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# Criminal statistics England and Wales 2001

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HOME OFFICE

# CRIMINAL STATISTICS

England and Wales  
2001

Statistics relating to Criminal Proceedings  
for the year 2001

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State  
for the Home Department  
by Command of Her Majesty  
December 2002*

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**Criminal statistics  
England and Wales  
2001**

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## **Symbols and conventions**

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

## Introduction

The statistics in this volume relate to offenders dealt with by formal police cautions, reprimands or warnings, or criminal court proceedings in England and Wales. The previous volume in this series was 'Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 2000' (Cm 5312).

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). Information on 'Recorded crime', 'Recorded crime in which firearms were reported to have been used or misappropriated' and 'Homicide' (previously contained in Chapters 2, 3 and 4) are also being published separately for 2001/2. (see also Appendix 7 under 'annual' for details).

Chapter 9 (Criminal history studies based on the Offenders Index) is not being included this year, the most up-to-date information on sentencing by previous criminal history, at the time of writing, being that which was reported in last year's volume ('Criminal statistics, England and Wales, 2000', Cm 5312).

More detailed data for 2001 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.

Following the recently completed National Statistics quality review of statistics on the administration of criminal justice it is likely that the statistics contained in this volume will be published in a different format next year.

## 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 prepared by the Criminal Justice System Analysis Team of the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate. This team under Pat Dowdeswell deals with statistics relating to the criminal justice process (from arrests, through the courts, to probation and prison), projections of correctional service workloads, research on the criminal justice process including treatment of victims/witnesses and public confidence. Enquiries (except press enquiries) about figures in the publication may be made by email to [justice.statsapollo@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto: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.

### *Offenders*

Chapters 5 to 8 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. 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*

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### **A statistical overview of the criminal justice system in 2001 (Table 1.1 and Figures 1.1 to 1.3)**

1.1 This chapter highlights some of the key statistics for 2001 although in the case of recorded crime, clear-ups and arrests, the period covered is the financial year 2001/02. 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) and in police recording practice, with the introduction of National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002, but which was introduced by some police forces in advance of this date.

#### **Crime in England and Wales<sup>(1)</sup>**

1.2 Crime against adults living in private households, as measured by the British Crime Survey, had fallen by two per cent to just over 13 million in the 2001/2002 interviews, as compared to the 2001 BCS (covering crime in 2000). The British Crime Survey measures crime regardless of whether it is reported to the police, and suggests that just under half of BCS comparable crime (comparable to recorded crime) is reported to police and a quarter recorded.

1.3 There was an increase in police recorded crime of seven per cent between 2000/01 and 2001/02 although changes in police recording practice mean that the underlying increase in recorded crime is estimated to be two per cent.

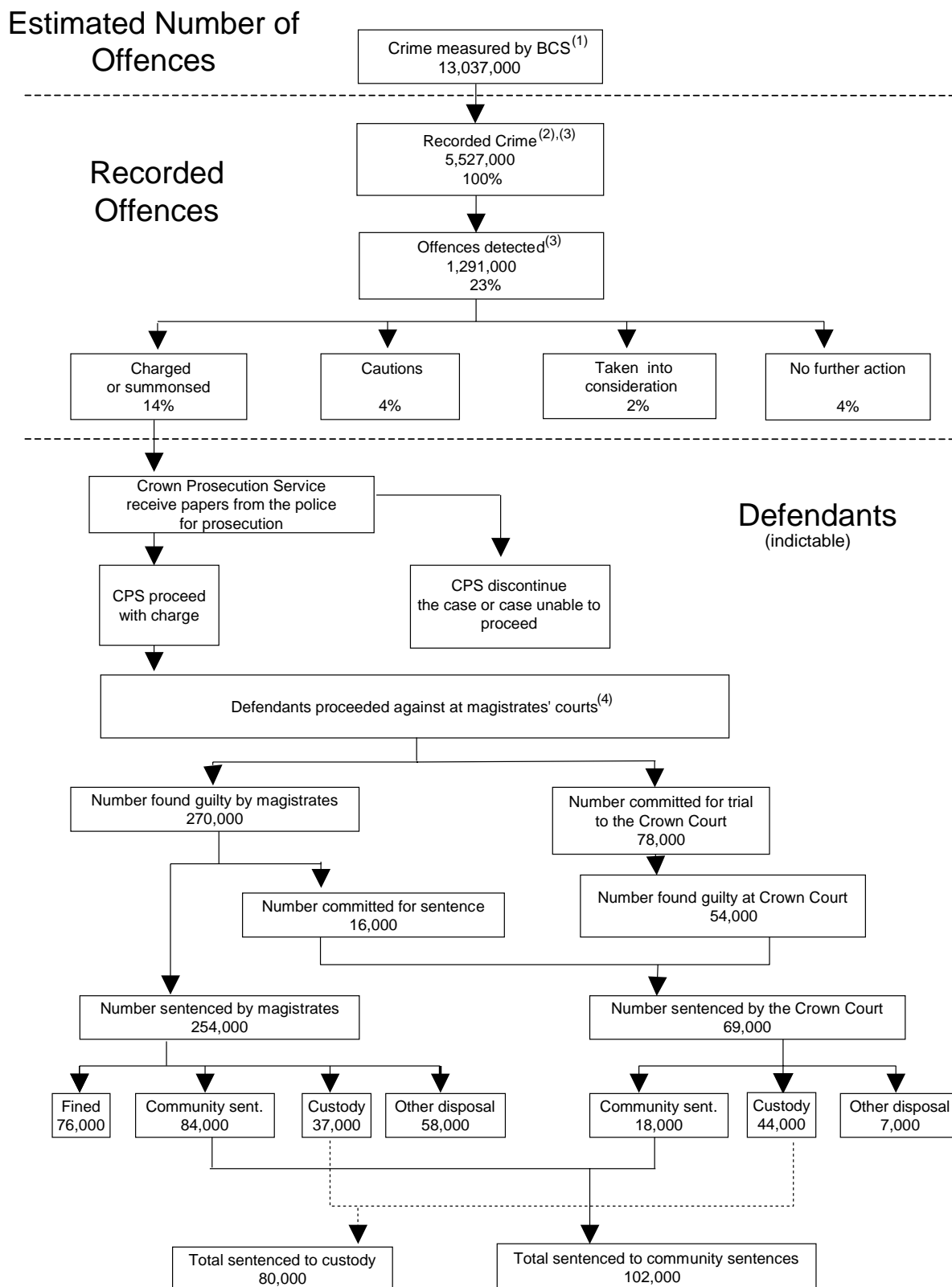
1.4 Property crimes accounted for 78 per cent of all crimes measured by the BCS and 82 per cent of the total recorded crime in 2001/02. The BCS estimates that there were falls in all the main types of property crimes<sup>(2)</sup> between the 2000 BCS (covering crime in 1999) and 2001/02 interviews. Property crime recorded by the police showed a slight rise between 2000/01 and 2001/02, but some of the increase is accounted for by increased reporting rates. Changes in recording rates also affected trends in violent crime. The BCS recorded a small (but not statistically significant) rise between the 2001 BCS (covering crime in 2000) and 2001/2002 interviews, whereas recorded crime showed a large increase. However, taking into account recording changes, the real trend in violence against the person in 2001/2002 may have been a reduction of about five per cent. Further details can be found in 'Crime in England and Wales, 2001/2002' (Home Office, July 2002).

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

#### **Detections<sup>(1)</sup>**

1.6 The detection rate was 23 per cent in 2001/02, down from 24 per cent in 2000/01. It is estimated that the rate would have remained stable had it not been for the introduction of the NCRS. The rate has fallen from 45 per cent in the 1960s, in part due to various changes in counting rules for both crime and detections, of which the NCRS is the most recent. 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 2001/02. 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, 2001**



- (1) Covers crimes against households and individuals, reported in the 2001/02 British Crime Survey interviews, that were not necessarily reported to the police. This set of offences is not strictly comparable to recorded crime.
- (2) Covers all indictable, including triable either way, offences plus a few closely associated summary offences.
- (3) In the financial year 2001/02.
- (4) See Table 6.3 for numbers of proceedings terminated early and defendants discharged at the committal proceedings stage or dismissed.



## Arrests

1.7 It is estimated that, in 2001/02, 1.3 million arrests for notifiable offences were made in England and Wales(3). Information collected from 39 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 (56 per cent) of arrests were for property offences (including theft and handling), a fall of one percentage point on 2000/01. There was a 15 per cent increase in the number of arrests for robbery to 39,500, and a five per cent increase for drug offences to 116,600. The largest fall was four per cent for fraud and forgery, down to 39,600.

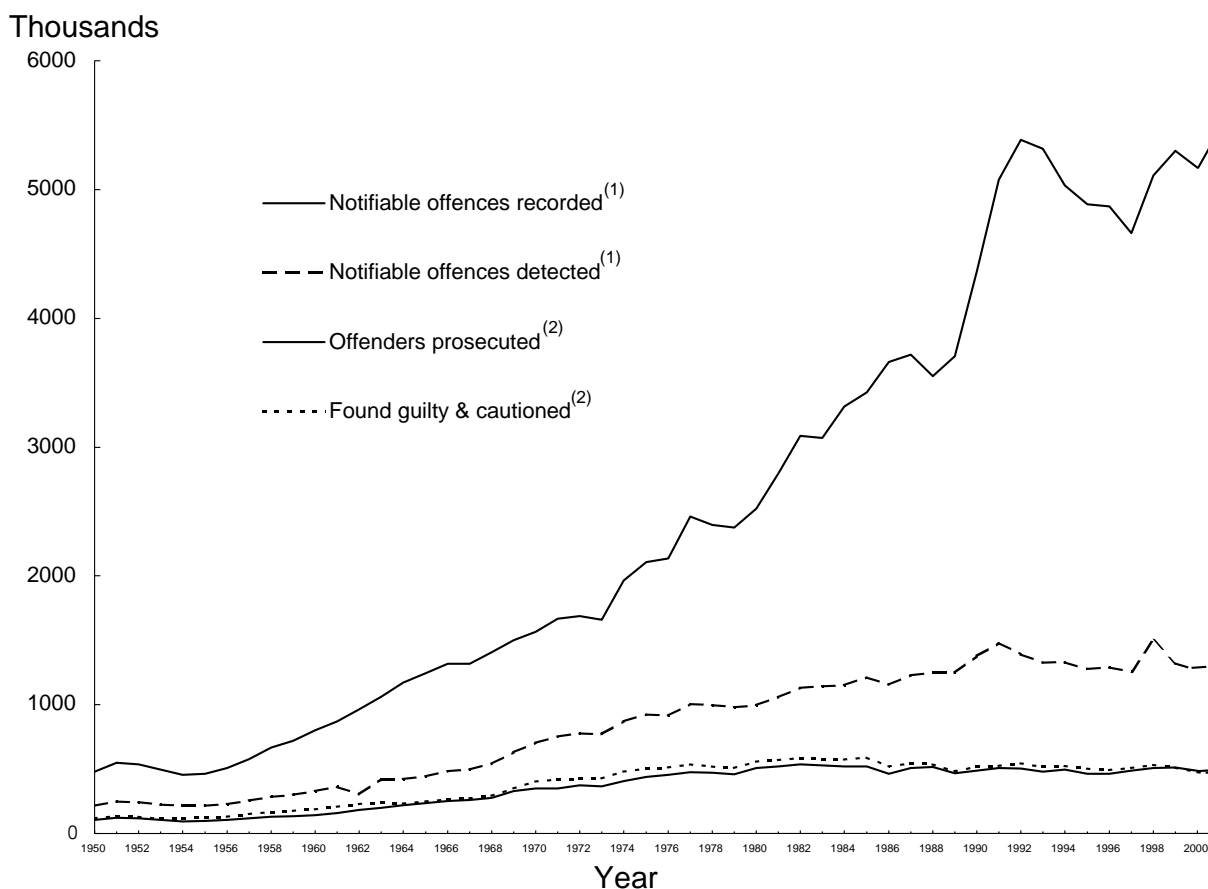
## Offenders

1.8 In 2001, 1.6 million offenders were found guilty or cautioned, five per cent fewer than in 2000. The number found guilty or cautioned for indictable offences fell two per cent to 468,100.

## Cautions

1.9 229,900 offenders were cautioned for all offences in 2001 — four per cent fewer than in 2000. Cautions include 98,000 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 one percentage point to 31 per cent.

**Figure 1.2 Recorded crime, prosecutions and 'known' offenders, 1950-2001**



- (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

1.10 Receipts of cases in magistrates' courts (which includes cases later sent to the Crown Court) fell by three per cent in 2001. This fall was due to a sharp fall in the number of proceedings for summary non-motoring offences, down eight per cent to 576,000. Summary motoring proceedings also fell, by three per cent, to the lowest total in the past decade, 767,000. Proceedings for indictable offences rose two per cent to 503,000.

1.11 The number of proceedings finalised for defendants was 1.84 million, four per cent more than in 2000. Looking at individual offences:

- indictable offences rose by two per cent, to 501,000;
- summary non-motoring offences fell by nine per cent to 572,000 having risen by 12 per cent in 2000;
- summary motoring offences were down by three per cent to 765,000.

1.12 The average time from offence to completion for defendants in indictable cases at magistrates' courts in 2001 was 105 days, the lowest it had been since 1986. The fall of three days in the average time from offence to completion between 2000 and 2001 was due to a fall from eight to seven 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 decreased from 54 to 50 days.<sup>(4)</sup> Among defendants entering a plea in CPS cases heard summarily at magistrates' courts, 82 per cent pleaded guilty in 2001, the same as in 2000 and 1999. The proportion of contested cases where the case was dismissed rose almost one percentage point to just over 30 per cent in 2001, from just under 30 per cent in 2000, 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 seven per cent in 1992.<sup>(5)</sup>

### *Crown Court*

1.13 Among defendants aged 18 or over proceeded against for indictable offences, 18 per cent were committed for trial at the Crown Court, a rise of two percentage points following a one percentage point increase in 2000 and a one percentage point fall in 1999 due to plea before venue. These effects also led to the number of persons for trial at the Crown Court falling slightly to 77,200 in 2001 compared to 77,300 in 2000. The proportion of triable either way cases finalised at the Crown Court, that were committed following election by the defendant fell by one percentage point in 2001 to 29 per cent. This followed a rise of four percentage points in 1999.<sup>(4)</sup> In total, 60 per cent of defendants charged with indictable (including triable-either-way) offences pleaded guilty at trial in 2001 and 66 per cent of those pleading not guilty were acquitted.

1.14 The average waiting time for trials in the Crown Court, from committal to the start of hearing, rose from 12.0 weeks in 1997 to 14.6 weeks in 2001 because defendants pleading guilty at the magistrates' courts under plea before venue are no longer committed for trial.

## **Sentencing**

### *Fines*

1.15 The proportionate use of the fine at magistrates' courts for indictable offences fell by one percentage point to 30 per cent in 2001. Prior to that it had fallen by three percentage points between 1999 and 2000 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 remained at three per cent compared with six per cent in 1992.

### *Community sentences*

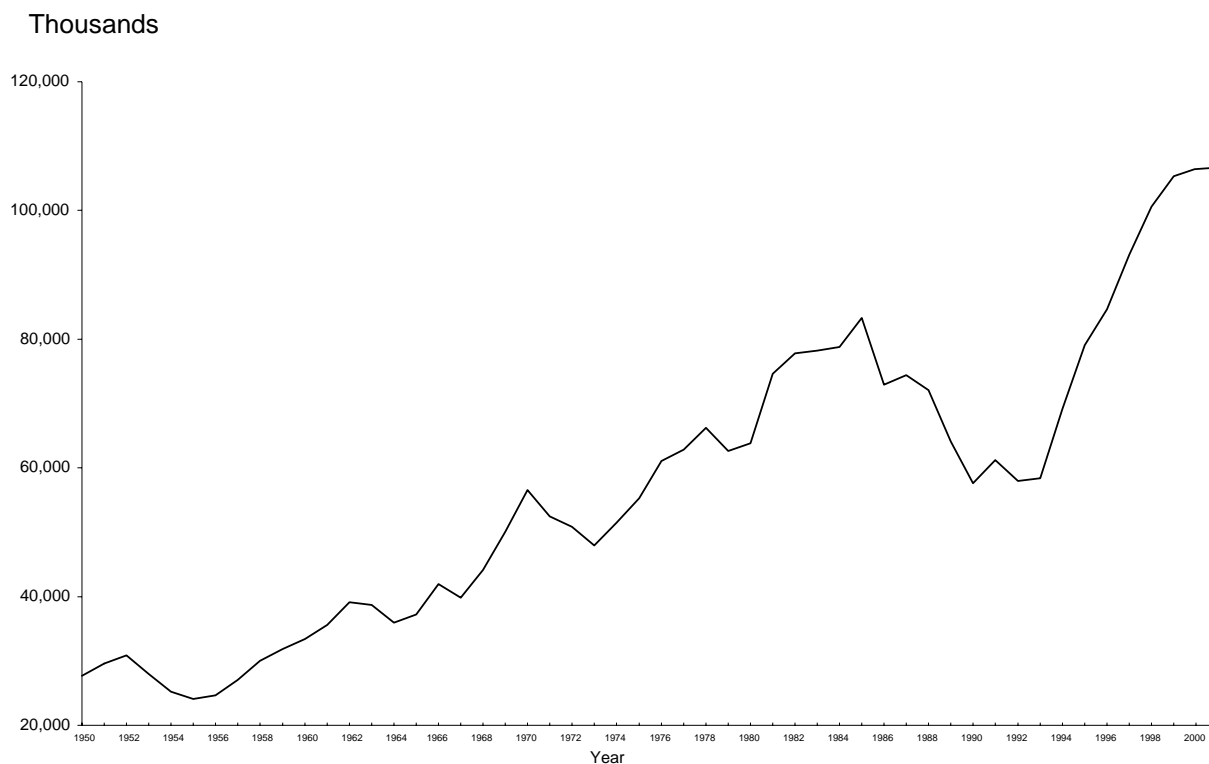
1.16 The number of community sentences rose by six per cent to 165,000 in 2001, compared with a three per cent rise the year earlier, and made up 12 per cent of all sentences compared with 11 per cent in 2000.

1.17 The proportionate use of community sentences for indictable offences at magistrates' courts rose to 33 per cent, up from 29 per cent in 1996. The position was also relatively stable in the Crown Court with use at 27 per cent, up one percentage point on 2000. Overall the proportionate use of both community punishment orders and community rehabilitation orders for indictable offences has remained around 9-12 per cent since 1993 whilst community punishment and rehabilitation orders and supervision orders were each used on two per cent of occasions respectively. New orders available nationally from 2000 (reparation orders, action plan orders and drug testing and training orders), were used for between one and two per cent of occasions.<sup>(6)</sup>

### *Immediate custody*

1.18 The number of people given immediate custody at all courts was 106,300 in 2001, up 100 compared to 2000 and the highest figure since at least 1928. There were decreases for indictable offences (less than one per cent) and summary non-motoring offences (two per cent). Summary motoring offences rose (five per cent).

**Figure 1.3 Persons sentenced to immediate custody, 1950-2001**



1.19 Custody was used for 25 per cent of offenders convicted of indictable offences in 2001, the highest percentage for over 40 years. At magistrates' courts, immediate custody was imposed for 15 per cent of indictable offenders in the last quarter of 2001 compared with 13 per cent in the first quarter of 2000 and six per cent in 1993. Magistrates' courts accounted for 46 per cent of custodial sentences for indictable offences in 2001 compared with about one-quarter in 1991. At the Crown Court, use of immediate custody for indictable offences rose from 44 per cent in 1991 to 61 per cent in 1996 — the highest recorded figure since the early 1950s — before rising gradually to 64 per cent in 2000 before falling slightly during 2001. Average custodial sentence lengths for males aged 21 or over increased in 2000 by 1.8 months at the Crown Court, to an average length of 26.0 months.

### **The prison population**

1.20 The average population in custody in 2001 was 66,300, an increase of 2.6 per cent on 1999. The prison population had been greater in 1998 (65,300) than in any previous year.<sup>(7)</sup>

### **Criminal careers**

1.21 An analysis of data held on the Home Office Offenders Index showed that 33 per cent of males and nine 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 eight per cent of the male population. More information can be found in 'Criminal careers of those born between 1953 and 1978, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 4/01'.

### **International Comparisons**

1.22 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<sup>(8)</sup>.

## References

- (1) 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02', Jon Simmons and colleagues, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 07/02, July 2002. See page 6 for more information on BCS figures, which come from interviews occurring in 2001/2002. The BCS now reports on crimes that occurred in the 12 months preceding interviews, so that the survey is effectively reporting on a period centred on a point six months behind the police statistics.
- (2) Here, main types of property crime relates to vandalism, burglary, all vehicle thefts, bicycle theft, other household theft, theft from the person and other thefts of personal property.
- (3) For further information see 'Arrests for Notifiable Offences and the Operation of Certain Police Powers under PACE, England and Wales 2001/02', by Margaret Ayres, Dave Perry and Paul Hayward, Home Office Statistical Bulletin 12/02, November 2002.
- (4) Source: Time Intervals Surveys for Criminal Proceedings in magistrates' courts — conducted by Lord Chancellor's Department.
- (5) Source: Crown Prosecution Service.
- (6) For further information on community sentences see 'Probation statistics, England and Wales' published by the Home Office.
- (7) For further information on the prison population, see 'Prison statistics, England and Wales, 2001', published by the Stationery Office.
- (8) Further information on international comparisons can be found in Home Office Statistical Bulletin 05/02, July 2002 'International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 2000', by Gordon C. Barclay and Cynthia Tavares.

**Table 1.1 Summary of criminal justice statistics, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, and 1999-2001**  
England and Wales

	Thousands									
	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991 <sup>(6)</sup>	1999 <sup>(8)</sup>	2000 <sup>(9)</sup>	2001 <sup>(10)</sup>	2000-2001 (% change)	
Crime measured by British Crime Survey				11,046	15,125	15,106	13,338	13,037		
Notifiable offences										
– offences recorded by the police <sup>(2)</sup>	525	807	1,666 <sup>(3)</sup>	2,794	5,075	5,301	5,171	5,527	+7	
– offences detected	247	361	775 <sup>(3)</sup>	1,056	1,479	1,337	1,264	1,291	+2	
– detection rate (percentage)	47	45	45 <sup>(3)</sup>	38	29	25	24	23		
Number of offenders cautioned <sup>(4)</sup> <i>of which</i> Indictable offences <sup>(5)</sup>	* <sup>(7)</sup>	70	109	154	279	266	239	230	–4	
	* <sup>(7)</sup>	25	77	104	180	171	151	144	–5	
Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts <i>of which</i> Indictable offences <sup>(5)</sup>	736	1,161	1,796	2,294	1,985	1,882	1,905	1,838	–4	
	122	159	374	523	510	513	492	501	+2	
Defendants found guilty at magistrates' courts <i>of which</i> Indictable offences <sup>(5)</sup>	705	1,121	1,648	2,042	1,438	1,351	1,367	1,293	–5	
	115	151	282	402	269	287	272	270	–1	
Defendants sentenced at the Crown Court after summary conviction	3	4	14	14	7	20	18	16	–11	
Defendants tried at the Crown Court	20	34	48	79	100	77	77	77	–	
Defendants found guilty at the Crown Court	18	31	40	63	81	57	56	56	–	
Total offenders found guilty at both courts <i>of which</i> Indictable offences <sup>(5)</sup>	723	1,152	1,688	2,105	1,519	1,408	1,424	1,350	–5	
	133	182	342	465	347	342	326	324	–1	
Total offenders found guilty or cautioned <sup>(4)</sup> <i>of which</i> Indictable offences <sup>(5)</sup>	723 <sup>(7)</sup>	1,222	1,797	2,259	1,796	1,675	1,663	1,580	–5	
	133 <sup>(7)</sup>	207	419	568	527	513	476	468	–2	

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

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

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

(4) 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'.

