court remand are described in paragraphs 3-5 of Appendix 1. The statistics in this chapter relate to the number of persons remanded in each year in each set of proceedings, rather than the number of remand decisions (a person may be remanded several times during a set of proceedings). Also, cases are recorded in the year in which the final court decisions were made, which is not necessarily the same as the year in which the courts made the remand decisions. Further details of the coverage and basis for the figures in this chapter are given in paragraphs 23-39 of Appendix 2.

Quality of data

8.2 For magistrates' court proceedings, the number of remands and more importantly the number in custody, are believed to be under-recorded in total (see paragraph 30 of Appendix 2). For a number of police forces, the breakdown of magistrates' court remand into bail and custody, and the recording of police bail and custody is not accurate. The national totals quoted in previous years included estimates for some forces with particularly poor data. For proceedings in the Crown Court, more accurate remand data have been available since July 1995 when information started to be received direct from the Crown Court Computer System (CREST).

8.3 Figures in this chapter on remands in custody are not directly comparable with the number of persons received on remand into Prison Service establishments (published annually in 'Prison statistics, England and Wales'). This is mainly because the criminal statistics figures relate to the year of the final court decision, rather than the year of the initial reception into prison on remand, which may be different. The 3,600 cases involving Voluntary Bills of Indictment and Notices of Transfer have been omitted from some Crown Court analyses.

8.4 Small changes to the level of outcome detail shown in some tables were introduced with 1995 data to bring this chapter in line with the remainder of the volume. There were also changes in the definitions used for indictable and summary offences for further consistency with other chapters. The most significant change was in the treatment of summary offences of criminal damage which were previously included with indictable offences. Revised figures are shown from 1991.

Police bail (Tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3)

8.5 In 2000, 56 per cent of persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts were summoned, an increase of 2 percentage points since 1999 and reversing the fall since a peak of 65 per cent in 1991. Thirty seven per cent of persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts were arrested and bailed, a decrease of 2 percentage points since 1999 and 7 per cent (142,000) were arrested and held in custody until their first court appearance, the same as for the previous 2 years. The proportion of persons arrested and charged and held in custody by the police until their first court appearance for summary motoring offences rose from 9 per cent in 1997 to 12 per cent in 1998 before both falling back to 11 per cent in 1999.

Remands by magistrates' courts (Table 8.4)

8.6 Twenty eight per cent of all persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts were remanded at some stage during proceedings, with 84,000 remanded in custody (14 per cent of those remanded). Seventy seven per cent of those remanded in custody appeared for indictable offences. Magistrates may adjourn without remanding an individual at all appearances for summary offences up to conviction, and at all appearances for a triable either way offence up to determination for trial at the Crown Court or summary conviction, provided that the accused initially appeared in answer to a summons and has not subsequently been remanded.

Committals for trial at the Crown Court (Tables 8.6 and 8.7)

8.7 The effect of plea before venue has been to reduce the number of persons committed for trial. The numbers of persons so committed has fallen from 87,700 in 1997 to 70,200 in 2000. The pattern of proportionate custodial remand has also changed. In 2000, 18,300 persons were committed in custody for trial at the Crown Court, about 26 per cent of all those committed and a decrease of 2 percentage points on 1999. The proportion of committals in custody was highest for persons committed for robbery (47 per cent) and burglary (43 per cent). The majority of those committed in custody for trial or sentence were finally given a custodial sentence at the Crown Court (64 per cent and 77 per cent respectively).

Outcome of cases according to remand history (Tables 8.5, 8.7 and 8.8)

8.8 The outcome of court proceedings differs considerably according to the remand history of those proceeded against, largely because the latter reflects the seriousness of the charges. Most of those not remanded were dealt with for summary offences, and indictable offences accounted for the majority of those remanded on bail or in custody. A significant number of those remanded (30 per cent of those remanded in custody and 10 per cent of those bailed) were committed to the Crown Court for trial or sentence. Analysis of the final court outcome according to remand history therefore needs to take account of what happened at both courts. Table 8.7 has been compiled from Crown Court data and shows the remand status of cases immediately before trial or sentence for those cases completed at the Crown Court in 2000. The figures in Table 8.5 refer to those cases completed at the magistrates' court in 2000. There will sometimes be a delay of months or sometimes years before cases committed from the magistrates' court are completed at the Crown Court: differences between Tables 8.5 and 8.7 reflect this delay.

8.9 Table 8.5 shows that in 2000, 29 per cent of those bailed by magistrates, and 20 per cent of those remanded in custody, were acquitted. Nine per cent of those bailed, and 29 per cent of those remanded in custody were committed to the Crown Court. The most common sentence at magistrates' courts for those bailed was community sentences (19 per cent): five per cent were given custodial sentences. The most common sentence at magistrates' courts for those remanded in custody was immediate custody (21 per cent): 12 per cent were given community sentences.

8.10 Table 8.7 shows that in 2000 62 per cent of those remanded on bail before trial at the Crown Court, and 77 per cent of those similarly remanded in custody, eventually pleaded guilty. Fifty seven per cent of those who pleaded not guilty and were remanded in custody to the Crown Court before trial, and 66 per cent of those pleading not guilty after having been similarly remanded on bail, were acquitted or not proceeded against. Seventy six per cent of those pleading guilty who were remanded in custody to the Crown Court before trial, and 41 per cent of those pleading guilty after having been so remanded on bail, were sentenced to immediate custody. Thirty per cent of those remanded to the Crown Court for trial on bail, and 64 per cent of those so remanded in custody, received a custodial sentence. Forty five percent of those remanded to the Crown Court for sentence on bail, and 77 per cent of those so remanded in custody also received a custodial sentence.

8.11 Eight per cent of those remanded on bail at either court were sentenced to immediate custody, 15 per cent were fined, 21 per cent were given community sentences and 31 per cent were acquitted or not proceeded with. For those remanded in custody at either court, 44 per cent were sentenced to immediate custody, 15 per cent to community sentences and 23 per cent were acquitted or not proceeded with.

Failure to appear at court (Tables 8.5 and 8.9)

8.12 Twelve per cent of those bailed in 2000 failed to appear at court, the same as in 1998 and 1999. Prosecutions for the offence of failing to surrender to bail fell by 3,400 (8 per cent) to 41,800 in 2000.

8.13 If a person bailed on committal or at the Crown Court fails to appear, a bench warrant is issued by the Crown Court; some 3,700 bench warrants were issued in 2000. 45,400 of those dealt with at the Crown Court had been bailed at the Crown Court and 9 per cent of these failed to appear.

Table 8.1 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts⁽¹⁾ by type of offence and how directed to appear

England and Wales

	Thousands of persons and percentages																						
	Percentage of persons																						
	Number of persons proceeded against (thousands)																						
How directed to appear	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽³⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽⁴⁾	2000	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽³⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽⁴⁾	2000 ⁽⁵⁾	
Indictable offences⁽²⁾																							
Summoned	86	77	74	57	58	56	47	47	53	49	36	15	14	11	11	11	10	9	8	8	9	8	6
Arrested and bailed	381	363	375	394	410	410	422	438	451	450	432	70	72	77	77	77	76	78	77	75	75	76	76
Arrested and held in custody	76	77	71	63	66	72	76	84	95	98	100	15	14	12	12	12	13	14	15	16	16	18	18
Total	541	516	519	513	535	537	545	569	599	596	568	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Summary offences (other than motoring)⁽²⁾																							
Summoned	358	392	433	419	422	369	418	333	380	347	423	68	72	72	71	71	68	66	60	61	61	59	64
Arrested and bailed	148	158	149	149	155	153	200	204	212	217	207	27	25	25	26	26	28	31	36	34	34	37	32
Arrested and held in custody	21	27	22	17	19	19	20	23	28	28	26	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	4
Total	528	576	604	585	595	541	639	560	620	591	655	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Summary motoring offences																							
Summoned	722	787	847	815	780	762	765	743	750	717	708	87	88	87	86	86	84	83	82	82	82	82	82
Arrested and bailed	108	106	103	116	120	133	142	144	145	143	135	12	11	12	13	13	15	15	16	16	16	16	16
Arrested and held in custody	8	9	8	8	9	11	12	15	20	18	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Total	837	902	958	938	909	906	919	902	915	879	859	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All offences																							
Summoned	1,164	1,255	1,353	1,291	1,260	1,187	1,231	1,124	1,183	1,113	1,167	63	65	63	62	62	60	59	55	55	55	54	56
Arrested and bailed	637	627	628	659	686	696	765	786	808	810	774	31	30	32	34	34	35	36	39	38	39	39	37
Arrested and held in custody	105	112	100	88	94	101	107	122	143	143	142	6	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7
Total	1,907	1,994	2,081	2,037	2,039	1,984	2,102	2,031	2,134	2,066	2,082	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) The number of persons directed to appear includes those who failed to appear to a summons or to bail, who are excluded from the proceedings figures given in other chapters of this volume. About 171,000 persons (8% of those directed to appear) failed to appear in 2000.

(2) Including summary offences of criminal damage until 1990. From 1991, these are included with other summary offences.

(3) Includes estimates for those summoned for summary offences and omitted from 1995 data (see paragraph 24, Appendix 2).

(4) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 1999 data (see paragraphs 26 to 28, Appendix 2).

(5) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2000 data (see paragraphs 26 to 28, Appendix 2).

Table 8.2 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts⁽¹⁾ by type of offence, how directed to appear and outcome

England and Wales 2000 ⁽²⁾		Number of persons (thousands)		
How directed to appear	Total	Outcome		
		Dealt with by magistrates ⁽³⁾	Committed for trial	Failed to appear ⁽⁴⁾
Indictable offences				
Summoned	36	28	4	5
Arrested and bailed	432	325	45	62
Arrested and held in custody	100	69	22	9
Total	568	423	70	76
Summary offences (other than motoring)				
Summoned	423	416	* ⁽⁵⁾	6
Arrested and bailed	207	186	* ⁽⁵⁾	21
Arrested and held in custody	26	24	* ⁽⁵⁾	2
Total	655	627	*⁽⁵⁾	29
Summary motoring offences				
Summoned	707	654	* ⁽⁵⁾	54
Arrested and bailed	135	124	* ⁽⁵⁾	12
Arrested and held in custody	16	15	* ⁽⁵⁾	1
Total	859	792	*⁽⁵⁾	67
All offences				
Summoned	1,167	1,098	4	65
Arrested and bailed	774	635	45	94
Arrested and held in custody	142	108	22	12
Total	2,082	1,841	70	171

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

(2) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2000 data (see paragraphs 26 to 28, Appendix 2).

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

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

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

Table 8.3 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts⁽¹⁾ who were arrested and charged and held in custody by the police, by type of offence
England and Wales

Type of offence	Thousands of persons and percentages										
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽³⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽⁴⁾	2000 ⁽⁵⁾
	Number of persons arrested and charged (thousands)										
Indictable ⁽²⁾	457	440	446	456	477	482	498	522	546	547	532
Summary (other than motoring)	169	184	171	166	174	171	220	227	240	244	233
Summary motoring	116	115	111	124	129	144	153	159	164	161	151
Total	741	739	728	746	779	797	872	908	950	953	916
	Number of persons held in custody by the police until first court appearance (thousands)										
Indictable ⁽²⁾	76	77	71	63	66	72	76	84	95	98	100
Summary (other than motoring)	21	27	22	17	19	19	20	23	28	28	26
Summary motoring	8	9	8	8	9	11	12	15	20	18	16
Total	105	112	100	88	94	101	107	122	143	143	142
	Percentage of persons arrested and charged who were held in custody by the police until first court appearance										
Indictable ⁽²⁾	17	17	16	14	14	15	15	16	17	18	19
Summary (other than motoring)	13	15	13	10	11	11	9	10	12	11	11
Summary motoring	7	8	7	6	7	7	8	9	12	11	11
Total	14	15	14	12	12	13	12	13	15	15	15

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

(2) Including summary offences of criminal damage until 1990. From 1991 these are included with other summary offences.

(3) Includes estimates for those summoned for summary offences and omitted from 1995 data (see paragraph 29, Appendix 2).

(4) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 1999 data (see paragraphs 26 to 28, Appendix 2).

(5) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2000 data (see paragraphs 26 to 28, Appendix 2).

Table 8.4 Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts⁽¹⁾ who were remanded by magistrates, by type of offence and type of remand

Type of offence	Number of persons proceeded against (thousands)													Percentage of persons																						
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽⁴⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽⁵⁾	2000 ⁽⁶⁾	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽⁴⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999 ⁽⁵⁾	2000 ⁽⁶⁾														
Indictable offences⁽²⁾																																				
Not remanded	199	195	190	184	198	203	189	205	204	203	183	37	38	37	36	37	38	35	36	34	34	32	37	36	37	36	37	38	35	36	35	36	34	34	32	
Remanded on bail	302	282	290	292	301	296	304	301	315	318	320	56	55	56	57	56	55	56	53	53	53	56	56	57	56	57	56	55	56	53	56	53	53	56		
Remanded in custody ⁽³⁾	40	40	39	37	36	39	52	64	80	76	65	7	8	8	7	7	7	7	10	11	13	11	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	10	11	13	13	11		
Total	541	516	519	513	535	537	545	569	599	596	568	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Summary offences																																				
(other than motoring)⁽⁴⁾																																				
Not remanded	447	479	510	495	503	448	518	439	470	447	536	85	83	84	85	84	83	81	79	76	76	82	85	84	85	84	85	84	83	81	79	76	76	82		
Remanded on bail	76	91	89	85	88	88	113	111	141	132	110	14	16	15	15	15	16	18	18	19	23	22	17	15	15	15	15	15	16	18	18	19	23	22	17	
Remanded in custody ⁽³⁾	5	6	6	5	5	5	7	9	9	12	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Total	528	576	604	585	595	541	639	560	620	591	656	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Summary motoring offences⁽⁴⁾																																				
Not remanded	772	835	890	862	829	815	820	796	810	777	774	92	93	93	92	91	90	89	88	89	89	90	92	93	92	91	92	91	90	89	88	89	89	90		
Remanded on bail	62	64	65	72	76	86	92	98	96	91	75	7	7	7	8	8	9	10	11	10	10	9	7	7	8	8	8	9	10	11	10	10	10	9		
Remanded in custody ⁽³⁾	3	3	3	4	4	5	7	9	9	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	837	902	958	938	909	906	919	902	915	879	859	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All offences⁽⁴⁾																																				
Not remanded	1,418	1,508	1,590	1,541	1,529	1,466	1,527	1,440	1,484	1,427	1,493	74	76	76	76	75	74	73	71	70	69	72	76	76	76	75	76	75	74	73	71	70	69	72		
Remanded on bail	440	437	444	450	465	469	509	510	552	541	505	23	22	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	26	24	23	21	22	23	23	24	24	24	25	26	26	24		
Remanded in custody ⁽³⁾	48	49	48	45	45	48	67	82	98	98	84	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	4	5	4	
Total	1,906	1,994	2,081	2,037	2,039	1,984	2,102	2,031	2,134	2,066	2,082	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

(2) Including summary offences of criminal damage until 1990. From 1991, these are included with other summary offences.

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

(4) Includes estimates for those summoned for summary offences and omitted from 1995 data (see paragraph 29, Appendix 2).

(5) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 1999 data (see paragraphs 26 to 28, Appendix 2).

(6) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2000 data (see paragraphs 26 to 28, Appendix 2).

Table 8.5 Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of court remand and outcome of proceedings⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 2000

Thousands and percentages

Outcome	All persons charged or summoned			Total		
	Not remanded by magistrates	Bailed by magistrates	Remanded in custody by magistrates ⁽²⁾	2000	1999	1998
	Number of persons (thousands)					
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	306.7	144.8	17.0	468.5	458.5	470.8
Convicted:						
Discharge ⁽⁴⁾	77.6	38.8	2.8	119.2	127.3	129.6
Fine ⁽⁴⁾	934.0	76.1	4.7	1,014.8	990.6	1,057.5
Community sentence ⁽⁵⁾	31.3	95.1	10.0	136.5	131.1	127.0
Fully suspended sentence	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Immediate custody ⁽⁶⁾	15.5	27.0	17.7	60.2	58.0	52.6
Total number sentenced ⁽⁷⁾	1,070.4	247.0	37.9	1,355.3	1,332.0	1,388.6
Committed for sentence:						
on bail	1.6	6.8	0.7	9.1	10.4	10.1
in custody	1.3	0.7	6.2	8.2	10.0	9.1
Committed for trial:						
on bail	7.0	41.3	3.6	51.9 ⁽³⁾	52.2 ⁽³⁾	53.4 ⁽³⁾
in custody	2.3	1.4	14.6	18.3 ⁽³⁾	20.1 ⁽³⁾	20.0 ⁽³⁾
Failed to appear to a summons	103.2	*	*	103.2	113.5	112.5
Failed to appear to bail ⁽⁸⁾	*	63.9	3.9	67.8	68.9	69.3
proceeded against for failing to surrender to bail ⁽⁹⁾	*	*	*	41.8	45.2	46.5
Total	1,492.4	505.8	84.1	2,082.2	2,065.7	2,133.7
	Percentage of persons					
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	21	29	20	22	22	22
Convicted:						
Discharge ⁽⁴⁾	5	8	3	6	6	6
Fine ⁽⁴⁾	63	15	6	49	48	50
Community sentence ⁽⁵⁾	2	19	12	7	6	6
Fully suspended sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immediate custody ⁽⁶⁾	1	5	21	3	3	2
Total number sentenced ⁽⁷⁾	72	49	45	65	64	65
Committed for sentence:						
on bail	0	1	1	0	1	0
in custody	0	0	7	0	0	0
Committed for trial:						
on bail	0	8	4	2	3	3
in custody	0	0	17	1	1	1
Failed to appear to a summons	7	*	*	5	5	5
Failed to appear to bail ⁽⁸⁾	*	13	5	3	3	3
proceeded against for failing to surrender to bail ⁽⁹⁾	*	*	*	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2000 data (see paragraphs 26 to 28, Appendix 2).

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

(3) Differ from figures in Table 8.8 which shows cases completed at the Crown Court in 2000.

(4) Includes estimates for those summoned for summary offences and omitted from 1995 data (see paragraph 29, Appendix 2).

(5) Includes probation orders, supervision orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders, combination orders, curfew orders, reparation orders (from June 2000), action plan orders (from June 2000) and detention and training orders (from October 2000).

(6) Includes detention in a young offender institution, secure training orders (from January 1998 to April 2000), detention and training orders (from April 2000) and unsuspended imprisonment.

(7) Includes offences otherwise dealt with.

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

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

Table 8.6 Persons committed for trial and committals in custody by offence group⁽¹⁾

England and Wales											
											Thousands and percentages
Offence group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of persons committed for trial (thousands)											
Violence against the person	20.0	19.6	18.4	17.6	18.4	15.2	16.6	18.9	18.0	18.3	18.9
Sexual offences	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.4
Burglary	22.1	22.5	19.4	16.4	15.6	13.1	13.2	15.4	11.2	10.9	10.2
Robbery	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.8
Theft and handling stolen goods	24.4	24.2	21.4	18.4	18.3	14.7	13.3	12.4	8.5	7.4	6.5
Fraud and forgery	5.6	5.8	5.3	4.6	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.4
Criminal damage	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9
Drug offences	6.3	7.1	7.7	7.2	8.4	9.4	10.5	11.9	9.3	9.2	8.2
Motoring offences	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other offences	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.6	9.6	9.4	10.1	11.1	9.9	9.9	9.9
Total	100.5	102.2	94.3	85.9	88.6	78.9	81.2	87.7	73.4	72.3	70.2
Number of persons committed for trial in custody⁽²⁾ (thousands)											
Violence against the person	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5
Sexual offences	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Burglary	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.6	5.0	5.0	4.3
Robbery	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
Theft and handling stolen goods	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0
Fraud and forgery	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Criminal damage	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Drug offences	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.7
Motoring offences	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other offences	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Total	17.8	18.4	20.3	20.3	20.3	19.6	20.3	22.2	20.0	20.1	18.3
Persons committed for trial in custody as percentage of total committed for trial											
Violence against the person	13	14	18	19	18	21	19	18	19	19	19
Sexual offences	22	23	24	22	22	25	23	25	25	23	22
Burglary	28	27	32	34	36	42	42	43	45	46	43
Robbery	41	41	44	47	51	48	46	48	49	51	47
Theft and handling stolen goods	10	10	12	13	13	16	17	18	17	17	16
Fraud and forgery	8	8	8	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	9
Criminal damage	22	22	24	28	28	31	26	27	27	29	28
Drug offences	20	21	24	32	27	23	25	25	34	37	33
Motoring offences	9	10	15	15	10	9	10	12	12	12	13
Other offences	11	13	17	20	18	18	17	18	18	18	17
Total	18	18	22	24	23	25	25	25	27	28	26

(1) There have been small changes in the definitions used for indictable offence groups from 1991 onwards to improve compatibility with other tables in this volume.

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

Table 8.8 Persons proceeded against by type of remand and final outcome at magistrates' courts and the Crown Court⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 2000

Thousands and percentages

Final outcome	Not remanded	Bailed	Remanded in custody ⁽⁵⁾	Total
Number of persons (thousands)				
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	306.7	159.2	23.8	489.6
Convicted:				
Discharge	77.6	40.7	3.5	121.8
Fine	934.0	78.1	5.1	1,017.2
Community sentence ⁽²⁾	31.3	108.9	15.7	155.9
Fully suspended sentence	0.2	2.4	0.4	3.1
Immediate custody ⁽³⁾	15.5	42.7	46.0	104.2
Total number sentenced ⁽⁴⁾	1,070.4	283.2	75.6	1,429.2
Failed to appear to bail	*	67.9	4.9	72.7
Failed to appear to summons	103.2	*	*	103.2
Total	1,480.2	510.2	104.3	2,094.7
Percentage of persons				
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	21	31	23	23
Convicted:				
Discharge	5	8	3	6
Fine	63	15	5	49
Community sentence ⁽²⁾	2	21	15	7
Fully suspended sentence	0	0	0	0
Immediate custody ⁽³⁾	1	8	44	5
Total number sentenced ⁽⁴⁾	72	55	73	68
Failed to appear to bail	*	13	5	3
Failed to appear to summons	7	*	*	5
Total	100	100	100	100

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

(2) Probation orders, supervision orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders, combination orders, curfew orders, reparation orders (from June 2000), action plan orders (from June 2000) and drug treatment and testing orders (from October 2000).

(3) Includes detention in a young offender institution, secure training orders (up to April 2000), detention and training orders (from April 2000) and unsuspended imprisonment.

(4) Includes offences otherwise dealt with.

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

Table 8.9 Persons remanded on bail at magistrates' or Crown courts: proportion who failed to appear by offence group

Offence group	Thousands and percentages									
	magistrates' courts			Persons bailed			All Courts			
	Total number bailed by magistrates' courts ⁽¹⁾ (thousands)	Number failing to appear to bail (thousands)	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear	Total number bailed by The Crown Court ⁽¹⁾ (thousands)	Number failing to appear to bail (thousands)	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear	Total number bailed by either Court ⁽¹⁾ (thousands)	Number failing to appear to bail (thousands)	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear
Indictable	337.1	49.0	15	53.4	5.0	9	390.6	54.0	14	
Summary (other than motoring)	112.2	10.1	9	1.7	0.0	0	113.9	10.1	9	
Summary motoring	78.2	8.7	11	0.4	0.0	0	78.6	8.7	11	
Total	527.5	67.8	13	55.5	5.0	9	583.1	72.7	12	

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

Key points

Offenders convicted in 2000

- 42 per cent of males convicted of a standard list offence in 2000 had no previous convictions; however 17 per cent had been convicted on 10 or more previous occasions.
(Paragraph 9.13; Table 9.1)
- 54 per cent of females convicted in 2000 had no previous conviction; 7 per cent had been convicted on 10 or more previous occasions.
(Paragraph 9.14; Table 9.1)
- Criminal history profiles varied with offence type. Males convicted of theft and handling stolen goods had the smallest proportion of first time offenders (30 per cent).
(Paragraph 9.15; Table 9.1)
- Sentencing patterns changed with criminal history. The proportionate use of discharges or fines generally decreased with increasing numbers of previous convictions. Generally, the use of custodial sentences increased with increasing numbers of previous convictions.
(Paragraphs 9.18-9.23; Tables 9.3 and 9.4)
- Eighteen per cent of males aged 21 and over who were convicted of a standard list offence for the first time in 2000 were sentenced to immediate custody. This is a 6 per cent increase since 1998. In 1977 the figure was 5 per cent. Nine per cent of first time female adult offenders sentenced in 2000 were given immediate custody. In 1991 only four per cent were imprisoned.
(Paragraphs 9.18-9.29,9.30; Tables 9.3, 9.4 and 9.7)

Offenders born between 1953 and 1978

- Thirty-three per cent of males and 9 per cent of females born in 1953 had been convicted before the age of 46.
(Paragraphs 9.31, 9.34; Figure 9.6)
- Conviction rates for males born in 1973 and 1978 were much lower than for earlier years, probably reflecting the increased use of cautioning.
(Paragraph 9.31; Figure 9.6)
- Of males born in 1953, 8 per cent had received a custodial sentence before the age of 46, compared with less than one per cent for females born in that year.
(Paragraphs 9.35-9.36; Figure 9.7)
- Two thirds of all court appearances where a conviction occurred before the age of 46 for males born in 1953 were attributable to 8 per cent of the male population.
(Paragraph 9.38)
- The majority of offenders have a criminal career of less than a year in length. Three per cent of both males and females have a criminal career of 1 to 2 years. One in ten male offenders has a criminal career spanning twenty or more years.
(Paragraph 9.43)

Introduction

9.1 This chapter is based on studies carried out using the Offenders Index⁽¹⁾.

9.2 The Index, one of the largest criminal databases in Europe, holds the criminal histories of all those people convicted of a standard list offence⁽²⁾ in England and Wales from 1963 onwards. The data are derived from the larger Court Appearances system and are updated regularly.

9.3 The Index currently holds over 7 million criminal histories. Each criminal history contains information on the offender's court appearances, with details of offences and disposals in each case.

9.4 Studies are initiated both within the Home Office and by outside researchers and academics. These include studies of the reconvictions or previous convictions of various samples of particular groups or types of offender.

9.5 Paragraphs 9.7-9.44 describe the results of a number of recent or continuing studies, namely the criminal histories of persons convicted in 2000 and the criminal and custodial careers of those born between 1953 and 1978. Paragraph 9.45 provides brief information on recent reconviction studies.

9.6 The figures in this chapter are estimates based on samples of offenders drawn from the Index (unlike those in the rest of this volume, which are full counts) and are thus subject to sampling variability.

Criminal histories of persons convicted in 2000 (Tables 9.1 to 9.7 and Figures 9.1 to 9.5)

9.7 This section compares the sentencing of offenders convicted for the first time in 2000 with the sentencing of offenders with known previous convictions, and compares these results with the results of similar studies in respect of 1977, 1982, 1987, 1991, and each year between 1993 and 2000.⁽²⁾

Background

9.8 Further information on sentencing is given in Chapter 7. The factors taken into account by the courts in passing sentence are described in paragraph 18 of Appendix 1. Statistics relating to sentencing have been affected by legislative changes, see paragraphs 50 onwards of Appendix 1.