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

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

(7) Caution figures were not collected until 1954.

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

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

(10) Both British Crime Survey data and Notifiable offences data are for the financial year 2001/02.

## **Chapter 2      Recorded crime**

Statistics of Recorded Crime are no longer included in this volume but were published in Home Office Statistical Bulletin 07/02 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02', in June 2002.

A copy of this bulletin is available on the Home Office website.

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

Details of recorded crimes involving firearms are no longer included in this volume but will be included in the forthcoming 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02 — Supplementary Report' which is due to be published in January 2003.

## **Chapter 4      Homicide**

Details of Homicide are no longer included in this volume but will be included in the forthcoming 'Crime in England and Wales 2001/02 – Supplementary Report', which is due to be published in January 2003.



**Key points**

**Offenders found guilty or cautioned ('known offenders')**

- The number of 'known offenders' fell by five per cent to around 1.6 million in 2001. For indictable offences the number fell to 468,100, a fall of two per cent compared to 2000.  
*(Table 5.8, paragraph, 5.4 and 5.6)*
- The number of known offenders fell for all indictable offence groups except robbery, criminal damage and motoring. The largest decrease was amongst offenders convicted or cautioned for offences in the theft and handling stolen goods group although larger proportional falls occurred for fraud and forgery, burglary and sexual offences.  
*(Table 5.9, paragraph 5.7)*

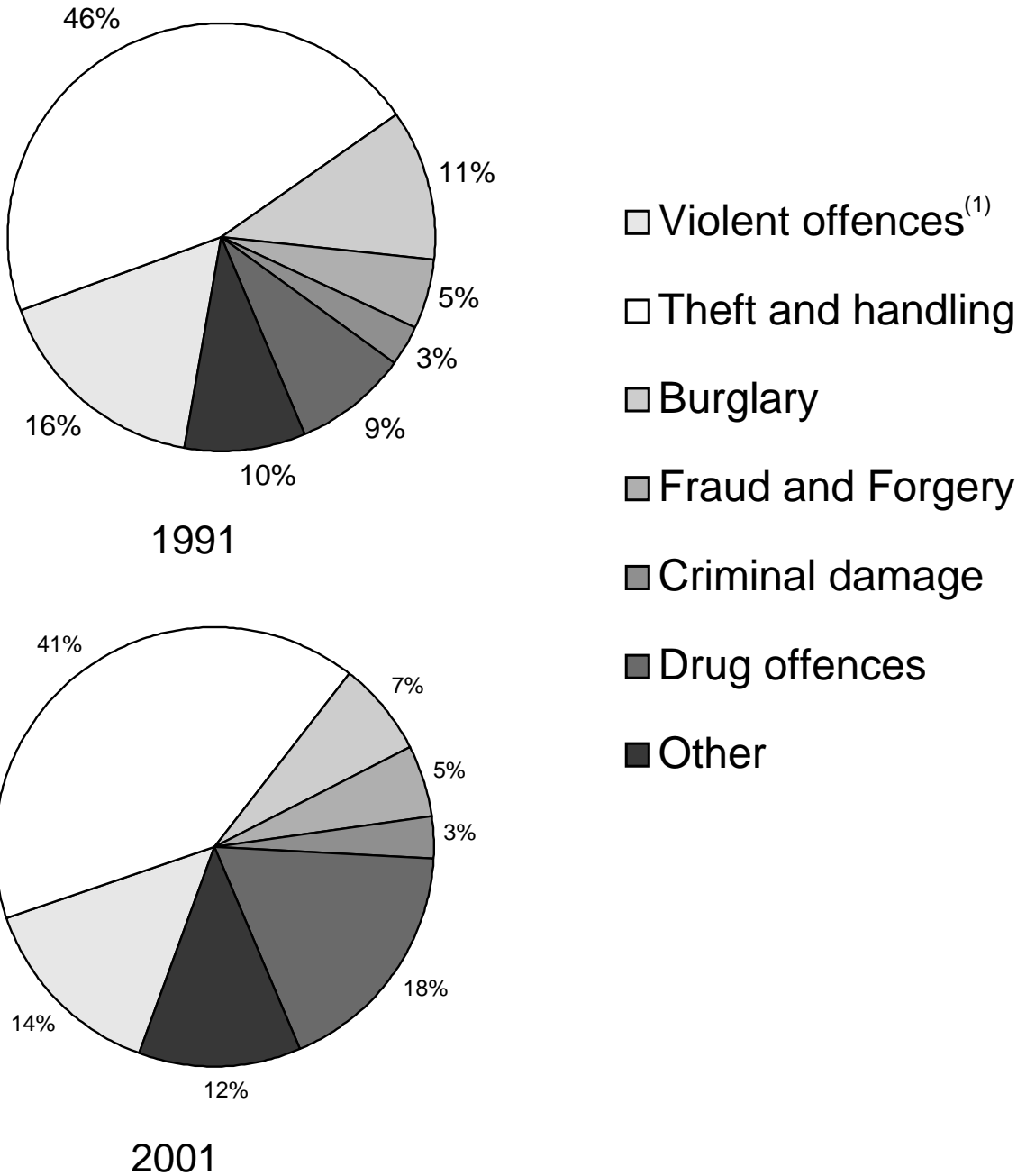
**Offenders found guilty**

- 1,349,700 offenders were found guilty in 2001, five per cent fewer than in 2000, this decrease being mainly among summary offences. Indictable offenders fell marginally to 324,200.  
*(Table 5.6, paragraph 5.14)*
- 442,100 offenders were found guilty of summary non-motoring offences, ten per cent fewer than in 2000.  
*(Table 5.6, paragraph 5.14)*
- 583,300 offenders were found guilty of summary motoring offences, four per cent fewer than in 2000 and the lowest number recorded for many years (increasing numbers of motoring offences are being dealt with by the issue of fixed penalty notices).  
*(Table 5.6, paragraph 5.14)*

**Cautioning**

- 229,900 offenders were cautioned in 2001, four per cent fewer than in 2000.  
*(Table 5.1, paragraph 5.22)*
- For indictable offences the number cautioned fell by 7,000 or five per cent to 143,900. The large absolute decreases were in theft and handling stolen goods and in drug offences. The cautioning rate (excluding motoring offences) fell one percentage point to 31 per cent in 2001, the fall being across seven of the ten offence groups.  
*(Tables 5.1 and 5.3, paragraphs 5.23 and 5.24)*
- 98,000 juvenile offenders were given reprimands or final warnings for all offences under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in 2001, the first full year across the whole country.  
*(Table 5A, paragraphs 5.3 and 5.17)*

**Figure 5.1 Proportion of offenders found guilty or cautioned by indictable offence group in 1991 and 2001**



(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 a research study concerning the use of cautioning.

5.2 There is a shortfall in the provision of data for magistrates’ courts for all offences in 2001. The estimates of the number of persons convicted resulting from these shortfalls are:

- 1,200 indictable offences;
- 2,800 summary non motoring offences; and
- 2,000 summary motoring offences.

See paragraph 6.2 of Chapter 6 and paragraphs 6 to 9 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 5.19 and at Table 5B.

### **Offenders found guilty or cautioned (known offenders)**

#### *All offences (Tables 5.8 to 5.10)*

5.4 An estimated 1.6 million offenders were found guilty or cautioned in 2001, a fall of five per cent compared with 2000. Most offenders (81 per cent) were male, of which around 12 per cent were aged 17 or under.

5.5 Convictions for all offences fell by 74,000 and cautions fell by 9,100.

#### *Indictable offences (Tables 5.9 and 5.11 to 5.19)*

5.6 468,100 (or 30 per cent) of known offenders were cautioned or convicted of indictable offences, two per cent fewer than in 2000. All offence groups apart from robbery, criminal damage and motoring offences showed a decrease.

5.7 The main changes in numbers of known offenders by offence group between 2000 and 2001 were:

- (a) the number of known offenders in the indictable *violence against the person* offence group fell only slightly (by less than one per cent) to 54,900, the more serious offences within the group rising by two per cent and the less serious falling by one per cent (see Table 5.11).
- (b) *sexual* offenders fell four per cent to 5,000, continuing the downward trend over ten years. The number of sexual offenders in 2001 was a little over half the number in 1991. 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 610, a fall of four per cent compared with 2000. (Table 5.12)
- (c) *burglary* offenders fell five per cent to 31,200, of which *domestic burglary* offenders decreased six per cent to 15,700 and *non-domestic burglary* offenders decreased four per cent to 15,500. (Table 5.13)
- (d) the number of *robbery* offenders increased by 13 per cent to 7,400. (Table 5.13)
- (e) *theft* offenders fell by three per cent to 190,500. (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 fell marginally compared with 2000 (0.2 per cent) but as a proportion of all theft offenders rose by two percentage points to 64 per cent in 2001. *Handling stolen goods* fell 10 per cent to 16,600 and *theft from vehicles* fell by 10 per cent to 6,000, the lowest level for many years. (Table 5.14)
- (f) *fraud and forgery* offenders decreased by five per cent, from 25,400 in 2000 to 24,000 in 2001. (Table 5.15)
- (g) *criminal damage* offenders increased by four per cent to 14,000. (If the summary offences of criminal and malicious damage shown in Table 5.16 are included, (which themselves fell by two per cent) the total criminal damage offenders show a fall in number from 68,200 in 2000 to 67,600 in 2001, or one per cent). (Table 5.16)
- (h) *drug* offenders fell by one per cent from 85,700 to 85,000, following a fall of 13 per cent between 1999 and 2000, the third annual decrease since their record high of 107,600 in 1998. 73,000, or 86 per cent, were cautioned or found guilty of unlawful possession, almost double the figure of 1991 and around the same number as in 2000, following falls in 1999 and 2000 associated with the reduction in stops and searches following the MacPherson Report *The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry* (particularly in London). (Table 5.17). Further information about drug offenders can be found in the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin 'Drug Seizures and Offenders, United Kingdom'<sup>(1)</sup>.
- (i) *other offences*, a miscellaneous group, decreased by one per cent to 48,400. Offenders failing to surrender to bail make up half of this group and a fifth relate to offences against the State or public order. (Table 5.18)

- (j) offenders found guilty of *indictable motoring* offences increased by two per cent over 2000 to 7,700, the first increase since 1994 and those found guilty of the summary offence of driving whilst disqualified rose by six per cent. (Table 5.19) (Motoring offences are not dealt with by cautioning although fixed penalty notices and written warnings may be given (see paragraph 1, Appendix 2).

### 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) decreased by nine per cent to 528,000, following an increase of nine per cent in 2000. 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 2000 and 2001 (Table 5.20) were:

- (a) *common assault*, up three per cent on 2000 at 43,200, following little change the previous year.
- (b) *offenders against public order* were down four per cent to 41,500.
- (c) *drunkenness* (simple and aggravated) was down five per cent on 2000 to 42,900, just over half the figure seen in 1991. (See also Table 5.21)
- (d) *motor vehicle licence offences* at 141,900 were down sixteen per cent on 2000, following a six per cent rise over 1999 (very few are cautioned, as the offence is a non-police matter).
- (e) *Wireless Telegraphy Act offences* (mainly television licence evasion) decreased by 21 per cent to 83,800 (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) 1996–2001**

Year and sex	Persons proceeded against	Persons found guilty	Persons fined
<b>1996</b> Males	69,700	59,400	58,300
Females	118,400	105,400	103,700
Total	188,100	164,900	162,000
<b>1997</b> Males	34,900	28,200	27,700
Females	57,800	48,700	47,900
Total	92,700	77,000	75,600
<b>1998</b> Males	36,300	28,400	28,000
Females	60,300	48,200	47,600
Total	96,600	76,600	75,600
<b>1999</b> Males	26,000	20,600	20,200
Females	42,800	35,200	34,600
Total	68,600	55,800	54,800
<b>2000</b> Males	44,100	37,300	36,500
Females	77,100	68,400	67,000
Total	121,100	105,700	103,600
<b>2001</b> Males	34,200	28,600	28,000
Females	62,300	55,100	54,100
Total	96,500	83,700	82,100

5.10 The remaining 583,300 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 very many 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 67 of Appendix 1). For further information about motoring offences see the annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin 'Motoring Offences and Breath Tests, England and Wales'.

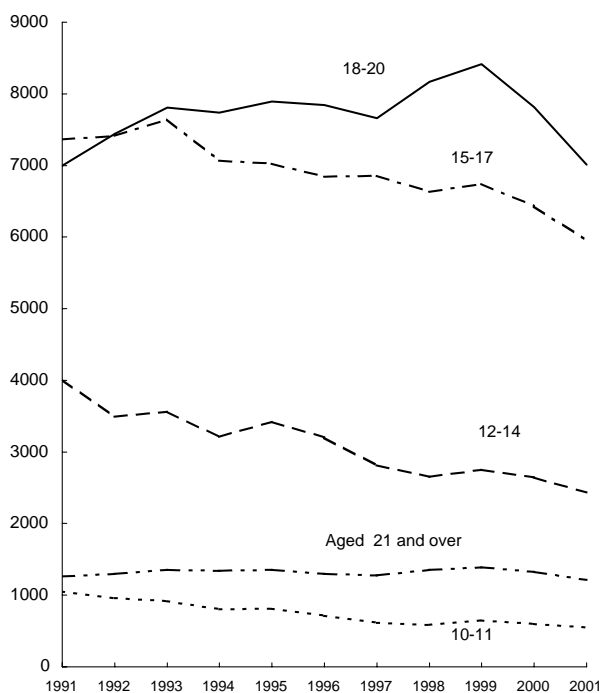
## Indictable offenders relative to the population (Tables 5.23 and 5.24, Figures 5.2 and 5.3)

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 1,007 per 100,000 population in 2001, a decrease of 25 over 2000. The rate fell for both sexes across all age groups apart from a small increase for females aged 12-14 and 15-17. The highest rate of offending was 6,623 per 100,000 population for males aged 18-20, and the highest rate for females was 1,541 in the 15-17 age group.

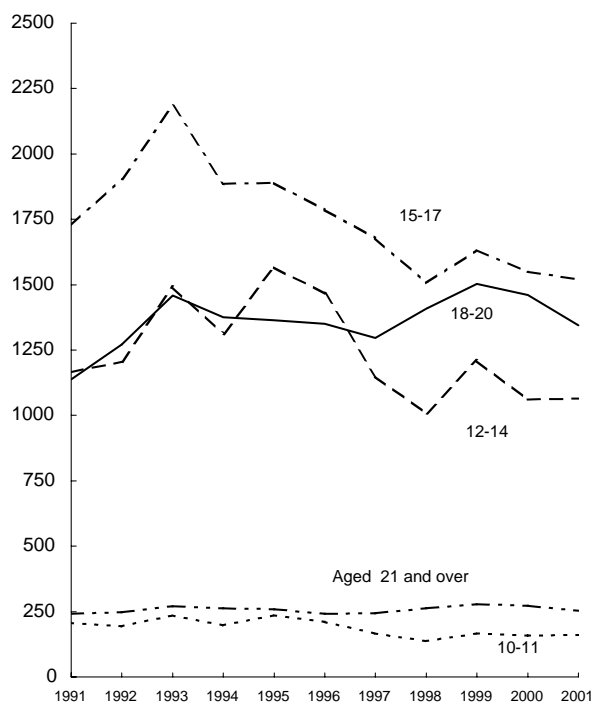
**Figure 5.2 Offenders<sup>(1)</sup> found guilty of, or cautioned for, indictable offences per 100,000 population by age group 1991–2001**

### England and Wales

Number per 100,000 population



Number per 100,000 population



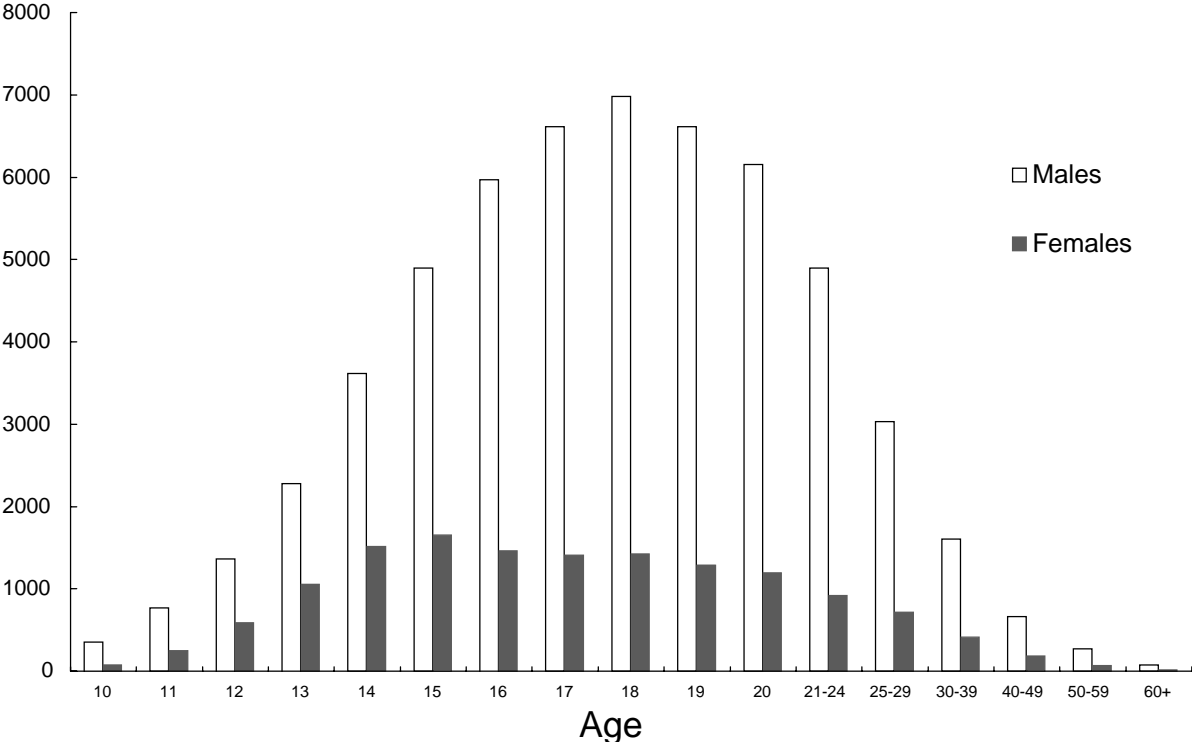
(1) Other offenders, i.e. companies, public bodies etc. are included with males 21 and over.

5.12 The peak age of known offending for males in 2001 was 18 (the same since 1988) at 7,034 per 100,000 population, over 2,000 less than in 1998. The rates for males fell for all ages and age groups, apart from three, shown in Table 5.24. These were age 13, age 16 and age 21-25, which showed an increase of ten, 263 and five respectively. The peak age for females remained at 15, at 1,680 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 13, 14, 16, 17 and 21-25 years.

**Figure 5.3 Persons found guilty of, or cautioned for, indictable offences per 100,000 population by age group 2001**

**England and Wales**

Number per 100,000 population



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

5.13 The number of offenders found guilty in 2001 fell by five per cent to 1,349,700. The decrease was across all offence types, indictable offences falling slightly (less than 0.5 per cent) to 324,200, summary non-motoring offences falling 10 per cent to 442,100 due to a large decrease in the number of persons found guilty under the Wireless and Telegraphy Acts (TV licence evasion — see paragraph 5.9(e) and Table 5A) and motor vehicle licence offences. The number of offenders found guilty of summary motoring offences fell by four per cent to 583,300.

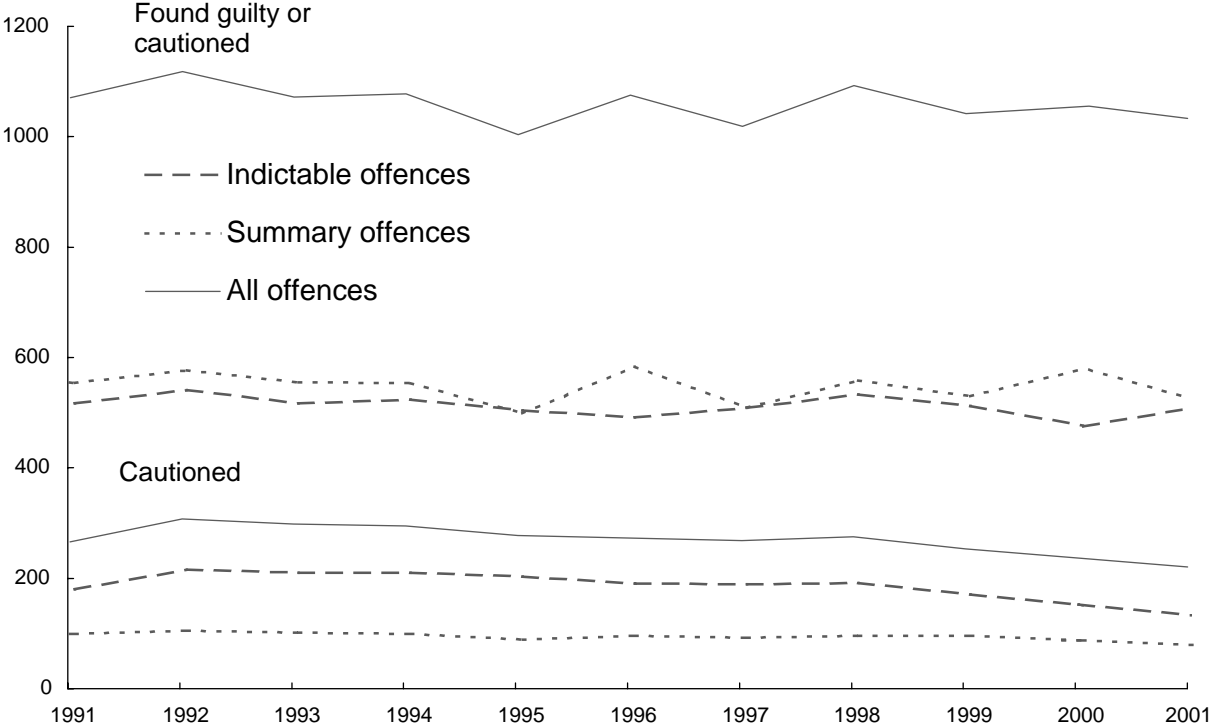
5.14 The number of males found guilty for all offences in 2001 fell to 1,102,100, a fall of five per cent. Within this total there was an increase of four per cent to 84,200 in the number of males under 18.

5.15 The number of females found guilty in 2001 fell by seven per cent to 237,600. This was partly due to the decrease in TV licence evasion mentioned earlier following the large number of cases in 2000. A greater proportion of those convicted of these offences are women.

5.16 There were decreases in 2001 in persons found guilty of the majority of indictable offence groups apart from robbery, criminal damage, drug offences and motoring. The largest percentage decreases were for burglary and fraud and forgery, which both fell by five per cent.

**Figure 5.4 Offenders found guilty at all courts or cautioned<sup>(1)</sup> for indictable and summary offences 1991-2001**

**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)**

5.17 A police caution is a formal warning, given by a senior police officer, to a person who admits to having committed a criminal offence which could have led to a prosecution (see paragraphs 2 and 68 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.

5.18 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.

5.19 In 2001 98,000 reprimands and final warnings were issued, 68 per cent reprimands and 32 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 nationally since 1 June 2000 by age group and type of offence. It is thought that the centrally recorded data for these new disposals may be subject to a small amount of under-recording.

5.20 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 for 2000, the number has fallen in 2001 by one per cent to 63,500 for indictable offences, increased by four per cent to 34,500 for summary offences, with a net increase of one per cent to 98,000 for all offences.

**Table 5B Number and proportion of persons given reprimands and final warnings by age group and type of offence, June 2000 to December 2001**

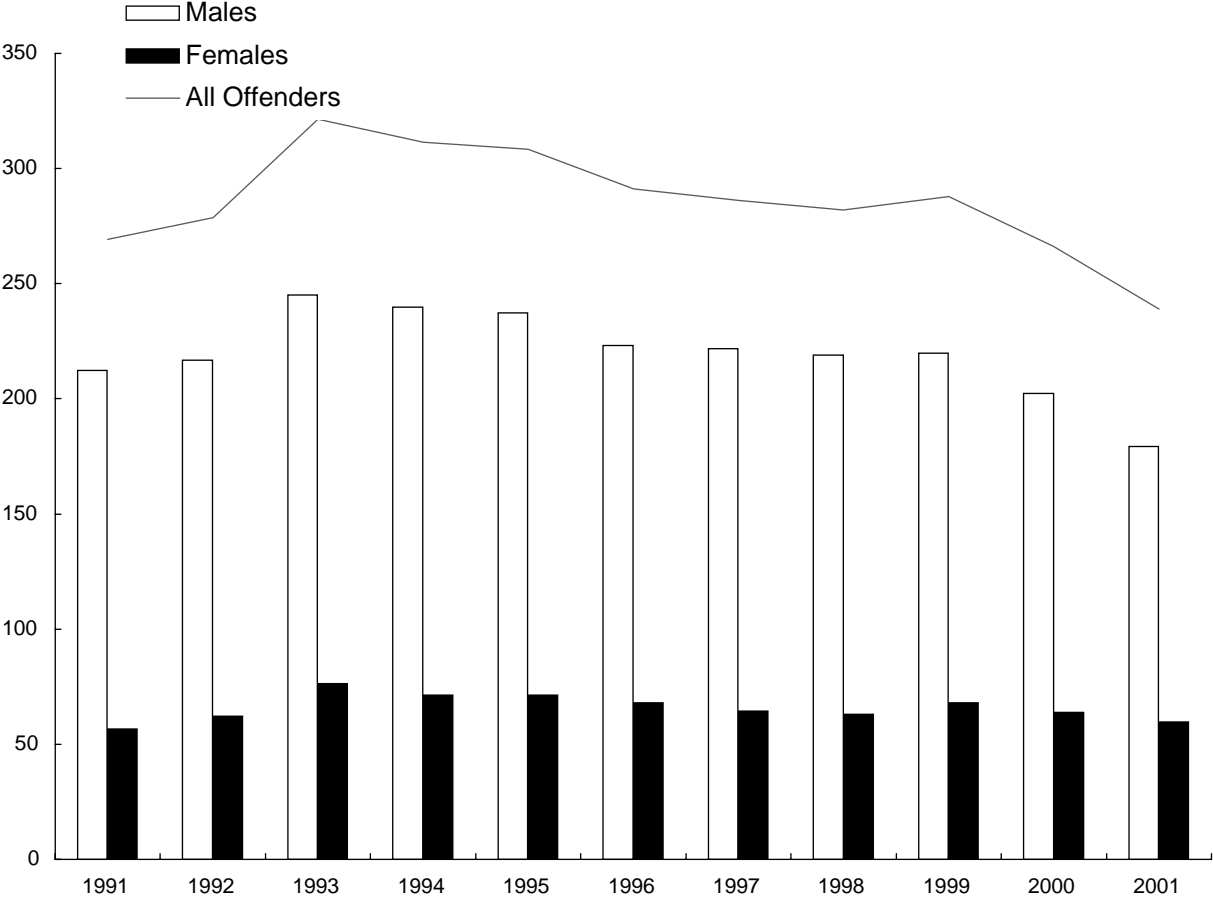
Reprimand/warning and offence	Age 10-11	Age 12-14	Age 15-17	Age 10-17
<b>2000 June to December (all areas)</b>				
			<b>Number</b>	
<b>Reprimand and Final Warnings [=100%]</b>				
Indictable offences	2,467	14,292	18,347	35,106
Summary (excluding motoring)	1,243	6,807	10,054	18,104
Total offences	3,710	21,099	28,401	53,210
			<b>Proportion</b>	
<b>Reprimands</b>				
Indictable offences	76	71	66	69
Summary (excluding motoring)	80	73	69	71
Total offences	77	72	67	70
<b>Final Warnings</b>				
Indictable offences	24	29	34	31
Summary (excluding motoring)	23	27	31	29
Total offences	21	28	33	30
<b>2001 January to December (all areas)</b>				
			<b>Number</b>	
<b>Reprimand and Final Warnings [=100%]</b>				
Indictable offences	4,020	25,740	33,745	63,505
Summary (excluding motoring)	2,381	13,211	18,945	34,537
Total offences	6,401	38,951	52,690	98,042
			<b>Proportion</b>	
<b>Reprimands</b>				
Indictable offences	75	70	64	67
Summary (excluding motoring)	80	72	66	69
Total offences	77	70	65	68
<b>Final Warnings</b>				
Indictable offences	25	30	36	33
Summary (excluding motoring)	20	28	34	31
Total offences	23	30	35	32



**Figure 5.5 Number of offenders cautioned for all offences<sup>(1)</sup> by sex 1991-2001**

**England and Wales**

Thousands



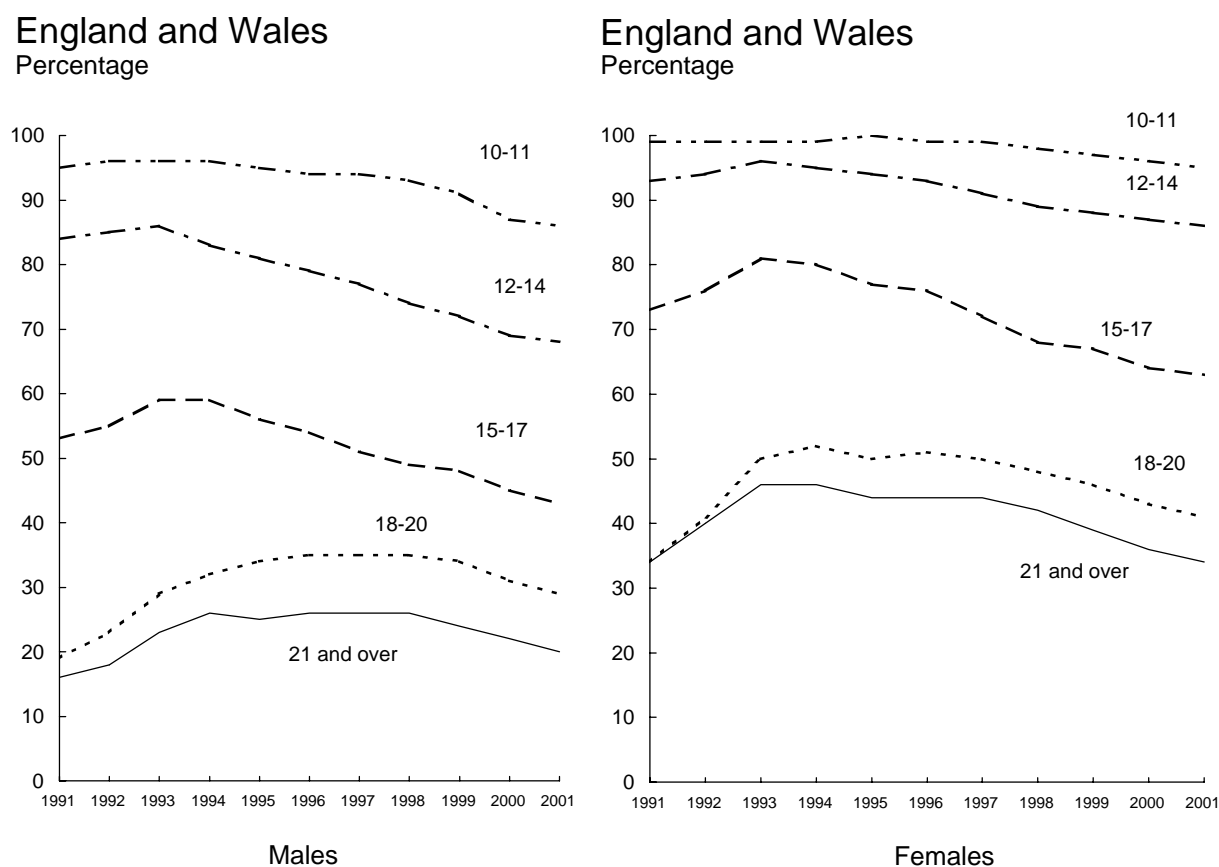
(1) Excluding motoring offences.

5.21 229,900 offenders were cautioned in 2001, four per cent fewer than in 2000. The number of males and females cautioned fell by four and three per cent respectively.

5.22 The total cautioned for indictable offences fell by five per cent to 143,900. The overall drop of 7,000 was concentrated in theft and handling stolen goods (down 4,100) and drug offences (down 1,700). The number of offenders cautioned for summary offences fell by two per cent to 85,900.

5.23 The cautioning rate for indictable offences, that is the number of offenders cautioned as a percentage of those found guilty or cautioned (excluding motoring offences), fell by one percentage point to 31 per cent. The rate is the lowest in the last 10 years, but still two percentage points higher than in 1989. The fall in the cautioning rate occurred for both males and females across nearly all age groups, with the exception of females aged 15-17 where there was a rise of one percentage point. In three age groups the rate remained the same.

**Figure 5.6 Offenders<sup>(1)</sup> cautioned for indictable offences<sup>(2)</sup> as a percentage of offenders found guilty or cautioned for indictable offences by age and sex 1991-2001**



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

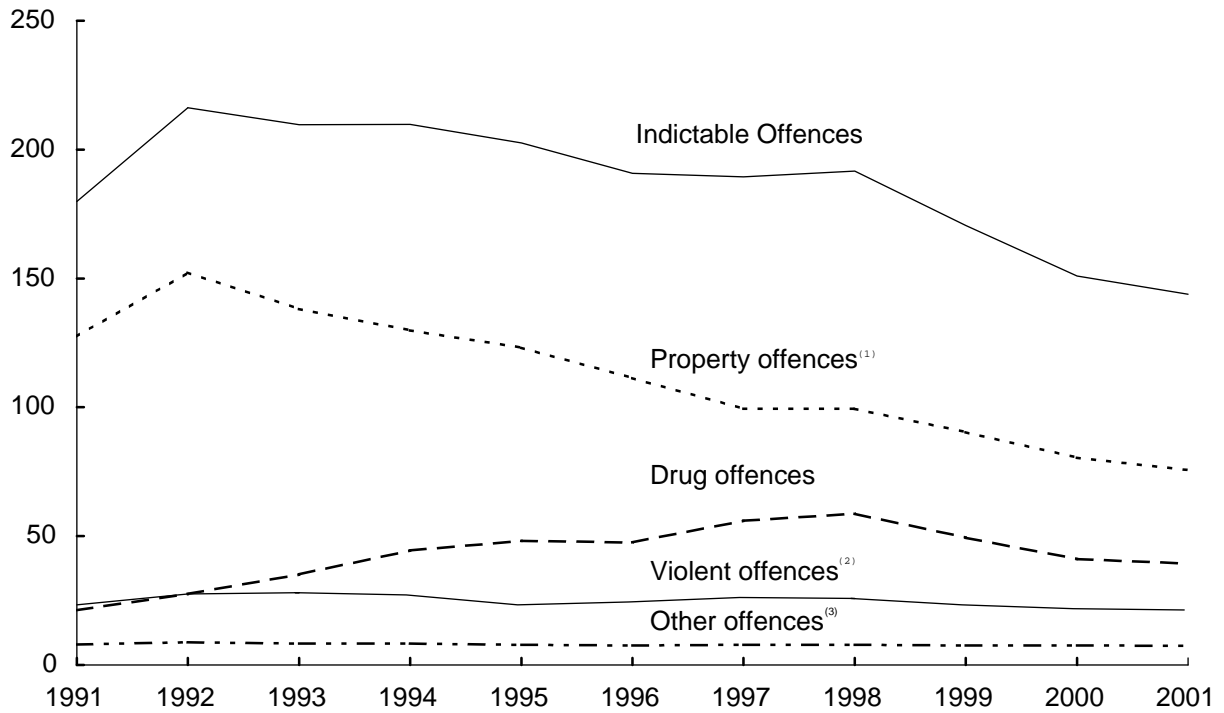
5.24 *Cautioning rates* fell for four of the indictable offence groups in 2001, by one to three percentage points, remained the same for a further four offence groups and rose by one percentage point in the remaining group — see next paragraph for details.

5.25 The main changes in the number of offenders cautioned and the *cautioning rate* by offence group between 2000 and 2001 (see Tables 5.2 and 5.11 — 5.19) were:

- (a) 19,600 offenders were cautioned for *violence against the person*, 300 fewer than in 2000. The *cautioning rate* remained the same at 36 per cent, that for the more serious offences fell by one percentage point to 14 per cent and for the less serious offences it remained the same at 37 per cent.
- (b) *sexual* offenders cautioned fell by six per cent to 1,200, the cautioning rate falling by one percentage point to 24 per cent.
- (c) *burglary* cautions decreased by three per cent to 6,400, the lowest recorded figure since 1979. The cautioning rate, however, increased by one percentage point to 21 per cent.
- (d) *theft and handling stolen goods* cautions fell by six per cent to 63,500 with the cautioning rate down by two percentage points to 33 per cent. There was a six 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 three percentage points in the cautioning rate for shoplifting to 34 per cent.
- (e) *fraud and forgery* cautions fell by seven per cent to 5,800 but the cautioning rate remained the same at 24 per cent.
- (f) the numbers cautioned for *criminal damage* rose by 150 (five per cent) to 3,400 with the cautioning rate remaining the same as in 2000 at 24 per cent.
- (g) *drug offenders* cautioned fell four per cent to 39,400 and the cautioning rate by two percentage points to 46 per cent.

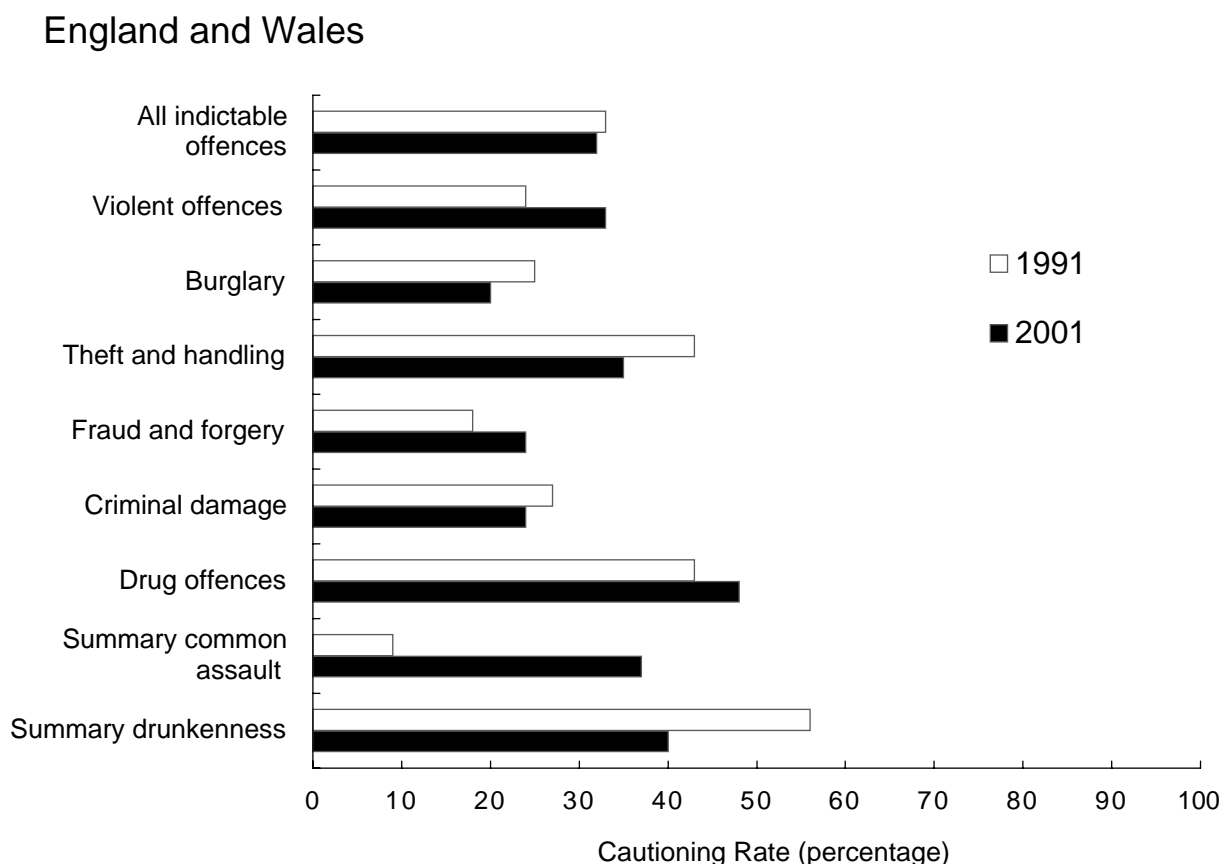
**Figure 5.7 Offenders cautioned for indictable offences by offence group 1991-2001**

England and Wales  
Thousands



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

**Figure 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, 1991 and 2001**



5.26 Numbers cautioned in 2001 for summary non-motoring offences fell by two per cent to 85,900. While the majority of these offences saw a fall in the numbers cautioned there was an increase of nearly 900 for the offence of common assault (up six per cent), the cautioning rate rising one percentage point to 38 per cent. The cautioning rate for summary non-motoring offences increased by one percentage point to 16 per cent compared with 31 per cent for indictable (excluding motoring) offences. The main reason for this large difference is that a substantial proportion of summary non-motoring offences comprise Social Security, Revenue law and Wireless Telegraphy Acts (e.g. TV licence evasion) offences for which the police do not generally bring proceedings and the option of a caution as an alternative to a prosecution is available to the respective prosecuting authorities in these cases. Such statistics are not collected centrally, however.

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

5.27 Seven police forces had cautioning rates for indictable offences in 2001 in excess of 40 per cent. These were Dyfed-Powys at 51 per cent, Surrey at 50 per cent, Suffolk at 45 per cent, Northamptonshire at 44 per cent, Bedfordshire at 43 per cent and Gloucestershire and Warwickshire at 42 per cent. The lowest cautioning rates were in South Yorkshire, at 17 per cent, and in Leicestershire and Merseyside at 21 per cent. There were falls in the cautioning rate in just over two-fifths of the police forces ranging from one to 12 percentage points, while the rates in the remainder stayed the same or increased with rises between one and seven percentage points.

5.28 A Home Office study<sup>(2)</sup> based on questionnaires distributed in Autumn 1995 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 had still to be 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) Home Office Statistical Bulletin ‘Drug Seizure and Offender Statistics, United Kingdom’.
- (2) ‘Police cautioning in the 1990s.’, Home Office Research Findings, Issue No. 52.

**Table 5.1 Offenders<sup>(1)</sup> cautioned by sex and type of offence**

England and Wales		Number of offenders (thousands)										
Sex and type of offence		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Males<sup>(1)</sup></b>												
<b>Indictable offences</b>												
Violence against the person <sup>(2)</sup>		14.6	17.5	18.1	17.6	15.5	16.7	18.4	18.4	16.6	15.5	15.2
Sexual offences		3.3	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2
Burglary		12.2	13.1	11.7	10.5	9.5	9.3	8.6	7.5	6.8	5.8	5.7
Robbery		0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Theft and handling stolen goods		70.9	82.8	75.7	69.9	66.0	60.1	52.7	51.4	46.4	40.0	36.6
Fraud and forgery		3.7	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.8	3.6
Criminal damage		3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Drug offences		19.1	24.8	31.6	39.9	43.4	42.4	50.0	52.3	43.5	36.4	34.9
Other (excluding motoring offences)		3.8	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.4
<b>Total (excluding motoring offences)</b>		131.4	155.0	153.6	153.6	149.3	142.6	143.3	142.9	126.1	109.7	103.8
<b>Summary offences</b>												
(excluding motoring offences)		85.3	90.0	86.3	83.6	73.8	79.2	75.7	76.9	76.1	69.6	68.0
<b>All offences</b>												
(excluding motoring offences)		216.7	245.1	239.9	237.2	223.2	221.8	219.0	219.8	202.3	179.3	171.8
<b>Females</b>												
<b>Indictable offences</b>												
Violence against the person <sup>(2)</sup>		4.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.4
Sexual offences		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Burglary		1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Robbery		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Theft and handling stolen goods		37.7	47.5	41.4	40.9	38.9	33.6	30.1	32.2	29.1	27.6	26.9
Fraud and forgery		1.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2
Criminal damage		0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Drug offences		2.1	2.8	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	6.1	6.4	5.8	4.7	4.5
Other (excluding motoring offences)		0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
<b>Total (excluding motoring offences)</b>		48.5	61.1	55.9	56.2	53.3	48.2	46.0	48.8	44.5	41.2	40.1
<b>Summary offences</b>												
(excluding motoring offences)		13.6	15.1	15.5	15.1	14.8	16.2	17.0	19.2	19.4	18.5	18.0
<b>All offences</b>												
(excluding motoring offences)		62.1	76.2	71.4	71.3	68.1	64.4	63.1	68.1	63.9	59.7	58.1

**Table 5.1 Offenders<sup>(1)</sup> cautioned by sex and type of offence (continued)**

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
<b>All offenders</b>												
<b>Indictable offences</b>												
Violence against the person <sup>(2)</sup>	19.4	23.5	24.1	23.6	20.4	21.8	23.6	23.5	21.2	19.9	19.6	
Sexual offences	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	
Burglary	13.3	14.4	12.8	11.5	10.5	10.2	9.4	8.4	7.7	6.6	6.4	
Robbery	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	
Theft and handling stolen goods	108.5	130.3	117.2	110.8	104.9	93.6	82.8	83.6	75.4	67.6	63.5	
Fraud and forgery	5.6	7.5	8.1	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.2	6.2	5.8	
Criminal damage	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	
Drug offences	21.2	27.6	35.1	44.4	48.2	47.5	56.0	58.7	49.4	41.1	39.4	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.2	
<b>Total (excluding motoring offences)</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>216.2</b>	<b>209.6</b>	<b>209.8</b>	<b>202.6</b>	<b>190.8</b>	<b>189.4</b>	<b>191.7</b>	<b>170.6</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>143.9</b>	
<b>Summary offences</b> (excluding motoring offences)	98.9	105.1	101.8	98.7	88.7	95.4	92.7	96.2	95.6	88.1	85.9	
<b>All offences</b> (excluding motoring offences)	278.8	321.3	311.3	308.4	291.2	286.2	282.1	287.9	266.1	239.0	229.9	

(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 65, Appendix 1).