9.9 For the 2000 study, a sample of offenders was drawn from the Offenders Index by selecting all those convicted from 1 April 2000 to 30 June 2000. There were around 87,200 court appearances by males and 13,100 by females. This was a much larger sample than was used in previous years, however the characteristics of the sample were compared with both previous years samples and those of the totality of offenders sentenced in 2000 and were found to be similar.

9.10 When describing the criminal history of an offender, the sentencing studies use a count of previous court appearances at which one or more convictions were recorded (ie sentencing occasions) rather than a count of previous convictions.

9.11 Some offenders have more than one court appearance in a particular year. Each 2000 court appearance is counted separately in the tables in the other Chapters in this volume. For consistency and comparability, each court appearance by the offenders in the 2000 study is considered separately in the Tables in this section.

9.12 The criminal history information drawn from the Index consisted of convictions for standard list offences between 1 January 1963 and the date of court appearance in 2000. Persons with no convictions recorded in the period in question are referred to as *first time offenders* in this section. It is possible that such a person had a previous conviction, which was not recorded on the Index because it was before 1963 or related to an offence not on the standard list. It is also possible that a first time offender was previously cautioned (the Index does not cover cautions).

Criminal history (Tables 9.1 and 9.2)

9.13 Forty-two per cent of males convicted in 2000 were first time offenders. Fourteen per cent had been convicted on one previous occasion, 7 per cent on two previous occasions, 20 per cent on between 3 and 9 previous occasions and 17 per cent on 10 or more previous occasions.

9.14 Females were much more likely than males to be first time offenders. Just over half (54 per cent) of the females convicted in 2000 were first time offenders. The proportions with one and two previous sentencing occasions, at 14 and 8 per cent respectively, were similar to the corresponding figures for males. However, only 16 per cent of females had been convicted on between 3 and 9 previous occasions and only 7 per cent on 10 or more previous occasions.

⁽¹⁾ All information in this chapter relates to offences on the standard list (see reference (2)).

⁽²⁾ A full analysis of data for 1997 and 1999 has not been included in a previous Criminal statistics publication but is available from the contact listed on page 290 under Home Office Statistical Bulletins.

Type of offence and criminal history (Table 9.1)

9.15 Criminal history varied with the type of offence. Thirty per cent of males convicted of theft and handling stolen goods and 31 per cent convicted of burglary were first time offenders, compared with two-thirds (66 per cent) of those convicted of sexual offences; however, sexual offences were made up of only a small proportion of the sample. There were also significant differences for those with 10 or more sentencing occasions. Twenty seven per cent of males convicted of burglary had been convicted on 10 or more previous sentencing occasions, compared with 6 per cent of males convicted of a sexual offence. Burglary and theft and handling stolen goods were the most common types of offence for males with 10 or more sentencing occasions.

9.16 For females, the proportion of first time offenders ranged from 39 per cent for theft and handling stolen goods to 57 per cent for those convicted of fraud and forgery.

Age and criminal history (Table 9.2)

9.17 The proportion of first time offenders was greatest in the youngest age groups, as might be expected. Fifty-nine per cent of males aged 10 to 14 years and 47 per cent of males aged 15 to 17 were first time offenders; 64 per cent of females aged 10 to 14 years; 58 per cent of females aged 15 to 17 and 54 per cent of females aged 18 to 20 were first time offenders. However a high proportion of the small number of those aged 50 and over were also first time offenders; this reflects changes to the composition of standard list offences which since 1996 have included more serious summary motoring offences.

Sentencing by criminal history (Tables 9.3, 9.4, 9.5 and Figures 9.1 to 9.3)

9.18 There were clear differences in sentencing according to criminal history. For first time male offenders aged 10 to 17 years, 38 per cent were given an absolute or conditional discharge compared with between 17 and 23 per cent for those with previous convictions. Thirty eight per cent of first time offenders were given a community sentence (supervision, probation, community service, combination order, attendance centre order or other community sentence including curfew orders). Five per cent of first time offenders in this age group were sentenced to immediate custody in young offenders institutions. The proportion sentenced to immediate custody rose with increasing length of criminal history to 43 per cent for the group convicted on 10 or more previous occasions. In the groups covering those convicted on between one and nine sentencing occasions about half of the offenders were given a community sentence.

Figure 9.1 Percentage of males aged between 10 and 17 convicted by number of previous sentencing occasions and type of sentence

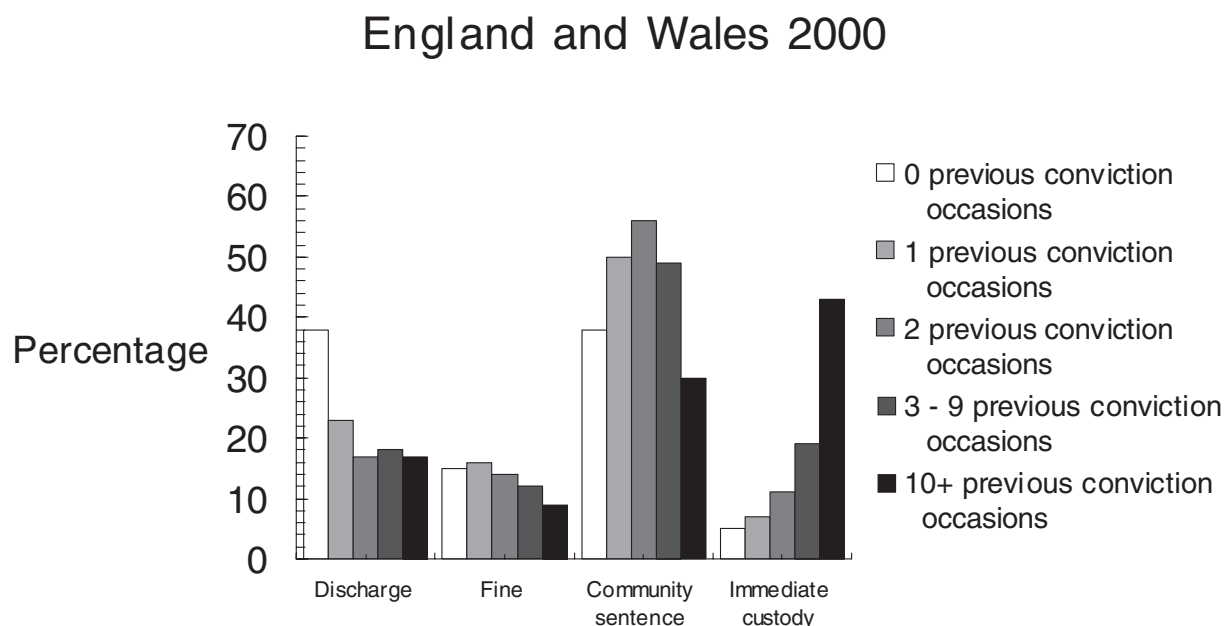
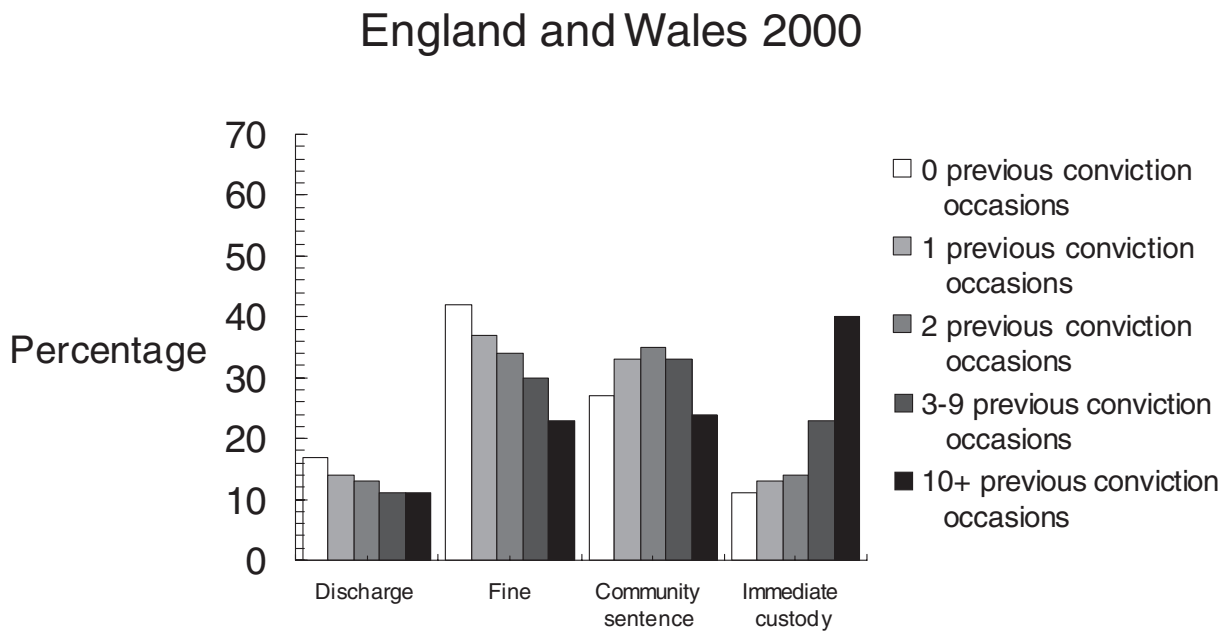
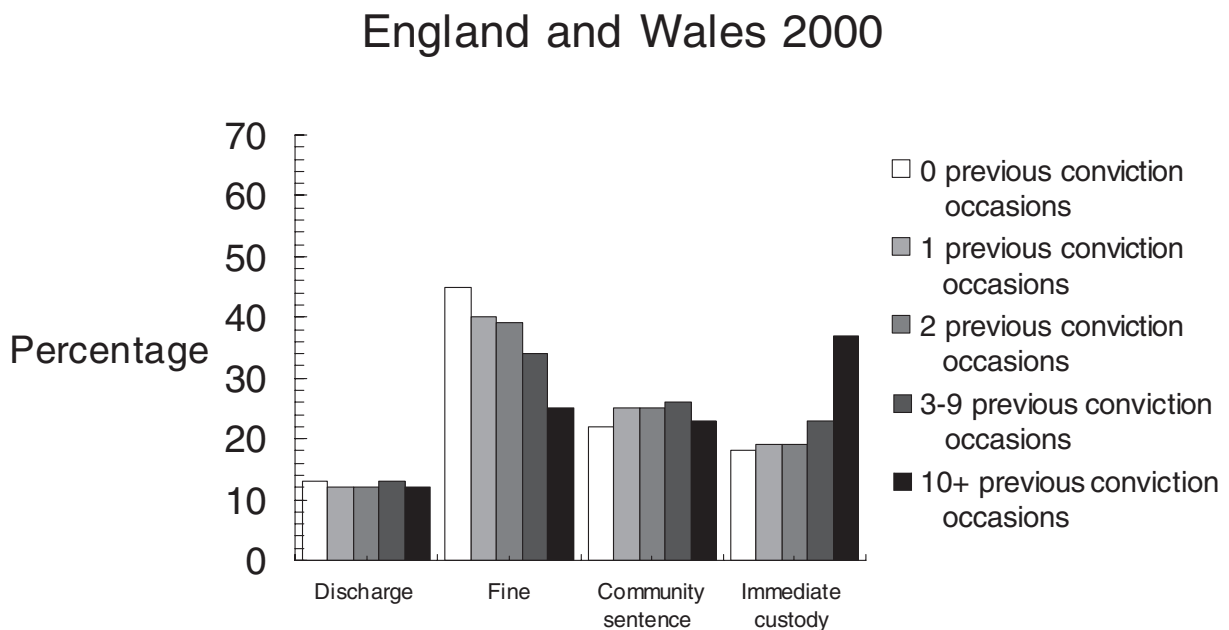


Figure 9.2 Percentage of males aged between 18 and 20 convicted by number of previous sentencing occasions and type of sentence



9.19 For males aged 18 to 20, the most common sentence for first time offenders was a fine (42 per cent). Just under a fifth of this category were given an absolute or conditional discharge. The proportions given these disposals generally decreased whilst the proportions given immediate custody increased for those with longer criminal histories. Twenty three per cent of those convicted with between 3 and 9 previous occasions and 40 per cent of those convicted on ten or more previous occasions were sent to a young offender institution. The proportion given a community sentence was 27 per cent for first time offenders, and around one-third for those convicted on between 1 and 9 previous occasions. It fell to 24 per cent for the group with 10 or more previous occasions.

Figure 9.3 Percentage of males aged 21 and over convicted by number of previous sentencing occasions and type of sentence



9.20 The pattern for male first time offenders aged 21 and over was similar to that for males aged 18 to 20, with 45 per cent fined and 13 per cent given an absolute or conditional discharge. There was little variation by number of previous convictions for those sentenced to community penalties; the rate varied between 22 per cent and 26 per cent. Thirty-seven per cent of those with ten or more sentencing occasions were sentenced to immediate custody compared with 18 per cent of first time offenders.

9.21 For female first time offenders aged 21 or over, 24 per cent were discharged, 36 per cent were fined, 26 per cent were given community sentences and 9 per cent were given immediate custody. For adult females convicted on 10 or more previous occasions, the rate of discharge dropped to 16 per cent, whilst the community sentences and immediate custody proportions rose to 28 per cent and 29 per cent respectively.

9.22 Females were more likely than males with a similar number of previous convictions to be discharged and they were less likely to be given immediate custody. Females were also less likely to be given community service orders but more likely to be given probation orders.

9.23 Table 9.5 gives the proportions of offenders with different numbers of previous appearances within disposal categories. As one would expect the proportions of first time offenders among those given absolute or conditional discharges or fined are relatively high. The proportion is lowest for immediate custody, combination orders and probation or supervision orders.

Comparison with earlier studies (Tables 9.6 and 9.7 and Figures 9.4, 9.5)

9.24 Similar studies were carried out in respect of offenders convicted in 1977⁽³⁾, 1982⁽⁴⁾, 1987, 1991, and each year since 1993. Some broad comparisons are presented here. All the studies were based on the Offenders Index, but there are a number of reasons why differences between the studies need to be interpreted with care. These include: the addition of some serious summary motoring offences to the standard list in 1996; changes in sentencing practice and the growth in cautioning, which has reduced the proportion of offenders convicted; changes in the method of extraction of criminal history information from microfiche records in 1977 and 1982 to more complete computer records in 1987 and subsequent years; and changes in the length of criminal history available from 14 years of previous convictions in 1977 to 37 years in 2000. The Offenders Index was also redeveloped during 2000, which improved the rate of matching for offenders listed on the system. The court data for the 2000 sample was generated by the new system.

9.25 Forty per cent of males convicted in 1977 were first time offenders; this proportion fell to 27 per cent by 1993, but has subsequently increased to 42 per cent; similarly, two-thirds of females convicted in 1977 were first time offenders compared with 55 per cent in 1991, 47 per cent in 1993 and 1994, with the rate subsequently varying between 49 per cent and 56 per cent.

9.26 The general decrease in the proportion of first time offenders throughout most of the 1990's when compared with 1977, partly reflects the decreasing proportion of young people in the conviction studies. After correcting for this there is still a steady decrease in the proportion of first time male offenders. The adjusted figures for females were little different from the unadjusted figures. Some decrease in the proportion of first time offenders is to be expected, given the growth in cautioning throughout most of the 1990's. However during the late 1990's the number of offenders cautioned has dropped and reprimands and final warnings were introduced for young offenders. For more information on cautioning see Chapter 5. The recent increase in the proportion of first time adult male offenders is mainly attributable to the introduction of the new summary driving related offences, which were added to the standard list in 1996.

Type of offence

9.27 Ignoring differences in the definition of types of offence, the patterns have remained similar throughout all twelve studies, with the proportion of first time male offenders being lowest for acquisitive crimes such as burglary or theft and handling stolen goods.

Age group

9.28 The pattern of first time male offenders by age group was also fairly similar before 1996 when additional summary offences were added to the standard list, with the youngest age group having the highest proportion, the proportion decreasing for the next age groups and then increasing again for the older groups. From 1996, the proportion of first time offenders who were 50 and over increased which results from the numbers convicted for the new standard list offences.

Figure 9.4 Percentage of males aged 21 and over with no previous convictions sentenced for standard list offences who received various sentences or orders

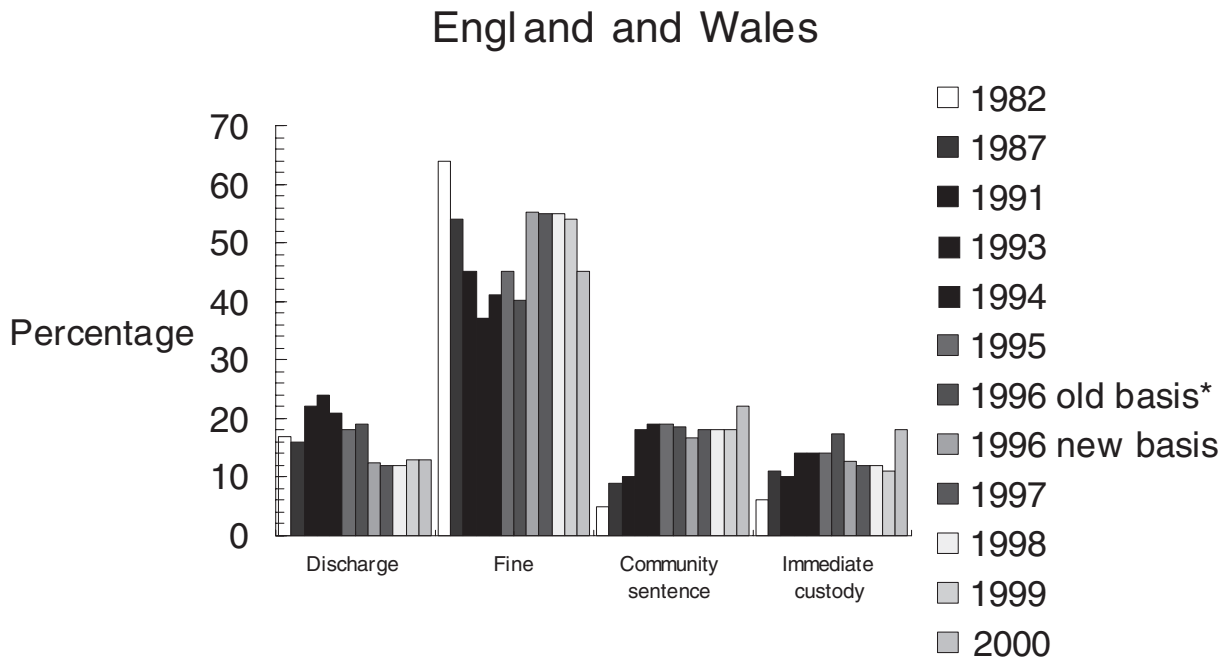
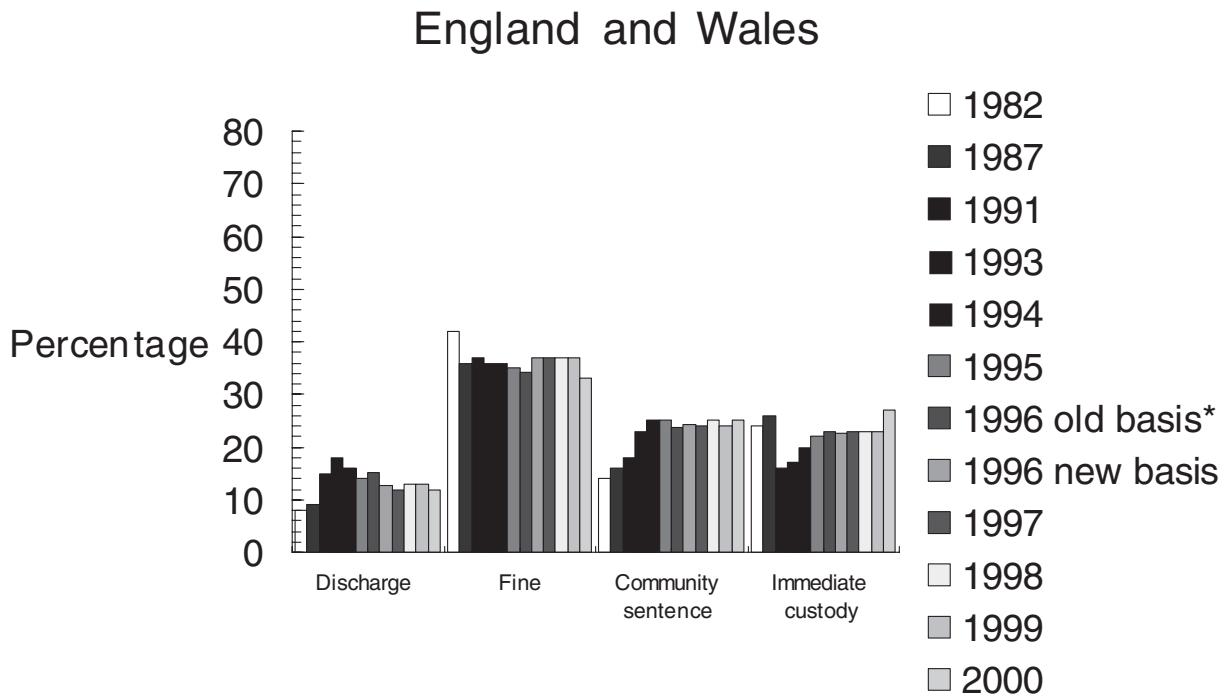


Figure 9.5 Percentage of males aged 21 and over with previous convictions sentenced for standard list offences who received various sentences or orders



Changes by sentence type (Table 9.7)

9.29 The studies suggest that in the case of first time male offenders, for the age groups considered, there was an increase in the late 1980s and early 1990s in the proportion given an absolute or conditional discharge. It continued to rise until 1994 with a slight tailing off in recent years. The use of community sentences and immediate custody has increased, particularly in recent years. The proportion of adult males with previous convictions sentenced to immediate custody increased from 16 per cent in 1991 to 20 per cent in 1994, to 23 per cent in 1996 and 27 per cent in 2000. These changes are in line with trends in sentencing practice described in Chapter 7.

The criminal careers of those born between 1953 and 1978 (Tables 9A and 9B and Figures 9.6 and 9.7).

9.30 This section presents a summary of the main results from a statistical bulletin ‘The criminal careers of those born between 1953 and 1978’⁽⁶⁾ The analysis is based on the convictions for standard list offences of people born in four selected weeks of 1953, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973 and 1978; live birth figures for these years are used to obtain population estimates. The group of people selected from each year is known as a cohort. Convictions recorded up to the end of 1999 have been analysed for all the six birth cohorts.

The proportion of the population with a conviction — males (Figure 9.6 and Table 9A)

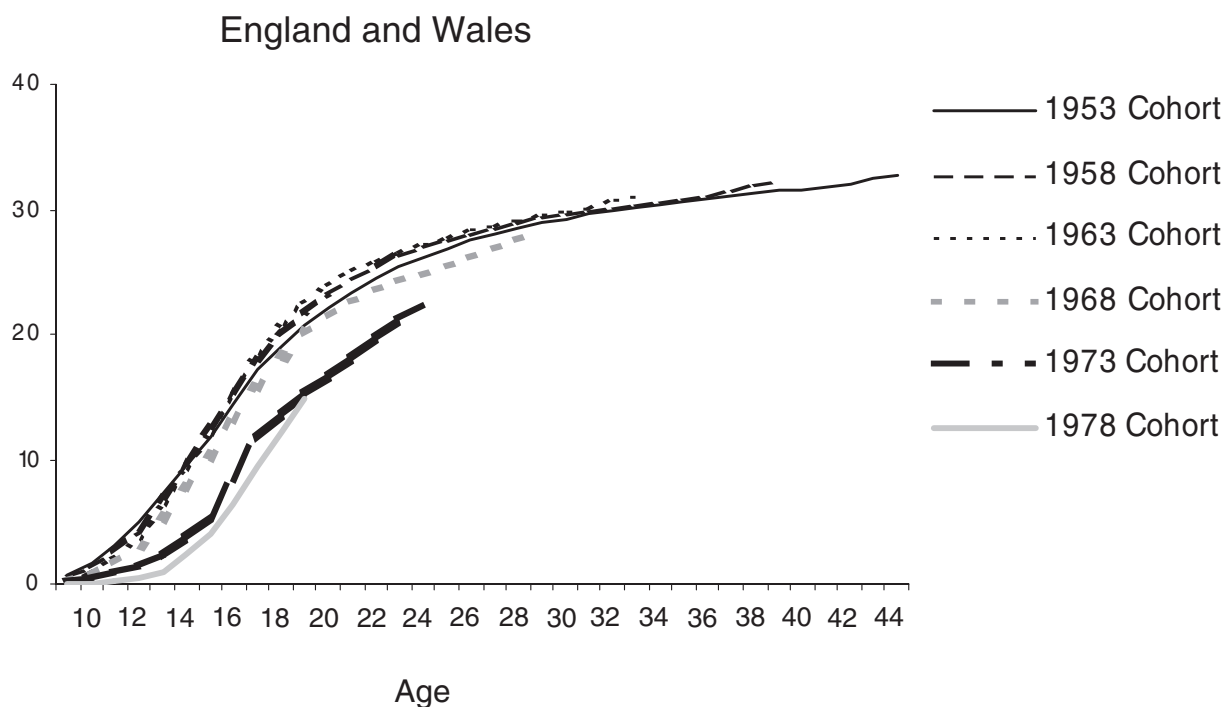
Table 9A Estimates of the proportion of the male population with a conviction, by age

Age	Year of birth					
	1953	1958	1963	1968	1973	1978
17	15	15	15	13	9	6
18	17	18	18	16	12	10
19	19	20	21	18	14	12
20	21	22	23	20	15	15
21	22	23	24	22	17	*
22	23	24	25	23	18	*
23	24	25	26	24	20	*
24	25	26	27	24	21	*
25	26	27	27	25	22	*
30	29	29	30	28	*	*
35	30	31	32	*	*	*
40	31	32	*	*	*	*
45	33	*	*	*	*	*

* Data not yet available.

9.31 Figure 9.6 shows the proportion of the male population with at least one conviction, by age at first conviction. The data are given in Table 9A. Thirty three per cent of males born in 1953 had been convicted of a standard list offence before the age of forty six.

Figure 9.6 Cumulative percentage of the male population with a conviction



9.32 Most offenders are first convicted of an offence in their teens and the number of new offenders tails off with increasing age; only 1 per cent of males born in 1953, for example, had their first conviction in their late thirties or early forties.

9.33 The lower proportion of males born in the years 1973 and 1978 who have a conviction probably reflects the increased use of cautioning in recent years (see Chapter 5).