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

England and Wales 2001

	Number of offenders (thousands) and percentages																		
	All offenders						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	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	
	Number (thousands)																		
<b>Indictable offences</b>	19.6	15.2	0.4	2.4	3.8	2.0	6.5	4.4	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violence against the person	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual offences	6.4	5.7	0.6	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	63.5	36.6	1.8	8.8	9.8	4.6	11.6	26.9	0.7	7.4	6.6	2.8	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft and handling stolen goods	5.8	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud and forgery	3.4	2.9	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal damage	39.4	34.9	0.0	1.1	6.5	9.7	17.5	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug offences	4.2	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other (excluding motoring offences)	143.9	103.8	3.1	16.5	24.5	18.5	41.2	40.1	0.9	9.2	9.3	4.9	15.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Summary offences</b>	85.9	68.0	2.2	10.5	15.2	11.0	29.0	18.0	0.2	2.7	3.8	2.3	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
(excluding motoring offences)	229.9	171.8	5.4	27.1	39.7	29.5	70.2	58.1	1.0	11.9	13.0	7.2	24.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>All offences</b>																			
(excluding motoring offences)																			
	36	32	89	73	44	26	24	56	(98)	78	60	48	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violence against the person	24	24	(88)	59	43	33	15	(48)	—	(100)	40	(75)	(43)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual offences	21	19	84	63	29	8	4	41	(93)	76	47	25	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary	7	7	(70)	25	8	2	(1)	13	(50)	31	12	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	33	27	88	70	44	22	15	51	96	90	69	41	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft and handling stolen goods	24	22	(84)	79	45	26	17	30	(100)	82	59	38	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud and forgery	24	23	79	54	31	16	10	33	(77)	55	33	30	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal damage	46	46	(85)	77	64	56	37	50	(67)	88	72	64	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug offences	9	8	(64)	39	18	7	6	12	(100)	50	28	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other (excluding motoring offences)	31	28	86	66	42	28	19	46	95	85	64	41	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (excluding motoring offences)																			
<b>Summary offences</b>	16	17	88	67	44	23	10	13	86	75	55	25	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
(excluding motoring offences)	23	22	86	67	43	26	14	26	94	83	61	34	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>All offences</b>																			
(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<sup>(1)</sup> 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 <sup>(1)</sup>						Males <sup>(1)</sup>						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
<b>Indictable offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>																		
1991	36	96	85	55	23	18	54	99	94	76	41	40	54	99	94	76	41	40
1992	41	96	86	59	29	23	61	99	96	81	50	46	61	99	96	81	50	46
1993	41	96	83	59	32	26	60	99	95	80	52	46	60	99	95	80	52	46
1994	41	95	81	56	34	25	59	100	94	77	50	44	59	100	94	77	50	44
1995	41	94	79	54	35	26	59	99	93	76	51	44	59	99	93	76	51	44
1996	40	94	77	51	35	26	56	99	91	72	50	44	56	99	91	72	50	44
1997	38	93	74	49	35	26	52	98	89	68	48	42	52	98	89	68	48	42
1998	37	91	72	48	34	24	51	97	88	67	46	39	51	97	88	67	46	39
1999	34	87	69	45	31	22	48	96	87	64	43	36	48	96	87	64	43	36
2000	32	86	68	43	29	20	47	95	86	63	41	34	47	95	86	63	41	34
2001	31	86	66	42	28	19	46	95	85	64	41	32	46	95	85	64	41	32
<b>Summary offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>																		
1991	18	95	82	50	20	16	9	94	89	63	23	6	9	94	89	63	23	6
1992	18	96	84	57	26	16	9	99	91	68	25	6	9	99	91	68	25	6
1993	18	97	85	63	30	16	10	95	89	74	28	7	10	95	89	74	28	7
1994	18	97	82	60	29	15	9	99	86	67	27	6	9	99	86	67	27	6
1995	18	94	78	56	28	13	11	95	80	65	25	7	11	95	80	65	25	7
1996	16	95	79	55	29	12	10	97	82	60	23	6	10	97	82	60	23	6
1997	18	94	77	50	28	12	14	94	78	52	28	10	14	94	78	52	28	10
1998	17	92	73	47	26	11	15	98	79	53	28	10	15	98	79	53	28	10
1999	18	88	70	46	24	11	17	92	75	56	32	11	17	92	75	56	32	11
2000	15	86	67	44	24	9	12	92	75	56	26	7	12	92	75	56	26	7
2001	16	88	67	44	23	10	13	86	75	55	25	8	13	86	75	55	25	8

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

(2) Excluding all motoring offences.



**Table 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 2001

	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	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over
Avon and Somerset	31	67	67	48	30	20	28	67	67	48	30	20	44	100	86	60	45	31
Bedfordshire	43	94	76	52	40	28	37	94	76	52	40	28	64	100	93	75	67	47
Cambridgeshire	32	91	66	47	30	19	29	91	66	47	30	19	45	100	78	64	43	30
Cheshire	24	79	68	37	26	12	21	79	68	37	26	12	34	90	72	52	40	25
Cleveland	23	20	93	39	14	11	20	93	65	32	14	11	32	94	86	47	21	24
Cumbria	33	89	68	45	26	20	31	89	68	45	26	20	45	100	83	66	40	32
Derbyshire	26	22	85	37	20	12	22	85	62	37	20	12	46	100	92	68	25	26
Devon and Cornwall	40	95	78	53	37	25	36	95	78	53	37	25	56	100	93	72	51	37
Dorset	31	89	74	53	31	12	27	89	74	53	31	12	47	88	93	77	39	27
Durham	25	90	61	31	23	13	22	90	61	31	23	13	37	100	82	45	24	28
Essex	29	73	63	43	24	14	25	73	63	43	24	14	47	92	86	62	39	32
Gloucestershire	42	98	80	60	40	27	39	98	80	60	40	27	55	100	86	63	59	44
Greater Manchester	25	22	74	31	22	14	22	74	54	31	22	14	41	96	81	54	38	30
Hampshire	33	79	62	42	25	18	29	79	62	42	25	18	49	95	83	58	37	34
Hertfordshire	39	94	78	59	31	20	34	94	78	59	31	20	56	100	89	69	51	41
Humberside	27	89	68	34	23	12	23	89	68	34	23	12	42	100	85	61	31	25
Kent	37	88	72	47	35	21	32	88	72	47	35	21	55	97	90	70	43	39
Lancashire	26	77	66	42	25	13	24	77	66	42	25	13	38	76	79	64	38	24
Leicestershire	21	86	63	35	14	8	18	86	63	35	14	8	35	90	84	62	22	15
Lincolnshire	27	92	73	54	18	10	23	92	73	54	18	10	40	100	88	72	21	20
Merseyside	21	68	50	27	27	13	19	68	50	27	27	13	26	50	65	47	19	19
Metropolitan Police <sup>(1)</sup>	34	87	64	43	36	25	31	87	64	43	36	25	49	93	84	69	53	36
Norfolk	36	93	81	50	32	21	40	93	81	50	32	21	50	100	86	69	46	31
Northamptonshire	44	100	85	62	37	25	33	100	85	62	37	25	62	100	91	81	55	46
Northumbria	37	94	69	40	31	25	33	94	69	40	31	25	51	97	87	62	39	42
North Yorkshire	25	92	70	36	21	9	21	92	70	36	21	9	41	100	86	61	24	24
Nottinghamshire	28	24	92	37	21	14	24	24	92	43	21	14	43	100	86	64	30	26
South Yorkshire	17	15	80	37	10	5	15	80	60	37	10	5	26	100	78	57	16	8
Staffordshire	38	34	92	47	29	27	34	34	92	47	29	27	52	100	93	73	44	37
Suffolk	45	40	97	58	37	26	40	40	80	58	37	26	61	100	92	75	48	40
Surrey	50	46	94	63	45	35	46	46	80	63	45	35	64	100	92	79	58	48
Sussex	40	37	76	50	42	28	37	37	76	50	42	28	53	100	85	66	60	41
Thames Valley	30	26	91	45	25	13	26	26	91	45	25	13	49	76	92	65	36	41
Warwickshire	42	40	73	56	39	29	42	40	73	56	39	29	55	100	94	70	49	43
West Mercia	40	36	87	53	34	25	36	36	79	53	34	25	58	100	85	71	46	46
West Midlands	27	23	79	32	22	17	27	23	79	32	22	17	42	90	78	55	35	33
West Yorkshire	26	22	82	39	20	12	22	22	82	39	20	12	45	93	88	65	44	30
Wiltshire	30	94	75	46	23	15	27	94	75	46	23	15	43	94	90	54	28	27
<b>England</b>	31	86	66	42	28	19	28	86	66	42	28	19	46	95	85	64	41	32
Dyfed-Powys	51	98	86	66	50	37	47	98	86	66	50	37	66	100	92	75	69	54
Gwent	34	88	70	46	31	22	32	88	70	46	31	22	47	100	87	53	46	37
North Wales	32	74	63	43	35	18	29	74	63	43	35	18	44	100	78	70	39	31
South Wales	24	19	67	31	21	12	19	19	67	31	21	12	41	100	82	51	38	29
<b>Wales</b>	32	80	65	43	31	20	29	80	65	43	31	20	47	100	85	59	45	35
<b>England and Wales</b>	31	86	66	42	28	19	28	86	66	42	28	19	46	95	85	64	41	32

(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 2001	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	86	62	41	16	7	12	100	54	52	29	7	
Bedfordshire	27	82	80	49	26	20	27	100	77	53	67	19	
Cambridgeshire	33	83	73	48	28	21	46	100	67	68	38	35	
Cheshire	11	85	60	36	21	7	8	50	63	52	22	5	
Cleveland	15	93	67	44	36	7	11	100	90	70	43	7	
Cumbria	28	89	63	48	25	15	42	100	83	71	42	28	
Derbyshire	14	92	70	52	31	6	19	100	80	73	41	4	
Devon and Cornwall	23	88	77	55	30	16	19	100	83	64	38	10	
Dorset	9	100	66	42	13	4	7	100	71	43	6	4	
Durham	26	91	64	41	17	13	43	67	80	54	43	32	
Essex	13	92	71	46	15	7	14	-	81	64	14	6	
Gloucestershire	17	94	74	46	30	10	14	100	69	42	39	8	
Greater Manchester	14	80	59	38	19	8	13	73	76	65	23	7	
Hampshire	15	82	65	43	17	9	12	89	69	55	18	6	
Hertfordshire	11	95	73	48	12	6	10	100	75	46	18	5	
Humberside	13	84	75	39	18	6	10	100	77	56	15	5	
Kent	28	90	70	47	31	19	28	100	77	56	35	19	
Lancashire	16	75	51	42	28	10	14	75	77	59	28	8	
Leicestershire	7	86	60	39	8	3	6	100	66	46	9	2	
Lincolnshire	10	89	69	44	9	4	7	100	67	48	7	3	
Merseyside	16	73	44	31	40	13	10	100	54	46	57	7	
Metropolitan Police <sup>(1)</sup>	10	95	70	39	10	6	7	29	74	29	9	4	
Norfolk	4	43	24	10	5	3	5	100	24	34	6	3	
Northamptonshire	18	100	89	62	26	11	12	100	88	74	15	7	
Northumbria	24	91	76	43	30	19	17	89	85	54	24	11	
North Yorkshire	25	82	74	52	32	16	25	67	65	64	44	15	
Nottinghamshire	16	89	67	45	17	8	15	100	73	59	24	9	
South Yorkshire	21	86	72	52	29	12	15	100	78	67	46	7	
Staffordshire	41	89	68	48	33	33	52	100	75	52	39	50	
Suffolk	21	92	81	49	22	12	17	100	74	51	20	10	
Surrey	22	92	77	56	28	15	17	100	89	63	26	12	
Sussex	20	98	76	58	34	15	15	100	89	67	29	11	
Thames Valley	17	81	62	47	21	9	15	67	69	51	34	8	
Warwickshire	23	94	81	55	31	15	16	100	68	60	40	10	
West Mercia	25	27	87	56	32	16	21	83	87	70	40	13	
West Midlands	17	89	61	44	27	11	14	80	71	58	35	9	
West Yorkshire	16	85	67	47	26	9	12	100	84	61	21	6	
Wiltshire	16	79	54	41	20	10	16	80	75	49	26	10	
<b>England</b>	16	88	67	44	23	10	13	86	75	55	25	8	
Dyfed-Powys	15	33	39	35	21	10	16	-	67	60	22	11	
Gwent	21	91	76	55	28	13	18	100	76	64	33	12	
North Wales	19	91	63	45	27	11	17	100	85	59	28	10	
South Wales	12	81	63	41	21	7	10	50	66	52	21	6	
<b>Wales</b>	16	87	65	45	24	10	14	75	74	58	26	9	
<b>England and Wales</b>	16	88	67	44	23	10	13	86	75	55	25	8	

(1) Including City of London.

**Table 5.6 Offenders<sup>(1)</sup> found guilty at all courts by sex and type of offence**

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
<b>Males<sup>(1)</sup></b>												
<b>Indictable offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>												
Violence against the person <sup>(3)</sup>	43.3	39.8	35.5	33.9	26.4	27.3	31.3	33.3	32.1	31.6	31.9	
Sexual offences	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	
Burglary	44.7	43.0	39.2	37.0	34.4	31.3	30.7	29.7	28.2	25.2	23.7	
Robbery	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.2	
Theft and handling stolen goods	108.1	103.9	99.5	99.1	94.9	93.6	96.1	101.2	105.1	102.1	101.2	
Fraud and forgery	16.6	15.6	13.6	14.2	13.4	12.6	12.9	14.5	14.7	13.8	13.1	
Criminal damage	9.3	9.0	8.6	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.0	9.9	9.3	9.6	
Drug offences	21.2	20.6	19.9	25.3	28.5	30.4	36.3	43.7	43.5	40.1	41.2	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	31.6	33.1	34.2	35.5	38.2	39.2	42.4	43.9	42.4	39.3	38.9	
Motoring offences	10.8	10.3	10.3	11.4	10.7	9.4	8.9	8.5	7.6	7.2	7.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>295.7</b>	<b>284.9</b>	<b>269.8</b>	<b>274.6</b>	<b>264.7</b>	<b>262.5</b>	<b>277.8</b>	<b>294.4</b>	<b>293.0</b>	<b>277.8</b>	<b>276.8</b>	
<b>Summary offences<sup>(2)(4)</sup></b>												
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	324.0	322.5	307.0	308.4	295.2	335.0	315.4	353.2	339.2	359.2	325.5	
Motoring offences	649.4	653.3	597.5	573.6	576.7	579.5	575.5	586.6	556.2	530.7	509.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>973.4</b>	<b>975.8</b>	<b>904.4</b>	<b>882.0</b>	<b>871.9</b>	<b>914.5</b>	<b>890.9</b>	<b>939.7</b>	<b>895.5</b>	<b>889.9</b>	<b>835.2</b>	
<b>All offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>1,269.1</b>	<b>1,260.7</b>	<b>1,174.3</b>	<b>1,156.6</b>	<b>1,136.6</b>	<b>1,177.0</b>	<b>1,168.7</b>	<b>1,234.2</b>	<b>1,188.5</b>	<b>1,167.7</b>	<b>1,112.1</b>	
<b>Females</b>												
<b>Indictable offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>												
Violence against the person <sup>(3)</sup>	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4	
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Burglary	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	
Robbery	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	
Theft and handling stolen goods	25.5	24.0	22.1	22.5	21.2	20.9	22.3	24.5	26.1	25.9	25.8	
Fraud and forgery	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.2	
Criminal damage	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Drug offences	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.5	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	
Motoring offences	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>47.4</b>	
<b>Summary offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>												
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	130.3	149.2	146.1	146.3	114.8	153.4	101.2	109.6	94.4	131.6	116.6	
Motoring offences	63.7	69.8	67.2	65.2	65.7	69.5	73.7	78.6	76.6	76.8	73.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>194.1</b>	<b>219.0</b>	<b>213.3</b>	<b>211.5</b>	<b>180.5</b>	<b>222.9</b>	<b>174.9</b>	<b>188.3</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>208.3</b>	<b>190.2</b>	
<b>All offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>236.0</b>	<b>259.0</b>	<b>251.1</b>	<b>251.0</b>	<b>218.0</b>	<b>261.0</b>	<b>217.1</b>	<b>235.6</b>	<b>220.0</b>	<b>256.0</b>	<b>237.6</b>	

**Table 5.6 Offenders<sup>(1)</sup> found guilty at all courts by sex and type of offence (continued)**

Sex and type of offence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All offenders</b>											
<b>Indictable offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Violence against the person <sup>(3)</sup>	47.2	43.6	38.9	37.6	29.1	30.0	34.6	37.1	35.7	35.3	35.3
Sexual offences	5.5	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.8
Burglary	46.1	44.3	40.3	38.0	35.3	32.2	31.7	30.8	29.3	26.2	24.8
Robbery	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.8
Theft and handling stolen goods	133.5	127.9	121.6	121.6	116.1	114.5	118.4	125.7	131.2	128.0	127.0
Fraud and forgery	21.2	20.0	17.5	18.4	17.2	16.3	17.0	19.8	20.3	19.2	18.3
Criminal damage	10.2	9.8	9.4	10.0	9.6	9.8	10.5	10.9	10.9	10.3	10.7
Drug offences	23.5	22.7	21.9	27.8	31.6	34.1	40.7	48.8	48.7	44.6	45.6
Other (excluding motoring offences)	34.4	36.0	37.8	39.4	42.2	43.5	47.6	49.6	47.9	44.5	44.2
Motoring offences	11.3	10.7	10.8	12.0	11.2	9.9	9.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>337.6</b>	<b>324.9</b>	<b>307.6</b>	<b>314.1</b>	<b>302.2</b>	<b>300.6</b>	<b>320.1</b>	<b>341.7</b>	<b>342.0</b>	<b>325.5</b>	<b>324.2</b>
<b>Summary offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	454.4	471.7	453.1	454.7	410.0	488.4	416.5	462.8	433.6	490.7	442.1
Motoring offences	713.1	723.1	664.7	638.7	642.4	649.0	649.3	665.2	632.9	607.5	583.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,167.5</b>	<b>1,194.8</b>	<b>1,117.7</b>	<b>1,093.5</b>	<b>1,052.4</b>	<b>1,137.4</b>	<b>1,065.8</b>	<b>1,128.0</b>	<b>1,066.5</b>	<b>1,098.2</b>	<b>1,025.5</b>
<b>All offences<sup>(2)(4)</sup></b>	<b>1,505.1</b>	<b>1,519.7</b>	<b>1,425.3</b>	<b>1,407.6</b>	<b>1,354.6</b>	<b>1,438.0</b>	<b>1,385.8</b>	<b>1,469.7</b>	<b>1,408.5</b>	<b>1,423.7</b>	<b>1,349.7</b>

(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 5, Appendix 2).

(3) A new charging standard was introduced for assault in 1994 (see paragraph 65, Appendix 1).

(4) There were shortfalls in the numbers of offenders found guilty in the years 1994, 1996, 1999, 2000 and 2001 — see paragraphs 6-9, 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					Females			Other offenders					
	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11		Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	
<b>Indictable offences</b>	35.3	0.0	0.9	5.0	5.9	31.9	0.0	0.9	5.0	5.9	20.1	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	2.0	-	
Violence against the person	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Sexual offences	24.8	0.1	1.3	4.5	4.8	23.7	0.1	1.3	4.5	4.8	13.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	-	-
Burglary	6.8	0.0	0.6	1.9	1.4	6.2	0.0	0.6	1.9	1.4	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	-
Robbery	127.0	0.2	3.8	12.8	16.3	101.2	0.2	3.8	12.8	16.3	68.2	25.8	0.0	0.8	2.9	4.0	17.9	-	-
Theft and handling stolen goods	18.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.0	13.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.0	10.4	5.2	-	0.0	0.2	0.6	4.3	-	-
Fraud and forgery	10.7	0.1	0.8	1.7	1.6	9.6	0.1	0.8	1.7	1.6	5.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	-	-
Criminal damage	45.6	0.0	0.3	3.7	7.7	41.2	0.0	0.3	3.7	7.7	29.4	4.5	-	0.0	0.3	0.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Drug offences	44.2	0.0	0.5	3.3	7.3	37.6	0.0	0.5	3.3	7.3	26.5	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	4.0	1.3	1.3
Other (excluding motoring offences)	7.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.2	7.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.2	5.4	0.4	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Motoring offences	324.2	0.5	8.5	34.4	48.2	275.5	0.5	8.5	34.4	48.2	183.9	47.4	0.0	1.6	5.3	7.0	33.5	1.3	1.3
<b>Summary offences</b>	442.1	0.3	5.1	19.1	37.6	323.7	0.3	5.1	19.1	37.6	261.6	116.6	0.0	0.9	3.1	6.9	105.6	1.9	1.9
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	583.3	0.0	0.8	15.4	54.7	502.9	0.0	0.8	15.4	54.7	432.0	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.1	69.0	6.8	6.8
Motoring offences	1,025.5	0.3	5.9	34.5	92.2	826.6	0.3	5.9	34.5	92.2	693.6	190.2	0.0	0.9	3.6	11.1	174.7	8.6	8.6
<b>All offences</b>	1,349.7	0.9	14.4	68.9	140.4	1,102.1	0.9	14.4	68.9	140.4	877.6	237.6	0.1	2.5	8.9	18.0	208.2	9.9	9.9

(1) There were shortfalls in the numbers of offenders found guilty in the years 1994, 1996, 1999, 2000 and 2001 — see paragraphs 6-9, Appendix 2.

**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					Females					Other offenders			
	Total	10-11	12-14	15-17	18-20	21+	Total	10-11	12-14	15-17	18-20	21+	Total	10-11	12-14		15-17	18-20	21+
<b>Indictable offences</b>	342.0	291.7	0.6	8.3	35.1	52.6	49.0	0.0	1.4	5.2	7.6	34.7	1.3	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
1999 Found guilty	170.6	126.1	3.7	18.3	28.7	22.7	44.5	1.0	8.8	9.3	5.7	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cautioned	512.6	417.8	4.2	26.7	63.8	75.4	93.4	1.1	10.2	14.5	13.4	54.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	325.5	276.5	0.5	8.2	33.8	49.9	47.7	0.1	1.4	5.2	7.5	33.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2000 Found guilty	150.9	109.7	3.4	16.9	25.0	20.1	41.2	1.0	9.0	9.0	5.2	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cautioned	476.4	386.2	3.9	25.1	58.8	70.0	88.9	1.1	10.4	14.2	12.7	50.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	324.2	275.5	0.5	8.5	34.4	48.2	47.4	0.0	1.6	5.3	7.0	33.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2001 Found guilty	143.9	103.8	3.1	16.5	24.5	18.5	40.1	0.9	9.2	9.3	4.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cautioned	468.1	379.3	3.7	25.0	58.9	66.6	87.5	0.9	10.8	14.5	11.9	49.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned																			
<b>Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)</b>																			
1999 Found guilty	433.6	337.1	0.3	4.2	18.7	37.7	94.4	0.0	0.8	3.0	5.8	84.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cautioned	95.6	76.1	2.0	9.7	16.1	13.0	19.4	0.2	2.3	3.9	2.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	529.2	413.3	2.2	14.0	34.8	50.7	113.8	0.2	3.1	6.9	8.5	95.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2000 Found guilty	490.7	357.1	0.3	4.9	18.7	37.4	131.6	0.0	0.9	2.9	7.1	120.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cautioned	88.1	69.6	2.0	10.0	14.8	11.9	18.5	0.2	2.6	3.7	2.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	578.8	426.7	2.3	14.9	33.6	49.3	150.0	0.2	3.5	6.6	9.6	130.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2001 Found guilty	442.1	323.7	0.3	5.1	19.1	37.6	116.6	0.0	0.9	3.1	6.9	105.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cautioned	85.9	68.0	2.2	10.5	15.2	11.0	18.0	0.2	2.7	3.8	2.3	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	528.0	391.6	2.5	15.7	34.2	48.6	134.6	0.2	3.6	6.9	9.2	114.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Summary motoring offences</b>																			
1999 Found guilty	632.9	549.5	0.0	0.5	11.6	57.1	76.6	-	0.0	0.4	5.0	71.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cautioned	607.5	523.9	0.0	0.6	13.4	55.7	76.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.7	71.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	583.3	502.9	0.0	0.8	15.4	54.7	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.1	69.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>All offences</b>																			
1999 Found guilty <sup>(1)</sup>	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cautioned	266.1	202.3	5.6	28.1	44.8	35.8	63.9	1.2	11.1	13.2	8.4	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	1,674.6	1,380.5	6.5	41.2	110.2	183.2	283.9	1.3	13.3	21.9	26.9	220.6	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2000 Found guilty <sup>(1)</sup>	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cautioned	239.0	179.3	5.4	26.9	39.8	32.0	59.7	1.2	11.6	12.7	7.7	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	1,662.7	1,336.8	6.2	40.6	105.8	175.0	315.7	1.3	13.9	21.2	27.0	252.4	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2001 Found guilty <sup>(1)</sup>	1,349.7	1,102.1	0.9	14.4	68.9	140.4	877.6	0.1	2.5	8.9	18.0	208.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cautioned	229.9	171.8	5.4	27.1	39.7	29.5	58.1	1.0	11.9	13.0	7.2	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Found guilty or cautioned	1,579.5	1,273.9	6.2	41.5	108.5	169.9	295.7	1.1	14.4	21.9	25.2	233.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(1) There were shortfalls in the numbers of offenders found guilty in the years 1999, 2000 and 2001 — see paragraphs 6-9, Appendix 2.

**Table 5.9 Offenders<sup>(1)</sup> found guilty at all courts or cautioned by sex and type of offence**

Sex and type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands)											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
<b>Males<sup>(1)</sup></b>												
<b>Indictable offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>												
Violence against the person <sup>(3)</sup>	57.8	57.3	53.6	51.5	41.8	43.9	49.6	51.7	48.7	47.1	47.0	
Sexual offences	8.7	8.3	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.2	5.0	
Burglary	56.9	56.1	50.9	47.5	43.9	40.5	39.2	37.2	35.0	31.0	29.4	
Robbery	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.7	
Theft and handling stolen goods	178.9	186.7	175.3	169.0	160.9	153.7	148.9	152.6	151.5	142.1	137.8	
Fraud and forgery	20.4	20.5	18.8	19.1	18.8	17.6	17.5	19.1	19.3	17.6	16.7	
Criminal damage	12.7	12.6	12.2	13.0	12.2	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.0	12.5	
Drug offences	40.4	45.4	51.5	65.1	71.9	72.8	86.2	96.0	87.1	76.5	76.1	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	35.4	37.4	38.0	39.0	41.7	43.1	46.7	48.1	46.1	42.9	41.0	
Motoring offences <sup>(4)</sup>	10.8	10.3	10.3	11.4	10.7	9.4	8.9	8.5	7.6	7.2	7.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>427.0</b>	<b>439.9</b>	<b>423.5</b>	<b>428.2</b>	<b>414.0</b>	<b>405.1</b>	<b>421.1</b>	<b>437.3</b>	<b>419.1</b>	<b>387.5</b>	<b>379.3</b>	
<b>Summary offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>												
(excluding summary motoring offences)	409.3	412.5	393.2	392.0	369.0	414.2	391.1	430.1	415.4	428.8	391.6	
<b>All offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>												
(excluding motoring offences)	836.4	852.5	816.7	820.2	783.0	819.3	812.2	867.4	834.5	816.2	771.0	
<b>Females</b>												
<b>Indictable offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>												
Violence against the person <sup>(3)</sup>	8.7	9.7	9.4	9.7	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.1	7.8	
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	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	
Robbery	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	
Theft and handling stolen goods	63.1	71.5	63.5	63.4	60.1	54.5	52.4	56.8	55.2	53.5	52.7	
Fraud and forgery	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.7	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.3	
Criminal damage	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	
Drug offences	4.3	4.9	5.5	7.0	7.9	8.7	10.4	11.5	11.0	9.3	8.9	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	
Motoring offences <sup>(4)</sup>	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>87.5</b>	
<b>Summary offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>												
(excluding motoring offences)	143.9	164.3	161.6	161.4	129.7	169.6	118.2	128.9	113.8	150.0	134.6	
<b>All offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>												
(excluding summary motoring offences)	234.4	265.4	255.3	257.1	220.4	255.9	206.5	225.0	207.2	239.0	222.1	

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

Sex and type of offence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>All offenders</b>											
<b>Indictable offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Violence against the person <sup>(3)</sup>	66.5	67.0	63.0	61.2	49.6	51.8	58.2	60.5	56.9	55.1	54.9
Sexual offences	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.2	5.0
Burglary	59.4	58.7	53.1	49.5	45.8	42.3	41.1	39.1	37.0	32.8	31.2
Robbery	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	7.4
Theft and handling stolen goods	242.1	258.2	238.8	232.4	221.0	208.1	201.2	209.3	206.7	195.6	190.5
Fraud and forgery	26.8	27.5	25.6	26.0	25.1	23.8	24.2	27.2	27.5	25.4	24.0
Criminal damage	14.0	13.8	13.5	14.3	13.4	13.0	13.3	13.7	13.9	13.5	14.0
Drug offences	44.7	50.3	57.0	72.1	79.8	81.5	96.7	107.6	98.1	85.7	85.0
Other (excluding motoring offences)	38.5	40.8	42.0	43.4	46.2	47.9	52.6	54.6	52.5	49.0	48.4
Motoring offences <sup>(4)</sup>	11.3	10.7	10.8	12.0	11.2	9.9	9.5	9.0	8.1	7.6	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>517.5</b>	<b>541.1</b>	<b>517.1</b>	<b>523.9</b>	<b>504.8</b>	<b>491.4</b>	<b>509.4</b>	<b>533.5</b>	<b>512.6</b>	<b>476.4</b>	<b>468.1</b>
<b>Summary offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
(excluding motoring offences)	553.3	576.8	554.8	553.4	498.7	583.8	509.3	559.0	529.2	578.8	528.0
<b>All offences<sup>(2)(5)</sup></b>											
(excluding summary motoring offences)	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	996.2

(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 1, Appendix 2).

(5) There were shortfalls in the numbers of offenders found guilty in the years 1994, 1996, 1999, 2000 and 2001 — see paragraphs 6-9, Appendix 2.



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

Type of offence	Number of offenders (thousands) and percentages																		
	All offenders					Males					Females								
	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	Aged 21 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	Aged 21 and over	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	Aged 21 and over	Other offenders	
	Number of offenders (thousands)																		
<b>Indictable offences</b>																			
Violence against the person	54.9	47.0	0.4	3.3	8.8	7.9	26.6	7.8	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.9	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual offences	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	3.6	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	31.2	29.4	0.7	3.6	6.3	5.1	13.6	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	7.4	6.7	0.1	0.8	2.0	1.4	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft and handling stolen goods	190.5	137.8	2.0	12.6	22.6	20.8	79.8	52.7	0.8	8.2	9.6	6.9	27.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud and forgery	24.0	16.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	2.7	12.5	7.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal damage	14.0	12.5	0.4	1.7	2.4	1.9	6.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug offences	85.0	76.1	0.0	1.5	10.2	17.4	47.0	8.9	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.6	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (excluding motoring offences)	48.4	41.0	0.1	0.9	4.0	7.9	28.2	6.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motoring offences <sup>(1)</sup>	7.7	7.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.2	5.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	468.1	379.3	3.7	25.0	58.9	66.6	225.1	87.5	0.9	10.8	14.5	11.9	49.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Summary offences</b> (excluding motoring offences)	528.0	391.6	2.5	15.7	34.2	48.6	290.7	134.6	0.2	3.6	6.9	9.2	114.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All offences</b> <sup>(2)</sup> (excluding summary motoring offences)	988.5	763.7	6.2	40.6	92.5	114.0	510.3	221.6	1.1	14.4	21.4	21.1	163.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Percentages																		
<b>Indictable offences</b>																			
Violence against the person	12	12	11	13	15	12	12	9	5	11	12	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual offences	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	7	8	18	15	11	8	6	2	7	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft and handling stolen goods	41	36	55	50	38	31	35	60	84	76	66	58	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud and forgery	5	4	1	1	2	4	6	8	1	1	4	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal damage	3	3	10	7	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug offences	18	20	1	6	17	26	21	10	0	2	6	14	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (excluding motoring offences)	10	11	1	3	7	12	13	7	1	2	4	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motoring offences <sup>(1)</sup>	2	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	-	-	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	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 1, Appendix 2).

(2) There were shortfalls in the numbers of offenders found guilty in 2001 — see paragraphs 6-9, 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 2001	
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Number	Percentage	
<b>Indictable offences</b>														
1 Murder	201	182	211	192	214	257	275	256	252	261	285	—	—	—
2 Attempted murder	56	51	62	66	57	56	70	68	76	66	48	2	(4)	—
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	576	590	516	559	566	565	663	709	698	683	637	254	40	—
4.1 Manslaughter	219	281	219	197	195	232	244	266	234	238	263	1	0	—
4.2 Infanticide	7	6	6	3	2	4	3	2	8	2	5	—	—	—
4.3 Child destruction	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving	319	280	225	202	221	215	207	203	173	193	227	—	—	—
4.5 Manslaughter due to diminished responsibility	21	12	30	50	44	22	27	15	22	19	20	—	—	—
4.6 Causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs	*	1	24	44	52	58	62	63	46	53	51	—	—	—
37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	*	22	17	10	11	22	7	18	8	12	14	—	—	—
5 Wounding or other act endangering life	1,643	1,813	1,774	1,858	1,802	1,977	2,034	1,986	1,857	1,759	1,815	220	12	—
6 Endangering railway passenger	32	20	30	20	40	24	23	34	42	26	21	1	(5)	—
More serious offences	3,074	3,258	3,114	3,201	3,205	3,432	3,615	3,620	3,418	3,312	3,386	478	14	—
7 Endangering life at sea	6	2	5	2	3	4	4	—	3	6	1	—	—	—
8 Other wounding, etc.	63,011	63,331	59,413	57,500	45,778	47,792	53,955	56,155	52,603	50,966	50,625	18,712	37	—
11 Cruelty to or neglect of children	343	360	391	430	492	514	559	674	803	782	774	359	46	—
12 Abandoning child aged under 2 years	18	11	9	11	17	9	9	14	15	9	5	4	(80)	—
13 Child abduction	61	49	42	53	69	76	54	65	89	68	72	13	(18)	—
14 Procuring illegal abortion	2	1	2	—	—	3	6	4	—	1	2	2	(100)	—
15 Concealment of birth	9	8	4	4	1	—	3	3	3	2	1	—	—	—
Less serious offences	63,450	63,762	59,866	58,000	46,360	48,398	54,590	56,915	53,516	51,834	51,480	19,090	37	—
Total indictable violence against the person	66,524	67,020	62,980	61,201	49,565	51,830	58,205	60,535	56,934	55,146	54,866	19,568	36	—
<b>Summary offences</b>														
105 Common assault <sup>(1)</sup>	6,859	9,145	10,538	14,034	25,054	26,691	28,012	35,631	41,741	41,980	43,200	16,590	38	—
Total indictable and summary violence against the person offences	73,383	76,165	73,518	75,235	74,619	78,521	86,217	96,166	98,675	97,126	98,066	36,158	37	—

(1) A new charging standard was introduced for assault in 1994 (see paragraph 65, 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	
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Number	Percentage
16 Buggery	302	277	245	250	191	132	137	163	122	119	96	5	(5)
17 Indecent assault on a male	710	720	667	635	668	631	608	565	606	510	459	112	24
18 Indecency between males	954	1,055	862	917	757	523	545	382	177	103	65	47	(72)
19 Rape													
– of a female	559	529	482	460	578	573	599	656	631	594	559	37	7
– of a male	3,791	3,695	3,471	3,390	3,321	3,344	3,401	3,246	3,189	2,924	2,847	677	(6)
20 Indecent assault on a female													24
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13	168	148	143	109	122	94	60	78	76	73	67	13	(19)
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16	1,073	924	723	705	603	576	472	511	436	449	437	223	51
23 Incest	157	127	127	96	62	62	64	72	42	50	45	7	(16)
24 Procuration	305	186	180	234	157	106	109	94	66	58	56	12	(21)
25 Abduction	20	22	43	20	14	8	4	8	4	6	5	1	(20)
26 Bigamy	33	44	42	47	39	36	30	38	47	31	31	14	(45)
27 Soliciting by a man	471	333	330	343	198	128	136	170	44	42	19	14	(74)
74 Gross indecency with a child	300	326	304	274	213	216	231	264	272	240	303	54	18
Total sexual offences	8,843	8,386	7,619	7,480	6,932	6,453	6,441	6,293	5,773	5,244	5,042	1,219	24

( ) 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	
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Number	Percentage
28 Burglary in a dwelling	22,390	22,698	21,911	22,112	21,476	20,234	20,930	20,183	18,834	16,432	15,488	2,028	13
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	238	254	277	240	241	296	279	246	252	216	240	16	7
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	36,762	35,665	30,839	27,102	24,058	21,793	19,865	18,681	17,846	16,149	15,448	4,351	28
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	46	43	66	37	38	25	36	31	18	26	22	1	(5)
Total burglary	59,436	58,660	53,093	49,491	45,813	42,348	41,110	39,141	36,950	32,823	31,198	6,396	21
34 Robbery	5,416	5,730	5,798	5,534	5,750	6,539	6,246	6,162	6,202	6,512	7,370	548	7

( ) 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		
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Number	Percentage
<b>Indictable offences</b>													
37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking													
39 Theft from the person of another	*	1,322	5,403	6,297	6,302	6,172	6,050	5,708	5,461	4,967	5,010	740	15
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	2,206	2,343	2,936	3,122	4,873	6,187	6,344	6,119	6,237	6,344	6,675	667	10
41 Theft by an employee	2,586	2,343	1,955	2,068	2,048	2,074	2,223	2,416	2,590	2,255	2,264	1,016	45
42 Theft or unauthorised taking from mail	6,482	6,062	4,756	4,712	5,175	5,392	5,731	6,365	6,428	5,927	5,887	3,285	56
43 Abstracting electricity	446	385	396	375	294	346	281	295	270	243	251	84	33
44 Theft of a pedal cycle	1,764	1,658	1,579	1,397	1,279	1,133	1,287	1,175	1,003	760	614	163	27
45 Theft from vehicle	4,526	4,714	3,657	3,316	3,161	2,757	2,591	2,547	2,318	1,898	1,576	754	48
46 Theft from shops	14,481	14,151	12,541	11,414	9,889	9,689	8,667	7,998	7,910	6,696	6,037	2,327	39
47 Theft from automatic machine or meter	116,007	131,353	119,141	115,494	116,592	111,002	107,717	119,777	122,184	122,176	121,973	42,040	34
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	1,531	1,692	1,598	1,254	1,002	805	876	830	850	765	658	280	43
49 Other theft or unauthorised taking	6,151	5,436	4,288	3,675	3,455	3,062	2,922	2,649	2,506	2,136	1,970	932	47
54 Handling stolen goods	53,219	51,047	45,022	39,548	35,301	32,365	30,903	29,307	26,888	22,839	20,938	7,640	36
	32,680	35,692	35,528	39,707	31,621	27,125	25,637	24,159	22,022	18,554	16,610	3,549	21
Total indictable theft and handling stolen goods	242,079	258,198	238,800	232,379	220,992	208,109	201,229	209,345	206,667	195,560	190,463	63,477	33
<b>Summary offences</b>													
130 Stealing or unauthorised taking of a conveyance	26,708	20,827	14,884	13,302	11,902	11,752	11,072	11,348	11,958	11,292	11,316	4,394	39
131 Aggravated vehicle taking, Criminal damage of £5,000 or under <sup>(1)</sup>	*	151	712	782	1,046	1,372	1,313	1,643	2,057	2,064	1,889	284	15
Total indictable and summary theft and handling stolen goods offences	268,787	279,176	254,396	246,463	233,940	221,233	213,614	222,336	220,682	208,916	203,668	68,155	33

(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		
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Number	Percentage
<b>Indictable offences</b>													
51 Fraud by company director, etc.	93	92	64	57	67	87	51	78	63	48	36	-	-
52 False accounting	733	627	576	587	619	844	1,238	1,801	1,760	1,255	974	109	11
53 Other fraud	22,775	23,429	21,178	21,035	19,807	19,394	19,442	21,760	22,191	20,904	19,688	4,697	24
55 Bankruptcy offence	129	116	82	49	41	49	65	203	204	171	195	3	2
60 Forgery, or use of, false drug prescription	129	143	162	189	215	210	199	222	198	219	236	59	25
61 Other forgery etc.	2,955	3,122	3,515	4,065	4,360	3,231	3,168	3,095	3,095	2,811	2,918	896	31
Total fraud and forgery	26,814	27,529	25,577	25,982	25,109	23,815	24,163	27,159	27,511	25,408	24,047	5,764	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		
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Number	Percentage
<b>Indictable offences</b>													
56 Atson	2,831	2,717	2,598	2,646	2,492	2,228	2,500	2,404	2,475	2,470	2,644	1,144	43
57 Criminal damage endangering life	64	82	70	88	67	116	128	114	119	102	115	23	20
58 Other criminal damage	10,578	10,563	10,288	10,967	10,276	10,130	10,069	10,547	10,648	10,214	10,569	1,956	19
59 Threat, etc. to commit criminal damage	500	452	513	633	577	496	581	624	633	683	689	243	35
Total indictable criminal damage	13,973	13,814	13,469	14,334	13,412	12,970	13,278	13,689	13,875	13,469	14,017	3,366	24
<b>Summary offences</b>													
149 Criminal damage £5,000 <sup>(1)</sup> or less and malicious damage	45,731	45,089	43,763	45,847	47,701	51,099	52,333	54,837	56,552	54,767	53,630	26,736	50
Total indictable and summary criminal damage offences	59,704	58,903	57,232	60,181	61,113	64,069	65,611	68,526	70,427	68,236	67,647	30,102	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		
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Number	Percentage
<b>Unlawful importation of a controlled drug</b>													
Class A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	579	685	779	1,107	..	..
Class B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	385	315	393	1	0
Class C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	20	28	..	..
Class (unspecified)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	112	56	123	2	2
Total	1,172	1,266	1,162	1,184	1,032	1,136	1,246	1,219	1,187	1,170	1,651	3	0
<b>Unlawful exportation of a controlled drug</b>													
Class A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12	22	9	..	..
Class B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	10	2	..	..
Class C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Class (unspecified)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	11	18	19	1	(5)
Total	35	26	50	76	93	79	69	64	33	51	31	1	(3)
<b>Production, supply and possession with intent to supply a controlled drug</b>													
Class A	..	..	1,852	1,960	2,581	3,235	3,922	3,948	4,374	4,839	5,444	235	4
Class B	..	..	5,973	7,554	9,209	8,910	9,004	8,933	7,257	5,527	4,163	948	23
Class C	..	..	42	75	105	144	158	130	135	84	74	17	(23)
Class (unspecified)	..	..	103	68	96	152	163	109	142	66	105	15	14
Total	5,534	7,017	7,970	9,657	11,991	12,441	13,247	13,120	11,908	10,516	9,786	1,215	12
<b>Possession of a controlled drug</b>													
Class A	..	..	3,863	4,877	6,448	8,067	10,403	12,297	13,986	14,918	16,131	4,583	28
Class B	..	..	42,530	54,972	58,629	57,998	69,638	78,874	69,247	57,806	56,142	33,182	59
Class C	..	..	59	118	168	291	394	429	323	264	479	108	23
Class (unspecified)	..	..	821	639	690	634	592	552	402	325	271	192	71
Total	37,143	41,304	47,273	60,606	65,935	66,990	81,027	92,152	83,958	73,313	73,023	38,065	52
Other drug offences	794	659	544	626	763	886	1,105	1,001	975	676	555	140	25
Total drug offences	44,678	50,272	56,999	72,149	79,814	81,532	96,694	107,556	98,061	85,726	85,046	39,424	46