The proportion of the population with a conviction — females (Table 9B)

Table 9B Estimates of the proportion of the female population with a conviction, by age

England and Wales		Percentage of population					
Age	Year of birth						
	1953	1958	1963	1968	1973	1978	
17	3	3	3	2	1	2	
18	3	4	4	3	2	2	
19	3	4	4	3	2	3	
20	4	5	5	4	3	3	
21	4	5	5	4	3	*	
22	5	6	6	4	3	*	
23	5	6	6	5	4	*	
24	5	6	6	5	4	*	
25	6	7	7	5	4	*	
30	7	8	7	6	*	*	
35	8	8	8	*	*	*	
40	8	9	*	*	*	*	
45	9	*	*	*	*	*	

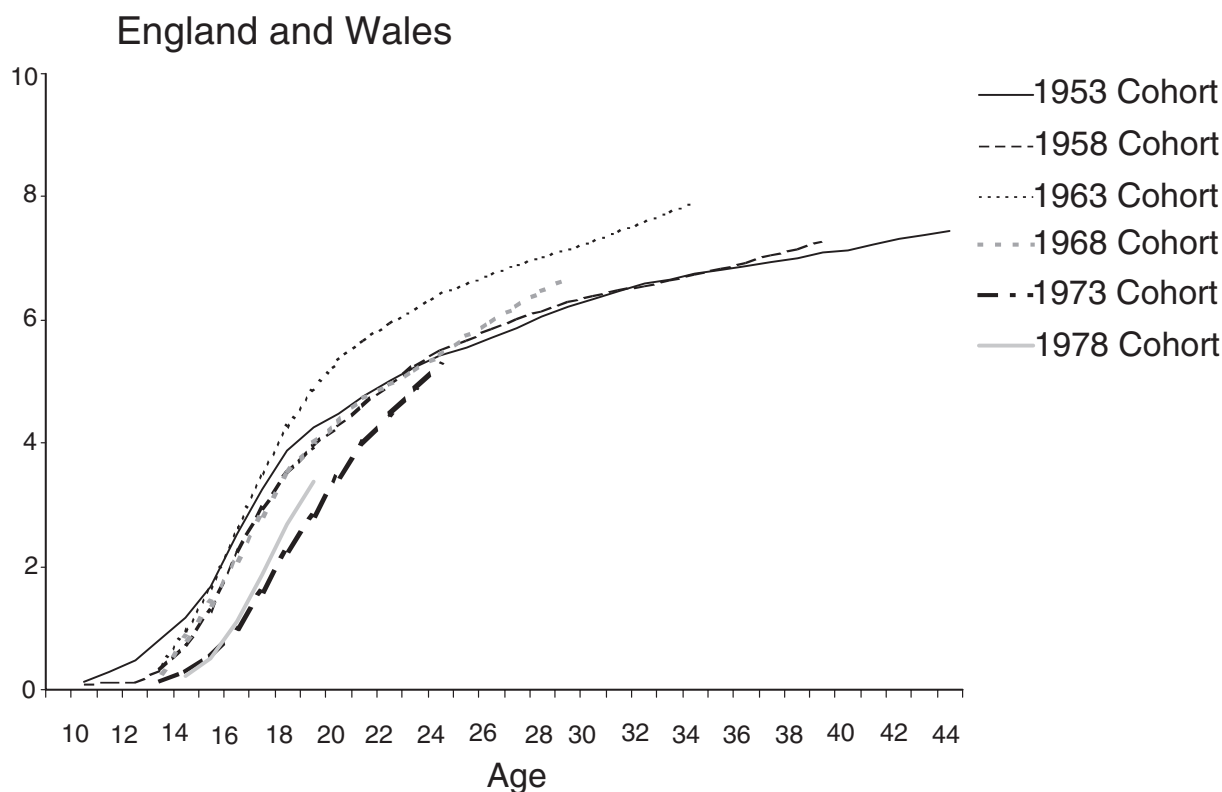
* Data not yet available.

9.34 The proportion of females with a conviction is much lower than for males at all ages, with 9 per cent of females born in 1953 convicted at least once before the age of forty-six. The differences between the cohort years are similar to those seen for males.

The proportion of the population with a custodial sentence — males (Figure 9.7)

9.35 Eight per cent of males born in 1953 had received a custodial sentence before the age of forty-six. The proportion of the population with a custodial sentence increases most rapidly between the ages of about fifteen and twenty. The lower proportion of males born in 1973 and the continuing trend in 1978 who have received a custodial sentence is consistent with the reduction in the use of immediate custody for this age group in the late-eighties and throughout the nineties.

Figure 9.7 Cumulative percentage of the male population given a custodial sentence



The proportion of the population with a custodial sentence — females

9.36 Less than 1 per cent of the female population born in 1953 had received a custodial sentence before the age of forty-six. The figures for the six cohorts are broadly similar.

The distribution of sentencing occasions — males

9.37 Most offenders are convicted on only one occasion whereas a few are convicted on many occasions. For example 50 per cent of male offenders born in 1953 had been convicted on only one occasion before the age of forty-six and 25 per cent had been convicted on four or more occasions.

9.38 Offenders with more than one court appearance account for a high proportion of all court appearances. Two thirds of all the court appearances amassed by males born in 1953 can be attributed to the one-quarter of all offenders who had four or more court appearances before the age of forty-six. This equates to 8 per cent of the total male population.

9.39 Comparing the six birth cohorts before the age of seventeen, the percentage of court appearances attributable to offenders with six or more court appearances has increased from 19 per cent for offenders born in 1953 to nearly 28 per cent for offenders born in 1978. The increase is likely to be a result of the increased cautioning which has meant that offenders appearing in court are more likely to be repeat offenders.

The distribution of sentencing occasions — females

9.40 The proportion of female offenders convicted only once is higher for females than for males. For example, of female offenders born in 1953, 74 per cent have been convicted on only one occasion before the age of forty-six.

9.41 As with male offenders, the distribution of court appearances amongst offenders has changed over the six cohort years. The proportion of offenders with four or more court appearances before the age of seventeen has steadily increased from 3 per cent in 1953 to 8 per cent in 1973, with a sharp increase to 16 per cent for the 1978 cohort. The 8 per cent of female offenders who had four or more court appearances account for one third of all court appearances before the age of forty-six.

Type of offence at first sentencing occasion

9.42 For offenders born in 1953 the most serious offence at the first sentencing occasion was usually theft and handling stolen goods; 49 per cent of male offenders and 68 per cent of female offenders were first convicted of theft and handling stolen goods. For males, violence against the person (10 per cent), burglary (13 per cent) and criminal damage (10 per cent) were also relatively common; and for female offenders fraud and forgery (9 per cent) and violence against the person (7 per cent) were also common offences at first conviction.

Length of criminal career

9.43 The length of a criminal career is measured by the number of years between an offender's first and last convictions. The majority of offenders have short criminal careers of less than a year in length (55 per cent of male offenders and 80 per cent of female offenders). Most of these have been convicted only once. Almost a quarter of male offenders had a criminal career of at least ten years in length and one in ten had a criminal career of twenty or more years. Five per cent of female offenders have a criminal career of over ten years.

Subsequent convictions after first conviction

9.44 Male offenders who start their criminal career at an early age are likely to be convicted again at a later age. For example, 58 per cent of male offenders born in 1953 who were first convicted of a standard list offence at the age of ten were convicted of further offences within five years, compared to 13 per cent of those first convicted at the age of forty. The proportion of female offenders convicted of further offences is not dependent on age of first conviction.

Reconviction studies

9.45 The Offenders Index is used to obtain information on rates and patterns of reconvictions for particular groups or categories of offender. It is recognised that reconviction only measures one aspect of the effectiveness of sentencing, ie the rehabilitation aspect. Other measures of the efficacy of sentencing include incapacitation, general deterrence, punishment, public confidence, and reparation. The larger reconviction exercises include annual or periodic studies into the reconvictions of offenders given probation or other types of community penalty, of offenders discharged from custody and of life licensees and restricted patients. Results from these studies have been published in a number of recent Home Office statistical bulletins and annual volumes, listed at references 6-13 below. In addition, two Home Office research studies⁽¹⁴⁻¹⁵⁾ contains a comprehensive study of the factors affecting reconviction rates.

References

- (1) *The Offenders Index: a user's guide* (A guide to creating samples from the Offenders Index, interpreting output and using the Index to maximum advantage) Home Office, May 1999)
- (2) Standard list offences are all indictable or triable either way offences plus a few of the more serious summary offences (see also Appendices 4 and 5)
- (3) Chapter 10 of *Criminal Statistics England and Wales 1978* (Cmnd 7670)
- (4) *Previous convictions of persons convicted in 1982* (Home Office statistical bulletin 2/86)
- (5) *Criminal careers of those born between 1953 and 1978* (Home Office statistical bulletin 4/01)
- (6) *Restricted patients — reconvictions and recalls by the end of 1995: England and Wales* (Home Office statistical bulletin 1/97)
- (7) *Life licensees — reconvictions and recalls by the end of 1995: England and Wales* (Home Office statistical bulletin 2/97)
- (8) *Reconvictions of prisoners discharged from prison in 1993, England and Wales* (Home Office Statistical Bulletin 5/97)
- (9) *Reconvictions of those commencing community penalties in 1993, England and Wales* (Home Office statistical bulletin 6/97)
- (10) Chapter 9 of *'Prison Statistics England and Wales 2000'* (Cm 5250)

- (11) *'Probation Statistics England and Wales 1999'*
(Home Office)
- (12) *Analysing offending: data, models and interpretations*
Roger Tarling (HMSO, 1993)
- (13) *Reconvictions of offenders sentenced or discharged from Prison in 1995, England and Wales*
(Home Office statistical bulletin 19/99)
- (14) *Explaining reconviction rates: a critical analysis*
(Home Office Research Study 136)
- (15) *Explaining reconviction following a community sentence: the role of social factors*
(Home Office Research Study 192)

Table 9.1 Persons convicted⁽¹⁾ by gender, offence and previous sentencing occasions⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 2000

Percentage of persons

	Number of previous sentencing occasions											All=100%
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
Males												
Indictable Offences												
Violence against the person	47	15	7	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	12	6,963
Sexual offences	66	13	5	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	6	926
Burglary	31	12	7	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	27	5,251
Robbery	46	13	8	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	13	1,161
Theft and handling stolen goods	30	13	7	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	26	18,807
Fraud and Forgery	49	13	7	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	13	2,734
Criminal damage	43	14	8	6	5	3	3	2	2	1	13	1,765
Drug Offences	41	15	8	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	16	7,824
Other	39	14	8	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	17	6,512
Total Indictable	38	14	7	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	20	51,943
Summary Offences⁽²⁾	48	15	7	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	12	35,298
Total	42	14	7	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	17	87,241
Females												
Indictable offences												
Violence against the person and sexual offences	56	17	7	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	6	793
Burglary and Robbery	48	12	6	10	5	5	4	2	2	2	6	316
Theft and handling stolen goods	39	15	9	7	5	3	4	3	2	2	12	4,833
Fraud and forgery	57	13	7	5	4	3	3	1	1	1	5	1,124
Drug offences	43	15	13	7	4	3	3	3	2	2	5	984
Other (including criminal damage)	42	12	9	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	13	1,075
Total indictable	49	15	8	6	3	3	2	2	2	1	9	9,125
Summary Offences⁽²⁾	66	14	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	3,967
Total	54	14	8	5	3	2	2	2	1	1	7	13,092

(1) Standard list offences only.

(2) From 1 January 1996 the summary motoring offences of driving whilst disqualified and the main category of drink driving became standard list offences. Dangerous driving when tried summarily was also added (prior to this it had been standard list when tried on indictment).

Table 9.2 Persons convicted⁽¹⁾ by gender, age and previous sentencing occasions⁽¹⁾

England and Wales 2000

Percentage of persons

Age at court appearance	Number of previous sentencing occasions					10+	All(=100%)
	0	1	2	3-9			
Males							
10 and under 15	59	18	9	14	0	2,441	
15 and under 18	47	20	11	21	2	9,423	
18 and under 21	45	18	9	23	5	14,196	
21 and under 25	39	15	8	24	14	15,067	
25 and under 30	40	11	6	19	24	15,570	
30 and under 40	38	11	5	17	28	19,355	
40 and under 50	40	13	6	17	24	7,330	
50 or over	54	13	6	13	14	3,859	
All	42	14	7	20	17	87,241	
Total in sample	36,644	12,490	6,364	17,206	14,537	87,241	
Females							
10 and under 15	64	19	7	9	0	419	
15 and under 18	58	19	10	12	1	1,334	
18 and under 21	54	17	10	17	2	1,906	
21 and under 25	48	15	9	22	7	2,189	
25 and under 30	51	13	7	19	11	2,346	
30 and under 40	53	13	6	16	12	3,277	
40 and under 50	63	13	6	11	8	1,157	
50 or over	70	11	5	10	5	464	
All	54	14	8	16	7	13,092	
Total in sample	7,109	1,882	1,000	2,150	951	13,092	

(1) Standard list offences only

Table 9.3 Males convicted⁽¹⁾ by previous sentencing occasions⁽¹⁾, type of sentence and age on appearance

England and Wales 2000

Percentage of persons

Type of sentence	Number of previous sentencing occasions					All
	0	1	2	3-9	10+	
Males aged 10 and under 18						
Absolute or conditional discharge	38	23	17	18	17	29
Fine	15	16	14	12	9	14
Probation or supervision order	15	21	26	22	12	19
Community service order	7	7	8	10	5	7
Combination order	2	3	4	4	5	3
Attendance centre order	10	13	12	9	3	10
Other Community Sentences ⁽²⁾	4	6	6	4	3	5
<i>All community sentences</i>	38	50	56	49	28	44
Young offender institution	5	7	11	19	43	10
Other	4	5	6	3	2	5
Total (=100%)	5,845	2,327	1,258	2,265	169	11,864
Males aged 18 and under 21						
Absolute or conditional discharge	17	14	13	11	11	14
Fine	42	37	34	30	23	37
Probation or supervision order	7	11	14	15	12	10
Community service order	15	14	12	10	7	13
Combination order	4	6	7	6	4	5
Attendance centre order	1	1	1	1	0	1
Other Community Sentences ⁽²⁾	0	1	1	1	1	1
<i>All community sentences</i>	27	33	35	33	24	30
Young offender institution	11	13	14	23	40	15
Other	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total (=100%)	6,343	2,500	1,325	3,287	741	14,196
Males aged 21 and over						
Absolute or conditional discharge	13	12	12	13	12	13
Fine	45	40	39	34	25	37
Probation or supervision order	8	10	11	13	13	10
Community service order	11	11	10	9	6	9
Combination order	3	4	4	4	3	3
Attendance Centre Order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Community Sentences ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>All community sentences</i>	22	25	25	26	23	22
Imprisonment						
-fully suspended	1	1	0	1	0	1
-immediate	18	19	19	23	37	23
Other	2	2	3	2	3	2
Total (=100%)	24,456	7,663	3,781	11,654	13,627	61,181

⁽¹⁾ Standard list offences only.⁽²⁾ Includes Reparation Orders, Action Plan Orders and Drug Treatment and Testing Orders.

Table 9.4 Females convicted⁽¹⁾ by previous sentencing occasions⁽¹⁾, type of sentence and age on appearance

England and Wales 2000		Percentage of persons				
Type of sentence	Number of previous sentencing occasions					All
	0	1	2	3-9	10+	
Females aged 10 and under 18						
Absolute or conditional discharge	52	25	25	20	11	40
Fine	10	11	17	7	0	10
Probation or supervision order	18	39	31	41	67	26
Community service order	4	2	3	3	11	3
Combination order	1	1	2	2	0	1
Attendance centre order	5	11	12	7	11	7
Other Community Sentences ⁽²⁾	4	5	4	3	0	4
<i>All community sentences</i>	32	58	52	56	89	41
Young offender institution	3	3	3	11	0	4
Other	4	3	4	4	0	3
Total (=100%)	1,049	328	165	202	9	1,753
Females aged 18 and under 21						
Absolute or conditional discharge	34	26	22	21	25	29
Fine	28	28	32	21	13	27
Probation or supervision order	15	21	27	31	28	20
Community service order	10	9	7	6	5	9
Combination order	3	4	3	5	0	3
Attendance centre order	0	0	0	0	3	0
Other Community Sentences ⁽²⁾	0	0	1	1	3	1
<i>All community sentences</i>	28	34	38	43	39	33
Young offender institution	6	8	5	14	20	8
Other	2	4	3	2	5	2
Total (=100%)	1,037	319	193	317	40	1,906
Females aged 21 and over						
Absolute or conditional discharge	24	25	23	23	16	23
Fine	36	28	25	23	22	31
Probation or supervision order	14	24	27	26	22	19
Community service order	9	7	6	5	4	8
Combination order	3	2	4	3	2	3
Attendance centre order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Community Sentences ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>All community sentences</i>	26	33	37	34	28	30
Imprisonment						
-fully suspended	2	1	0	1	1	1
-immediate	9	9	11	15	29	12
Other	2	3	3	3	3	3
Total (=100%)	5,023	1,235	642	1,631	902	9,433

⁽¹⁾ Standard list offences only.

⁽²⁾ Includes Reparation Orders, Action Plan Orders and Drug Treatment and Testing Orders.

Table 9.5 Persons convicted⁽¹⁾ by previous sentencing occasions⁽¹⁾, type of sentence and sex with percentages calculated within disposal categories

England and Wales 2000		Percentage of persons				
Type of sentence	Number of previous sentencing occasions					Total (=100%)
	0	1	2	3-9	10+	
Males						
Absolute or conditional discharge	49	14	6	18	13	13,198
Fine	49	15	7	18	12	29,797
Probation or supervision order	32	16	9	25	19	10,002
Community service order	47	16	8	19	10	8,432
Combination order	34	16	10	25	16	3,188
Attendance centre order	45	25	12	17	1	1,371
Other Community Sentences ⁽³⁾	38	21	11	18	12	928
<i>All community sentences</i>	39	16	9	22	14	23,921
Imprisonment						
-fully suspended	53	11	4	17	14	374
-immediate ⁽²⁾	30	11	6	22	31	17,771
Other	38	15	8	20	19	2,180
All	42	14	7	20	17	87,241
Females						
Absolute or conditional discharge	61	14	7	14	4	3,443
Fine	61	13	7	13	6	3,589
Probation or supervision order	40	18	10	23	8	2,648
Community service order	65	13	6	11	5	951
Combination order	52	13	10	20	5	363
Attendance centre order	44	28	15	12	2	130
Other Community Sentences ⁽³⁾	53	17	8	14	8	116
<i>All community sentences</i>	47	17	9	20	7	4,208
Imprisonment						
-fully suspended	72	8	1	11	7	141
-immediate ⁽²⁾	40	11	6	23	20	1,361
Other	48	15	9	19	8	350
All	54	14	8	16	7	13,092
All persons						
Absolute or conditional discharge	52	14	6	17	11	16,641
Fine	50	15	7	17	11	33,386
Probation or supervision order	34	16	10	24	16	12,650
Community service order	49	16	8	18	10	9,383
Combination order	36	15	10	24	15	3,551
Attendance centre order	45	25	12	17	1	1,501
Other Community Sentences ⁽³⁾	39	21	11	18	11	1,044
<i>All community sentences</i>	40	17	9	22	13	28,129
Imprisonment						
-fully suspended	59	10	3	16	12	515
-immediate ⁽²⁾	31	11	6	22	30	19,132
Other	39	15	8	20	17	2,530
All	44	14	7	19	15	100,333

⁽¹⁾ Standard list offences only.

⁽²⁾ Includes young offender institution where appropriate.

⁽³⁾ Includes Reparation Orders, Action Plan Orders and Drug Treatment and Testing Orders.

Table 9.6 Persons convicted⁽¹⁾ with no previous sentencing occasions⁽¹⁾ by gender and age

England and Wales		Percentage of persons											
	1977	1982	1987	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996 ⁽²⁾ old basis	1996 ⁽²⁾ new basis	1997	1998	1999	2000
Males													
10 and under 18			48	47	45	52	50	48	48	45	49	46	49
18 and under 21	45	43	{ 32	35	31	35	37	35	37	36	44	40	45
21 and under 25	31	25	24	28	22	24	27	25	28	29	34	29	39
25 and under 30	29	26	28	26	23	23	26	23	27	25	34	26	40
30 and under 40	35	28	23	27	22	21	23	20	24	23	28	23	38
40 and under 50	40	37	36	34	27	28	30	26	34	28	36	28	40
50 or over	50	38	45	43	34	36	38	36	47	43	52	43	54
All	40	35	32	33	27	30	32	29	32	30	37	32	42
Females													
10 and under 18			69	66	61	67	74	60	60	62	61	59	60
18 and under 21	71	67	{ 66	62	54	51	65	57	59	52	51	49	54
21 and under 25	60	59	52	52	42	44	59	46	49	44	49	44	48
25 and under 30	68	56	57	50	40	41	53	48	50	43	47	44	51
30 and under 40	68	59	54	46	47	43	54	47	50	44	51	45	53
40 and under 50	58	60	62	58	48	53	62	57	62	56	65	57	63
50 or over	75	67	57	59	48	43	69	65	69	61	68	64	70
All	68	63	59	55	47	47	56	51	54	49	54	49	54

(1) Standard list offences only.

(2) From 1 January 1996 the summary motoring offences of driving whilst disqualified and the main category of drink driving became standard list offences. Dangerous driving when tried summarily was also added (prior to this it had been standard list when tried on indictment). 'Old basis' figures exclude these offences.

Table 9.7 Males convicted⁽¹⁾ by type of sentence and age at conviction⁽¹⁾

England and Wales	Percentage of persons											
	1982	1987	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996 ⁽²⁾	1996 ⁽²⁾ old basis	1997 new basis	1998	1999	2000
Aged 10 and under 21												
With no known previous conviction												
Absolute or conditional discharge	22	24	34	37	38	33	37	34	32	32	30	27
Fine	50	45	37	26	25	27	24	29	31	32	32	29
Community sentence	21	23	21	29	27	31	29	28	27	28	30	32
Care order	–	1	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Imprisonment ⁽³⁾												
–fully suspended	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
–immediate	4	5	4	6	7	6	7	7	7	6	4	8
Other	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	3
With previous convictions												
Absolute or conditional discharge	9	11	15	16	15	15	16	15	15	16	17	16
Fine	35	29	30	27	24	25	24	24	23	25	27	24
Community sentence	26	34	36	35	39	38	37	37	37	37	39	41
Care order	1	–	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Imprisonment ⁽³⁾												
–fully suspended	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
–immediate	23	25	15	18	19	20	21	21	22	20	14	17
Other	1	1	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	3
Aged 21 and over												
With no known previous conviction												
Absolute or conditional discharge	17	16	22	24	21	18	19	13	12	12	13	13
Fine	64	54	45	37	41	45	40	55	55	55	54	45
Community sentence	5	9	10	18	19	19	19	17	18	18	18	22
Care order	1	–	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Imprisonment ⁽³⁾												
–fully suspended	7	7	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
–immediate	6	11	10	14	14	14	18	13	12	12	11	18
Other	1	2	5	5	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	2
With previous convictions												
Absolute or conditional discharge	8	9	15	18	16	14	15	13	12	13	13	12
Fine	42	36	37	36	36	35	34	37	37	37	37	33
Community sentence	14	16	18	23	25	25	24	24	24	25	24	25
Care order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Imprisonment ⁽³⁾												
–fully suspended	12	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
–immediate	24	26	16	17	20	22	23	23	23	23	23	27
Other	1	2	4	5	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3

(1) Standard list offences only.

(2) From 1 January 1996 the summary motoring offences of driving whilst disqualified and the main category of drink driving became standard list offences. Dangerous driving when tried summarily was also added (prior to this it had been standard list when tried on indictment). 'Old basis' figures exclude these offences.

(3) Includes Borstal training, detention centres, youth custody and young offender institution where appropriate.

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

Introduction

1. The text of this appendix is based on extracts from the October 2000 publication, “A Guide to the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales” by Becca Chapman and Stephen Niven⁽¹⁾. The procedures and sentences described relate mainly to the period from the implementation of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 on 1 October 1992 to the end of 2000. **No account is taken of changes introduced in 2001 by means of legislation, circulars etc.**

Detection and charging

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

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

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

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

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

Charging — If there is sufficient evidence of guilt, and none of the options above is appropriate and available, the police will formally charge the suspect. When an accused person is charged, the law requires that they are brought before a magistrates’ court as soon as possible. There are three main methods of ensuring the defendant attends court. The first is that they have been held in custody by the police to appear as soon as practicable. Secondly, they may have been released on bail to attend court. Finally, a person may be summoned to appear in court. Generally, an arrest warrant may only be issued where (a) the offence is triable only on indictment (see below), or is punishable with imprisonment or (b) the address of the accused is not sufficiently established for a summons to be served.

No branch of the government or the judiciary can direct a police officer or the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to bring criminal proceedings (or not to do so) in a particular case⁽³⁾ – this includes Ministers of the Crown. The Crown Prosecutor reviews, in accordance with criteria set out in the Code for Crown Prosecutors, all charges brought by the police (except for specified minor offences). If the CPS considers there is insufficient evidence for a realistic prospect of conviction or that prosecution is not in the public interest, it may discontinue the proceedings at any time before the start of the trial or committal⁽⁴⁾. Alternatively, it may consider that the evidence supports a different charge. The CPS discontinued about 166,000 cases in 2000.

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

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

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

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

Remands

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

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

5. Young people under 17 who are charged and not released on bail will usually be remanded to local authority accommodation. Conditions such as a curfew can be imposed on the child and the authority. Also since June 1999, courts have had the power under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to order a *secure*

remand direct to local authority accommodation. This is available for females aged 12 to 16 and males aged 12 to 14 where the child is charged with or convicted of a violent or sexual offence, or an offence where an adult could be sentenced to 14 years or more imprisonment. It is also available for the same age groups if there is a recent history of absconding while remanded to local authority accommodation and if the young person is charged or convicted of an imprisonable offence committed while remanded. Additionally, the court must be of the opinion that only a remand to secure accommodation would be adequate to protect the public. In the case of boys aged 15 and 16, secure remands (ordered under the same conditions as above) will generally be to prison service accommodation. In exceptional cases where the boy is deemed vulnerable, the remand may be made to secure local authority accommodation.⁽⁹⁾

Categories of offences

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

(i) Triable only on indictment

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

(ii) Triable-either-way

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

(iii) Summary

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

Proceedings at Magistrates' Courts

7. An estimated 1,912,000 defendants were proceeded against in magistrates' courts in 2000; 493,000 for indictable offences (including triable-either-way), 627,000 for summary non-motoring offences and 792,000 for summary motoring offences.

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

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

9. For a *triable-either-way* offence, magistrates have to decide whether to try the case themselves or to commit the case for trial to the Crown Court. Eleven per cent of defendants proceeded against for triable-either-way cases were committed to the Crown Court for trial in 2000, and a further four per cent of defendants in triable-either-way cases were committed for sentence.

10. Since October 1997, magistrates have been able to hear the defendant's plea before making a decision on where the case should be tried. This procedure is known as 'Plea Before Venue'⁽¹⁰⁾. Under the new system, if the defendant indicates a guilty plea, the magistrates are required to convict the offender, and either pass sentence or commit the defendant to the Crown Court for sentence if the magistrates feel that the appropriate sentence is beyond their powers (magistrates can sentence up to six months in prison and fine up to £5,000). If the defendant indicates a not guilty plea, the magistrates must decide whether they consider the case is too serious to be dealt with summarily. Hence, under this new procedure, some defendants who would have been committed for trial to the Crown Court under the old system will be dealt with entirely by proceedings in magistrates' courts or be committed for sentence to the Crown Court

thereby reducing the numbers committed for trial. A comparison of 1998 figures with those for 1997 shows that the number of defendants committed for sentence increased by 11,900 and the number committed for trial decreased by 14,300. These changes are likely to reflect the influence of plea before venue proceedings.

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

12. Even if the magistrates decide not to commit the case to the Crown Court, the defendant may elect to be tried by jury. In 2000, 30 per cent of committals to the Crown Court for trial for triable-either-way offences were as a result of defendant election.

Proceedings before magistrates

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

Trial at the Crown Court

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

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

Just under five per cent of those proceeded against are dealt with by the Crown Court. Of these, around 59 per cent plead guilty⁽¹¹⁾. As at the magistrates' court, in these cases the judge will move to the sentencing stage of the process. A jury is not involved in these cases.

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

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

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

Proceedings involving young persons

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

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

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

Sentencing

18. Under a statutory framework for sentencing introduced in the Criminal Justice Act 1991 (and amended by the Criminal Justice Act 1993), courts are generally required to impose sentences which reflect the seriousness of the offence or offences committed by the offender. The Act does not define 'seriousness'. The Court of Appeal has provided guidance on interpretation since the Act came into effect in October 1992. In deciding what sentence to impose, the judge or magistrate will take account of:

- (i) **The facts of the offence**, which have been presented in court, including any aggravating or mitigating factors. In addition, a defendant pleading guilty may wish to admit other similar offences and such offences may be taken into consideration for the purpose of sentence without the offender being formally convicted of them and with no separate penalty being imposed.
- (ii) **The circumstances of the offender**. In the Crown Court, the prosecution will provide a statement known as 'the antecedents' covering details of the offence, previous convictions and sentences. In addition, a pre-sentence report (PSR) giving fuller information may be prepared for the court by a probation officer. This report contains information about the character, personality and social and domestic background of the defendant; educational record and information about employment (if any), assessment of impact on victim and risk of re-offending. It will include a proposal as to what community sentence (e.g. probation order) would be most suitable for the offender if the court was to decide that such a sentence would be appropriate. In some cases, the Probation Service will prepare a specific sentence report (SSR). This is similar to a PSR, but focuses only on the suitability of a particular sentence. SSRs speed up the process when it is likely that a particular sentence — most often community service or a probation order — will be given.
- (iii) **Plea in mitigation**. If a defence lawyer is present, they will make a speech in mitigation on behalf of the offender to give the court the defendant's explanation of the offence and any other matters going in the defendant's favour. This might include information about an early guilty plea. Pleading guilty at an early stage in the proceedings usually leads to a shorter sentence — this is known as a sentence discount. Judges and magistrates are required, when sentencing an offender who has pleaded guilty, to take into account the stage at which the guilty plea was entered, and the circumstances in which the plea was made⁽⁷⁾. If a discounted sentence is passed, this must be stated in court. The Court of Appeal states that a discount of one-third should normally be given for a timely guilty plea.

19. For summary offences the majority of offenders are fined, 89 per cent for motoring offences and 80 per cent for non-motoring in 2000. For 'indictable only' and triable either way offences, much greater use is made of a variety of sentences or orders. The principal penalties are:

(a) Imprisonment — adults

20. Imprisonment is the most severe penalty available to the courts, and is only available for more serious offences. Courts have the power to impose a sentence up to a maximum term specified by the Act of Parliament which created the particular offence. Under the Criminal Justice Act 1991, a custodial sentence can normally only be imposed if the offence is 'so serious' that only such a penalty can be justified for the offence or to protect the public from serious harm from a violent or sexual offender. The maximum custodial penalty reflects the gravity of the worst possible case and is thus high for the most serious offences, e.g. life imprisonment for murder (for which it is mandatory), rape, robbery or manslaughter and 14 years

for domestic burglary. A magistrates' court may not sentence to more than six months (or less than five days) for any one offence and no longer than 12 months in total, where sentences are being imposed for two or more triable-either-way offences and are to run consecutively. Where an offender is sentenced to imprisonment for several offences, the sentences may be ordered by the court to run either consecutively or concurrently, depending on a number of factors. Consecutive sentences will generally be appropriate, for example, where different types of offending behaviour are concerned.

21. The Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 requires courts to impose minimum sentences on offenders committing repeat, serious offences. These include a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment for anyone over the age of 18 convicted of a serious offence who has a previous conviction for a similar offence. These serious offences include murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, rape, violent offences (such as grievous bodily harm), and armed robbery. This sentence is automatic unless the court finds exceptional circumstances. There is also provision for a minimum prison sentence of seven years for a person over the age of 18, convicted of a class A drug trafficking offence who has two or more previous convictions for similar offences; and a minimum of three years imprisonment for a third offence of domestic burglary. These sentences should be imposed unless the court finds that they would be unjust in all the circumstances.

(b) Custodial penalties for young offenders

22. The use of custodial penalties for those aged under 21 declined in the late 1980's/early 1990's. The Criminal Justice Act 1991⁽¹³⁾ made a number of changes in the custodial sentencing arrangements for young offenders. It set a common minimum age of 15 for both boys and girls for the imposition of a sentence of detention in a young offender institution (previously the minimum age was 14 for boys and 15 for girls). The Act also set two months as a minimum period for which young offenders of either sex aged 15 to 17, may be sentenced to detention in a young offender institution (the previous minima for those under 17 was 21 days for males and 4 months for females). The maximum determinate sentence for 15 to 17 years olds was increased to 2 years in February 1995, having previously been 1 year. For young offenders aged 18-20, the minimum is 21 days and the maximum is the same as the adult maximum for the offence.

23. An important part of the activities of a Young Offender Institution is to prepare the offender for his return to the outside community. A flexible but coherent programme of activities is provided, aimed at assisting the offender to develop personal responsibility, self-discipline, physical fitness and to obtain suitable employment after release. Youths of compulsory school age must receive a minimum of 15 hours education a week. Vocational training and work form an important part of the regime for older inmates. Links with families and the community are maintained as far as possible.

24. Youths aged 14-17 convicted at the Crown Court may be sentenced to be detained for up to the adult maximum, including life⁽¹⁴⁾ for offences carrying maximum sentences of 14 years or more imprisonment in the case of an adult, or for the offences of causing death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and, for those aged 16 and 17, indecent assault. This also applies to offenders aged 10-13 convicted of murder or manslaughter.

25. The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 extended these provisions to 10-13 year olds. As of January 1995 10-13 year olds convicted at the Crown Court of offences carrying maximum sentences of 14 years or more imprisonment in the case of an adult etc may also be detained for up to the adult maximum. Detainees may be held either in Prison Service establishments or in local authority secure or open community homes or Department of Health Youth Treatment Centres. The youngest detainees are automatically held outside Prison Service establishments.

26. The 1994 Act also introduced *secure training orders* which were eventually implemented from 1 March 1998 but no longer existed after 31 March 2000. These were given to offenders aged 12-14 who had committed an imprisonable offence, having been convicted of at least three already, and had either breached a supervision order under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 or been convicted of an imprisonable offence whilst subject to such an order. The order was made up of a period of detention in a secure training centre followed by a period of supervision and could last from 6 months to 2 years with detention taking up one half of the total time.

27. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 introduced detention and training orders. These were implemented nationally from 1 April 2000, replacing detention in a young offender institution for those aged 15 to 17, and secure training orders for those aged 12 to 14. Orders are made for terms of 4, 6, 8, 10, 18, and 24 months with half the term served in detention, and half in the community under the supervision of a probation officer, social worker or a member of the youth offending team.

(c) Life imprisonment

28. Life imprisonment, or its equivalent, **must** be imposed on all persons aged ten and over convicted of murder. It is also available for a number of the most serious crimes, including manslaughter, robbery, rape, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, aggravated burglary and certain firearms offences. For these offences, the court may choose instead to impose a prison sentence of a specified length or a non-custodial penalty. Additionally, there is a requirement for a life sentence for those convicted of a second serious offence (paragraph 21).

29. There is no entitlement to release during a life sentence but offenders may be considered for release on licence. All life sentence prisoners are initially released under the supervision of a probation officer. The reporting conditions of the licence may be lifted after a period of time if the individual has demonstrated that such restrictions are unnecessary.

30. For those serving a mandatory life sentence (i.e. for murder), release may only be authorised by the Home Secretary on the recommendation of the Parole Board and after consulting the Lord Chief Justice and, if available, the trial judge. Anyone found guilty of murder committed when under the age of 18 must be sentenced to 'detention during Her Majesty's pleasure'⁽¹⁴⁾. A person aged under 18 convicted of an offence other than murder for which a life sentence may be passed on an adult may be sentenced to 'detention for life'.⁽¹⁴⁾ A person convicted of murder who is aged 18 or over at the time of the offence but under 21 on conviction must be sentenced to 'custody for life'. This is also the maximum penalty when an offender aged 18 to 20 is convicted of any other offence for which an adult offender would be liable to life imprisonment.

31. For discretionary lifers (offenders who receive life sentences as a maximum, rather than a mandatory sentence or who are sentenced to life for repeat offences), the sentencing court is able to specify a term after which the prisoner should be eligible for release procedures. When this term has been served the discretionary life sentence prisoner is entitled to require the Home Secretary to refer the case to the Parole Board. The Board has the power to direct the Home Secretary to release the prisoner on licence if satisfied that custody is no longer necessary for the protection of the public. For discretionary life prisoners, the Home Secretary has no power to reject a recommendation by the Parole Board. These arrangements apply to prisoners of all ages, including young offenders.

(d) Suspended sentence — adults (21 or over) only

32. Where the court decides that the offence is sufficiently serious to justify a sentence of not more than two years imprisonment, the sentence may be suspended for between one and two years if there are exceptional circumstances for doing so. In the rare cases where a suspended sentence is passed, the court should consider adding a fine or compensation order. The suspended prison sentence is not served at all, unless the offender commits a further imprisonable offence during its operational period.

(e) Community service orders (renamed community punishment orders⁽¹⁵⁾ from 1 April 2000)

33. An offender aged 16 or over who is convicted of an offence for which a court can send an adult to prison may be required to perform unpaid work on behalf of the community. Such orders involve a minimum of 40 hours and a maximum of 240 hours to be completed within 12 months. The work is under the direction of a community service organiser, working within the Probation Service. A wide variety of work is done including, for example, outdoor conservation projects, building adventure playgrounds, and painting and decorating for the elderly or disabled.

(f) Probation (renamed community rehabilitation orders⁽¹⁵⁾ from 1 April 2000) and supervision orders

34. An offender aged 16 or over may be sentenced to a probation order for a period ranging from six months to three years. A court may make a probation order in the interests of securing the rehabilitation of the offender; protecting the public from harm; or preventing the commission of further offences. Probation orders require the offender to be supervised by a probation officer. Additionally the court has the power to include any other requirement considered appropriate. This could include residence at a specified address, activities, attendance at a probation centre, treatment for a mental condition and treatment for drug or alcohol dependency. Some probation centres run courses which offenders may attend for up to 60 days as a requirement of a probation order.

35. For a young person aged 17 or under, an equivalent supervision order may be made for periods up to three years. The supervisor for such orders may either be a probation officer, the local authority (in the person of a local authority social worker) or a member of a youth offending team. They are required to meet with their supervisor at regular intervals and may also be required to undertake what are known as 'specified activities' to help them address their offending behaviour. The Crime and Disorder Act allows an element of reparation to be attached to the order. This works in the same way as the Reparation Order (paragraph 46(i)).

(g) Combination orders (renamed community punishment and rehabilitation orders)⁽¹⁵⁾ from 1 April 2000)

36. This order was introduced in October 1992 by the Criminal Justice Act 1991. It combines elements of both probation supervision and community service and may be given to any offender aged 16 or over. The maximum duration of the probation element of the combination order is three years and the minimum 12 months. When a combination order is made, probation supervision continues for at least as long as community service is being performed. The minimum number of community service hours is 40 and the maximum 100.

(h) Curfew Orders

37. Curfew orders require an offender to remain, for specific periods, at a specific address. Electronically monitored curfew orders have been available nationally since December 1999⁽¹⁶⁾. This involves the offender wearing an electronic 'tag' which, in combination with equipment located at the curfew address, monitors when the offender is at the address. If the offender leaves the address during curfew hours, or attempts to move or damage the equipment or tag, the private sector companies which monitor the schemes are alerted. Curfew orders can be made in addition to another community penalty.

(i) Fines

38. A court may fine an offender for any offence (except murder or treason), although a court may not normally impose a fine for a more serious offence except in conjunction with another penalty. The fine is the most commonly used disposal for offences dealt with by magistrates' courts. Since the implementation of the Criminal Justice Act 1993 courts have been required to fix an amount for the fine which reflects the seriousness of the offence, but which also takes account of the financial circumstances of the offender.

39. The maximum fine that can be imposed by a magistrates' court varies with the seriousness of the offence. The maximum is currently £5,000 and this 'statutory maximum' applies to almost all offences, which are triable either way. The maximum fines for summary offences are set by reference to a standard scale (a small number of offences, mainly relating to environmental and planning matters, have special maxima of £20,000). Since 1 October 1992 the maxima have been as follows:

£200	for a level 1 offence
£500	” ” ” 2 ”
£1,000	” ” ” 3 ”
£2,500	” ” ” 4 ”
£5,000	” ” ” 5 ”

As examples taking a motor vehicle without consent is a level 5 offence; careless driving is a level 4 offence; and TV licence evasion is a level 3 offence. The maximum fine that can be imposed on a young person (aged 14-17) is £1,000 and a child (aged under 14) may not be fined more than £250. At the Crown Court, no similar limits apply.

(j) Discharges

40. A court may discharge a person either absolutely or conditionally where the court takes the view that it is not necessary to impose punishment. An absolute discharge requires nothing from the offender and imposes no restrictions on future conduct. The majority of discharges are conditional discharges where the offender remains liable to punishment for the offence if he is convicted of a further offence within whatever period the court specifies (but not more than three years).

(k) Compensation

41. In cases involving death, injury, loss or damage, the courts are required to consider making a compensation order, and to give reasons where no such order is made. A compensation order can also be made in addition to any other sentence or order, or can be the only sentence imposed for a particular

offence. A magistrates' court can order compensation up to a maximum of £5,000 per offence, but there is no such limit in the Crown Court. However, courts are required to have regard to the means of the offender when deciding whether to make a compensation order and when deciding on its amount. When the defendant makes payments against financial penalties, compensation orders are paid off before fines.

(l) Further sentences and orders (other than under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 – see m) below)

42. Other punishments are used largely to a lesser extent. These include binding over orders (either to keep the peace or be of good behaviour), attendance centre orders, confiscation orders, exclusion orders and disqualification from driving. Under *attendance centre orders*, offenders under 21 may be ordered to take part for a set number of hours in a structured programme of activities on Saturdays.

43. When a defendant stands convicted before the Crown Court of a drug trafficking offence, the Court is required to determine whether he has benefited from drug trafficking at any time, and if so, to make a *confiscation order*⁽¹⁷⁾. The amount to be recovered is what the court assesses to be the value of the defendant's proceeds from drug trafficking, or that which can be realised. The courts have general power to penalise a defendant by making an order for the *forfeiture* of property associated with the offence⁽¹⁸⁾.

44. The death penalty for murder was abolished in 1965⁽¹⁹⁾, but was retained, although unused, for treason and some other miscellaneous offences. It was abolished for these remaining offences under section 36 of the Crime and Disorder Act in September 1998.

(m) Orders under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

45. The purpose of this major piece of legislation, which received Royal Assent on 31 July 1998, was to tackle crime and disorder and help create safer communities. It introduced a range of orders, available both in the criminal and civil courts, for young offenders (including those aged under 10, the age of criminal responsibility) and offenders in general. Some of the orders required piloting in selected areas for 18 months from 30 September 1998, some were implemented nationally either from 30 September 1998 or later and a few still had not been implemented by the end of 1999.

46. The orders introduced for, and in respect of, **young offenders** which affected sentencing by the end of 1999 were as follows:

- (i) *Reparation order* (piloted from 30 September 1998 and implemented nationally from 1 June 2000) – requiring a young offender to make reparation to the victim of the offence or to the community at large. The order is not to exceed 24 hours in aggregate and cannot be combined with a custodial sentence or with the community sentences specified in Section 67(4)(b) of the Act.
- (ii) *Action plan order* (piloted from 30 September 1998 and implemented nationally from 1 June 2000) – a new community sentence specifically tailored to address the cause of a child or young person's offending behaviour. It requires the offender to comply with a three month action plan, supervised by a probation officer, a social worker or a member of a youth offending team, and is made to prevent re-offending or to rehabilitate the offender. An element of reparation may only be included with the victim's consent. It may not be combined with a custodial sentence or with the other community sentences specified in Section 69(4)(b).
- (iii) *Improvements to the supervision order* (some provisions implemented from 30 September 1998) – sections 71 and 72 of the Act amend the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 strengthening the penalty of a supervision order for serious young offenders. Section 71 strengthens the order by enabling conditions requiring reparation to the victim of the offence or the community at large to be attached as part of the order and simplifies the conditions which must be satisfied before the courts can impose a requirement to live in local authority accommodation as part of the order. Section 72 provides a number of options for courts for dealing with a breach of any supervision order.
- (iv) *Parenting orders* (piloted from 30 September 1998 and implemented nationally from 1 June 2000) – are designed to help and support parents or guardians in addressing their child's anti-social or offending behaviour and are available, as civil orders only, in criminal, civil

and family proceedings courts. The court must be satisfied that making such an order is desirable in the interests of preventing further offending and requires the parent or guardian to attend counselling or guidance sessions for up to three months and may also offer encouragement to exercise a measure of control over the child for up to 12 months, for example, ensure school attendance.

- (v) *Child safety orders* (piloted from 30 September 1998 and implemented nationally from 1 June 2000) – are aimed at children under ten. They are designed to prevent children becoming involved in criminal or anti-social behaviour and are available in a magistrates' family proceedings court. The order places a child under the supervision of a responsible officer who may be either a local authority social worker or a member of a youth offending team. It may also impose requirements ensuring the child receives appropriate care, protection and support and is subject to proper control or to prevent a repetition of the behaviour which led to the order being made. The orders are for up to 3 months or, exceptionally, up to 12 months.

47. Three further orders could be made under the Act since 1998:—

- (i) *Drug treatment and testing orders* (piloted from 30 September 1998 and implemented in October 2000) – are aimed at those aged 16 or over who are convicted of crimes committed to fund their drug habit and who show a willingness to co-operate with treatment and subsequent testing. The orders last between six months and three years.
- (ii) *Sex Offender Orders* (implemented on 1 December 1998) – are civil orders which are applied for by the police against any sex offender whose behaviour in the community gives the police reasonable cause for concern that an order is necessary to protect the public from serious harm. The orders are preventative and require sex offenders to register under the Sex Offenders Act 1977 while they are in effect. The minimum duration of an order is five years.
- (iii) *Anti-Social Behaviour Orders* (implemented from 1 April 1999) – are civil orders which can be applied for by the police or local authority, in consultation with each other, against an individual (aged 10 or over) whose behaviour is anti-social. They are intended to be used to put an end to persistent or serious anti-social behaviour within a community. Applications are made to the magistrates' court acting in its civil capacity and the duration of an order, if made, must be for at least 2 years. Breach of an order is a criminal offence, carrying a maximum penalty of 5 years imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine.

Appeals

48. In criminal matters, the Crown Court deals mainly with appeals by persons convicted in magistrates' courts against their conviction or sentence or both. Appeals may be limited to conviction only or to part of a sentence (e.g. a compensation order or driving disqualification) and the Crown Court may, if it considers it appropriate, vary all or part of a sentence. The Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal hears appeals in criminal matters from the Crown Court. Courts are constituted by the Lord Chief Justice and Lords Justices assisted by High Court Judges as required. A further appeal may be made to the House of Lords where it has been certified by the Court of Appeal Criminal Division that a point of law of general public importance was involved in the decision. The Attorney General has the power to refer unduly lenient sentences for offences triable on indictment to the Court of Appeal. This power was extended in January 1994 to certain triable-either-way cases.

49. The Criminal Cases Review Commission was set up as a result of The Criminal Appeal Act 1995, which followed an investigation by the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice into the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System. The Commission is an independent body responsible for investigating suspected miscarriages of criminal justice. If a case has already been through the appeals system and has not succeeded for any reason, the individual may apply to the Commission. The Commission may then investigate the case and will decide whether or not to refer the case to the appropriate appeal court.

Legislation affecting criminal statistics

50. The coverage of the criminal statistics in this volume, may have been affected by the following changes in legislation over the past 30 years, which have altered the range of offences, modes of trial and penalties available:

Criminal Justice Act 1967
Criminal Law Act 1967
Sexual Offences Act 1967

Firearms Act 1968
 Theft Act 1968
 Children and Young Persons Act 1969
 Criminal Damage Act 1971
 Misuse of Drugs Act 1971
 Criminal Justice Act 1972
 Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973
 Criminal Law Act 1977
 Criminal Justice Act 1982
 Mental Health Act 1983
 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984
 Prosecution of Offences Act 1985
 Sexual Offences Act 1985
 Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol, etc.) Act 1985
 Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986
 Public Order Act 1986
 Criminal Justice Act 1987
 Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988
 Criminal Justice Act 1988
 Firearms (Amendment) Act 1988
 Licensing Act 1988
 Football Spectators Act 1989
 Children Act 1989
 Road Traffic Act 1991
 Criminal Justice Act 1991
 Aggravated Vehicle Taking Act 1991
 Criminal Justice Act 1993
 Bail (Amendment) Act 1994
 Police and Magistrates' Courts Act 1994
 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994
 Criminal Appeals Act 1995
 Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996
 Offensive Weapons Act 1996
 Protection from Harassment Act 1997
 Crime (Sentences) Act 1997
 Crime and Disorder Act 1998
 Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999
 Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000

Changes in legislation since 1992

51. The main principles of the sentencing framework introduced by the *Criminal Justice Act 1991*, in October 1992, were:—

- (a) The severity of the sentence should reflect primarily the seriousness of the offence. In line with this, the Act provided that previous convictions could only be taken into account where the circumstances of the previous offence disclosed aggravating factors of the current offence, and that the court could combine only two offences in considering whether custody or a community penalty was justified (but see paragraph 52(a) below).
- (b) Custody should generally be reserved for the most serious offences. However, custodial sentences may also be passed to protect the public from serious harm from violent or sexual offenders. Sentences longer than justified by the seriousness of the offence may be passed on the same grounds.
- (c) Community sentences should play a full role in sentencing for offences which are not so serious that custody is justified. They should not simply be 'alternatives to custody'.
- (d) The way young people are dealt with should closely reflect their age and development, including bringing 17 year olds within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and renaming it as the youth court.

52. This led to changes in the sentences available to the courts, including:—

- (a) The introduction of combination orders, whereby elements of probation supervision and community service work are combined in a single order given for one offence.

- (b) The introduction of the 'unit fine scheme' at magistrates' courts, whereby the fine imposed reflected both the seriousness of the offence as measured in units and the court's assessment of the offender's disposable weekly income, (but see paragraph 52b) below).
- (c) Making probation orders, supervision orders and combination orders available for 16 and 17 year olds.
- (d) Abolishing the sentence of detention in a young offender institution for 14 year old boys and changing the minimum and maximum sentence lengths for 15 to 17 year olds to two and twelve months respectively, (but see paragraph 53(b) below).
- (e) Abolishing partly suspended sentences of imprisonment and restricting the use of a fully suspended sentence of imprisonment to cases where a court decides that although the offence is so serious as to justify an immediate custodial sentence of not more than two years imprisonment, there are exceptional circumstances which justify suspension.
- (f) Reducing the maximum term of imprisonment for non-domestic burglary from 14 to 10 years and for theft from 10 to 7 years.

53. The *Criminal Justice Act 1993* made the following changes to the provisions in the *Criminal Justice Act 1991*:

- (a) From 16 August 1993, the provisions described in paragraph 50a) were repealed. Thus, in considering the seriousness of any offence, account may be taken of any previous convictions or of failure to respond to previous sentences and, in considering whether custody or a community sentence is justified, the court may look at all the offences currently before it.
- (b) From 20 September 1993, the 'unit fine scheme' in magistrates' courts (see paragraph 51(b)) was abolished. All courts are now required to fix an amount for the fine which reflects the seriousness of the offence, but which also takes account of the financial circumstances of the offender.

54. The *Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994* created several new offences, with effect from November 1994, mainly in the area of Public Order, but also including male rape. Most of the remaining provisions of the Act were implemented in 1995, including:

- (a) Extension of the provisions of section 53 of the *Children and Young Persons Act 1993* for 10 to 13 year olds, with effect from 9 January 1995.
- (b) Increasing the maximum sentence length for 15 to 17 year olds to 2 years with effect from 3 February 1995 (see paragraph 51(d)).
- (c) No bail for those defendants charged or convicted of homicide or rape after previous convictions for such offences and no right to bail for persons accused or convicted of committing an offence while on bail, with effect from 10 April 1995.
- (d) The upper limit for offences of criminal damage to be proceeded against as if triable only summarily was increased from £2,000 to £5,000 with effect from 3 February 1995 (see paragraph 58(i)).
- (e) The introduction of provisions for the reduction of sentences for early guilty pleas, with effect from 3 February 1995.
- (f) Increasing the maximum sentence length for certain firearm offences, with effect from 3 February 1995.
- (g) Relaxation of the requirements for pre-sentence reports (PSRs) with effect from 3 February 1995.

55. The implementation (in January 1996) of the *Criminal Appeals Act 1995* extended the powers of magistrates' courts to re-open cases to rectify mistakes.

56. The main provisions of the *Offensive Weapons Act 1996*, implemented on 4 July 1996 were:

- (a) The maximum penalty for the offence of carrying an offensive weapon without lawful authority or reasonable excuse (section 1 of the *Prevention of Crime Act 1953*) was increased from two to four years.
- (b) The summary offence of having an article with a blade or point in a public place (section 139 of the *Criminal Justice Act 1988*) was made an either way offence with a maximum penalty of two years.

57. The new criminal offences created by the *Protection from Harassment Act 1997* with effect from 16 June 1997 were:

- (a) Putting people in fear of violence (triable either way). This offence carries a maximum penalty of five years immediate custody or unlimited fine or both.
- (b) Offence of harassment (summary offence). This carries a maximum penalty of six months immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.