( ) 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 2001	
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Number	Percentage			
33 Going equipped for stealing etc.	4,561	4,804	4,641	4,047	3,512	3,065	2,977	2,833	2,504	2,120	2,098	423	20			
35 Blackmail	257	267	215	229	206	204	201	217	189	129	125	15	12			
36 Kidnapping etc.	263	284	309	306	342	392	422	369	399	372	365	17	5			
62 Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
63 Treason felony	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
64 Riot	10	31	18	3	11	11	-	-	-	2	10	-	-			
65 Violent disorder	1,652	1,270	1,153	962	915	1,028	994	1,094	975	958	846	178	21			
66 Other offence against the State or public order	4,662	5,029	5,409	6,345	7,400	8,210	9,691	10,459	9,665	10,101	9,709	2,149	22			
67 Perjury	236	235	233	265	241	197	225	218	151	152	103	11	11			
68 Libel	94	-	68	68	42	43	40	49	33	17	21	11	-			
75 Betting or gaming offence	3	3	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	2	2	-	(52)			
76 Aiding suicide	48	61	29	55	120	127	143	139	170	171	270	19	7			
78 Immigration Act	826	1,051	1,054	1,380	1,752	2,034	2,339	2,650	2,599	2,357	2,509	287	11			
79 Perverting the course of justice	217	283	280	330	309	296	268	292	309	278	361	18	5			
80 Absconding from lawful custody	3,232	3,171	2,388	2,544	2,809	2,728	2,778	2,614	2,022	1,880	1,813	582	32			
81 Firearms Act offence	73	78	77	55	68	111	78	89	81	65	55	3	(5)			
82 Revenue law offence	15,360	16,918	19,545	20,810	21,851	23,033	26,221	26,822	26,845	24,333	24,611	48	0			
83 Failing to surrender to bail etc.	1,170	1,322	1,521	1,317	1,712	1,585	1,488	1,557	1,109	1,025	869	29	3			
84 Trade Descriptions Act and similar offences	1,066	1,083	926	792	841	799	794	894	918	847	886	3	0			
85 Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974	302	282	312	350	489	529	510	437	438	508	547	67	12			
86 Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material	98	114	85	108	77	54	35	35	28	40	23	5	(22)			
87 Protection from Eviction Act 1978	696	779	612	441	336	310	294	338	252	188	185	3	2			
89 Adulteration of food	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	2	5	2	-	-			
90 Knives Act 1997 etc.	1,242	1,139	839	511	466	510	536	657	704	678	727	4	1			
91 Public health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
94 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 <sup>(b)</sup>	2,388	2,485	2,275	2,437	478	347	372	319	294	312	287	-	-			
99 Other (excluding motoring offences)	38,460	40,780	41,990	43,358	46,176	47,901	52,558	54,618	52,499	48,956	48,382	4,168	9			
Total	153,360	169,118	195,545	208,810	218,551	230,333	262,221	268,222	268,845	243,333	246,611	48	0			

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

**Table 5.19 Offenders found guilty<sup>(1)</sup> at all courts for motoring offences by offence**

Offence	Number of offenders											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
<b>Indictable offences</b>												
Dangerous driving	5,196	4,676	4,395	4,354	4,747	4,314	4,535	4,413	4,008	4,090	4,174	
Other indictable motoring offences	6,067	6,008	6,423	7,655	6,452	5,580	4,952	4,545	4,094	3,479	3,532	
Total indictable motoring offences	11,263	10,684	10,818	12,009	11,199	9,894	9,487	8,958	8,102	7,569	7,706	
<b>Summary offences</b>												
Driving whilst disqualified	19,952	19,274	22,500	24,167	24,394	23,246	23,533	24,340	25,812	26,547	28,095	
Total indictable and summary motoring offences	31,215	29,958	33,318	36,176	35,593	33,140	33,020	33,298	33,914	34,116	35,801	

(1) Motoring offences may attract written warnings; (see paragraph 1, 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 2001	
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Number	Percentage		
104 Assault on a constable	11,257	11,206	11,378	12,036	12,282	12,395	13,083	12,822	12,737	12,664	12,629	1,565	12		
105 Common assault	6,859	9,145	10,674	14,034	25,054	26,691	28,012	35,631	41,741	41,980	43,200	16,590	38		
108 Cruelty to animals	1,181	1,257	1,125	919	943	952	1,098	1,098	1,006	975	861	16	2		
109 Cruelty to or neglect of children	8	3	2	6	3	2	2	3	—	4	4	2	(50)		
113 Explosives Act	56	47	14	28	19	36	33	15	23	11	8	4	4		
115 Firearms Act 1968	3,448	2,405	1,777	1,790	1,616	1,650	1,519	1,401	1,157	985	769	424	55		
125 Offences against Public Order	38,966	38,083	35,264	36,207	37,203	41,553	42,725	45,797	45,348	43,278	41,509	12,955	31		
126 Interference with a motor vehicle	3,869	3,775	3,879	3,871	3,487	3,306	3,140	3,172	3,353	3,094	3,084	489	16		
130 Stealing or unauthorised taking of a conveyance	26,708	20,827	14,884	13,302	11,902	11,752	11,072	11,348	11,958	11,292	11,316	4,394	39		
131 Aggravated vehicle taking	*	151	712	782	1,046	1,372	1,313	1,643	2,057	2,064	1,889	284	15		
139 Indecent exposure	1,124	1,106	1,014	885	813	740	807	743	649	553	488	157	32		
140 Drunkenness simple	35,227	29,515	23,115	21,052	10,544	9,409	9,279	8,215	6,610	5,404	4,433	1,692	38		
141 Drunkenness with aggravation	40,123	39,255	36,792	36,838	32,137	40,723	45,196	45,372	42,410	39,830	38,452	14,947	39		
151 Social Security Offences	3,136	5,107	6,121	6,333	10,911	10,595	8,482	5,910	4,970	6,528	7,547	8	0		
152 Social Security Administration Act 1992	113	55	41	50	12	10	13	8	8	6	12	—	—		
165 Kerb Crawling	1,489	1,396	1,073	1,394	1,270	1,290	1,020	893	736	890	1,072	216	20		
166 Offence by Prostitutes	13,501	12,571	11,161	9,865	8,849	8,790	9,100	8,614	5,360	4,574	3,587	740	21		
167 Aiding and abetting offences by prostitutes	—	1	—	—	3	2	11	—	3	—	—	—	—		
170 Motor vehicle licence offences <sup>(1)</sup>	108,447	114,392	113,872	118,546	116,326	131,035	136,943	168,282	159,654	169,526	141,913	42	0		
191 Wireless/Telegraphic Act offences <sup>(1)</sup>	138,710	170,304	168,725	162,872	113,807	164,881	77,033	76,638	55,838	105,742	83,759	8	0		
Other summary non-motoring offences <sup>(1)</sup>	119,041	116,209	113,215	112,591	110,456	116,600	119,371	131,382	133,545	129,395	131,516	31,397	24		
<b>Total Summary non-motoring<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>553,263</b>	<b>576,810</b>	<b>554,838</b>	<b>553,401</b>	<b>498,683</b>	<b>583,787</b>	<b>509,252</b>	<b>558,987</b>	<b>529,163</b>	<b>578,795</b>	<b>528,048</b>	<b>85,930</b>	<b>16</b>		

(1) There were shortfalls in the numbers of offenders found guilty in the years 1994, 1996, 1999, 2000 and 2001 — see paragraphs 6-9, Appendix 2.

( ) Percentage based on less than 100 offenders.



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

Year	Number										Number found guilty or cautioned per 100,000 population <sup>(1)</sup>	
	Found guilty					Cautioned						
	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons		
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
2001	26,246	23,741	2,505	16,639	13,452	3,187	42,885	37,193	5,692	100	174	26

(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	Persons under 18 buying intoxicating liquor <sup>(1)</sup>										Persons under 18 buying intoxicating liquor to persons under 18 <sup>(2)</sup>			Number
	Found guilty					Cautioned					Found guilty or cautioned			
	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females		
1991	103	777	880	103	777	880	155	245	400	155	245	400		
1992	34	593	627	34	593	627	87	189	276	87	189	276		
1993	7	389	382	7	389	382	70	165	235	70	165	235		
1994	19	317	336	19	317	336	83	153	236	83	153	236		
1995	15	336	351	15	336	351	108	161	269	108	161	269		
1996	19	336	355	19	336	355	119	178	297	119	178	297		
1997	24	252	276	24	252	276	125	171	296	125	171	296		
1998	24	143	167	24	143	167	157	76	233	157	76	233		
1999	21	94	115	21	94	115	115	69	184	115	69	184		
2000	21	80	101	21	80	101	56	53	109	56	53	109		
2001	14	47	61	14	47	61	53	48	101	53	48	101		

(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<sup>(1)</sup> for indictable offences and number per 100,000 population in the age group by sex and age**

Year	England and Wales																
	All persons					Males					Females						
	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over	All ages	Aged 10-11	Aged 12-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-20 and over		
				Number of persons cautioned													
1991	179.9	6.1	26.9	38.5	18.4	41.4	48.5	1.2	9.7	13.1	5.5	19.0					
1992	216.2	5.8	29.2	41.1	23.8	55.1	61.1	1.4	12.8	15.2	7.3	24.4					
1993	209.6	5.1	26.4	37.1	24.5	60.6	55.9	1.2	11.6	12.8	6.7	23.6					
1994	209.8	5.0	27.3	35.5	20.0	60.7	56.2	1.4	13.8	12.4	6.1	22.4					
1995	202.6	4.5	24.7	35.3	24.8	60.0	53.3	1.3	12.7	12.2	6.0	21.1					
1996	190.8	3.8	21.3	33.0	24.3	60.2	48.2	1.0	9.8	10.9	5.6	20.9					
1997	189.4	3.7	19.2	32.0	25.2	63.2	46.0	0.9	8.4	9.5	5.7	21.5					
1998	191.7	4.1	19.7	32.0	25.7	61.5	48.8	1.1	10.1	10.3	5.9	21.4					
1999	170.6	3.7	18.3	28.7	22.7	52.7	44.5	1.0	8.8	9.3	5.7	19.6					
2000	150.9	3.4	16.9	25.0	20.1	44.3	41.2	1.0	9.0	9.0	5.2	17.0					
2001	143.9	3.1	16.5	24.5	18.5	41.2	40.1	0.9	9.2	9.3	4.9	15.9					
				Number of persons found guilty													
1991	335.4	0.3	4.9	32.3	65.3	190.8	41.9	0.0	0.6	4.0	8.1	29.2					
1992	322.8	0.2	4.7	28.9	58.9	190.1	40.0	0.0	0.6	3.6	7.3	28.5					
1993	305.9	0.2	5.3	26.2	53.0	183.5	37.8	0.0	0.6	3.1	6.3	27.7					
1994	312.8	0.3	6.6	28.7	50.3	187.4	39.5	0.0	1.0	3.8	6.2	28.6					
1995	300.7	0.3	6.8	30.2	47.4	178.6	37.5	0.0	1.0	4.0	5.7	26.8					
1996	299.1	0.2	6.4	32.5	46.3	175.6	38.0	0.0	1.0	4.2	5.7	27.2					
1997	318.7	0.3	6.8	33.6	48.4	187.3	42.2	0.0	1.0	4.6	6.3	30.4					
1998	340.3	0.4	7.7	35.2	51.8	197.9	47.3	0.0	1.3	5.1	7.1	33.7					
1999	340.7	0.6	8.3	35.1	52.6	195.0	49.0	0.0	1.4	5.2	7.6	34.7					
2000	324.2	0.5	8.2	33.8	49.9	184.0	47.7	0.1	1.4	5.2	7.5	33.5					
2001	322.9	0.5	8.5	34.4	48.2	183.9	47.4	0.0	1.6	5.3	7.0	33.5					
				Number of persons found guilty or cautioned													
1991	515.3	6.3	31.8	70.8	83.7	232.2	90.5	1.2	10.3	17.1	13.5	48.3					
1992	539.0	6.0	33.9	70.0	82.7	245.2	101.1	1.5	13.4	18.8	14.6	52.9					
1993	515.5	5.3	31.7	63.3	77.5	244.1	93.7	1.2	12.2	15.9	13.0	51.3					
1994	522.5	5.3	33.9	64.2	75.3	248.1	95.7	1.5	14.7	16.2	12.3	51.0					
1995	503.3	4.8	31.5	65.4	72.2	238.6	90.8	1.3	13.7	16.1	11.7	47.9					
1996	489.9	4.1	27.7	65.6	70.5	235.8	86.3	1.1	10.7	15.2	11.3	48.0					
1997	508.1	4.0	26.0	65.7	73.6	250.5	88.3	0.9	9.4	14.1	12.0	51.9					
1998	532.0	4.5	27.3	67.2	77.5	259.3	96.1	1.1	11.4	15.4	13.1	55.2					
1999	511.2	4.2	26.7	63.8	75.4	247.7	93.4	1.1	10.2	14.5	13.4	54.3					
2000	475.1	3.9	25.1	58.8	70.0	228.3	88.9	1.1	10.4	14.2	12.7	50.6					
2001	466.8	3.7	25.0	58.9	66.6	225.1	87.5	0.9	10.8	14.5	11.9	49.4					
				Number of persons found guilty or cautioned per 100,000 population													
1991	1,159	956	3,489	7,416	7,444	1,296	396	194	1,206	1,905	1,272	248					
1992	1,210	918	3,564	7,648	7,805	1,357	441	235	1,491	2,183	1,458	271					
1993	1,153	806	3,212	7,065	7,739	1,341	408	197	1,311	1,886	1,376	262					
1994	1,166	1,956	813	7,027	7,891	1,355	416	235	1,567	1,889	1,364	259					
1995	1,118	1,879	715	6,844	7,845	1,295	393	211	1,466	1,788	1,350	242					
1996	1,088	1,839	613	6,857	7,662	1,280	374	167	1,449	1,679	1,297	243					
1997	1,123	1,901	2,811	6,827	8,171	1,352	381	138	1,009	1,507	1,408	262					
1998	1,170	1,962	2,651	6,627	8,171	1,352	381	167	1,209	1,632	1,503	278					
1999	1,118	1,867	2,642	6,746	8,418	1,393	414	159	1,061	1,549	1,461	273					
2000	1,032	1,711	2,435	6,436	7,816	1,324	400	160	1,064	1,521	1,344	254					
2001	1,007	1,666	2,388	5,891	6,623	1,184	371	136	1,086	1,541	1,251	247					

(1) For motoring offences, only persons found guilty are included; these offences may attract written warnings (see paragraph 1, 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 2001																
	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
Avon and Somerset	715	1,193	1,928	1,347	3,765	4,144	935	253	661	26	647	1,140	871	173			
Bedfordshire	983	1,571	2,757	2,200	5,029	6,756	1,120	404	1,261	158	1,507	1,795	1,330	234			
Cambridgeshire	730	1,204	2,450	1,678	4,794	4,541	837	264	796	54	751	1,372	831	165			
Cheshire	808	1,354	2,136	1,525	4,105	5,691	1,030	282	516	78	476	864	954	222			
Cleveland	1,537	2,463	3,926	2,677	7,349	9,412	1,798	656	1,194	224	985	2,045	2,298	487			
Cumbria	966	1,592	3,764	2,893	6,610	7,681	1,023	366	1,007	83	1,179	1,470	1,532	243			
Derbyshire	778	1,297	2,593	2,322	4,402	5,791	905	270	898	105	1,233	1,116	1,034	158			
Devon and Cornwall	716	1,191	2,291	1,865	4,040	4,099	879	274	954	178	1,237	1,203	881	164			
Dorset	674	1,142	2,483	2,040	4,309	4,973	783	239	801	97	843	1,259	1,076	143			
Durham	1,085	1,796	3,611	2,565	6,749	7,365	1,181	405	981	213	1,125	1,356	1,458	276			
Essex	666	1,103	2,563	2,028	4,812	4,694	731	249	845	64	399	1,336	738	155			
Gloucestershire	997	1,619	2,922	2,468	5,071	7,846	1,128	399	1,071	182	4,819	1,678	1,769	252			
Greater Manchester	1,214	2,032	4,119	2,938	7,828	7,014	1,418	421	971	140	885	1,506	1,079	307			
Hampshire	934	1,533	3,770	3,350	6,336	5,748	957	351	1,265	259	629	1,794	1,115	193			
Hertfordshire	634	1,007	2,170	1,611	4,245	5,381	649	271	929	29	1,050	1,520	959	159			
Humbly Grove	910	1,476	2,885	2,562	4,766	5,564	1,041	364	1,030	170	2,308	1,512	1,010	240			
Humberside	894	1,451	2,960	2,251	5,338	5,957	1,009	363	1,183	173	996	1,735	1,217	219			
Kent	1,166	1,920	3,473	2,733	6,182	6,859	1,414	441	1,020	91	517	1,598	1,217	322			
Lancashire	811	1,370	2,744	2,076	4,990	4,738	942	263	754	81	583	1,173	703	170			
Leicestershire	797	1,332	2,618	2,071	4,848	6,299	913	292	958	25	1,076	1,691	1,087	176			
Lincolnshire	1,127	1,893	3,635	2,762	5,206	6,414	1,511	412	460	43	4,212	766	838	382			
Merseyside	1,148	1,916	3,538	2,259	7,220	7,688	1,416	389	1,006	101	148	1,735	1,298	275			
Metropolitan Police <sup>(1)</sup>	806	1,315	2,772	2,502	4,156	5,812	1,646	699	1,887	354	643	2,590	2,608	443			
Norfolk	941	1,530	3,358	2,832	5,726	6,284	1,001	366	1,133	188	4,912	1,724	1,246	218			
Northamptonshire	1,555	2,461	5,113	4,167	9,812	9,812	1,646	699	1,887	354	643	2,590	2,608	443			
Northumbria	710	1,141	2,214	1,617	4,156	4,734	906	319	1,111	94	1,055	1,654	1,243	188			
North Yorkshire	1,201	1,922	4,089	3,097	7,259	6,917	1,304	502	1,418	275	1,274	1,879	1,693	315			
Nottinghamshire	1,057	1,751	3,275	2,517	6,093	6,011	1,285	379	979	122	883	1,563	1,168	259			
South Yorkshire	948	1,545	2,799	2,238	5,012	5,861	1,127	361	1,003	221	1,039	1,541	1,057	242			
Staffordshire	817	1,326	3,303	2,916	5,469	5,221	856	327	1,317	43	1,388	1,751	1,089	168			
Suffolk	604	996	2,267	1,747	4,220	5,376	621	227	848	152	1,161	1,367	886	124			
Sussex	832	1,409	2,510	1,946	4,784	6,915	1,023	308	783	114	1,232	1,210	1,350	214			
Thames Valley	620	1,008	2,116	1,588	3,957	4,039	680	236	764	15	188	1,203	799	137			
Warwickshire	733	1,220	2,813	2,182	5,059	5,979	799	259	739	389	3,217	1,125	1,184	160			
West Mercia	910	1,494	3,049	2,423	5,405	6,883	1,013	344	1,137	420	3,036	1,538	1,674	191			
West Midlands	1,464	2,431	4,138	2,966	7,815	9,669	1,724	529	1,215	166	867	1,931	1,931	350			
West Yorkshire	1,148	1,888	3,593	2,948	6,305	6,549	1,352	430	1,031	60	306	1,554	1,204	302			
Wiltshire	786	1,270	2,463	2,144	4,255	6,296	852	316	981	216	1,091	1,401	1,405	185			
England	983	1,622	3,140	2,381	5,804	6,466	1,147	366	1,000	134	1,083	1,533	1,240	243			
Dyfed-Powys	1,250	2,059	3,788	3,017	6,478	8,111	1,474	479	1,540	137	1,448	2,115	1,546	290			
Gwent	1,354	2,258	4,153	2,894	7,843	10,141	1,549	488	1,145	260	993	1,869	1,937	326			
North Wales	935	1,563	3,043	2,440	5,346	5,742	1,126	348	875	348	2,129	1,249	1,008	250			
South Wales	1,140	1,879	3,296	2,201	6,478	6,853	1,352	434	1,095	405	2,777	1,748	1,348	287			
Wales	1,153	1,910	3,488	2,520	6,500	7,389	1,359	432	1,128	2,403	18,548	1,721	1,410	286			
England and Wales	993	1,638	3,160	2,389	5,844	6,520	1,159	370	1,008	136	1,088	1,544	1,250	245			

(1) Including City of London.

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

England and Wales		Thousands										
Sex	Age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Males	10-11	663.4	655.7	652.5	652.0	664.6	681.4	687.3	702.5	711.1	709.2	710.6
	12-14	910.1	951.9	985.8	990.4	984.7	981.3	995.1	1,010.3	1,031.0	1,048.3	1,046.0
	15-17	954.8	915.8	895.4	914.2	956.1	990.9	996.5	991.6	988.8	999.1	1,017.3
	18-20	1,124.4	1,059.5	1,001.9	954.1	920.6	901.0	920.6	964.3	998.6	1,006.2	957.9
	21 and over	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	18,351.6
	Total aged 10 and over	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	22,083.4
Females	10-11	628.3	620.7	616.5	617.5	630.3	645.2	651.2	666.7	675.3	673.5	676.0
	12-14	856.3	898.2	933.3	938.6	932.7	928.5	942.7	957.0	977.5	992.9	996.8
	15-17	898.0	861.9	842.2	859.9	902.8	938.3	943.9	938.0	933.1	943.5	964.1
	18-20	1,065.0	1,002.2	947.7	903.4	869.9	851.6	870.2	913.7	638.3	948.6	934.2
	21 and over	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	20,043.2
	Total aged 10 and over	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	23,614.3
Persons	10-11	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	1,386.6
	12-14	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	2,042.8
	15-17	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	1,981.3
	18-20	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	1,892.1
	21 and over	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	38,394.9
	Total aged 10 and over	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	45,697.7

Source: Office for National Statistics.

### Key points

- 1.85 million defendants were proceeded against at magistrates' courts in 2001, three per cent fewer than in 2000. The number of proceedings for summary non-motoring offences decreased by eight per cent. Summary motoring offences also fell (three per cent), whilst indictable offences increased (two per cent).  
*(Table 6A, paragraph 6.8)*
- The number of proceedings discontinued, as a proportion of all cases finalised remained unchanged from 2000 at 13 per cent but up one percentage point on 1996 to 1999. The proportion of cases committed for trial rose by one percentage point to around seven per cent.  
*(Table 6.2, paragraph 6.10)*
- Inclusive of guilty pleas, convictions in cases involving the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) remained almost unchanged between 1996 and 2001 at 98 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing in magistrates' courts. In 2001 68 per cent of contested hearings involving the CPS following a plea of not guilty resulted in conviction, down from 69 per cent in 2000.  
*(Table 6.2, paragraph 6.11)*
- The proportion of all defendants proceeded against for indictable offences in magistrates' courts who pleaded guilty in a summary trial decreased from 55 per cent to 54 per cent.  
*(Table 6.4, paragraph 6.18)*
- 89 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing (including guilty pleas) at the Crown Court ended in a conviction, the same as in 1999 and 2000 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 and 2001.  
*(paragraph 6.12)*
- There was a slight increase in the guilty plea rate at the Crown Court for indictable offences to 60 per cent from 59 per cent in 2000. The proportion of defendants pleading guilty at the Crown Court in 2001 varied from 32 per cent for sexual offences to 75 per cent for burglary and 93 per cent for summary offences.  
*(Table 6C, paragraphs 6.29 and 6.30)*
- The introduction of sending indictable-only cases for trial forthwith under section 51 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 from January 2001 has affected the 2001 figures, with a temporary surge in committals for trial, shorter waiting times in magistrates' courts and longer waiting times in the Crown Court. The powers granted to the youth court from April 2000 to sentence persons under 18 to detention and training orders for up to two years also affected workloads with no committals for sentence for juveniles and less need to commit for trial.
  - There was a rise in 2001 of 13 per cent in the number of defendants committed for trial;  
*(Paragraph 6.19 and figure 6.2)*
  - The committal rate for persons aged 18 or over proceeded against for indictable offences increased by two percentage points to 18 per cent;  
*(Table 6.5, paragraph 6.24)*

- There was a fall from 114 days to 111 days in the average time from offence to completion for indictable offences at magistrates' courts in 2001.  
*(Table 6.4, paragraph 6.17)*
- The average waiting time from committal by magistrates' courts to the start of Crown Court hearing for those remanded in custody rose by 1.1 weeks to 10.9 weeks in 2001 and those remanded on bail remained unchanged from 2000 at 16 weeks.  
*(Table 6B, paragraph 6.26)*
- The number of defendants committed for sentence to the Crown Court, following summary conviction at magistrates' courts, fell by 2 per cent in 2001.  
*(Paragraph 6.19 and figure 6.2)*

## **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. About 4 per cent of all those proceeded against are dealt with at the Crown Court. Details of procedures relevant to this chapter are given in paragraphs 6 to 17 of Appendix 1. The coverage and basis used in compiling the statistics is given in paragraphs 3 to 19 of Appendix 2.