58. Provisions of the *Crime (Sentences) Act 1997* implemented on 1 October 1997 included, for persons aged 18 or over:

- (a) An automatic life sentence for a second serious violent or sexual offence unless there are exceptional circumstances.
- (b) A minimum sentence of seven years for an offender convicted for a third time of a class A drug trafficking offence unless the court considers this to be unjust in all the circumstances.
- (c) A new section 38A of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 extending the circumstances in which a magistrates' court may commit a person convicted of an offence triable either way to the Crown Court for sentence. It was implemented in conjunction with section 49 of the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996, which involves the magistrates' courts in asking defendants to indicate plea before the mode of trial decision is taken and compels the court to sentence or commit for sentence any defendant who indicates a guilty plea.

59. The *Crime and Disorder Act 1998*, in addition to introducing a range of criminal and civil orders (see paragraphs 5, 45-47), introduced the following nine new offences based on existing offences but carrying higher maximum penalties when there is evidence of a racist motive or racial hostility in connection with the offence:

- (a) Racially aggravated offence of *harassment* (triable either way) under the *Protection from Harassment Act 1997*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 2 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.
- (b) Racially aggravated offence of *putting people in fear of violence* (triable either way) under the *Protection from Harassment Act 1997*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 7 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine.
- (c) Racially aggravated offence of *intentional harassment, alarm or distress* (triable either way) under the *Public Order Act 1986*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 2 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.
- (d) Racially aggravated offence of *fear or provocation of violence* (triable either way) under the *Public Order Act 1986*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 2 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.
- (e) Racially aggravated offence of *harassment, alarm or distress* (summary offence) under the *Public Order Act 1986*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of a £2,500 fine.
- (f) Racially aggravated offence of *wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm* (triable either way) under the *Offences Against the Person Act 1861*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 7 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.
- (g) Racially aggravated offence of actual bodily harm (triable either way) under the *Offences Against the Person Act 1861*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 7 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.
- (h) Racially aggravated offence of common assault (triable either way). This offence carries a maximum penalty of 2 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.
- (i) Racially aggravated offence of criminal damage (triable either way) under the *Criminal Damage Act 1971*. This offence carries a maximum penalty of 14 years immediate custody or a £5,000 fine or both.

60. The Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 created a new sentence, referral to a youth offender panel, for first-time young offenders not given a discharge or custodial sentence. Pilots of the new sentence started in 2000 and orders made under the pilot are counted among the 'otherwise dealt with' category in court proceedings data.

Previous legislation and changes in the criminal justice system

61. A summary is given below of the main effects of other changes in legislation over the period 1989 to 1992 on the range of sentences available to the courts:

- (a) Court powers to make care orders in criminal proceedings were abolished under the Children Act 1989 (14 October 1991).
- (b) With effect from 1 April 1992, the Aggravated Vehicle-Taking Act 1992 created an aggravated form of the offence of taking a motor vehicle without the owner's consent or driving or being carried in a conveyance, knowing that it has been taken without consent. The aggravated offence is triable either way.
- (c) The Road Traffic Act 1991, with effect from 1 July 1992, amended the offence of reckless driving to dangerous driving and introduced new offences including causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.

62. A *charging standard for assault* was introduced on 31 August 1994. The standard advises which offence, Act and Section it is most appropriate for a suspect to be charged with, depending on the nature of the injury and also the intent on the part of the suspect. It aims to promote consistency between the police and prosecution on the appropriate level of charge to be brought.

63. Judgements by the Court of Appeal may affect sentencing. For example, a judgement in the *Billam* case (February 1986) resulted in substantially longer sentences for rape offences, by setting new guidelines.

64. The extended fixed penalty system was introduced on 1 October 1986 and resulted in a substantial fall in court proceedings after this date. This was partly due to the increased range of offences for which a fixed penalty notice could be given and partly because of a change in the method of enforcement of unpaid penalties. For notices issued before 1 October 1986, no court appearance was necessary if the penalty was paid, but if it was not paid, proceedings could be instituted for the original offence or for failure to complete a statutory statement of ownership. For notices issued after this date, the motorist can opt for court proceedings if he wishes. However, if he simply fails to pay the fixed penalty, a fine will automatically be registered at his local court without court proceedings taking place.

65. A circular (59/1990) was issued in July 1990, with the purpose of establishing national standards for **cautioning**. The issue of this and earlier circulars, resulted in an extension in the practice of cautioning. A revised circular was issued in draft on 29 October 1993 and in its final form (18/1994) on 15 March 1994, with the aim of discouraging both multiple cautions and the use of cautions for the most serious offences. This last circular was re-enforced in February 1999 when the Association of Chief Police Officers issued a circular to help police forces in their interpretation of the circular with the specific intention of seeking greater consistency in cautioning between forces.

References

- (1) 'A Guide to the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales', Becca Chapman and Stephen Niven (Home Office, October 2000). Copies of this publication are available, free, from RDS Communication and Development Unit, Room 275, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (020 7273 2084).
- (2) s.50 Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 as amended by s.16 Children and Young Persons Act, 1963.
- (3) 'Decision making in two English Police Forces', J.B. Morgan and D.W.B. Webb (Exeter, 1984).
- (4) S.23 Prosecution of Offences Act 1985.
- (5) Bail Act 1976.
- (6) Bail (Amendment) Act 1993.
- (7) Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
- (8) S.128A Magistrates' Courts Act 1980.
- (9) Secure remands are allowed for under section 23 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969, but amended under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

- (10) Crime (Sentences) Act 1997.
- (11) 60 per cent in 1999. Due to plea before venue procedures this figure has dropped from 67 per cent in 1997.
- (12) s.70 Criminal Justice Act, 1991.
- (13) S.63 Criminal Justice Act, 1991.
- (14) s.53 Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, superseded by sections 90–92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.
- (15) Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2000.
- (16) s.12 Criminal Justice Act 1991.
- (17) s.38(1) Drug Trafficking Offences Act, 1986.
- (18) s.27 of the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971 and s.43 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, as extended by s.69 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1988.
- (19) Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act, 1965.

Appendix 2 Coverage and recording practice affecting the statistics

Recorded crime

1. The term 'recorded crime' covers notifiable offences, that is, those offences recorded by the police which are reported to the Home Office. All indictable and triable either way offences are included. However, certain summary offences are also covered, eg. unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle. (For definitions of offence categories, see paragraph 6 in appendix 1). Attempts are also included (normally with the substantive offence) and all property offences, although the value of property stolen may have been very small. Many offences of a minor nature are notifiable because of the legal category into which they fall, rather than the seriousness of the incident. For example, an incident in which a child forcibly takes something from another child could, if reported, be recorded as a robbery. A list of offences that are covered is given in Appendix 3.
2. Although the title of the recorded crime series has changed from time to time, the types of offence covered remained largely unaltered up to 1997. However, from April 1998 the coverage was extended to include all indictable and triable either way offences, as well as a few closely associated summary ones.
3. Recorded crime statistics are compiled from returns that have been provided to the Home Office by the 43 Home Office police forces. The most important non-Home Office police forces (British Transport Police, Ministry of Defence and United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority) have also provided crime figures since 1989, but these are not included in the main series, except when the offence has also been recorded by a local Home Office force.
4. The **recording process** starts when someone reports to the police that an offence has been committed or when the police observe or discover an offence. The police make an initial examination of the facts to determine if there is prima facie evidence that an offence has been committed; a crime report may then be made out. The age and other characteristics of offenders are not usually known at the time of recording the crime. Apart from the value of property stolen in offences of burglary, robbery and theft, information is not regularly recorded centrally on the circumstances and details of offences, except for offences in which firearms were reported to have been used and homicides; details of these offences are given in Chapters 3 and 4 respectively.
5. Statistics of notifiable offences recorded by the police relate to the offence as initially recorded; this offence may differ from the one for which a suspect or suspects are finally proceeded against. Chapter 4 shows how court decisions alter the classification of offences recorded as homicide. Some offences consist of continuous or repetitive activity; in other cases, several people may be the victim of the same criminal act, while some criminal acts may involve the infringement of various distinct parts of the criminal law. Over the years, rules have been adopted to aid consistency across police forces in determining the number of different offences involved. The counting rules which applied up to March 1998 were introduced on 1 January 1980, and are described as the 'old rules' in paragraph 6, and in chapter 2, where comparative figures for 1998/9 calculated on the old rules basis are also included. Some of these data are sample based, and a full description of the methodology is given in 'Recorded Crime Statistics, England and Wales, April 1998 to March 1999', Home Office Statistical Bulletin 18/99.
6. Revised counting rules were implemented in April 1998, and are described in chapters 1-3 as the 'new rules'. Under the new rules, the statistics wherever possible measure one crime per victim. This is broadly similar to the old rules, particularly for violent crimes, although in some property crimes, an incident comprising a series of offences against different victims (e.g. in a secure car park) was previously recorded as one offence. The main specific change in the rules has been in fraud, where all victims are counted under the new rules, whereas only those reporting the offence to the police were counted under the old rules. This has had a substantial effect on cheque and credit card fraud, involving multiple usage of a stolen card or cheques. A police investigation may reveal victims (i.e. the owners of goods and services defrauded) who had not reported this to the police. These appear as offences under the new rules but not the old rules.

7. There is no change to the rule that states that only the most serious offence is counted where several offences involving the same offender and victim are committed in one incident. This is known as the 'principal offence rule'. The most serious offence is determined where appropriate by maximum sentence, although the new rules state that a violent offence (i.e. violence against the person, sexual offences, robbery) should be deemed more serious than a non-violent one. If offences involving the same offender and victim are reported at different times, they should be counted separately. This is the 'finished incident rule', using the premise that for recording purposes an incident is regarded as finished when it comes to the notice of the police. If, for example, a person reports to the police that he has been harassed, assaulted and robbed on several occasions, it should be counted as one offence of robbery. If he reports later on that the offender has returned to assault him again, then this should be counted separately as one offence of assault.

8. The detailed counting rules and other guidance issued centrally are followed by all police forces, but many decisions still have to be taken locally about the recording, classification and counting of criminal incidents. Collectively, such decisions have an effect on the comparability of figures for different areas. For example, decisions need to be taken about whether a reported offence did actually occur and whether it is appropriate to record it; it might arise, for example, in the apparent theft of small sums of money. A broken window might be an accident, criminal damage or attempted burglary; the theft of a child's bicycle may not be recorded if it turns up soon afterwards and there is doubt about whether the intention was to permanently deprive the owner. In other cases, decisions have to be made about whether a group of offenders were acting together, whether a series of incidents formed one continuous offence, whether different offences in one incident should be counted separately, and so on.

9. Differences between police force areas in the number of offences recorded per head of population may indicate differences in the amount of crime committed but may also be caused by other factors. The use of recorded offence rates per 100,000 population, makes some allowance for the number of potential victims and offenders in each police force area, but offences are not necessarily committed by, or against, residents of the police force area in which the offence is recorded. This is particularly so in the metropolitan areas. Variations in reporting and recording practices may also contribute to differences between areas. For example, retailers may adopt differing practices towards reporting theft from shops to the police and in prosecuting offenders. Also, the reporting of criminal damage to public property may vary because of differences in practice by local authorities and other similar bodies.

Offences detected

10. The counting rules for detections changed with effect from 1 April 1999. These instructions provide more precise and rigorous criteria for recording a detection, with the underlying emphasis on the successful result of a police investigation. The most significant of these criteria is that there must be significant evidence to charge the suspect with a crime (whether or not a charge is actually imposed) so that, if given in court, it would be likely to result in a conviction. Detections obtained by the interview of a convicted prisoner are no longer included, and any detections where no further police action is taken generally have to be approved by a senior police officer or the Crown Prosecution Service. An offence is said to be cleared up in the following circumstances:

- a person has been **charged** or **summonsed** for the offence.
- a person has been **cautioned**.
- the court has taken the offence into consideration (TIC).

or where **no further action** is taken, the case is not proceeded with e.g. because the offender is under the age of criminal responsibility, the offender has died, because the victim or an essential witness is permanently unable to give evidence, or no useful purpose would be served by proceeding with the charge.

11. The **detection rate** is the ratio of offences detected in a year to offences recorded in the year. Some offences detected in one year will have been recorded in the previous year. Some offences have high detection rates because there is a high likelihood of the victim being able to identify the offender, e.g. most sexual offences, or because the knowledge of the offence directly identifies the offender, eg. handling stolen goods, going equipped for stealing and trafficking in controlled drugs.

Recorded crime in which firearms were reported to have been used

12. The police report separately on recorded crime in which firearms were reported to have been used. The principal weapon recorded is that which caused the greatest injury, the greatest damage to property or, if equal or no injury or damage, that considered by the police to be the most dangerous. The weapon need not have been located by the police, and in many instances, the categorisation of weapon type rests on the description by the victim, or other evidence. 'Air weapon' includes air pistols, air rifles and air guns; 'other weapon' shown in some tables, includes starting guns, rifles, imitation weapons, prohibited firearms (which includes CS gas) and supposed firearms.

13. Research (S Morrison and I O'Donnell 'Armed Robbery: A Study in London' University of Oxford Centre for Criminological Research Occasional Paper No 15, 1994) suggests that the proportion of real guns used in robberies, as opposed to imitations, may be only just over half of any estimate obtained from the police records on which these tables are based. This is because unless the firearm is fired or recovered after the crime there is no way of identifying imitations and replicas.

14. From 1995 the recording system for offences in which firearms were reported to have been used was substantially revised. Offences in which air weapons were used no longer need to be individually notified, but are recorded for each force on aggregate returns. Similarly, offences involving the misappropriation of firearms are no longer individually notified (misappropriation is defined as stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc. or handled dishonestly). So far as offences in which firearms were misappropriated are concerned, the new aggregate return covers the number of individual weapons misappropriated rather than the number of offences in which firearms were misappropriated, as previously. Figures for 1995 onwards are therefore not directly comparable with the figures for earlier years.

15. In line with the decision to publish statistics of recorded crime on a financial year basis from April 1998, those offences in which firearms are reported to have been used are also now published on this basis. Calendar and financial year figures for 1997 and 1997/98 have been included in chapter 3 to facilitate comparisons with years both before and after this change. In addition, the counting rule changes for recorded crime and the increased offence coverage introduced on 1 April 1998 will mean that direct comparisons with previous years for some offence groups are not possible. This is discussed at paragraphs 3.3 and 3.4 of chapter 3.

Homicide

16. The term 'homicide' covers the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Murder and manslaughter are common law offences, which have never been defined by statute, although they have been modified by statute. Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another without any malice either expressed or implied. A particular category in some of the tables is 'section 2' manslaughter which refers to the provisions of section 2 of the Homicide Act 1957, which allowed for the defence of diminished responsibility. The Infanticide Act of 1922 (amended 1938) created the offence of infanticide in the case of a woman who caused the death of a child under twelve months while 'the balance of her mind was disturbed by reason of her not having fully recovered from the effects of giving birth to the child or by reason of the effect of lactation consequent upon the birth of the child'. Offences of causing death by dangerous or careless driving and offences where death has occurred following aggravated vehicle taking are not covered in chapter 4. In the financial year 2000/01 there were 335 offences of causing death by dangerous or careless driving recorded by the police and 35 offences of causing death by aggravated vehicle taking which are not included.

17. In chapter 4, offences are shown according to the year in which the offence was initially recorded by the police as homicide; this is not necessarily the year in which the incident which led to the death took place, nor the year in which any court decision was made. The statistics all refer to the position at 3 October 2001, subsequent court hearings or other information received will change the figures given.

18. Where an offence is initially recorded by the police as homicide, it remains so classified unless the police or the courts decide later that no offence of homicide took place.

19. A suspect in a homicide case is defined as (i) a person who has been arrested in respect of an offence initially classified as homicide and has been charged with homicide or (ii) a person who is suspected by the police of having committed the offence but is known to have died or committed suicide prior to arrest. More than one suspect may be tried for one offence and sometimes no suspect is ever brought to trial. Hence the number of suspects is not the same as the number of offences.

20. In line with the decision to publish statistics of recorded crime on a financial year basis from April 1998, homicide offences are also now published on this basis. Calendar and financial year figures for 1997 and 1997/98 have been included in chapter 4 to facilitate comparisons both before and after this change.

Police cautioning

21. The statistics cover a formal police caution by, or on the instructions of, a senior police officer. They exclude informal warnings and other informal action, written warnings or cautions issued for motoring offences and warnings or cautions given by non-police bodies, e.g. a department store in the case of shoplifting. Where a person has been cautioned for one or more indictable offences and, at the same time, for one or more summary non-motoring offences, the indictable offence with the highest maximum penalty has been given.

22. The new scheme of reprimands and warnings under the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 were piloted for 18 months from 30 September 1998 in a few selected areas (see paragraph 2 of Appendix 1). The scheme replaced police cautions for young offenders from June 2000.

Court proceedings

23. The complexities of the criminal justice system and the constraints on resources in collating and processing data, necessarily limit the amount of information collected routinely and so only the final outcome of proceedings at magistrates' courts and the Crown Court (where applicable) is recorded. The statistics of court proceedings are based on returns made by the police to the Home Office's Data Collection Group (see paragraph 24 also). Although these include offences where there has been no police involvement, such as those prosecutions instigated by government departments and private organisations and individuals, the reporting of these types of offences is known to be incomplete. Moreover, it is thought that for some police force areas, the reporting of court proceedings, in particular those relating to motoring offences (see paragraphs 25 and 27) and to TV Licence evasion (see paragraph 27), may also be less than complete; the extent of under-reporting may vary from year to year and this could be responsible in part for the annual variations in the published statistics.

24. In recent years, an increasing proportion of returns have been received on magnetic tape or disk from magistrates' courts or police computer systems. Over 40 per cent of all defendants proceeded against in magistrates' courts in 2000 were covered by these returns. From 1 July 1995, the Home Office received all its data on trials and sentences at the Crown Court directly from the Court Service's CREST computer system. For trials completed after this date, information can now be analysed by the final plea recorded at the completion of the trial.

25. It has become apparent that since 1987, there has been a shortfall in the counting of magistrates' courts proceedings provided by the *Metropolitan Police*, for cases where the defendant has been charged rather than summoned. This led to inconsistencies in the number committed for trial by magistrates' courts and the number tried by the Crown Court. However, comparisons with data from other sources, such as the Lord Chancellor's Department and the Crown Prosecution Service, show that year-on-year changes and other figures in the court proceedings statistics, are consistent with statistics from these other sources. With effect from 1 August 1992, the Metropolitan Police have coded information from court registers rather than charge sheets. This has led to increases in the numbers recorded as proceeded against in magistrates' courts in both 1992 and 1993 for indictable offences and non-motoring offences. Additionally, since January 1991, the Metropolitan Police have coded information for summonses for motoring offences from court registers. Previously they had used forms prepared by their Divisional Process Units.

26. *South Wales* police in 1994, *West Mercia* police in 1996, *Lancashire* police in 1999 and *Norfolk* police in 2000 were not able to supply all the returns for summary proceedings within the required timescale. In addition there were two further problems which affected 2000 magistrates' courts data. *Staffordshire* police were only able to supply a 9 per cent sample of data covering one full week in each quarter of 2000. This data has been used to estimate the total number of defendants for which magistrates' court proceedings were completed in that area. Hence all Staffordshire figures for 2000 are estimates and the England and Wales figures for 2000 have been constructed using those estimates. Also, for the first time, problems were encountered with the electronic submission of data directly from the courts. Shortfalls in summary motoring offences were discovered for *Northamptonshire* from June onwards and the estimates in Table 1 below reflect those shortfalls.

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

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

28. The following estimates have been constructed on the short-falls in the number proceeded against and the number convicted (sentenced) in magistrates' courts for each year since 1990, arising from the circumstances described in the previous two paragraphs:

England and Wales											Number (thousands)	
Type of Offence	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Proceedings in magistrates' courts												
Indicatable	19.6	20.5	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.8	
Summary non-motoring	8.2	8.1	4.2	-	8.9	81.2	1.0	-	-	0.5	0.8	
Summary motoring	50.0	-	-	-	13.6	10.0	2.5	-	-	0.8	5.3	
All offences	77.8	28.6	17.1	-	22.5	91.2	3.5	-	-	1.8	6.9	
Convicted (sentenced) in magistrates' courts												
Indictable	9.3	9.2	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	
Summary non-motoring	5.8	5.6	2.9	-	6.9	70.3	0.8	-	-	0.3	0.7	
Summary motoring	33.0	-	-	-	10.1	4.8	2.0	-	-	0.6	4.0	
All offences	48.1	14.8	8.7	-	17.0	75.1	2.8	-	-	1.2	5.3	

29. Because of the nature of the offences affected, the impact of the error in data processing procedures in 1995 has mainly had an effect on those fined (68,800 for summary non-motoring offences and 4,600 for summary motoring offences) and to a lesser extent, the number discharged (1,500 and 100 respectively). The effect on the number convicted has also been proportionally greater for females, see below:

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

30. Although some information on the *use of remands* during proceedings is collected, the amount of detail recorded is limited and does not identify separately every individual offence, except where the data has been supplied directly from a court computer system. Moreover, it is known that in some police force areas, information on remand decisions is not always readily available to those coding court proceedings returns. In certain cases, the return may be mistakenly coded as if no remand had taken place. For magistrates' court proceedings, the number of remands and more importantly, the number which are in custody, are believed to be under-recorded in total. The extent of under-recording is not known, as only limited checks are available with independently collected data. However, it is clear that the breakdown of remands into bail and custody cases is not accurate for a number of forces, and estimates have to be made to provide national figures. The accuracy of data about Crown Court remand decisions has improved as a result of data being returned directly from the Crown Court computer system, see paragraph 24, with more detailed analyses being possible from 1996.

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

32. The main breakdown in the tables is by offence, into indictable and summary (see paragraph 6 of appendix 1). The former term includes both indictable only and triable either way offences. A defendant is recorded only once for each set of court proceedings, against the principal offence involved (see paragraph 33).

33. Where proceedings involve more than one offence, the tables record the principal offence. The basis for the selection of the principal offence is as follows:

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

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

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

35. The basis of chapters 5 to 9 is different from that of the chapters concerned with offences recorded by the police for the following reasons:

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

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

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

38. The term '*immediate imprisonment*' includes partly suspended sentences (before 1 October 1992); sentences with no part suspended are referred to as '*unsuspended imprisonment*'.

- (a) For persons aged 21 and over, '*immediate custody*' is equivalent to immediate imprisonment;
- (b) For persons aged 18 and under 21, '*immediate custody*' is equivalent to detention in a young offender institution from 1 October 1988.
- (c) For those aged 10 and under 18 it comprises detention under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (superseded by sections 90–92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000) (see paragraphs 23 and 24, Appendix 1), and
 - (i) For those aged 14 and under 18, '*immediate custody*' is equivalent to detention in a young offender institution between 1 October 1988 and 1 March 2000.
 - (ii) For those aged 12 and under 15, secure training orders (see paragraph 26, Appendix 1) between 1 March 1998 and 30 March 2000, detention and training orders from 1 April 2000.
 - (iii) For persistent offenders aged between 12 and 14, detention and training orders from 1 April 2000.
 - (iv) For those aged 14 to 17, detention and training orders from 1 April 2000.

39. The term '*community sentence*' refers to probation orders, supervision orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders, combination orders, reparation orders, action plan orders, drug treatment and testing orders, and curfew orders. Under the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2000, certain community orders current at 1 April 2000 were renamed. Probation orders were renamed community rehabilitation orders, community service orders were renamed community punishment orders and combination orders were renamed community punishment and rehabilitation orders.

Time intervals at magistrates' courts

40. The Time Intervals Survey collects information on the time taken between stages of proceedings for defendants in completed criminal cases in magistrates' courts. In 2000 the survey was conducted quarterly in February, June, September and December. Information on indictable and triable either way cases were collected in one sample week of each quarter with information on summary offences additionally collected in the first and third quarters. In 1999 and earlier years the survey was carried out 3 times a year in February, June and October with information on summary offences collected only in June.

41. Responsibility for the collection and dissemination of these statistics passed to the Lord Chancellor's Department(LCD) on 1 January 1994 (contact point: Jo Peacock at the LCD on 020 7210 8508).

Ethnic Monitoring

42. Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 requires the Secretary of State to publish such information as he considers expedient in order to enable those involved in the criminal justice system to become aware of the financial implications of their decisions, or to avoid improper discrimination on grounds of race, sex or any other improper grounds. The Home Office published a series of documents in 1992, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 on the issue of race within the criminal justice system. These documents bring together both points relating to the Government's policy on race as well as statistical information.

43. The 2000 document, 'Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System', outlines current developments in ethnic monitoring and presents data on the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) stops and searches, victims and homicide, arrests and cautions, prosecutions and sentencing, the prison population, racist incidents, police complaints and employment by criminal justice agencies.

Concluding comments

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

Appendix 3 Notifiable offences recorded by the police

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for crime recorded by the police and notifiable to the Home Office. In general, attempting, conspiring, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately.

The main coverage for each offence classification is given in Appendix 4. A few associated summary offences, also included in the coverage, are listed below each classification.

Violence against the person

1. Murder
2. Attempted murder.
3. Threat or conspiracy to murder.
- 4.1 Manslaughter.
- 4.2 Infanticide.
- 4.3 Child destruction.
- 4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving.
- 4.6 Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.
5. Wounding or other act endangering life.
6. Endangering railway passenger.
7. Endangering life at sea.
- 8A. Other wounding.
- 8B. Possession of Weapons.
- 8C. Harassment.
Causing intentional harassment, alarm or distress.
Fear or provocation of violence.
Harassment, alarm or distress.
- 8D. Racially-aggravated other wounding (see 8A).
- 8E. Racially-aggravated harassment (see 8C).
11. Cruelty to and neglect of children.
Allowing persons under 16 to take part in performances endangering life or limb.
Training of persons under 12 for dangerous performances.
Taking children to nurse for reward.
Exposing child to risk of burning.
Allowing child or young person to be in brothel.
Neglecting to provide for safety at children's entertainment.
Permitting child to be in verminous condition.

12. Abandoning a child under the age of two years.
13. Child abduction.
14. Procuring illegal abortion.
15. Concealment of birth.
- 37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking.
104. Assault on a constable.
Vagrant violently resisting a constable.
Resisting or obstructing constable in execution of his duty.
- 105A. Common assault.
Common assault and battery.
Assault on County Court officer.
Assault on person assisting a constable.
Assault on prison custody officer.
Assault on officer in secure training centre.
Resisting or wilfully obstructing a prison custody officer.
Resisting or wilfully obstructing a custody officer.
Assault on court security officer.
Resisting or wilfully obstructing court security officer.
- 105B. Racially aggravated common assault (see 105A).

Sexual offences

16. Buggery⁽¹⁾.
17. Indecent assault on a male.
18. Gross indecency between males.
- 19A. Rape of a female.
- 19B. Rape of a male.
20. Indecent assault on a female.
21. Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13.
22. Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16.
23. Incest.
24. Procuration.
25. Abduction.
26. Bigamy.
27. Soliciting or importuning by a man.
Kerb-crawling.
Persistently soliciting of women for the purpose of prostitution.
73. Abuse of position of trust.
74. Gross indecency with a child.

Burglary

28. Burglary in a dwelling.
29. Aggravated burglary in a dwelling.
30. Burglary in a building other than a dwelling.
31. Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling.

Robbery

34A. Robbery of business property.

34B. Robbery of personal property.

Theft and handling stolen goods

37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking.

Aggravated vehicle taking where the only aggravating factor is criminal damage of £5000 or under.

39. Theft from the person of another.

40. Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter.

41. Theft by an employee.

42. Theft or unlawful taking of mail.

43. Abstracting electricity.

44. Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle.
Take or ride a pedal cycle without consent etc.

45. Theft from a vehicle.

46. Theft from a shop.

47. Theft from an automatic machine or meter.

48. Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle.
Unauthorised taking of motor vehicle⁽²⁾.

49. Other theft or unauthorised taking.
Unauthorised taking of conveyance other than a motor vehicle or pedal cycle.

54. Handling stolen goods.

126. Vehicle interference and tampering.
Interference with a motor vehicle.
Tampering with motor vehicles.

Fraud and forgery

51. Frauds by company directors etc.

52. False accounting.

53A. Cheque and credit card fraud.

53B. Other fraud.
Unauthorised access to computer material.

55. Bankruptcy and insolvency offences.

60. Forgery or use of false drug prescription (in respect of drugs listed in Schedule 2 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971).

61. Other forgery, etc.

814. Fraud, forgery etc. associated with vehicle or driver records.
Fraud, forgery etc. associated with driving licence.
Fraud, forgery etc. associated with insurance certificate.
Fraud, forgery etc. associated with registration and licensing documents.
Fraud, forgery etc. associated with work records.
Fraud, forgery etc. associated with operator's licence.
Fraud, forgery etc. associated with test certificate.

Criminal damage

- 56. Arson.
- 58A. Criminal damage to a dwelling⁽³⁾.
- 58B. Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling⁽³⁾.
- 58C. Criminal damage to a vehicle⁽³⁾.
- 58D. Other criminal damage⁽³⁾.
- 58E. Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling (see 58A).
- 58F. Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling (see 58B).
- 58G. Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle (see 58C).
- 58H. Racially-aggravated other criminal damage (see 58D).
- 59. Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage.

Drug offences

- 92A. Trafficking in controlled drugs.
- 92B. Possession of controlled drugs.
- 92C. Other drug offences.
 - Failure to comply with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs.
 - Supply of intoxicating substance.
 - Supply etc. of articles for administering or preparing controlled drugs.

Other notifiable offences

- 33. Going equipped for stealing, etc.
- 35. Blackmail.
- 36. Kidnapping.
- 62. High treason and other offences against Treason Acts.
- 63. Treason felony.
- 64. Riot.
- 65. Violent disorder.
- 66. Other offences against the State and public order.
- 67. Perjury.
- 68. Libel.
- 75. Betting, gaming and lotteries.
- 76. Aiding suicide.
- 78. Immigration Act offences.
- 79. Perverting the course of justice.
- 80. Absconding from lawful custody.
- 81. Firearms Acts offences.
- 82. Customs & Excise and Inland Revenue offences.
- 83. Bail offences.
- 84. Trade description offences.
- 85. Health and safety at work offences.

- 86. Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material.
 - 87. Protection from eviction.
 - 89. Adulteration of food.
 - 90. Knives Act 1997 offences.
 - 91. Public health offences.
 - 94. Planning laws.
 - 99. Other indictable or triable either way offences.
 - 139. Indecent exposure.
Indecent exposure with intent to insult any female. Exposing the person in any street etc. or in view thereof, or in any place or public resort with intent to insult any female.
Exposing person.
 - 802. Dangerous driving.
Aiding, abetting, causing or permitting dangerous driving.
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References

- (1) The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 introduced a specific offence of rape of a male. From 1995, male victims of forced buggery are classified as male rape.
- (2) Became summary offences on 12 October 1988 under Criminal Justice Act 1988.
- (3) Includes criminal damage endangering life and summary offences of criminal damage.

Appendix 4A Indictable and triable either way offences showing classification numbers for court proceedings and cautions

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for 2000. Generally, attempting, conspiring, inciting, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately.

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

Violence against the person

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

2. Attempted murder.(S)

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

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

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

5. Wounding or other act endangering life:(S)
 1. Wounding, etc. with intent to do grievous bodily harm, etc. or to resist apprehension.
 2. Shooting at naval or revenue vessels.
 4. Attempting to choke, suffocate, etc. with intent to commit an indictable offence (garrotting).
 5. Using chloroform, etc. to commit or assist in committing an indictable offence.
 6. Burning, maiming, etc. by explosion.
 7. Causing explosions or casting corrosive fluids with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
 8. Impeding the saving of life from shipwreck.
 9. Placing, etc. explosive in or near ships or buildings with intent to do bodily harm, etc.
 10. Endangering life or causing harm by administering poison.
 11. Causing danger by causing anything to be on road, interfering with a vehicle or traffic equipment.(TEW)
 13. Possession, etc. of explosives with intent to endanger life.
 14. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group I).
 15. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group II).
 16. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group III).

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

24. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (Group II)
 25. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (Group III)
 26. Having an article with a blade or point in a public place.(TEW)
 27. Having an article with a blade or point on school premises.(TEW)
 28. Possession of offensive weapons without lawful authority or reasonable excuse on school premises.(TEW)
 29. Breach of the conditions of an injunction against harassment.(TEW)
 30. Putting people in fear of violence.(TEW)
 31. Breach of restraining order.(TEW)
 32. Breach of Anti-Social Behaviour Order.(TEW)
 33. Racially aggravated wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).(TEW)
 34. Racially aggravated actual bodily harm (assaults occasioning ABH).(TEW)
 35. Racially aggravated common assault.(TEW)
 36. Racially aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress.(TEW)
 37. Racially aggravated offence of harassment.(TEW)
 38. Racially aggravated putting people in fear of violence.(TEW)
 - [Group I – Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.
 - Group II – Shotguns as defined in s.1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.
 - Group III – Air weapons as defined in s.1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]
11. Cruelty to or neglect of children:(S)
 2. Neglecting to provide for apprentice or servant.(TEW)
 3. Cruelty to or neglect of children.(TEW)
 12. Abandoning child aged under two years.(S)(TEW)
 13. Child abduction:(S)
 1. Abduction of a child by parent.(TEW)
 2. Abduction of a child by other person.(TEW)
 14. Procuring illegal abortion:(S)
 1. Administering or using drugs or using instruments to procure abortion.
 2. Procuring drugs, etc. to cause abortion.
 15. Concealment of birth.(S)(TEW)

Sexual offences

16. Buggery:(S)
 2. By a man with a male person of the age of 16 or over without consent (*sub classification used only for non-consensual buggery offences committed before 3 November 1994*).
 5. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home committing buggery or an act of gross indecency on a male patient.
 6. Man committing buggery or an act of gross indecency with mentally disordered male patient who is subject to his care.
 11. Assault with intent to commit buggery.
Buggery and Attempted Buggery offences under the Sexual Offences Act 1956 Sec 12 as amended by the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Sec. 143
 12. Buggery by a male of a male under 16.
 13. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged 16 or 17.
 14. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged 16 or 17.
 15. Buggery by a male aged 16-17 with a male aged 16 or over.
 16. Buggery by a male with another male not included in 12, 13, 14 or 15 above.
 17. Buggery by a male with a female under 16.
 18. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a female aged 16 or 17.
 19. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a female aged 16 or 17.
 20. Buggery by a male aged 16 or 17 with a female aged 16 or over.
 21. Buggery by a male with a female not included in 17, 18, 19 or 20 above.
 22. Buggery with an animal.
17. Indecent assault on a male:(S)
 11. Indecent assault on male person under 16 years.(TEW)
 12. Indecent assault on male person 16 years or over.(TEW)

18. Indecency between males:(S)
 2. By a man with another male person other than as classified below.(TEW)
 3. Gross indecency by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged under 18.(TEW)
 4. Gross indecency by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged under 18.(TEW)
 5. Gross indecency by a male aged under 18 with another male.(TEW)
 6. Gross indecency by a male aged 18 or over with another male aged 18 or over.(TEW)
19. Rape:(S)
 2. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman who is a defective.
 3. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home having unlawful sexual intercourse with female patient.
 4. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with mentally disordered female patient who is subject to his care.
 7. Rape of a female aged under 16.
 8. Rape of a female aged 16 or over.
 9. Rape of a male aged under 16.
 10. Rape of a male aged 16 or over.
 11. Attempted rape of a female aged under 16.
 12. Attempted rape of a female aged 16 or over.
 13. Attempted rape of a male aged under 16.
 14. Attempted rape of a male aged 16 or over.
20. Indecent assault on a female:(S)
 1. On females under 16 years of age.(TEW)
 2. On females aged 16 years and over.(TEW)
21. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13.(S)
22. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16.(S)(TEW)
23. Incest:(S)
 1. Incest with girl under 13.
 2. Other incest.
 3. Inciting girl under 16 to have incestuous sexual intercourse.(TEW)
24. Procuration:(S)
 1. Procuring female for immoral purpose, or using drugs to obtain or facilitate sexual intercourse.
 2. Householder permitting unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16.(TEW)
 3. Detention of female in brothel or other premises.
 5. Person responsible for girl under 16 causing or encouraging her prostitution, etc.
 6. Living on earnings of prostitution or exercising control over prostitute.(TEW)
 7. Procuring, permitting or causing the prostitution, etc. of female defective.
 10. Man procuring an act of buggery between two other men which by reason of s.1(1) of the Sexual Offences Act 1967, is not an offence.(TEW)
 11. Man or woman living, wholly or in part, on the earnings of male prostitution.(TEW)
 12. Male of or over the age of 21 procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission by a male under 18 of an act of gross indecency with another male.(TEW)
 13. Male procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission by a male of gross indecency with another male, other than in 24/12 above.(TEW)
25. Abduction:(S)
 1. Abduction of female having interest in property.
 2. Abduction of female by force.
 3. Abduction of unmarried girl under 16.
 4. Abduction of unmarried girl under 18.
 5. Abduction of female defective.
26. Bigamy.(S)(TEW)
27. Soliciting by a man.(S)(TEW)
74. Gross indecency with a child:(S)
 1. With boys.(TEW)
 2. With girls.(TEW)

Burglary

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

Robbery

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

Theft and handling stolen goods

37. Aggravated vehicle taking.(S)
 2. Injury to person, damage to property or car.(TEW)
39. Theft from the person of another.(S)(TEW)
40. Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter.(S)(TEW)
41. Theft by an employee.(S)(TEW)
42. Theft or unauthorised taking from mail.(S)(TEW)
43. Abstracting electricity.(S)(TEW)
44. Theft of pedal cycle.(S)(TEW)
45. Theft from vehicle:(S)
 10. From motor vehicle.(TEW)
 11. From other vehicle.(TEW)
46. Theft from shops.(S)(TEW)
47. Theft from automatic machine or meter.(S)(TEW)
48. Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle:(S)
 1. Theft of motor vehicle.(TEW)
49. Other theft or unauthorised taking:(S)
 10. Offence under the Theft Act 1968, s.1, not classified elsewhere.(TEW)
 11. Removal of article on show from places open to the public.(TEW)
 12. Theft of conveyance other than motor vehicle or pedal cycle.(TEW)
54. Handling stolen goods:(S)
 1. Receiving stolen goods.(TEW)
 2. Undertaking or assisting in the retention, removal, disposal or realisation of stolen goods, or arranging to do so.(TEW)

Fraud and forgery

51. Fraud by company directors, etc:(S)
 1. False statements by company director, etc.(TEW)
 3. Other fraud by company director.(TEW)
52. False accounting.(S)(TEW)

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

Criminal Damage

56. Arson:(S)
1. Endangering life.
 2. Not Endangering life.(TEW)
57. Criminal damage endangering life (excluding arson).(S)(TEW)
58. Other criminal damage.(S)(TEW)
1. Racially aggravated other criminal damage.(TEW)

59. Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage:(S)
 11. Threat.(TEW)
 12. Possession with intent (Offences against the Person Act 1861, s.64).
 13. Possession with intent (Criminal Damage Act 1971, s.3).(TEW)

Drug offences

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

Person has a controlled drug in his possession on a ship.
 53. Class A (TEW)
 54. Class B (TEW)
 55. Class C (TEW)
 59. Class unspecified (TEW)

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

56. Class A (TEW)
 57. Class B (TEW)
 58. Class C (TEW)
 60. Class unspecified (TEW)
92. Misuse of drugs.(S)

Unlawful importation of a controlled drug.

 1. Class unspecified (TEW)
 3. Class A (TEW)
 4. Class B (TEW)
 5. Class C (TEW)

Unlawful exportation of a controlled drug.

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

Production or being concerned in production of a controlled drug.

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

Supplying or offering to supply a controlled drug.

30. Class A Cocaine(TEW)
31. Class A Heroin(TEW)
32. Class A LSD(TEW)
33. Class A MDMA(TEW)

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

Having possession of a controlled drug.

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

Having possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply.

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

93. Misuse of drugs.(S)

Permitting premises to be used for unlawful purposes.

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

Other indictable offences (excluding motoring offences)

33. Going equipped for stealing, etc.(S)(TEW)
35. Blackmail.(S)
36. Kidnapping:(S)
 1. Kidnapping.
 2. Hijacking.
 3. False imprisonment.
62. High treason.(S)
63. Treason felony.(S)
64. Rioting:(S)
 1. Riot.
65. Violent disorder.(S)(TEW)
66. Other offences against the State or Public Order:(S)
 1. Causing an affray.(TEW)
 3. Placing or dispatching articles to cause bomb hoax.(TEW)
 4. Communicating false information alleging the presence of bombs.(TEW)
 5. Admitting spectators to, or to remain on, unlicensed premises.(TEW)
 6. Threats of attack on United Nations workers.
 8. Breach of Sex Offender Order (anything prohibited from doing by Order).(TEW)
 9. Racially aggravated fear or provocation of violence.(TEW)
 99. Other offences.(TEW)
67. Perjury:(S)
 1. Perjury and false statements (also false declarations and representations made punishable by any statute) [triable on indictment only].
 2. Perjury and false statements (also false declarations and representations made punishable by any statute) [triable-either-way].(TEW)
68. Libel.(S)
75. Betting, gaming and lotteries:(S)(TEW)

Betting

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

Gaming

 40. Unlawful gaming — Charge made. Levy on stakes or winnings.(TEW)
 41. Gaming (a) when not present on premises or (b) on behalf of another person not present on premises.(TEW)
 42. Non-member or holder of licence participating in gaming.(TEW)
 43. Non-member, etc. participating in gaming at registered club or miners' welfare institute.(TEW)
 44. Restrictions on games to be played.(TEW)
 45. Charges for taking part in gaming.(TEW)
 46. Levy on stakes or winnings.(TEW)

47. Provision of credit for gaming.(TEW)
48. Exclusion of persons under 18 years of age.(TEW)
49. Gaming on Sunday between prohibited hours.(TEW)
50. Person without Gaming Board certificate performing function at gaming.(TEW)
51. Special provisions relating to Bingo clubs.(TEW)
52. Regulation of licenced club premises.(TEW)
53. Hours during which gaming is permitted.(TEW)
54. Permitted hours of gaming:– restrictions attached to licence.(TEW)
55. Restriction of use of parts of premises.(TEW)
56. Restrictions on sale, etc. of gaming machines.(TEW)
57. Use of machines by virtue of licence or registration.(TEW)
58. Gaming by machine at entertainments not held for private gain.(TEW)
59. Restrictions on advertisements relating to gaming by machine.(TEW)

National lottery

60. Contravention of the regulations as to the promotion of lotteries that form part of the National Lottery.(TEW)
 61. False representations as to the National Lottery.(TEW)
76. Aiding suicide.(S)
78. Immigration Act 1971, s.25(1):(S)
1. Assisting entry of illegal entrant.(TEW)
 2. Assisting entry of an asylum claimant.(TEW)
 3. Carrying out arrangements for securing or facilitating the obtaining of leave to remain in the UK by means believing to include deception.(TEW)
 4. Non-British citizen by means including deception obtains or seeks to remain in the UK etc.(TEW)
 5. Person providing immigration advice or services in contravention of restraining order etc.(TEW)
 6. Person knowingly or recklessly discloses information under s.88(2).(TEW)
 7. Obtaining benefits or advantage for himself or anyone else by making dishonest representations.(TEW)
 8. Disclosure by persons employed at detention centres etc of information relating to detained persons.(TEW)
 9. Assisting a detained person to escape.(TEW)
79. Perverting the course of justice.(S)
1. Attempt to pervert the course of Public Justice.
 2. Intimidating a juror or witness or person assisting in investigation of offence.(TEW)
 3. Harming or threatening to harm a witness, juror or person assisting in investigation.(TEW)
80. Absconding from lawful custody.(S)
81. Firearms Act offences:(S)
3. Possessing, etc. firearms or ammunition without firearm certificate (Group I).(TEW)
 4. Possession of a shotgun without a certificate.(TEW)
 7. Trading in firearms without being registered as a firearms dealer (Group I).(TEW)
 8. Trading in firearms without being registered as a firearms dealer (Group II).(TEW)
 9. Selling firearm to person without a certificate (Group I).(TEW)
 10. Selling firearm to person without a certificate (Group II).(TEW)
 11. Repairing, testing, etc. firearm for person without a certificate (Group I).(TEW)
 12. Repairing, testing, etc. firearm for person without a certificate (Group II).(TEW)
 13. Falsifying certificate, etc. with view to acquisition of firearm (Group I).(TEW)
 14. Falsifying certificate, etc. with view to acquisition of firearm (Group II).(TEW)
 15. Shortening a shot gun or other smooth bore gun (Group I).(TEW)
 16. Conversion of firearms (Group I).(TEW)
 17. Possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition (Group I).(TEW)
 26. Carrying loaded firearm in public place, etc. (Group I).(TEW)
 27. Carrying loaded firearm in public place, etc. (Group II).(TEW)
 29. Trespassing with firearm in a building (Group I).(TEW)
 30. Trespassing with firearm in a building (Group II).(TEW)
 35. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group I).(TEW)
 36. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group II).(TEW)
 37. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group III).(TEW)

38. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group I).(TEW)
39. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group II).(TEW)
40. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group III).(TEW)
42. Failure to transfer firearms or ammunition in person (Group I).(TEW)
43. Failure to give notice in writing to the Chief Officer of Police of transfers involving firearms (Group I).(TEW)
44. Failure by certificate holder to notify in writing Chief Officer of Police of deactivation, destruction or loss of firearms or ammunition (Group I).(TEW)
45. Failure by certificate holder to notify in writing Chief Officer of Police of events taking place outside Great Britain involving firearms and ammunition (sold or otherwise disposed of lost etc.) (Group I).(TEW)
69. Failure to comply with instructions in firearm certificate when transferring firearms to person other than registered dealer; failure to report transaction to police.(TEW)
 [Group I – Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.
 Group II – Shotguns as defined in s.1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.
 Group III – Air weapons as defined in s.1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]
82. Revenue Law offences:(S)
 2. Triable-either-way offences.(TEW)
83. Failing to surrender to bail:(S)
 1. Absconding by person released on bail.(TEW)
 2. Agreeing to indemnify sureties in criminal proceedings.(TEW)
84. Trade Descriptions Act and similar legislation:(S)
 1. False trade descriptions.(TEW)
 2. False or misleading indication as to price of goods and contravening regulations regarding price of goods.(TEW)
 3. False statements.(TEW)
 4. Fair Trading Act 1973, ss. 22 and 23.(TEW)
 5. Prices Act 1974.(TEW)
 6. Furnishing false information in response to notice, or to enforcement officer.(TEW)
 7. Disclosing restricted information.(TEW)
 8. Unauthorised use of Trade mark etc in relation to goods; Falsification of Register etc.(TEW)
 9. Makes for sale or hire, imports, possesses or distributes articles which infringes the copyright. Makes, imports or distributes illicit recordings.(TEW)
85. Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974:(S)
 1. Fail to maintain safe system of work.(TEW)
 2. Contravene improvement or prohibition notice.(TEW)
 3. Contravene information notice.(TEW)
 4. False statements.(TEW)
 5. Offences against regulations.(TEW)
86. Obscene publications etc and protected sexual material:(S)
 1. Possessing obscene material for gain.(TEW)
 2. Taking or making indecent photographs or pseudo- photographs of children.(TEW)
 3. Displaying indecent matter.(TEW)
 4. Supplying video recording of unclassified work.(TEW)
 5. Persons video recording of unclassified work for the purpose of supply.(TEW)
 6. Defendant has protected material, or copy of it, in possession otherwise than while inspecting it etc.(TEW)
 7. Defendant gives, or reveals, protected material, or copy of it, to any other person.(TEW)
 8. Person who has been given, or shown, protected material, gives a copy or otherwise to any person other than the defendant.(TEW)
 9. Person who has been given or shown, protected material, gives a copy or otherwise to the defendant when not supposed to.(TEW)
87. Protection from Eviction Act 1977:(S)
 1. Unlawful eviction of occupier.(TEW)
 2. Unlawful harassment of occupier.(TEW)

89. Adulteration of food or drugs:(S)
1. General protection of public against injurious food and drug products.(TEW)
 4. Rendering food injurious to health.(TEW)
 5. Selling food not complying with food safety requirements.(TEW)
 6. Selling food not of the nature or substance or quality demanded.(TEW)
 7. Falsely describing or presenting food.(TEW)
 8. Obstruction etc. of officers; failure to give information.(TEW)
90. Knives Act 1997 and other related offensive weapons Acts/Regulations not dealt with elsewhere:(S)
1. Unlawful marketing of knives — selling or hiring.(TEW)
 2. Unlawful marketing of knives — offers or exposes to sell or hire.(TEW)
 3. Unlawful marketing of knives — has in possession for purpose of sale or hire.(TEW)
 4. Publication of any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife — the material suggests or indicates that the knife is suitable for combat.(TEW)
 5. Publication of any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife — the material is otherwise likely to stimulate or encourage violent behaviour involving use of the knife as a weapon.(TEW)
91. Public Health:(S)
1. Public Health offences relating to food and drugs.(TEW)
 2. Hygiene offences in connection with sale, etc. of food to the public.(TEW)

Environmental Protection Act 1990

7. Carrying on a process without authority or not complying with conditions of granted authority.(TEW)
8. Transfer of authorisation, failing to notify authority.(TEW)
9. Failing to comply with or contravening any enforcement or prohibition notice.(TEW)
10. Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by an authority in a notice under Sec. 19(2).(TEW)
11. Making a statement known to be materially false or misleading or recklessly making a statement which is materially false or misleading in compliance with a requirement under Part I of the Act or in order to obtain authorisation or variation of authorisation for oneself or any other person.(TEW)
12. Intentionally making a false entry in any record required under Sec. 7.(TEW)
13. Intentionally deceiving by forgery or using a document issued under Sec 7.(TEW)
14. Failing to comply with an order issued under Sec. 26.(TEW)
15. Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition, treating, keeping or disposing of controlled (but not special) waste in or on land without a licence.(TEW)
16. Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition of controlled special waste in or on land without a licence.(TEW)
17. Handling, controlling or transferring controlled waste without taking reasonable measures. Failing to comply with the Secretary of States' requirements.(TEW)
18. Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, otherwise in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm.(TEW)
19. Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm.(TEW)
20. Making a false statement in an application concerning a licence.(TEW)
21. Contravening regulations made under sec. 62 controlling special waste.(TEW)
22. Depositing waste (not controlled waste) in an area prescribed by the Secretary of State.(TEW)
25. Importing, acquiring, keeping, releasing or marketing any genetically modified organisms without carrying out risk assessment and giving prescribed notice and information to the Secretary of State.(TEW)
26. Importing or acquiring, releasing or marketing any genetically modified organisms in certain cases or circumstances or without consent. Failing to dispose of organisms quickly and safely when required.(TEW)
27. Failing to identify risks of importing or acquiring genetically modified organisms, importing or acquiring modified organisms despite the risks, not taking all reasonable steps to prevent risk of damage to the environment as a result of keeping modified organisms. Releasing or marketing modified organisms without regard to the risks of damage to the environment.(TEW)
28. Failing to keep a record of a risk assessment or failing to give the Secretary of State further information.(TEW)

29. Contravening a prohibition notice.(TEW)
30. Obstructing an inspector where he believes imminent danger is involved.(TEW)
31. Failure to comply with any requirement to provide relevant information.(TEW)
32. Making a false statement.(TEW)
33. Making a false entry in any required record.(TEW)
34. Forging, using, making or processing a document purporting to have been issued under sec. 111.(TEW)
35. Contravening regulations made to control the import, use, supply and storage of any specified injurious substance or article.(TEW)
36. Contravening regulations made to prohibit or restrict the import or export of waste.(TEW)
37. Contravening conditions of a waste management licence.(TEW)
38. Obstructing an inspector exercising his powers to seize, render harmless or take samples from an article or substance believed to be a cause of imminent danger to the environment or serious harm to human health.(TEW)
39. Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by a waste regulation authority or the Secretary of State; furnishing any information known to be materially false or misleading.(TEW)
40. Fail to comply with a notice or fail to furnish information.(TEW)
41. Obstructing an authorised person in the execution of his powers under Sec. 109.(TEW)
42. Failure to comply with Regulations.(TEW)
43. Restriction on disclosure of information obtained under sec 23(2) etc.(TEW)

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

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

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

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

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

Planning (Hazardous Substances Act 1990)

10. Contravention of hazardous substances control.(TEW)

99. Other indictable offences:(S)

1. Incitement to sedition.(TEW)
4. Keeping disorderly house.(TEW)
5. Bribery of voter.(TEW)
6. Personation or other offence at election.(TEW)
23. Offences against Customs and Excise Management Act 1979, ss. 50, 68 and 170.(TEW)
24. Offences against the Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1981.(TEW)
28. Offences against the Insurance Companies Act 1982, ss.14, 71(2), and 81.(TEW)
29. Assisting offender (original offence triable on indictment only).
30. Assisting offender (original offence triable-either-way).(TEW)
32. Unauthorised disclosure of information about a prisoner.(TEW)
34. Failure to possess a licence or to obey the conditions of the Licence under the Activity Centres (Young Persons Safety) Act 1995.(TEW)
35. Make a statement to the Licensing Authority (or someone acting on their behalf) which is false in a material particular under the Activity Centres (Young Persons Safety) Act 1995.(TEW)
36. Offences relating to chemical weapons.(TEW)
37. Offences relating to the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and regulations made under it.(TEW)
38. Conspiring in the UK to commit crimes overseas.(TEW)
39. Disqualified person knowingly applies etc for work in a regulated position.(TEW)
40. Person knowingly offers work in a regulated position to a disqualified person.(TEW)
41. Giving false or misleading information (Nuclear Safeguards Act).(TEW)

- 42. Other offences under Nuclear Safeguards Act.(TEW)
- 43. Drunkenness in aircraft.(TEW)
- 44. Other triable-either-way offences (exc Article 65) under the Air Navigation Order.(TEW)
- 45. Health and Safety Regulations (Merchant Shipping Act).(TEW)
- 46. Disclosure of information for enforcing warrants.(TEW)
- 47. Restriction on disclosure (Nuclear Safeguards Act).(TEW)
- 99. Other offences.(TEW)

Indictable motoring offences⁽¹⁾

802. Dangerous driving.(TEW)(S)⁽²⁾

814. Fraud, forgery, etc. associated with vehicle or driver records:

- 1. Forgery, etc. licence.(TEW)
- 2. Vehicle insurance — with intent to deceive, forgery, etc.(TEW)
- 3. Registration and licensing — forgery, deception.(TEW)
- 4. Work record — falsification.(TEW)
- 5. Operator's license — using, etc. with intent to deceive.(TEW)
- 6. Test certificate — fraud.(TEW)

References

- (1) Those motoring offences which are triable either way are treated as Standard List offences when dealt with at the Crown Court on indictment — but see footnote (2) below.
- (2) Added to the Standard list as from 1 January 1996 (code 802).