### *Data shortfalls*

6.2 For the reasons outlined in paragraphs 6 to 9 of Appendix 2, there have been various shortfalls in the data in recent years including 2001. 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. In addition, there is a shortfall in the Crown Court data for 2001 in the number of cases 'committed' for trial under Section 51 of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act. These are cases that are for indictable only offences, which are sent directly by magistrates to the Crown Court for trial. Moreover, the shortfall comprises mostly those sent cases that do not reach indictment. It is estimated that approximately 1,900 committals under Section 51 are not included in the Crown Court data (they are included in the magistrates court data).

**Table 6A Defendants proceeded against in magistrates' courts by type of offence, adjusted for shortfalls in data, 1991-2001**

England and Wales		Number (thousands) and percentages									
Type of offence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Estimated shortfall in data</b>											
(thousands)											
Indictable	20.5	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.8	2.2
Summary non-motoring	8.1	4.2	-	8.9	81.2	1.0	-	-	0.5	0.8	3.7
Summary motoring	-	-	-	13.6	10.0	2.5	-	-	0.8	5.3	2.5
All offences	28.6	17.1	-	22.5	91.5	3.5	-	-	1.8	6.9	8.4
<b>Number proceeded against with allowance for shortfall</b>											
(thousands)											
Indictable	509.6	503.2	478.8	497.3	463.5	464.7	486.7	510.5	513.2	492.6	503.1
Summary non-motoring	581.4	605.7	580.8	595.7	604.2	608.7	530.6	591.8	560.5	626.7	573.7
Summary motoring	893.5	938.2	896.6	879.7	859.7	849.7	838.0	849.6	809.8	792.2	767.3
All offences	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	1,846.1
<b>Change on a year earlier</b>											
(percentages)											
Indictable	4	-1	-5	4	-7	-	5	5	1	-4	2
Summary non-motoring	-1	4	-4	3	1	1	-13	12	-5	12	-8
Summary motoring	-	5	-4	-2	-2	-1	-1	1	-5	-2	-3
All offences	1	3	-4	1	-2	-	-4	5	-3	1	-3



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

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

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

6.5 The broad effect of plea before venue was to redistribute triable-either-way caseload between magistrates' courts and the Crown Court and to influence caseload mix at both courts. Magistrates' courts subsequently dealt with more defendants pleading guilty for triable either way offences who would have been previously dealt with at the Crown Court (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.

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

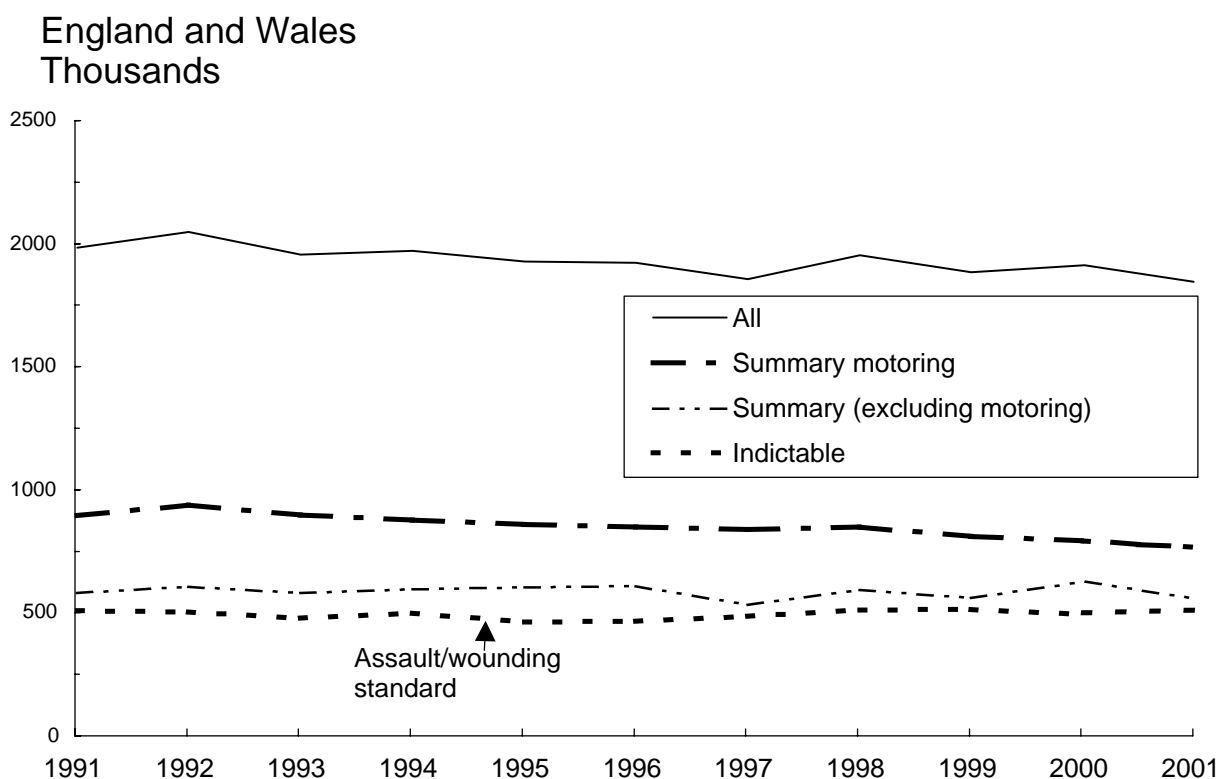
6.7 The second, section 73, introduced in April 2000, relates to the power granted to the youth court to impose custody for those aged 12 and under 18 (detention and training orders) for set periods up to 24 months (so long as the term does not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment that the Crown Court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

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

6.8 In 2001 1.85 million defendants were proceeded against at magistrates' courts, a fall of 65,500 or three per cent on 2000 following a rise of 28,000 in 2000. This decrease was due to a sharp fall (eight per cent) in summary non-motoring offences to 576,000, which was largely due to a fall of 34,000 in motor vehicle licence offences and 25,000 in offences against Wireless Telegraphy Acts. Summary motoring offences also fell (three per cent) to 767,000, the lowest figure in the past decade. There was a rise in indictable offences (two per cent) to 503,000.

6.9 Various changes in legislation 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 65 of Appendix 1).

**Figure 6.1 Defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence 1991-2001<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**



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

(2) Further details of the changes in legislation affecting this series are given in paragraphs 49 to 63 of Appendix 1.

6.10 Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) figures (see Table 6.2) on the number of proceedings discontinued, as a proportion of all cases finalised, remained unchanged from 2000 at 13 per cent. This is one percentage point higher than in 1996 to 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.

6.11 Inclusive of guilty pleas, convictions in cases involving the CPS remained almost unchanged between 1996 and 2001 at 98 per cent of cases proceeding to a hearing in magistrates' courts. In 2001 68 per cent of contested hearings involving the CPS following a plea of not guilty resulted in conviction, down from 69 per cent in 2000.

6.12 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 remaining at that level for 1999, 2000 and 2001. 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 gradually to 55 per cent in 2000 and 2001.

6.13 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 from 10 per cent in 1995 to six per cent in 1999 and remained the same in 2000 and 2001. Where the defendant is subsequently traced, proceedings are recommenced.

6.14 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 2001 were found guilty. For indictable offences, 96 per cent were found guilty compared to 98 per cent for summary motoring and 97 per cent for summary non-motoring offences. The number of defendants found guilty at all courts for indictable offences as a percentage of the total number proceeded against was 65 per cent in 2001, down from 66 per cent in 2000. Previously there had been a fall from 69 per cent in 1991 to 63 per cent in 1994 followed by a rise to 67 per cent in 1998 and 1999.

6.15 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.

6.16 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).

6.17 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, 2000 and 2001 (Comparisons made in this chapter use the new methodology). The average time from offence to completion for defendants in indictable cases at magistrates' courts in 2001 was 111 days, the lowest it had been since 1985. The fall from 114 days in the average time from offence to completion between 2000 and 2001 was mainly due to a fall from 59 to 55 days in the period from first listing to completion, possibly reflecting the introduction of the indictable-only initiative by which indictable only cases are sent directly to the Crown Court, usually after one hearing in the magistrates' courts.

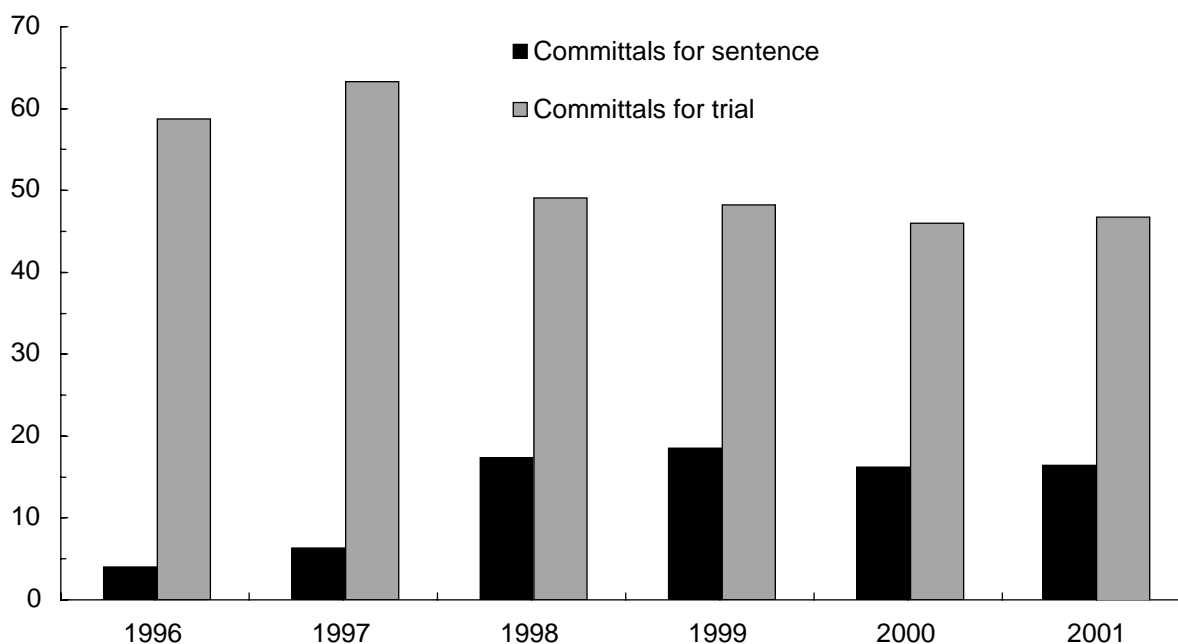
6.18 LCD figures also show that the proportion of all defendants proceeded against at magistrates' courts for indictable offences who initially pleaded guilty was 54 per cent in 2001, down from 55 per cent in 1999 and 2000. There was a similar fall in the proportion of committals for sentence. There are a number of possible explanations for changes in the proportion of defendants pleading guilty since 1991, including:

- (a) plea before venue introduced in October 1997 which led to more defendants pleading guilty and being dealt with at magistrates' courts;
- (b) changes in the use of cautioning which can be used only when the offence is admitted. The cautioning rate for indictable offences 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 31 per cent over the period 1996 to 2001 (see Chapter 5);
- (c) 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 38 per cent in 2001).

## Committals

**Figure 6.2 Persons committed at magistrates' courts to the Crown Court for sentence or trial 1996-2001**

Thousands



6.19 In 2001 95,900 persons were committed at magistrates' courts for either trial or sentencing at the Crown Court, 8,500 more than in 2000. The number of persons committed for trial increased by 8,900 (or 13 per cent) to 79,200 (some of this increase reflects s51, see paragraph 6.6 above). The number of persons committed for sentence fell by 400 (or two per cent).

6.20 CPS statistics show that 71 per cent of triable-either-way cases tried at the Crown Court in 2001 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, increasing to 70 per cent in 2000 and 71 per cent in 2001.

### **Youth and young adult defendants (Table 6.1)**

6.21 The number of youths aged 10 to 17 proceeded against for indictable offences in 2001 increased to 84,000 from 81,000 in 2000. It declined from 64,000 in 1991 to 60,000 in 1993 before rising to 80,000 in 1998 and 1999. These changes are due, at least in part, to changes in the use of cautioning for this age group (see chapter 5).

6.22 The number of young adults (those aged 18 and over but under 21) proceeded against for indictable offences in 2001 remained unchanged from 2000 at 84,000, having declined from 102,000 in 1991 to 79,000 in 1996 before rising to 81,000 in 1997, 86,000 in 1998 and 88,000 in 1999.

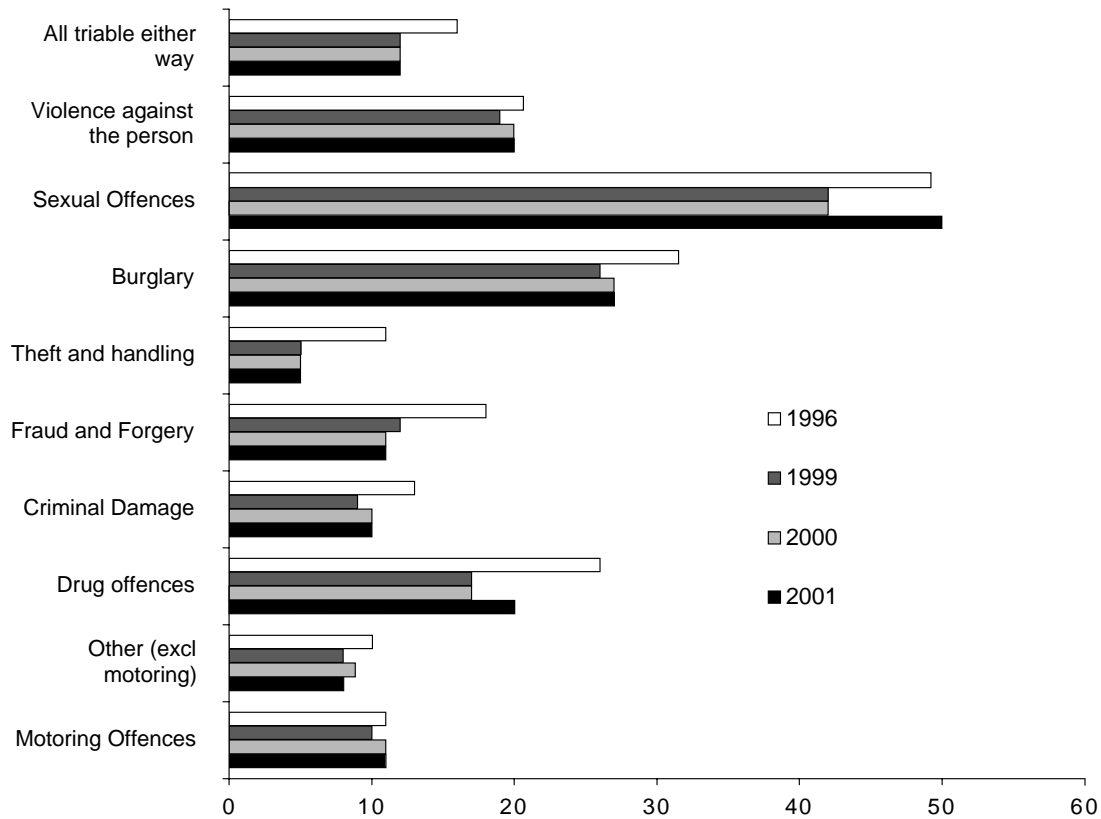
### **Mode of trial and business at the Crown Court (Tables 6B & 6C, 6.5 - 6.7 and Figure 6.2)**

6.23 About 415,000 persons aged 18 or over were proceeded against for indictable offences in 2001, a rise of 6,000 (1.5 per cent) compared to 2000. There had previously been three successive rises from 1997 to 1999, but a decline of 22,200 (5.2 per cent) from 1999 to 2000.

6.24 The proportion of persons aged 18 or over proceeded against for indictable offences who were committed for trial was 18 per cent in 2001. It had previously been around 16 per cent from 1998 to 2000, since falling from 20 per cent in 1997. Some of the rise in 2001 is probably temporary reflecting the introduction of s51 of the Crime and Disorder Act (see paragraph 6.6). For triable-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 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 1996, 1999-2001**

England and Wales



(1) The proportion committed for trial increased as a result of the charging standard for wounding/assault offences (see paragraph 65 of Appendix 1)

6.25 Figure 6.3 shows the effects of introducing plea before venue in October 1997, and sending for trial forthwith from January 2001 under s51, 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 2000 and 2001, with the exception of sexual offences, which increased by 7 per cent from 2000, most certainly as a result of s51.

6.26 The average waiting time for trials at the Crown Court from committal by magistrates' courts to start of the main court hearing, fell between 1994 and 1997 from 13.5 to 8.7 weeks for those remanded in custody and from 17.7 to 13.1 weeks for those remanded on bail. These times rose in 1998 to 9.4 and 14.5 weeks respectively, in 1999 to 9.6 and 15.1, and in 2000 to 9.8 and 16 weeks. At least some of this increase reflects the more serious mix of cases in the Crown Court following plea before venue. In 2001 there was a further increase for those remanded in custody to 10.9 weeks, whilst those remanded on bail remained unchanged at 16 weeks, which may reflect the extra load of s51 cases in 2001.

**Table 6B Average waiting times in the Crown Court for cases committed for trial<sup>(1)</sup> by remand status, 1991 to 2001**

	Remand status		All cases <sup>(2)</sup>
	Custody	Bail	
	England and Wales		
1991 <sup>(3)</sup>	10	13	13
1992 <sup>(3)</sup>	11	15	14
1993 <sup>(3)</sup>	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
2001	10.9	16	14.6

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.

6.27 The number of defendants for whom trials at the Crown Court were completed in 2001 remained almost unchanged at 77,200. Taken with the increased committals for trial this means that a backlog of cases has built up. The number sentenced after being convicted at magistrates' courts decreased to 15,700 in 2001 from 17,900 in 2000.

6.28 Table 6C shows the number of persons who are tried at the Crown Court for offence groups. It also gives the proportion of defendants pleading guilty to these offence groups and the proportion of those pleading not guilty in 2001 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, 2001**

Offence group	Number (thousands) and percentages		
	Total number tried (thousands)	Percentage pleading guilty <sup>(1)</sup>	Percentage of those pleading not guilty convicted <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Indictable offences</b>			
Violence against the person	18.7	49	30
Sexual offences	4.9	32	34
Burglary	8.1	75	34
Robbery	6.5	62	38
Theft and handling stolen goods	7.5	65	33
Fraud and forgery	3.2	64	39
Criminal damage	2.0	61	25
Drug offences	9.6	74	51
Other (ex. motoring offences)	11.0	63	32
Motoring offences	1.3	71	55
All indictable offences	72.8	60	34
<b>Summary offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>			
Offences (ex. motoring offences)	2.2	94	71
Motoring offences	0.5	91	67
All summary offences	2.6	93	70
<b>All offences</b>	75.5	62	34

(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.

6.29 The proportion of defendants pleading guilty at the Crown Court in 2001 varied from 32 per cent for sexual offences to 75 per cent for burglary and 93 per cent for summary offences.

6.30 The proportion pleading guilty for all offences was 60 per cent, an increase of one percentage point on 2000.

6.31 Thirty four per cent of those pleading not guilty at the Crown Court in 2001 were convicted, a fall of one percentage point on 2000. Conviction rates following a not guilty plea varied widely by offence, with the highest rates being for summary offences (70 per cent), indictable motoring offences (55 per cent) and drug offences (51 per cent), and the lowest for indictable criminal damage (25 per cent).

6.32 The 66 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 remained unchanged from 2000 at 36 per cent, having increased from 34 per cent in 1999, 32 per cent in 1998 and 27 per cent in 1997.

6.33 CPS data show that of contested cases before a jury, 43 per cent resulted in an acquittal in 2001, down one percentage point on 2000.

**Table 6.1 Defendants<sup>(1)</sup> proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of offence**

England and Wales		Number (thousands) and percentages					
Year	Total number proceeded against (thousands)	Number of defendants (thousands)			Percentage		
		Indictable offences	Summary offences		Indictable offences	Summary offences	
			Offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences		Offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences
<b>Persons aged 10 and under 18</b>							
1991 <sup>(2)</sup>	106	64	26	17	60	24	16
1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	99	62	23	14	63	23	14
1993 <sup>(2)</sup>	91	60	19	12	66	21	14
1994	102	68	22	12	67	22	11
1995	110	71	26	12	65	24	11
1996	120	75	31	14	62	26	12
1997	123	76	33	14	62	27	11
1998	131	80	37	14	61	28	11
1999	136	80	40	16	59	29	12
2000	142	81	42	18	57	30	13
2001	150	84	44	21	56	29	14
<b>Persons aged 18 and under 21</b>							
1991 <sup>(2)</sup>	258	102	60	96	40	23	37
1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	241	96	53	92	40	22	38
1993 <sup>(2)</sup>	220	89	45	85	41	21	39
1994	214	87	46	81	41	21	38
1995	208	80	47	81	38	23	39
1996	213	79	52	82	37	24	39
1997	217	81	52	84	37	24	39
1998	228	86	58	84	38	25	37
1999	226	88	57	81	39	25	36
2000	222	84	58	79	38	26	36
2001	220	84	59	78	38	27	35
<b>Defendants aged 21 and over<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
1991 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,591	323	488	780	20	31	49
1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,690	332	526	832	20	31	49
1993 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,645	329	517	799	20	31	49
1994	1,631	342	519	770	21	32	47
1995	1,519	313	450	756	21	30	50
1996	1,587	311	525	751	20	33	47
1997	1,516	330	445	740	22	29	49
1998	1,593	345	497	751	22	31	47
1999	1,520	345	464	712	23	31	47
2000	1,541	326	526	689	21	34	45
2001	1,468	333	469	666	23	32	45
<b>All defendants<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
1991 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,956	489	573	894	25	29	46
1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	2,030	490	601	938	24	30	46
1993 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,956	479	581	897	24	30	46
1994	1,947	497	587	863	26	30	44
1995	1,836	464	523	850	25	28	46
1996	1,919	465	608	847	24	32	44
1997	1,855	487	531	838	26	29	45
1998	1,952	510	592	850	26	30	44
1999	1,882	513	560	809	27	30	43
2000	1,905	492	626	787	26	33	41
2001	1,838	501	572	765	27	31	42

(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 5, Appendix 2).