Appendix 4B Indictable only offences showing classification numbers for court proceedings and cautions

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for 2000. Generally, attempting, conspiring, inciting, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately.

(S) Denotes a standard list offence.

Violence against the person

1. Murder:(S)
 1. Of persons aged 1 year or over.
 2. Of infants under 1 year of age.
2. Attempted murder.(S)
3. Threat or conspiracy to murder:(S)
 2. Conspiring or soliciting, etc. to commit murder.
 3. Assisting offender by impeding his apprehension or prosecution in a case of murder.
4. Manslaughter, etc:(S)
 1. Manslaughter.
 2. Infanticide.
 3. Child destruction.
 4. Causing death by dangerous driving.
 5. Manslaughter due to diminished responsibility.
 6. Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs.
5. Wounding or other act endangering life:(S)
 1. Wounding, etc. with intent to do grievous bodily harm, etc. or to resist apprehension.
 2. Shooting at naval or revenue vessels.
 4. Attempting to choke, suffocate, etc. with intent to commit an indictable offence (garrotting).
 5. Using chloroform, etc. to commit or assist in committing an indictable offence.
 6. Burning, maiming, etc. by explosion.
 7. Causing explosions or casting corrosive fluids with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
 8. Impeding the saving of life from shipwreck.
 9. Placing, etc. explosive in or near ships or buildings with intent to do bodily harm, etc.
 10. Endangering life or causing harm by administering poison.
 13. Possession, etc. of explosives with intent to endanger life.
 14. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group I).
 15. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group II).
 16. Possession of firearms, etc. with intent to endanger life or injure property, etc. (Group III).
 17. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group I)
 18. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group II)
 19. Using, etc. firearms or imitation firearms with intent to resist arrest, etc. (Group III)
 20. Contravention of use etc. of Chemical Weapons.
 21. Contravention of Sec. 11 — premises or equipment for producing chemical weapons.
[Group I — Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.
Group II — Shotguns as defined in s.1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.
Group III — Air weapons as defined in s.1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]

6. Endangering railway passenger:(S)
 1. By placing, etc. anything on railway, taking up rails, changing points and signals, etc.
 2. By throwing anything at railway carriages, etc.
 4. Destroying, damaging etc a Channel Tunnel train or the Tunnel system or committing acts of violence likely to endanger safety of operation.

8. Other wounding, etc:(S)
 2. Administering poison with intent to injure or annoy.
 3. Setting spring guns, etc. to injure trespassers.
 4. Causing bodily harm by furious driving.
 5. Assault on persons preserving wreck.
 13. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group I).
 14. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group II).
 15. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group III).
 16. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group I).
 17. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group II).
 18. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group III).
 23. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm, with intent to cause fear of violence (Group I)
 24. Possession if a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (Group II)
 25. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (Group III)
 - [Group I – Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.
 - Group II – Shotguns as defined in s.1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.
 - Group III – Air weapons as defined in s.1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]

14. Procuring illegal abortion:(S)
 1. Administering or using drugs or using instruments to procure abortion.
 2. Procuring drugs, etc. to cause abortion.

Sexual offences

16. Buggery:(S)
 2. By a man with a male person of the age of 16 or over without consent (*sub classification used only for non-consensual buggery offences committed before 3 November 1994*).
 5. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home committing buggery or an act of gross indecency on a male patient.
 6. Man committing buggery or an act of gross indecency with mentally disordered male patient who is subject to his care.
 11. Assault with intent to commit buggery.
 - Buggery and Attempted Buggery offences under the Sexual Offences Act 1956 Sec 12 as amended by the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Sec. 143
 12. Buggery by a male of a male under 16.
 13. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged 16 or 17.
 14. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged 16 or 17.
 15. Buggery by a male aged 16-17 with a male aged 16 or over.
 16. Buggery by a male with another male not included in 12, 13, 14 or 15 above.
 17. Buggery by a male with a female under 16.
 18. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a female aged 16 or 17.
 19. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a female aged 16 or 17.
 20. Buggery by a male aged 16 or 17 with a female aged 16 or over.
 21. Buggery by a male with a female not included in 17, 18, 19 or 20 above.
 22. Buggery with an animal.

19. Rape:(S)
 2. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman who is a defective.
 3. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home having unlawful sexual intercourse with female patient.

4. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with mentally disordered female patient who is subject to his care.
 7. Rape of a female aged under 16.
 8. Rape of a female aged 16 or over.
 9. Rape of a male aged under 16.
 10. Rape of a male aged 16 or over.
 11. Attempted rape of a female aged under 16.
 12. Attempted rape of a female aged 16 or over.
 13. Attempted rape of a male aged under 16.
 14. Attempted rape of a male aged 16 or over.
21. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13.(S)
 23. Incest:(S)
 1. Incest with girl under 13.
 2. Other incest.
 24. Procuration:(S)
 1. Procuring female for immoral purpose, or using drugs to obtain or facilitate sexual intercourse.
 3. Detention of female in brothel or other premises.
 5. Person responsible for girl under 16 causing or encouraging her prostitution, etc.
 7. Procuring, permitting or causing the prostitution, etc. of female defective.
 25. Abduction:(S)
 1. Abduction of female having interest in property.
 2. Abduction of female by force.
 3. Abduction of unmarried girl under 16.
 4. Abduction of unmarried girl under 18.
 5. Abduction of female defective.

Burglary

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

Robbery

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

Fraud and forgery

53. Other fraud:(S)
 4. Conspiracy to defraud.
 8. Fraudulent issue of money order by Post Office servant.
 21. Frauds in connection with sale of land, etc. (triable only on indictment).

Criminal damage

56. Arson:(S)
 1. Endangering life.
59. Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage:(S)
 12. Possession with intent (Offences against the Person Act 1861, s.64).

Other indictable offences (excluding motoring offences)

- 35. Blackmail.(S)
- 36. Kidnapping:(S)
 - 1. Kidnapping.
 - 2. Hijacking.
 - 3. False imprisonment.
- 62. High treason.(S)
- 63. Treason felony.(S)
- 64. Rioting:(S)
 - 1. Riot.
- 66. Other offences against the State or Public Order:(S)
 - 6. Threats of attack on United Nations workers.
- 67. Perjury:(S)
 - 1. Perjury and false statements (also false declarations and representations made punishable by any statute) [triable on indictment only].
- 68. Libel.(S)
- 76. Aiding suicide.(S)
- 79. Perverting the course of justice.(S)
 - 1. Attempt to pervert the course of Public Justice.
- 80. Absconding from lawful custody.(S)
- 99. Other indictable offences:(S)
 - 29. Assisting offender (original offence triable on indictment only).

Appendix 4C Triable either way offences showing classification numbers for court proceedings and cautions

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for 2000. Generally, attempting, conspiring, inciting, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately.

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

Violence against the person

3. Threat or conspiracy to murder:(S)
 1. Making threats to kill.(TEW)

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

5. Wounding or other act endangering life:(S)
 11. Causing danger by causing anything to be on road, interfering with a vehicle or traffic equipment.(TEW)

6. Endangering railway passenger:(S)
 3. By unlawful acts, omission or neglect.(TEW)

7. Endangering life at sea:(S)
 1. Sending unseaworthy ship to sea.(TEW)
 2. Master of ship not waiting to save lives in collision.(TEW)
 3. Endangering ship, life or limb on shipboard by breach of duty.(TEW)
 4. Master of ship failing to render assistance to persons in danger at sea.(TEW)
 5. Taking or sending a ship to sea with loadline submerged.(TEW)
 6. Owner or master of ship contravening cargo ship construction and survey rules.(TEW)
 7. Misconduct of master or member of crew endangering ship or persons on board ship.(TEW)
 8. Drunkenness, etc. on duty.(TEW)
 9. Contravention of deck cargo regulations (load lines etc.)(TEW)
 10. Intentionally makes or assists in making, or procures to be made, a false or fraudulent certificate (load lines etc.)(TEW)
 11. Using etc. in navigation any unsafe lighter, barge or like vessel, likely to endanger human life.(TEW)
 12. Concerted disobedience, persistent and wilful neglect of duty, or impedes progress of voyage or navigation of ship.(TEW)

8. Other wounding, etc:(S)
 1. Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).(TEW)
 6. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.(TEW)
 9. Obstructing, assaulting or arresting upon civil process, clergyman performing service.(TEW)
 11. Possession of offensive weapon without lawful authority or reasonable excuse.(TEW)
 20. Assault with intent to resist apprehension or assaulting a person assisting a constable.(TEW)

21. Owner or person in charge allowing dog to be dangerously out of control in a public place injuring any person.(TEW)
 22. Owner or person in charge allowing dog to enter a non-public place and injure any person.(TEW)
 26. Having an article with a blade or point in a public place.(TEW)
 27. Having an article with a blade or point on school premises.(TEW)
 28. Possession of offensive weapons without lawful authority or reasonable excuse on school premises. (TEW)
 29. Breach of the conditions of an injunction against harassment.(TEW)
 30. Putting people in fear of violence. (TEW)
 31. Breach of Restraining Order.(TEW)
 32. Breach of Anti-Social Behaviour Order. (TEW)
 33. Racially aggravated wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).(TEW)
 34. Racially aggravated actual bodily harm (assaults occasioning ABH).(TEW)
 35. Racially aggravated common assault. (TEW)
 36. Racially aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress.(TEW)
 37. Racially aggravated offence of harassment. (TEW)
 38. Racially aggravated putting people in fear of violence.(TEW)
11. Cruelty to or neglect of children:(S)
 2. Neglecting to provide for apprentice or servant.(TEW)
 3. Cruelty to or neglect of children.(TEW)
 12. Abandoning child aged under two years.(S)(TEW)
 13. Child abduction:(S)
 1. Abduction of a child by parent.(TEW)
 2. Abduction of a child by other person.(TEW)
 15. Concealment of birth.(S)(TEW)

Sexual offences

17. Indecent assault on a male:(S)
 11. Indecent assault on male person under 16 years.(TEW)
 12. Indecent assault on male person 16 years or over.(TEW)
18. Indecency between males:(S)
 2. By a man with another male person other than as classified below.(TEW)
 3. Gross indecency by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged under 18.(TEW)
 4. Gross indecency by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged under 18.(TEW)
 5. Gross indecency by a male aged under 18 with another male.(TEW)
 6. Gross indecency by a male aged 18 or over with another male aged 18 or over.(TEW)
20. Indecent assault on a female:(S)
 1. On females under 16 years of age.(TEW)
 2. On females aged 16 years and over.(TEW)
22. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16.(S)(TEW)
23. Incest:(S)
 3. Inciting girl under 16 to have incestuous sexual intercourse.(TEW)
24. Procuration:(S)
 2. Householder permitting unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16.(TEW)
 6. Living on earnings of prostitution or exercising control over prostitute.(TEW)
 10. Man procuring an act of buggery between two other men which by reason of s.1(1) of the Sexual Offences Act 1967, is not an offence.(TEW)
 11. Man or woman living, wholly or in part, on the earnings of male prostitution.(TEW)
 12. Male of or over the age of 21 procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission by a male under 18 of an act of gross indecency with another male.(TEW)
 13. Male procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission by a male of gross indecency with another male, other than in 24/12 above.(TEW)

- 26. Bigamy.(S)(TEW)
- 27. Soliciting by a man.(S)(TEW)
- 74. Gross indecency with a child:(S)
 - 1. With boys.(TEW)
 - 2. With girls.(TEW)

Burglary

- 28. Burglary in a dwelling:(S)
 - 3. Other burglary in a dwelling.(TEW)
- 30. Burglary in a building other than a dwelling:(S)
 - 2. Other burglary other than in a dwelling.(TEW)

Theft and handling stolen goods

- 37. Aggravated vehicle taking.(S)
 - 2. Injury to person, damage to property or car.(TEW)
- 39. Theft from the person of another.(S)(TEW)
- 40. Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter.(S)(TEW)
- 41. Theft by an employee.(S)(TEW)
- 42. Theft or unauthorised taking from mail.(S)(TEW)
- 43. Abstracting electricity.(S)(TEW)
- 44. Theft of pedal cycle.(S)(TEW)
- 45. Theft from vehicle:(S)
 - 10. From motor vehicle.(TEW)
 - 11. From other vehicle.(TEW)
- 46. Theft from shops.(S)(TEW)
- 47. Theft from automatic machine or meter.(S)(TEW)
- 48. Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle:(S)
 - 1. Theft of motor vehicle.(TEW)
- 49. Other theft or unauthorised taking:(S)
 - 10. Offence under the Theft Act 1968, s.1, not classified elsewhere.(TEW)
 - 11. Removal of article on show from places open to the public.(TEW)
 - 12. Theft of conveyance other than motor vehicle or pedal cycle.(TEW)
- 54. Handling stolen goods:(S)
 - 1. Receiving stolen goods.(TEW)
 - 2. Undertaking or assisting in the retention, removal, disposal or realisation of stolen goods, or arranging to do so.(TEW)

Fraud and forgery

- 51. Fraud by company directors, etc:(S)
 - 1. False statements by company director, etc.(TEW)
 - 3. Other fraud by company director.(TEW)
- 52. False accounting.(S)(TEW)
- 53. Other fraud:(S)
 - 1. Obtaining property by deception.(TEW)
 - 2. Obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception.(TEW)
 - 5. Purporting to act as a spiritualistic medium for reward.(TEW)
 - 6. Taking marks from HM property in any store.(TEW)
 - 10. Fraudulently retaining, secreting, etc. postal packet or mail bag.(TEW)
 - 11. Fraudulently printing, mutilating or re-issuing stamp.(TEW)

- 13. Frauds by farmers in connection with agricultural charge.(TEW)
- 14. Cheating at play, etc.(TEW)
- 15. Dishonestly destroying, defacing or concealing a document.(TEW)
- 16. Dishonestly procuring execution of a document.(TEW)
- 20. Railway frauds.(TEW)
- 22. Frauds in connection with sale of land, etc. (triable- either-way).(TEW)
- 23. Obtaining services by deception (except railway frauds).(TEW)
- 24. Evasion of liability by deception (except railway frauds).(TEW)
- 25. Making off without payment.(TEW)
- 26. Assisting another to retain the benefit of criminal conduct. (TEW)
- 27. Acquisition, possession or use of proceeds of criminal conduct.(TEW)
- 28. Concealing or transferring proceeds of criminal conduct.(TEW)
- 29. Disclosure of information likely to prejudice an investigation.(TEW)
- 30. Insider dealing.(TEW)
- 31. Obtaining a money transfer by deception.(TEW)
- 32. Dishonestly retaining a wrongful credit.(TEW)
- 33. Dishonest representation for obtaining benefit etc. (TEW)
- 34. Unauthorised access with intent to commit or facilitate commission of further offences.(TEW)
- 35. Unauthorised modification of computer material.(TEW)
- 36. Knowingly concerned in fraudulent evasion of contributions.(TEW)
- 99. Other fraud.(TEW)

- 55. Bankruptcy offence.(S)(TEW)

- 60. Forgery, or use, of false prescription (in respect of drugs listed in Schedule 2 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971).(S)
 - 21. Forgery or copying false instrument.(TEW)
 - 22. Using a false instrument or a copy of a false instrument.(TEW)

- 61. Other forgery, etc. (including coinage and hallmarking offences):(S)
 - 21. Forgery or copying false instrument.(TEW)
 - 22. Using a false instrument or a copy of a false instrument.(TEW)
 - 23. Possess false instrument or materials to make false instrument.(TEW)
 - 24. Making counterfeit coin or note.(TEW)
 - 25. Pass, etc. counterfeit coin or note as genuine.(TEW)
 - 26. Possess counterfeit coin or note.(TEW)
 - 27. Possess materials or dies to make counterfeit coin or note.(TEW)
 - 28. Reproduce British currency note or make imitation British coins.(TEW)
 - 29. Melting down or breaking up metal coin without licence.(TEW)
 - 30. Person in the course of trade or business altering, etc. hallmark or describing unhallmarked article as gold, etc.(TEW)
 - 31. Make or possess counterfeit die or hallmark, etc.(TEW)

Criminal damage

- 56. Arson:(S)
 - 2. Not Endangering life.(TEW)
- 57. Criminal damage endangering life (excluding arson).(S)(TEW)
- 58. Other criminal damage.(S)(TEW)
 - 1. Racially aggravated other criminal damage (TEW)
- 59. Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage:(S)
 - 11. Threat.(TEW)
 - 13. Possession with intent (Criminal Damage Act 1971, s.3).(TEW)

Drug offences

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

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

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

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

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

92. Misuse of drugs.(S)

Unlawful importation of a controlled drug.

- 1. Class unspecified (TEW)
- 3. Class A (TEW)
- 4. Class B (TEW)
- 5. Class C (TEW)

Unlawful exportation of a controlled drug.

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

Production or being concerned in production of a controlled drug.

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

Supplying or offering to supply a controlled drug.

- 30. Class A Cocaine(TEW)
- 31. Class A Heroin(TEW)
- 32. Class A LSD(TEW)
- 33. Class A MDMA(TEW)
- 34. Class A Crack(TEW)
- 35. Class A Methadone(TEW)
- 39. Other Class A(TEW)
- 40. Class B Amphetamine(TEW)
- 41. Class B Cannabis(TEW)
- 45. Other Class B(TEW)
- 47. Class C Anabolic steroids(TEW)
- 48. Other Class C(TEW)
- 49. Class unspecified(TEW)

Having possession of a controlled drug.

- 50. Class A Cocaine(TEW)
- 51. Class A Heroin(TEW)
- 52. Class A LSD(TEW)
- 53. Class A MDMA(TEW)
- 54. Class A Crack(TEW)

- 55. Class A Methadone(TEW)
- 59. Other Class A(TEW)
- 60. Class B Amphetamine(TEW)
- 61. Class B Cannabis(TEW)
- 65. Other Class B(TEW)
- 67. Class C Anabolic steroids(TEW)
- 68. Other Class C(TEW)
- 69. Class unspecified(TEW)

Having possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply.

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

93. Misuse of drugs.(S)

Permitting premises to be used for unlawful purposes.

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

Other indictable offences (excluding motoring offences)

- 33. Going equipped for stealing, etc.(S)(TEW)
- 65. Violent disorder.(S)(TEW)
- 66. Other offences against the State or Public Order:(S)
 - 1. Causing an affray.(TEW)
 - 3. Placing or dispatching articles to cause bomb hoax.(TEW)
 - 4. Communicating false information alleging the presence of bombs.(TEW)
 - 5. Admitting spectators to, or to remain on, unlicensed premises.(TEW)
 - 8. Breach of Sex Offender Order (anything prohibited from doing by Order).(TEW)
 - 9. Racially aggravated fear or provocation of violence.(TEW)
 - 99. Other offences.(TEW)

67. Perjury:(S)
2. Perjury and false statements (also false declarations and representations made punishable by any statute) [triable-either-way].(TEW)

75. Betting, gaming and lotteries:(S)(TEW)

Betting

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

Gaming

40. Unlawful gaming — Charge made. Levy on stakes or winnings.(TEW)
41. Gaming (a) when not present on premises or (b) on behalf of another person not present on premises.(TEW)
42. Non-member or holder of licence participating in gaming.(TEW)
43. Non-member, etc. participating in gaming at registered club or miners' welfare institute.(TEW)
44. Restrictions on games to be played.(TEW)
45. Charges for taking part in gaming.(TEW)
46. Levy on stakes or winnings.(TEW)
47. Provision of credit for gaming.(TEW)
48. Exclusion of persons under 18 years of age.(TEW)
49. Gaming on Sunday between prohibited hours.(TEW)
50. Person without Gaming Board certificate performing function at gaming.(TEW)
51. Special provisions relating to Bingo clubs.(TEW)
52. Regulation of licensed club premises.(TEW)
53. Hours during which gaming is permitted.(TEW)
54. Permitted hours of gaming:- restrictions attached to licence.(TEW)
55. Restriction of use of parts of premises.(TEW)
56. Restrictions on sale, etc. of gaming machines.(TEW)
57. Use of machines by virtue of licence or registration.(TEW)
58. Gaming by machine at entertainments not held for private gain.(TEW)
59. Restrictions on advertisements relating to gaming by machine.(TEW)

National lottery

60. Contravention of the regulations as to the promotion of lotteries that form part of the National Lottery.(TEW)
61. False representations as to the National Lottery.(TEW)

78. Immigration Act 1971, s.25(1):(S)

1. Assisting entry of illegal entrant.(TEW)
2. Assisting entry of an asylum claimant.(TEW)
3. Carrying out arrangements for securing or facilitating the obtaining of leave to remain in the UK by means believing to include deception.(TEW)
4. Non-British citizen by means including deception obtains or seeks to remain in the UK etc.(TEW)
5. Person providing immigration advice or services in contravention of restraining order etc.(TEW)
6. Person knowingly or recklessly discloses information under s.88(2).(TEW)
7. Obtaining benefits or advantage for himself or anyone else by making dishonest representations.(TEW)
8. Disclosure by persons employed at detention centres etc of information relating to detained persons.(TEW)
9. Assisting a detained person to escape.(TEW)

79. Perverting the course of justice.(S)
2. Intimidating a juror or witness or person assisting in investigation of offence.(TEW)
 3. Harming or threatening to harm a witness, juror or person assisting in investigation.(TEW)
81. Firearms Act offences:(S)
3. Possessing, etc. firearms or ammunition without firearm certificate (Group I).(TEW)
 4. Possession of a shotgun without a certificate.(TEW)
 7. Trading in firearms without being registered as a firearms dealer (Group I).(TEW)
 8. Trading in firearms without being registered as a firearms dealer (Group II).(TEW)
 9. Selling firearm to person without a certificate (Group I).(TEW)
 10. Selling firearm to person without a certificate (Group II).(TEW)
 11. Repairing, testing, etc. firearm for person without a certificate (Group I).(TEW)
 12. Repairing, testing, etc. firearm for person without a certificate (Group II).(TEW)
 13. Falsifying certificate, etc. with view to acquisition of firearm (Group I).(TEW)
 14. Falsifying certificate, etc. with view to acquisition of firearm (Group II).(TEW)
 15. Shortening a shot gun or other smooth bore gun (Group I).(TEW)
 16. Conversion of firearms (Group I).(TEW)
 17. Possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition (Group I).(TEW)
 26. Carrying loaded firearm in public place, etc. (Group I).(TEW)
 27. Carrying loaded firearm in public place, etc. (Group II).(TEW)
 29. Trespassing with firearm in a building (Group I).(TEW)
 30. Trespassing with firearm in a building (Group II).(TEW)
 35. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group I).(TEW)
 36. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group II).(TEW)
 37. Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime (Group III).(TEW)
 38. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group I).(TEW)
 39. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group II).(TEW)
 40. Supplying firearms to persons denied them under Section 21 Firearms Act 1968 (Group III).(TEW)
 42. Failure to transfer firearms or ammunition in person (Group I). (TEW)
 43. Failure to give notice in writing to Chief Officer of Police of transfers involving firearms (Group I). (TEW)
 44. Failure by certificate holder to notify in writing Chief Officer of Police of deactivation, destruction or loss of firearms or ammunition. (Group I). (TEW)
 45. Failure by certificate holder to notify in writing Chief Officer of Police of events taking place outside Great Britain involving firearms and ammunition (sold or otherwise disposed of lost etc) (Group I). (TEW)
 69. Failure to comply with instructions in firearm certificate when transferring firearms to person other than registered dealer; failure to report transaction to police.(TEW)
 [Group I – Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.
 Group II – Shotguns as defined in s.1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.
 Group III – Air weapons as defined in s.1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]
82. Revenue Law offences:(S)
2. Triable-either-way offences.(TEW)
83. Failing to surrender to bail:(S)
1. Absconding by person released on bail.(TEW)
 2. Agreeing to indemnify sureties in criminal proceedings.(TEW)
84. Trade Descriptions Act and similar legislation:(S)
1. False trade descriptions.(TEW)
 2. False or misleading indication as to price of goods and contravening regulations regarding price of goods.(TEW)
 3. False statements.(TEW)
 4. Fair Trading Act 1973, ss. 22 and 23.(TEW)
 5. Prices Act 1974.(TEW)
 6. Furnishing false information in response to notice, or to enforcement officer.(TEW)
 7. Disclosing restricted information.(TEW)

8. Unauthorised use of Trade mark etc in relation to goods; Falsification of Register etc.(TEW)
 9. Makes for sale or hire, imports, possesses or distributes articles which infringes the copyright. Makes, imports or distributes illicit recordings.(TEW)
85. Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974:(S)
1. Fail to maintain safe system of work.(TEW)
 2. Contravene improvement or prohibition notice.(TEW)
 3. Contravene information notice.(TEW)
 4. False statements.(TEW)
 5. Offences against regulations.(TEW)
86. Obscene publications etc and protected sexual material:(S)
1. Possessing obscene material for gain.(TEW)
 2. Taking or making indecent photographs or pseudo- photographs of children.(TEW)
 3. Displaying indecent matter.(TEW)
 4. Supplying video recording of unclassified work.(TEW)
 5. Persons video recording of unclassified work for the purpose of supply.(TEW)
 6. Defendant has protected material, or copy of it, in possession otherwise than while inspecting it etc.(TEW)
 7. Defendant gives, or reveals, protected material, or copy of it, to any other person.(TEW)
 8. Person who has been given, or shown, protected material, gives a copy or otherwise to any person other than the defendant.(TEW)
 9. Person who has been given or shown, protected material, gives a copy or otherwise to the defendant when not supposed to.(TEW)
87. Protection from Eviction Act 1977:(S)
1. Unlawful eviction of occupier.(TEW)
 2. Unlawful harassment of occupier.(TEW)
89. Adulteration of food or drugs:(S)
1. General protection of public against injurious food and drug products.(TEW)
 4. Rendering food injurious to health.(TEW)
 5. Selling food not complying with food safety requirements.(TEW)
 6. Selling food not of the nature or substance or quality demanded.(TEW)
 7. Falsely describing or presenting food.(TEW)
 8. Obstruction etc. of officers; failure to give information.(TEW)
90. Knives Act 1997 and other related offensive weapon Acts/Regulations not dealt with elsewhere:(S)
1. Unlawful marketing of knives — selling or hiring.(TEW)
 2. Unlawful marketing of knives — offers or exposes to sell or hire.(TEW)
 3. Unlawful marketing of knives — has in possession for purpose of sale or hire.(TEW)
 4. Publication of any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife — the material suggests or indicates that the knife is suitable for combat.(TEW)
 5. Publication of any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife — the material is otherwise likely to stimulate or encourage violent behaviour involving use of the knife as a weapon.(TEW)
91. Public Health:(S)
1. Public Health offences relating to food and drugs.(TEW)
 2. Hygiene offences in connection with sale, etc. of food to the public.(TEW)

Environmental Protection Act 1990

7. Carrying on a process without authority or not complying with conditions of granted authority.(TEW)
8. Transfer of authorisation, failing to notify authority.(TEW)
9. Failing to comply with or contravening any enforcement or prohibition notice.(TEW)
10. Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by an authority in a notice under Sec. 19(2).(TEW)
11. Making a statement known to be materially false or misleading or recklessly making a statement which is materially false or misleading in compliance with a requirement under Part I of the Act or in order to obtain authorisation or variation of authorisation for oneself or any other person.(TEW)
12. Intentionally making a false entry in any record required under Sec. 7.(TEW)

13. Intentionally deceiving by forgery or using a document issued under Sec 7.(TEW)
 14. Failing to comply with an order issued under Sec. 26.(TEW)
 15. Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition, treating, keeping or disposing of controlled (but not special) waste in or on land without a licence.(TEW)
 16. Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition of controlled special waste in or on land without a licence.(TEW)
 17. Handling, controlling or transferring controlled waste without taking reasonable measures. Failing to comply with the Secretary of States' requirements.(TEW)
 18. Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, otherwise in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm.(TEW)
 19. Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm.(TEW)
 20. Making a false statement in an application concerning a licence.(TEW)
 21. Contravening regulations made under sec.62 controlling special waste.(TEW)
 22. Depositing waste (not controlled waste) in an area prescribed by the Secretary of State.(TEW)
 25. Importing, acquiring, keeping, releasing or marketing any genetically modified organisms without carrying out risk assessment and giving prescribed notice and information to the Secretary of State.(TEW)
 26. Importing or acquiring, releasing or marketing any genetically modified organisms in certain cases or circumstances or without consent. Failing to dispose of organisms quickly and safely when required.(TEW)
 27. Failing to identify risks of importing or acquiring genetically modified organisms, importing or acquiring modified organisms despite the risks, not taking all reasonable steps to prevent risk of damage to the environment as a result of keeping modified organisms. Releasing or marketing modified organisms without regard to the risks of damage to the environment.(TEW)
 28. Failing to keep a record of a risk assessment or failing to give the Secretary of State further information.(TEW)
 29. Contravening a prohibition notice.(TEW)
 30. Obstructing an inspector where he believes imminent danger is involved.(TEW)
 31. Failure to comply with any requirement to provide relevant information.(TEW)
 32. Making a false statement.(TEW)
 33. Making a false entry in any required record.(TEW)
 34. Forging, using, making or processing a document purporting to have been issued under sec.111.(TEW)
 35. Contravening regulations made to control the import, use, supply and storage of any specified injurious substance or article.(TEW)
 36. Contravening regulations made to prohibit or restrict the import or export of waste.(TEW)
 37. Contravening conditions of a waste management licence.(TEW)
 38. Obstructing an inspector exercising his powers to seize, render harmless or take samples from an article or substance believed to be a cause of imminent danger to the environment or serious harm to human health.(TEW)
 39. Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by a waste regulation authority or the Secretary of State; furnishing any information known to be materially false or misleading.(TEW)
 40. Fail to comply with a notice or fail to furnish information.(TEW)
 41. Obstructing an authorised person in the execution of his powers under Sec.109.(TEW)
 42. Failure to comply with Regulations.(TEW)
 43. Restriction on disclosure of information obtained under sec 23(2) etc.(TEW)
94. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and similar legislation(S)
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
1. Non compliance with enforcement notice.(TEW)
 2. Contravention of stop-notice.(TEW)
 3. Contravention of discontinuance of use etc order.(TEW)
 4. Procuring a certificate using false or misleading information or withholding information.(TEW)
 5. Discloses information obtained while on land to manufacturing process or trade secrets.(TEW)
 6. Contravening tree preservation order.(TEW)
 7. Triable either way offences.(TEW)
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
8. Failure to comply with conditions of Listed Building consent.(TEW)
 9. Failure to comply with Listed Building enforcement notice.(TEW)

Planning (Hazardous Substances Act 1990)

10. Contravention of hazardous substances control.(TEW)

99. Other indictable offences:(S)

1. Incitement to sedition.(TEW)
 4. Keeping disorderly house.(TEW)
 5. Bribery of voter.(TEW)
 6. Personation or other offence at election.(TEW)
 23. Offences against Customs and Excise Management Act 1979, ss. 50, 68 and 170.(TEW)
 24. Offences against the Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1981.(TEW)
 28. Offences against the Insurance Companies Act 1982, ss. 14, 71(2), and 81.(TEW)
 30. Assisting offender (original offence triable-either- way).(TEW)
 32. Unauthorised disclosure of information about a prisoner.(TEW)
 34. Failure to possess a licence or to obey the conditions of the Licence under the Activity Centres (Young Persons Safety) Act 1995.(TEW)
 35. Make a statement to the Licensing Authority (or someone acting on their behalf) which is false in a material particular under the Activity Centres (Young Persons Safety) Act 1995.(TEW)
 36. Offences relating to chemical weapons.(TEW)
 37. Offences relating to the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and regulations made under it.(TEW)
 38. Conspiring in the UK to commit crimes overseas REW offences.(TEW)
 40. Person knowingly offers work in a regulated position to a disqualified person.(TEW)
 41. Giving false or misleading information (Nuclear Safeguards Act).(TEW)
 42. Other offences under Nuclear Safeguards Act(TEW)
 43. Drunkenness in aircraft.(TEW)
 44. Other triable-either-way offences (exc Article 65) under the Air Navigation Order.(TEW)
 45. Health and Safety Regulations (Merchant Shipping Act).(TEW)
 46. Disclosure of information for enforcing warrants.(TEW)
 47. Restriction on disclosure (Nuclear Safeguards Act).(TEW)
99. Other offences.(TEW)

Indictable motoring offences⁽¹⁾

802. Dangerous driving.(TEW)(S)⁽²⁾

814. Fraud, forgery, etc. associated with vehicle or driver records:

1. Forgery, etc. licence.(TEW)
2. Vehicle insurance — with intent to deceive, forgery, etc.(TEW)
3. Registration and licensing — forgery, deception.(TEW)
4. Work record — falsification.(TEW)
5. Operator's license — using, etc. with intent to deceive.(TEW)
6. Test certificate — fraud.(TEW)

References

- (1) Those motoring offences which are triable either way are treated as Standard List offences when dealt with at the Crown Court on indictment — but see footnote (2) below.
- (2) Added to the Standard list as from 1 January 1996 (code 802).

Appendix 5 Summary offences showing classification numbers for court proceedings and cautions

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for 2000. Generally, attempting, conspiring, inciting, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately.

(S) Denotes a standard list offence.

101. Adulteration of food, drugs, etc.

Assault

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

- 106. Betting, Gaming and Lotteries.
- 107. Brothel keeping.(S)
- 108. Cruelty to animals.
- 109. Cruelty to or neglect of children.(S)
- 110. Diseases of Animals Acts.
- 111. Offences in relation to dogs.
- 112. Education Acts.

Explosives, Firearms, etc

- 113. Explosives Acts.
- 115. Firearms Act 1968 and other Firearms Act.

- 116. Fishery Laws.
- 117. Friendly Societies Acts.

Game Laws

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

Highways Acts

- 122. Obstructions, other than those caused by vehicles.
- 123. Nuisances, other than those caused by vehicles.
- 124. Other offences, other than those caused by vehicles.

- 125. Offences against public order.
- 126. Interference with motor vehicle.(S)
- 130. Stealing and unauthorised taking of a conveyance.(S)
- 131. Aggravated vehicle taking — criminal damage of £5,000 or under.(S)
- 135. Offences related to horsedrawn vehicles.
- 136. Offences connected with hand carts and barrows.
- 137. Offences connected with pedal cycles.
- 139. Indecent exposure.(S)

Intoxicating Liquor Laws

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

Labour Laws

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

Naval, Military and Air Force Law

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

Certain local regulations

- 161. Allowing chimney to be on fire.
- 162. Disorderly behaviour.
- 163. Pedestrian and non-motor vehicular street offences.
- 164. Other offences against certain local regulations.

Prostitution

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

Revenue Laws

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

Vagrancy offences

- 182. Begging.
 - 183. Sleeping out.
 - 185. Found in enclosed premises, possessing picklocks.(S)
 - 188. Other offences against Vagrancy Acts.
189. Weights and Measures Acts.
190. Wild Birds Protection Acts.
191. Wireless Telegraphy Acts.
192. Video Recordings Act 1984.

- 193. Drug offences.(S)
- 194. Offences against Immigration Act 1971.(S)
- 195. Other offences (excluding motoring).
[Criminal Justice Act 1991 Secs 38 and 65 (sub classes 66 and 67).(S)
Impersonating a police officer (sub-classes 91,92 and 93).(S)]

Motoring offences

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

References

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

Appendix 6 Glossary of terms in common usage

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

Term	Description	Classification
ABH	Assault causing actual bodily harm	8.06
Baby battering	Deliberate injury of a baby or young child in a domestic context sometimes resulting in the death of the victim	Parts of 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 & 109
Bail jumping	Failing to surrender to bail	Most of 83
Bilking	Dishonestly making off without paying for goods or services	Part of 53
Breaking and entering	An obsolete term for burglary	28-31
Computer crime/white collar crime	No firm description exists but usually associated with some types of fraud and forgery	Parts of 51, 52, 53, 55 & 65
Drug trafficking	Importation, exportation, production, supply and possession with intent to supply drugs	Parts of 92
GBH	Causing grievous bodily harm	Parts of 5 & 8
Hijacking	Unlawfully assuming control of an occupied aircraft or vehicle (although the Hijacking Act 1971 refers only to aircraft)	Part of 36
Hooliganism	Rowdy and disorderly group behaviour in public	Parts 66, 125, 162 & 195
Hostage taking/holding	False imprisonment of third party to strengthen claim or bargaining position	Part of 36
Joy riding	Aggravated vehicle taking	37.01, 37.02 & 131
Money laundering	Assisting an offender to retain the benefit of his drug trafficking proceeds	Part of 93
Mugging	Street robbery of personal property	Part of 34
Pickpocketing	Theft from the person	39
Shoplifting	Theft from shops	46
Smuggling	Evasion of customs seizure or duty	Parts of 77 & 99
Squatting	Entering and remaining on premises is not in itself a criminal offence. It becomes an offence in a number of circumstances, primarily where a trespasser refuses to leave on being requested to do so by a displaced residential occupier	Part of 195
Stalking	Following person putting them in fear of violence	8.30 & 195.94
Vandalism	Criminal damage	56-59 & 149

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

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

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

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

Appendix 7 Statistics on the criminal justice system

The main annual publications containing statistics on the criminal justice system:

Judicial statistics, England and Wales, 2000, TSO, (Cm 5223)

Prison statistics, England and Wales, 2000, TSO, (Cm 5250)

Probation statistics, England and Wales, 1999 (Home Office)

Available free from: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Communication and Development Unit, Room 275, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT

(Tel: 020 7273 2084)

(Email address: publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for 2000/01 TSO, (HCP 230)

Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons, 1999/00, TSO, (HCP 168)

Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis 2000-01, (Metropolitan Police)

Available from: Directorate of Public Affairs, Metropolitan Police, Room 1320, New Scotland Yard, London SW1H 0BG (Tel: 020 7230 3506)

Report of the Parole Board for 1999/00, TSO, (HCP 894)

Prison Service annual report and accounts, 2000/01, TSO (HC 29)

Home Office Statistical Bulletins

Copies of these bulletins are available free from: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Communication and Development Unit, Home Office, Room 275, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (Tel: 020 7273 2084)

(Email address: publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

These publications are also available on the RDS website: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm>

Annual

Cautions, Court Proceedings and Sentencing, England and Wales

Firearm Certificate Statistics, England and Wales

Life Licensees - Reconvictions and Recalls: England and Wales

Motoring Offences and Breath Tests, England and Wales (including companion volume of Supplementary tables)

Arrests for Notifiable Offences and Operation of Certain Police Powers under PACE, England and Wales

Police Complaints and Discipline, Deaths in Police Custody, England and Wales

Projection of Long Term Trends in the Prison Population

Statistics of Drug Addicts Notified to the Home Office, United Kingdom

Statistics of Drugs Seizures and Offenders Dealt With, United Kingdom

Statistics of Mentally Disordered Offenders, England and Wales

Statistics on the Operation of Prevention of Terrorism Legislation, Great Britain
 Summary Probation Statistics, England and Wales
 The Prison Population
 International comparisons of Criminal Justice Statistics
 Reconvictions of offenders sentenced or discharged from prison, England and Wales
Twice yearly
 Recorded Crime Statistics, England and Wales
Occasional
 Effect of Reclassification of Offences in the 1988 Criminal Justice Act (HOSB 18/92)
 Main Sources of Statistical Data on the Criminal Justice System
 Collected by Central Government (HOSB 35/92)
 Reconvictions of those given Probation and Community Service Orders in 1987 (HOSB 18/93)
 Monitoring of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 - Data from a Special Data Collection Exercise (HOSB 25/93)
 Ethnic Origins of Probation Staff 1992 (HOSB 27/93)
 Parole Recommendations and Ethnic Origin, England and Wales (HOSB 2/94)
 The Criminal Histories of those Cautioned in 1985, 1988 and 1991 (HOSB 8/94)
 Monitoring of the Criminal Justice Acts 1991 and 1993 - Results From
 A Special Data Collection Exercise (HOSB 20/94)
 The Ethnic Origin of Prisoners (HOSB 21/94)
 Criminal Careers of Those Born Between 1953 and 1973 (HOSB 14/95)
 Restricted Patients - Reconvictions and Recalls by the end of 1995: England and Wales (HOSB 1/97)
 Reconvictions of Prisoners Discharged from Prison in 1993, England and Wales (HOSB 5/97)
 Reconvictions of those commencing Community penalties in 1993, England and Wales (HOSB 6/97)
 Ethnicity and Victimisation: Findings from the 1996 British crime Survey(HOSB 6/98)
 The 1998 British Crime Survey (HOSB 21/98)
 Burglary of domestic dwellings: Findings from the British Crime Survey (HOSB 4/99)
 Reconvictions of Offenders Sentenced or Discharged from Prison in 1995, England and Wales (HOSB
 19/99)
 International comparison of Criminal Justice Statistics 1998 (HOSB 4/00)
 Violence at Work: Findings from the British Crime Survey (HOSB 51/99)
 Reducing Delay in the Criminal Justice System: Evaluation of the
 Indictable only initiative (HOSB 56/00)
 Review of Crime Statistics: A Discussion Document (HOSB 64/00)
 The introduction of Referral Orders into the Youth Justice System (HOSB 70/01)
 The introduction of Orders into the Youth Justice System: second interim report (HOSB 73/01)

Home Office publications under Section 95 of The Criminal Justice Act 1991

Copies are available free from: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Communication and Development Unit, Home Office, Room 275, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT
(Tel: 020 7273 2084)
(Email address: publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

Under the provisions of Section 95 the Home Secretary is obliged to publish information each year which will:

- (a) enable persons engaged in the administration of criminal justice to become aware of the financial implications of their decisions; or
- (b) facilitate the performance by such persons of their duty to avoid discriminating against any persons on the grounds of race or sex or any other improper ground.

Section 95 publications

Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System, 2000

Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System, 2000

Both these publications are also available on the RDS website: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm>

Research Finding No 103 'The cost of criminal justice' by Richard Harries

Ethnic differences in decisions on young defendants dealt with by the Crown Prosecution Service, Section 95 Findings No 1

Home Office Research Studies (HORS) (detailed research reports)

Home Office Research Studies from 143 onwards are available subject to availability on request from: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Communication and Development Unit, Room 275, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT
(Tel: 020 7273 2084)
(Email address: publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)
These publications are also available on the RDS website: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm>

- 212. Drug Treatment and Testing Orders: Final evaluation report. Paul J Turnbull, Tim McSweeney, Russell Webster, Mark Edmunds and Mike Hough
- 217. The economic and social costs of crime. Sam Brand & Richard Price
- 219. Evaluation of close supervision centres. Emma Clare and Keith Bottomley
- 222. Electronic monitoring of released prisoners: an evaluation of the Home Detention Curfew scheme. Kath Dodgson, Phillipa Goodwin, Philip Howard, Sian Llewellyn-Thomas, Ed Mortimer, Neil Russell & Mark Weiner
- 223. Crime, Policing and Justice: the Experience of Ethnic Minorities Findings from the 2000 British Crime Survey. Anna Clancy, Mike Hough, Rebecca Aust & Chris Kershaw
- 224. Drug misuse declared in 2000: results from the British Crime Survey. Malcolm Ramsay, Paul Baker, Chris Goulden, Clare Sharp and Arun Sondhi

Research Findings (summary research reports)

Home Office Research Findings are available subject to availability on request from: Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Communications and Development Unit, Home Office, Room 275, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT

(Tel: 0171 273 2084)

(Email address: publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

These publications are also available on the RDS website: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm>

130. The protection from Harassment Act 1997 - An evaluation of its Use and Effectiveness. Jessica Harris
134. A study of Requests for Disclosure of Evidence to Third Parties in Contested Trials. Alan Mackie & John Burrows
136. Policing and the public: Findings from the 2000 British Crime Survey. Lorraine Sims & Andy Myhill
137. Confidence in the Criminal Justice System: Findings from the 2000 British Crime Survey. Catriona Mirrlees-Black
139. Electronic monitoring of released prisoners: an evaluation of the Home Detention Curfew scheme. Ed Mortimer
140. A year on the tag: interviews with criminal justice practitioners and electronic monitoring staff about curfew orders. Isabel Walter, Darren Sugg and Louise Moore
141. Electronic monitoring and offending behaviours - reconviction results for the second year of trials of curfew orders. Darren Sugg, Louise Moore and Philip Howard
142. Voluntary and community activities: findings from the 2000 British Crime Survey. Anita Krishnamurthy, Duncan Prime and Meta Zimbeck
145. Antisocial behaviour and disorder: findings from the 2000 British Crime Survey. Tracey Budd and Lorraine Sims
146. Ethnic minorities' experience of crime and policing: findings from the 2000 British Crime Survey. Anna Clancy, Mike Hough, Rebecca Aust and Chris Kershaw
148. Drug use and offending: summary results from the first year of the New-Adam research programme. Trevor Bennett, Katy Holloway and Teresa Williams
149. Drug misuse declared in 2000: key results from the British Crime Survey. Clare Sharp, Paul Baker, Chris Goulden, Malcolm Ramsay and Arun Sondhi

In addition, other government departments produce publications which include criminal statistics data.

The publications are as follows:

Office for National Statistics publications

Annual Abstract of Statistics, TSO

Regional Trends, TSO

Social Trends, TSO

Welsh Assembly publications

Available from: Economic and Statistical Services Division, Welsh Assembly, Crown Buildings, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NQ

Digest of Welsh Statistics

Welsh Social Trends

Scottish Executive publications

Copies of these publications may be ordered from: The Stationery Office Bookshop, 71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh, EH3 9AZ (Telephone: 0131 622 7050)

Scottish Abstract of Statistics

The following Statistical Bulletins are available in the Criminal Justice Series:

Prison Statistics Scotland, 1999 (CrJ/1999)

Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts, 1998 (CrJ/1999/8)

Prison Statistics Scotland, 1998 (CrJ/1999/9)

Motor Vehicle Offences in Scotland, 1999 (CrJ/2000)

Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2000 (CrJ/2001)

Liquor Licensing Statistics, 1999 (CrJ/2000/3)

Firearm Certificates Statistics, Scotland 2000 (CrJ/2001)

Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland, 1 April-31 December 1999 (CrJ/2000/5)

Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland, 1999 (CrJ/2000/6)

Northern Ireland Office publication

A commentary on Northern Ireland crime statistics

Central Office of Information publication

Britain 2001: The official yearbook of the United Kingdom, TSO

All items marked 'TSO' are available from:

**The Stationery Office (mail, telephone and fax orders only), PO Box 29, Norwich NR3 1GN.
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(Email: book.orders@theso.co.uk)
(Internet: <http://www.ukstate.com>)**

Appendix 8 Criminal statistics England and Wales 2000 Supplementary tables Volumes 1 to 4

Detailed annual figures for 2000 are published separately in volumes of supplementary tables. These volumes are available free from the Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Communications and Development Unit, Room 275, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.

Tel: 020 7273 2084 Fax: 020 7222 0211

Email: publication.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

They are also available on the Home Office website at:

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

Their contents are listed below:

Criminal statistics, England and Wales, Supplementary tables 2000 Volume 1 – Proceedings in magistrates' courts

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

Table S1.1(E)(ii)	Persons aged 10 and under 18 proceeded against for other summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.1(F)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Table S1.1(F)(i)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(F)(ii)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 proceeded against for other summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.1(G)	Persons aged 21 and over proceeded against by offence, sex and result
Table S1.1(G)(i)	Persons aged 21 and over 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S1.1(G)(ii)	Persons aged 21 and over proceeded against for other summary offences (excluding motoring offences) by offence, sex and court decision
Table S1.2	Persons fined for all offence by amount of fine, sex and type of offence
Table S1.3	Persons sentenced to unsuspended imprisonment by offence, sex, length of sentence and average sentence length
Table S1.4	Persons sentenced to young offender institution by offence, sex, length of sentence and average sentence length
Table S1.5(A)	Persons sentenced to secure training order by offence, sex, length of sentence and average sentence length
Table S1.5(B)	Persons sentenced to detention and training order by offence, sex, length of sentence and average sentence length
Table S1.6(A)	Offenders ordered to pay compensation by amount of compensation and type of offence
Table S1.6(B)	Percentage of offenders in each age group ordered to pay compensation by amount of compensation and type of offence
Annex A	Offenders convicted and sentenced at all courts by offence, sex and result

Criminal statistics, England and Wales, Supplementary tables 2000

Volume 2 – Proceedings in the Crown Court

Table S2.1(A)	Defendants tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(A)(i)	Persons 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(C)(i)	Persons aged 12 and under 15 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(D)(i)	Persons aged 15 and under 18 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(E)	Persons aged 10 and under 18 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(E)(i)	Persons aged 10 and under 18 'otherwise dealt with' by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(F)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result

Table S2.1(F)(i)	Persons aged 18 and under 21 ‘otherwise dealt with’ by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.1(G)	Persons aged 21 and over tried and/or sentenced by offence, sex and result
Table S2.1(G)(i)	Persons aged 21 and over ‘otherwise dealt with’ by offence group, sex and sentence
Table S2.2	Defendants tried and/or sentenced by Crown Court centre and result
Table S2.3	Persons fined for all offences by amount of fine, sex and offence group
Table S2.4	Persons sentenced to unsuspended imprisonment by offence, sex, length of sentence and average length of sentence
Table S2.5	Persons sentenced to young offender institution by offence, sex, length of sentence and average length of sentence
Table S2.6A	Persons sentenced to secure training order by offence, sex, length of sentence and average length of sentence
Table S2.6B	Persons sentenced to detention and training order by offence, sex, length of sentence and average length of sentence
Table S2.7	Persons sentenced under section 91/92 of the Powers of the Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000 by offence, sex, length of sentence and average length of sentence
Table S2.8A	Offenders ordered to pay compensation by amount of compensation and offence group
Table S2.8B	Percentage of offenders in each offence group ordered to pay compensation by amount of compensation
Annex A	Offenders convicted and sentenced at all courts by offence, sex and result

Criminal statistics, England and Wales, Supplementary tables 2000

Volume 3 – Recorded crime, recorded crime involving firearms and court proceedings by police force area, cautions

Recorded crime

Table S3.1(A)	By offence and police force area, 2000/01
Table S3.1(B)	In which firearms (including air weapons) were reported to have been used by offence group and police force area, 2000/01

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

Table S3.2(A)	Total persons
Table S3.2(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12
Table S3.2(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
Table S3.2(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18
Table S3.2(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
Table S3.2(F)	Persons aged 21 and over
Table S3.2(G)	Other offenders

Persons proceeded against at magistrates’ courts for indictable offence by police force area, sex and result

Table S3.3(A)	Total persons
---------------	---------------

Table S3.3(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12
Table S3.3(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
Table S3.3(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18
Table S3.3(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
Table S3.3(F)	Persons aged 21 and over

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

Table S3.4(A)	Total persons
Table S3.4(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12
Table S3.4(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
Table S3.4(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18
Table S3.4(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
Table S3.4(F)	Persons aged 21 and over
Table S3.4(G)	Other offenders

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

Table S3.5(A)	Total persons
Table S3.5(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12
Table S3.5(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
Table S3.5(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18
Table S3.5(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
Table S3.5(F)	Persons aged 21 and over

Persons cautioned by police force area, sex and offence group

Table S3.6(A)	Total persons
Table S3.6(B)	Persons aged 10 and under 12
Table S3.6(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
Table S3.6(D)	Persons aged 15 and under 18
Table S3.6(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
Table S3.6(F)	Persons aged 21 and over

Persons cautioned by police force area, sex and age

Table S3.7(A)	For indictable offences
Table S3.7(B)	For summary offences (excluding motoring)

Persons cautioned by offence, sex and age

Table S3.8(A)	For indictable offences
Table S3.8(B)	For summary offences (excluding motoring)
Table S3.8(C)	Other offenders found guilty or cautioned

Criminal statistics, England and Wales, Supplementary tables 2000
Volume 4 — Proceedings in magistrates' courts — data for individual Petty Sessional Areas

Sentencing indicators for:

Table S4.1(A)	All indictable offence
Table S4.1(B)	Persons aged 10-17 for all indictable offences
Table S4.1(C)	Persons aged 18-20 for all indictable offences
Table S4.1(D)	Persons aged 21 and over for all indictable offences
Table S4.1(E)	Females all ages for all indictable offences
Table S4.2	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm
Table S4.3	Common assault
Table S4.4	Assault on a constable
Table S4.5	Burglary in a dwelling
Table S4.6	Theft, excluding shoplifting
Table S4.7	Unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle
Table S4.8	Receiving stolen goods
Table S4.9	Criminal damage
Table S4.10	Possession of class B drugs
Table S4.11	Public Order Act 1986 (s4) - fear or provocation of violence
Table S4.12	Driving whilst disqualified
Table S4.13	Driving without insurance
Table S4.14	Driving or attempting to drive with excess alcohol

Copies of many of the tables in the supplementary volumes are also on the Home Office website under the Home Office Court Appearance System (HOCAS), a specially written "macro", which enables easy access to the tables via a menu for those with access to the EXCEL spreadsheet package, eg to browse through tables, extract data, produce additional charts etc.

(<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/hocas1.html>)



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