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

	Number (thousands)										Percentage					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
	153.3	161.5	162.7	164.7	166.0	172.4	12	12	12	12	13	13	12	12	13	13
Written off <sup>(2)</sup>	102.2	92.9	88.5	86.1	78.0	73.8	8	7	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	6
Discharged at committal proceedings <sup>(3)</sup>	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committed for trial	96.7	106.3	94.2	88.3	81.0	89.6	8	8	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	7
Bound over	20.0	22.7	24.9	26.7	25.6	26.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Heard in court	900.2	942.7	987.9	993.3	949.4	953.7	71	71	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	72
<b>Total proceeded against<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>1,274.4</b>	<b>1,327.8</b>	<b>1,359.1</b>	<b>1,359.8</b>	<b>1,300.8</b>	<b>1,316.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	732.3	762.3	806.7	816.5	777.4	787.4	81	81	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Guilty plea	95.1	108.8	114.1	114.9	116.0	117.9	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Proof in absence	55.1	53.2	49.5	45.1	39.3	37.2	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
Convicted after trial	17.7	18.3	17.7	16.8	16.6	16.3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dismissal <sup>(5)</sup>	900.2	942.7	987.9	993.3	949.4	953.7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Total hearings</b>	<b>900.2</b>	<b>942.7</b>	<b>987.9</b>	<b>993.3</b>	<b>949.4</b>	<b>953.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Number of defendants (thousands)</b>						
<b>Indictable offences</b>						
Proceedings terminated early <sup>(1)</sup>	121.9	123.3	126.5	123.5	119.0	119.0
Discharged at committal proceedings <sup>(2)</sup>	15.5	15.6	17.1	19.0	19.3	21.3
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) <sup>(3)</sup>	12.3	11.3	11.5	11.0	11.8	11.7
Committed for trial	81.0	87.3	73.2	72.1	70.0	78.5
All found guilty	233.9	249.2	282.3	287.1	271.6	270.4
All proceeded against	464.7	486.7	510.5	512.7	491.8	500.9
<b>Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)</b>						
Proceedings terminated early <sup>(1)</sup>	108.6	104.9	119.5	117.1	125.1	120.0
Discharged at committal proceedings <sup>(2)</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) <sup>(3)</sup>	12.2	10.8	11.3	11.0	11.9	11.5
Committed for trial	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
All found guilty	486.6	414.6	460.8	431.7	488.6	440.0
All proceeded against	607.6	530.6	591.8	560.0	625.9	572.0
<b>Summary motoring offences</b>						
Proceedings terminated early <sup>(1)</sup>	183.9	174.8	171.3	163.5	167.2	168.6
Discharged at committal proceedings <sup>(2)</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) <sup>(3)</sup>	14.6	14.4	13.4	13.0	12.6	13.1
Committed for trial	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
All found guilty	648.5	648.7	664.7	632.4	607.0	582.9
All proceeded against	847.2	838.0	849.6	809.0	786.9	764.8
<b>All offences</b>						
Proceedings terminated early <sup>(1)</sup>	414.4	403.0	417.3	404.2	411.3	407.6
Discharged at committal proceedings <sup>(2)</sup>	15.7	15.7	17.2	19.1	19.4	21.3
Dismissed (found not guilty after summary trial) <sup>(3)</sup>	39.1	36.5	36.2	34.9	36.4	36.3
Committed for trial	81.3	87.7	73.4	72.3	70.2	79.2
All found guilty	1,368.9	1,312.5	1,407.8	1,351.2	1,367.3	1,293.3
All proceeded against	1,919.5	1,855.3	1,951.9	1,881.8	1,904.7	1,837.7
<b>Dismissed as a percentage of those dismissed or found guilty (%)</b>						
Indictable offences	5	4	4	4	4	4
Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	2	3	2	2	2	3
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<sup>(1)</sup>**

England and Wales

Offence type	Average number of days				Percentage of defendants dealt with on first court appearance	Average number of times case listed in court	Average length of adjournments in days	Percentage of defendants pleading:		Number of defendants in sample (thousands)
	From offence to completion	From offence to laying of information	From charge or laying of information to first listing	From first listing to completion				Guilty <sup>(2)</sup>	Not guilty <sup>(2)</sup>	
<b>Indictable offences (including triable either way)</b>										
1991	128	42	22	65	21	3.6	25	51	17	26.3
1992	129	43	22	64	20	3.4	27	48	19	26.3
1993 <sup>(3)</sup>	120	39	25	56	21	3.3	24	48	19	24.1
1994 <sup>(3)</sup>	128	43	25	60	20	3.5	24	50	19	22.0
1995 <sup>(3)</sup>	130	43	26	61	20	3.6	24	50	19	22.2
1996 <sup>(3)</sup>	132	45	28	60	19	3.6	23	50	17	21.6
1997 <sup>(3)</sup>	135	46	29	60	20	3.6	23	50	17	22.7
1998 <sup>(3)</sup>	127	46	26	55	22	3.4	23	54	17	23.5
1999 (old basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	120	46	21	52	23	3.3	23	55	18	23.3
1999 (new basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	124	46	21	56	23	3.3	24	55	18	23.5
2000 (old basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	108	46	8	54	25	3.2	24	55	20	29.9
2000 (new basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	114	46	9	59	25	3.3	26	55	20	30.2
2001 (old basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	105	48	7	50	28	3.1	24	54	22	30.0
2001 (new basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	111	48	8	55	28	3.1	26	54	21	30.3
<b>Summary non-motoring offences</b>										
1991	135	71	39	26	66	1.6	40	56	11	9.7
1992	137	79	37	21	70	1.5	42	52	10	11.0
1993 <sup>(3)</sup>	132	75	38	19	67	1.6	32	52	10	9.4
1994 <sup>(3)</sup>	137	81	37	20	68	1.6	32	47	10	9.2
1995 <sup>(3)</sup>	138	80	40	18	75	1.6	30	46	9	10.4
1996 <sup>(3)</sup>	133	79	39	15	76	1.5	27	49	8	10.4
1997 <sup>(3)</sup>	128	70	36	21	68	1.8	28	47	12	7.2
1998 <sup>(3)</sup>	131	78	34	18	72	1.7	28	45	11	8.2
1999 (old basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	129	76	33	20	69	1.7	27	42	13	7.2
1999 (new basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	133	76	34	23	68	1.8	30	42	13	7.3
2000 (old basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	127	76	32	20	70	1.7	28	42	14	14.3
2000 (new basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	129	76	32	22	70	1.7	30	42	14	14.4
2001 (old basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	129	78	33	18	73	1.7	28	42	11	16.0
2001 (new basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	132	78	34	21	73	1.7	31	42	11	16.1
<b>Summary motoring offences</b>										
1991	162	76	43	43	55	2.0	41	67	11	18.7
1992	163	79	42	41	53	2.0	41	61	12	18.8
1993 <sup>(3)</sup>	152	80	38	33	52	2.0	33	59	11	17.0
1994 <sup>(3)</sup>	158	84	40	34	53	2.0	32	59	11	16.2
1995 <sup>(3)</sup>	153	82	39	32	54	2.0	31	55	10	16.8
1996 <sup>(3)</sup>	146	76	40	30	54	2.0	29	57	9	15.3
1997 <sup>(3)</sup>	152	83	40	29	57	2.0	29	57	9	15.3
1998 <sup>(3)</sup>	153	88	38	27	57	2.0	28	57	8	14.4
1999 (old basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	145	83	37	24	59	1.9	28	58	8	14.6
1999 (new basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	158	90	38	28	59	1.9	32	58	8	14.7
2000 (old basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	150	89	37	24	61	1.8	28	55	8	27.5
2000 (new basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	154	89	38	28	61	1.9	32	55	8	27.6
2001 (old basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	151	91	37	23	62	1.8	28	54	8	26.8
2001 (new basis) <sup>(4)</sup>	156	91	38	27	62	1.9	31	54	8	27.0

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 20, 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 absconded. It is estimated that this change reduced the average interval from first listing to completion by 2 days for indictable offences. Furthermore from the February 1994 survey onwards, cases 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						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
<b>Males</b>																			
Violence against the person	49.6	55.1	58.7	58.7	57.2	57.6	14.5	16.5	15.6	15.8	16.1	18.1	29	30	26	27	28	31	
Sexual offences	5.7	6.2	6.8	6.8	6.2	6.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.2	4.5	52	52	51	51	52	65	
Burglary	34.9	34.1	32.7	32.0	29.3	29.1	11.6	13.0	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.8	33	38	28	28	29	30	
Robbery <sup>(1)</sup>	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	7.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	6.6	73	75	76	75	75	88	
Theft and handling stolen goods	105.2	106.3	107.5	110.7	107.2	107.2	11.1	10.4	7.0	6.1	5.4	5.3	11	10	7	5	5	5	
Fraud and forgery	17.3	17.7	19.4	19.8	18.5	17.7	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	21	21	16	15	14	16	
Criminal damage	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.4	11.7	12.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	14	14	12	12	12	15	
Drug offences	33.9	40.4	46.9	46.6	41.5	43.1	8.9	9.9	7.7	7.5	6.8	7.7	26	25	16	16	16	18	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	63.3	67.1	69.2	68.0	63.0	64.9	8.6	9.1	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.7	14	14	12	12	13	13	
Motoring offences	12.0	11.0	10.7	9.7	9.0	9.1	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	13	13	10	11	12	12	
<b>Total</b>	<b>340.0</b>	<b>356.3</b>	<b>370.4</b>	<b>370.5</b>	<b>349.8</b>	<b>355.5</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>Females</b>																			
Violence against the person	4.3	5.1	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	28	27	26	26	27	30	
Sexual offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(51)	(60)	51	42	59	59	
Burglary	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	29	35	27	27	28	31	
Robbery <sup>(1)</sup>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	69	72	71	71	68	85	
Theft and handling stolen goods	23.5	24.7	26.5	27.8	27.4	27.4	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	8	7	5	4	4	4	
Fraud and forgery	4.9	5.2	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	17	18	11	11	11	12	
Criminal damage	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	18	18	15	18	18	19	
Drug offences	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.4	5.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	33	33	23	23	24	27	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	7.3	8.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	9.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	10	11	9	10	10	10	
Motoring offences	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	7	5	6	6	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>All persons</b>																			
Violence against the person	53.9	60.2	64.7	64.4	63.5	63.6	15.7	17.9	17.1	17.2	17.8	19.9	29	30	26	27	28	31	
Sexual offences	5.8	6.3	6.9	6.9	6.3	7.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.5	52	52	51	51	52	64	
Burglary	36.3	35.7	34.4	33.8	30.9	30.9	12.0	13.6	9.5	9.4	8.9	9.3	33	38	28	28	29	30	
Robbery <sup>(1)</sup>	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.8	8.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	7.1	73	75	76	75	74	87	
Theft and handling stolen goods	128.7	131.1	134.1	138.5	134.6	134.6	12.9	12.1	8.3	7.2	6.4	6.4	10	9	6	5	5	5	
Fraud and forgery	22.2	22.9	26.1	26.9	25.4	24.3	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.7	20	20	14	14	13	15	
Criminal damage	13.1	13.8	13.8	13.7	12.8	13.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	14	15	12	13	13	15	
Drug offences	38.4	45.8	52.9	52.8	46.8	48.4	10.4	11.7	9.1	9.0	8.1	9.1	27	26	17	17	17	19	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	70.6	75.8	78.7	77.4	72.0	74.7	9.3	10.0	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.7	13	13	12	12	13	13	
Motoring offences	12.7	11.8	11.3	10.4	9.6	9.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	12	13	10	11	12	12	
<b>Total</b>	<b>388.0</b>	<b>409.4</b>	<b>428.9</b>	<b>430.9</b>	<b>408.7</b>	<b>414.8</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	

(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<sup>(1)</sup> and sex**

England and Wales		Number of persons (thousands)																
Offence group	Committed for trial																	
	Total number proceeded against						Number					Percentage of those proceeded against						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Males</b>																		
Violence against the person	41.7	47.1	50.4	50.5	48.9	48.2	8.8	10.5	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.8	21	22	18	19	20	20
Sexual offences	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	43	41	41	42	42	48
Burglary	33.4	32.4	31.1	30.5	27.8	27.2	10.6	11.9	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.3	32	37	26	26	27	27
Theft and handling stolen goods	105.2	106.3	107.5	110.7	107.2	107.2	11.1	10.4	7.0	6.1	5.4	5.3	11	10	7	5	5	5
Fraud and forgery	16.4	16.8	18.5	18.9	17.7	16.7	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	18	18	13	12	12	12
Criminal damage	11.7	12.3	12.3	11.9	11.2	11.8	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	12	12	9	9	9	11
Drug offences	33.9	40.4	46.9	46.6	41.5	43.1	8.9	9.9	7.7	7.5	6.8	7.7	26	25	16	16	16	18
Other (excluding motoring offences)	59.2	62.9	64.7	63.6	58.6	60.2	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	10	10	8	8	9	8
Motoring offences	12.0	11.0	10.7	9.7	9.0	9.1	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	13	13	10	11	12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>317.4</b>	<b>333.3</b>	<b>346.6</b>	<b>346.8</b>	<b>326.0</b>	<b>327.8</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Females</b>																		
Violence against the person	3.7	4.4	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	21	21	19	19	21	20
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	(48)	(59)	(49)	39	(55)	(55)
Burglary	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	28	32	24	25	26	27
Theft and handling stolen goods	23.5	24.7	26.5	27.8	27.4	27.4	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	8	7	5	4	4	4
Fraud and forgery	4.8	5.0	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	15	16	9	9	9	10
Criminal damage	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	11	12	9	12	10	12
Drug offences	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.4	5.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	33	33	23	23	24	27
Other (excluding motoring offences)	6.8	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.4	9.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	6	7	6	5	6	6
Motoring offences	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	7	5	6	6	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>All persons</b>																		
Violence against the person	45.4	51.5	55.6	55.5	54.3	53.2	9.6	11.5	10.3	10.7	11.0	10.8	21	22	19	19	20	20
Sexual offences	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	43	42	41	42	42	49
Burglary	34.6	33.9	32.7	32.0	29.2	28.8	11.0	12.4	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.8	32	37	26	26	27	27
Theft and handling stolen goods	128.7	131.1	134.1	138.5	134.6	134.6	12.9	12.1	8.3	7.2	6.4	6.4	10	9	6	5	5	5
Fraud and forgery	21.2	21.8	24.9	25.8	24.4	23.1	3.7	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	18	18	12	11	11	11
Criminal damage	12.6	13.3	13.2	13.0	12.2	12.9	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	12	12	9	10	10	12
Drug offences	38.4	45.8	52.9	52.8	46.8	48.4	10.4	11.7	9.1	9.0	8.1	9.1	27	26	17	17	17	19
Other (excluding motoring offences)	66.0	71.0	73.6	72.3	67.0	69.3	6.3	6.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	10	10	8	8	9	8
Motoring offences	12.7	11.8	11.3	10.4	9.6	9.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	12	13	10	11	12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>363.5</b>	<b>384.4</b>	<b>402.9</b>	<b>405.0</b>	<b>382.4</b>	<b>384.4</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>

(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<sup>(1)</sup> 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**

Age and reason for appearance	Number of defendants (thousands)											
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
<b>England and Wales</b>												
<b>Age and reason for appearance</b>												
<b>Aged 10 and under 18</b>												
Appearing for trial	5.2	4.7	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.6	
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	
<b>Aged 18 and under 21</b>												
Appearing for trial	20.4	18.2	14.5	13.6	13.8	13.6	14.7	12.6	11.8	12.4	12.7	
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	2.2	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.1	
<b>Aged 21 and over<sup>(3)</sup></b>												
Appearing for trial	74.3	74.9	65.9	69.6	71.8	68.9	71.3	64.0	60.3	59.9	59.9	
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	4.8	5.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.2	4.3	13.8	15.0	13.9	12.6	
<b>All ages<sup>(2)</sup></b>												
Appearing for trial	100.0	97.8	83.1	85.9	89.0	85.9	91.3	81.6	77.0	77.3	77.2	
Appearing for sentence after summary conviction	7.4	7.3	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.6	6.2	18.4	20.0	17.9	15.7	

(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.

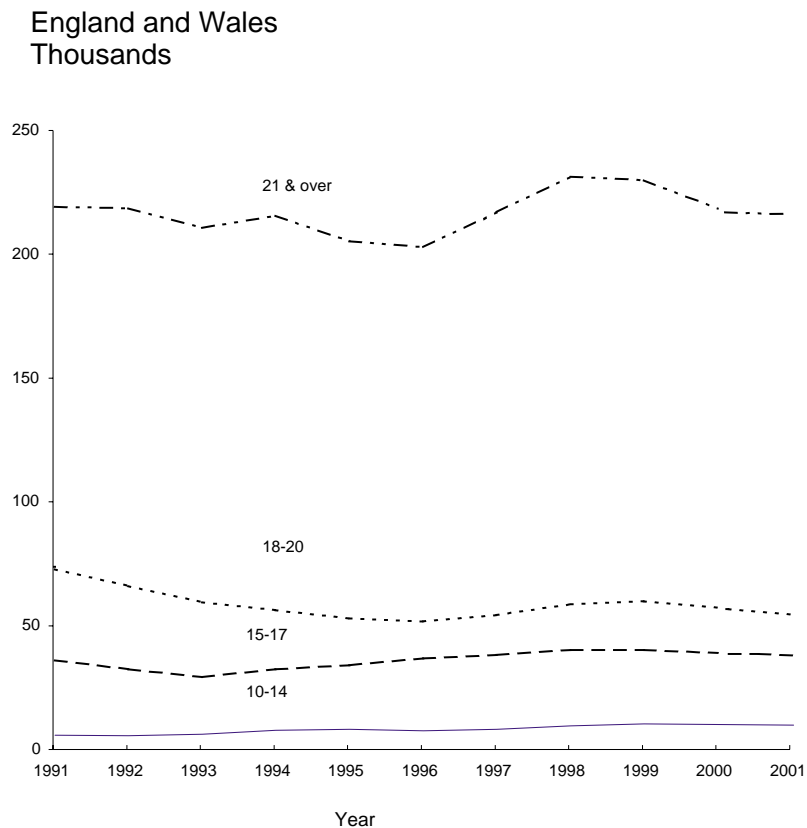
(2) Includes "other defendants" i.e. companies, public bodies etc.

**Key points**

**Sentencing**

- 1.35 million offenders were sentenced in 2001, five per cent down on 2000. *(Paragraph 7.8)*
- Sentences for summary non-motoring offences fell by 10 per cent to 442,000, partly because of a decrease in cases taken under the Wireless Telegraphy Act (mainly TV licence evasion). Those for summary motoring offences fell by four per cent to 583,000, and those for indictable offences fell by one per cent to 323,000. *(Paragraph 7.8)*
- The number of 10 to 17 year olds sentenced for indictable offences rose by two per cent. The rise was greatest among 15-17 year olds. *(Tables 7.6 to 7.10)*
- Fewer females in the age groups 10-11, 18-20 and over 21 were sentenced for indictable offences. There were small rises in the numbers of females aged 12-14 and 15-17. *(Tables 7.6 to 7.10)*

**Figure 7.1 Persons sentenced for indictable offences, by age 1991-2001**



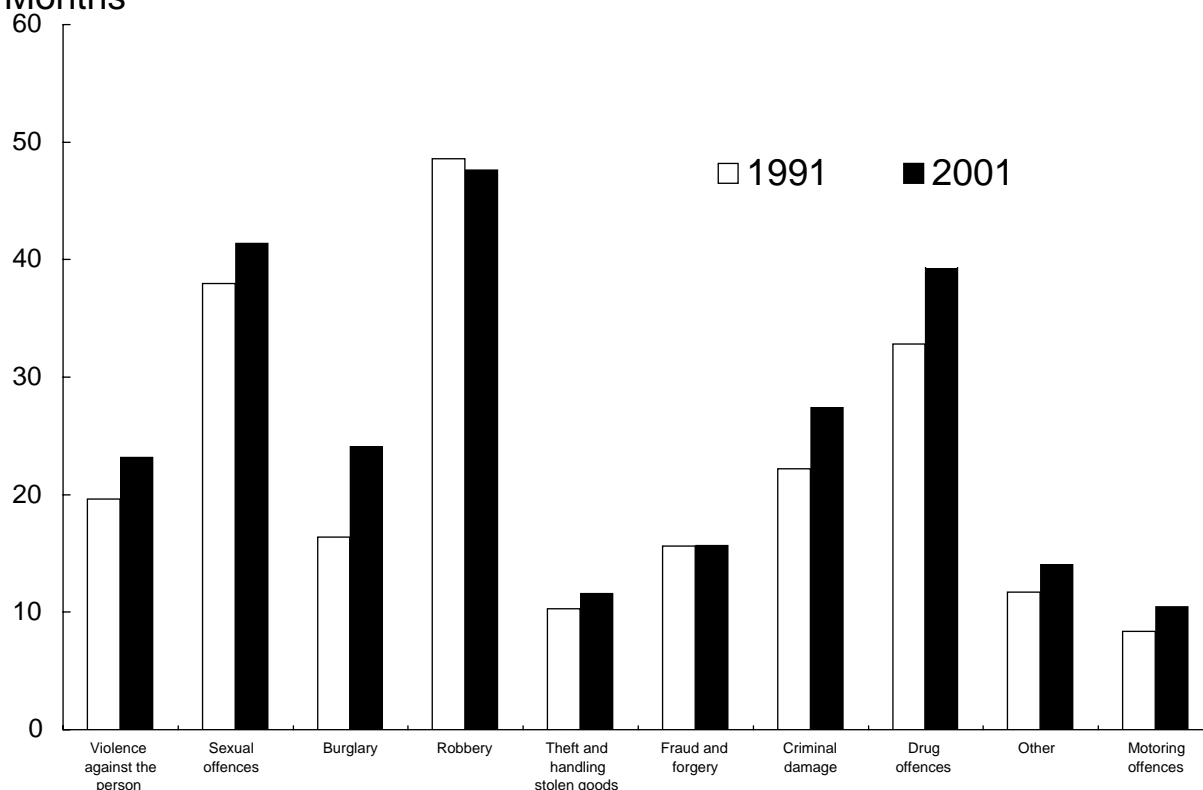
## Immediate custody

- 106,300 people were sentenced to immediate custody, a slight increase on the previous year. *(Table 7.13)*
- Magistrates' courts use of custodial sentences for indictable offences increased from 13 per cent in the first quarter of 2000 to 15 per cent in the last quarter of 2001. The Crown Court's use of these sentences over the same period decreased by one percentage point, to 63 per cent in 2001. *(Table 7B)*
- The average length of Crown Court sentences for males aged 21 and over rose from 24.2 months in 2000 to 26.0 months in 2001. *(Table 7.15)*

**Figure 7.2 Average sentence length for principal offences<sup>(1)</sup> at the Crown Court for males aged 21 and over sentenced for indictable offences by offence group 1991 and 2001**

## England and Wales

Months



(1) See footnotes to Table 7.15.

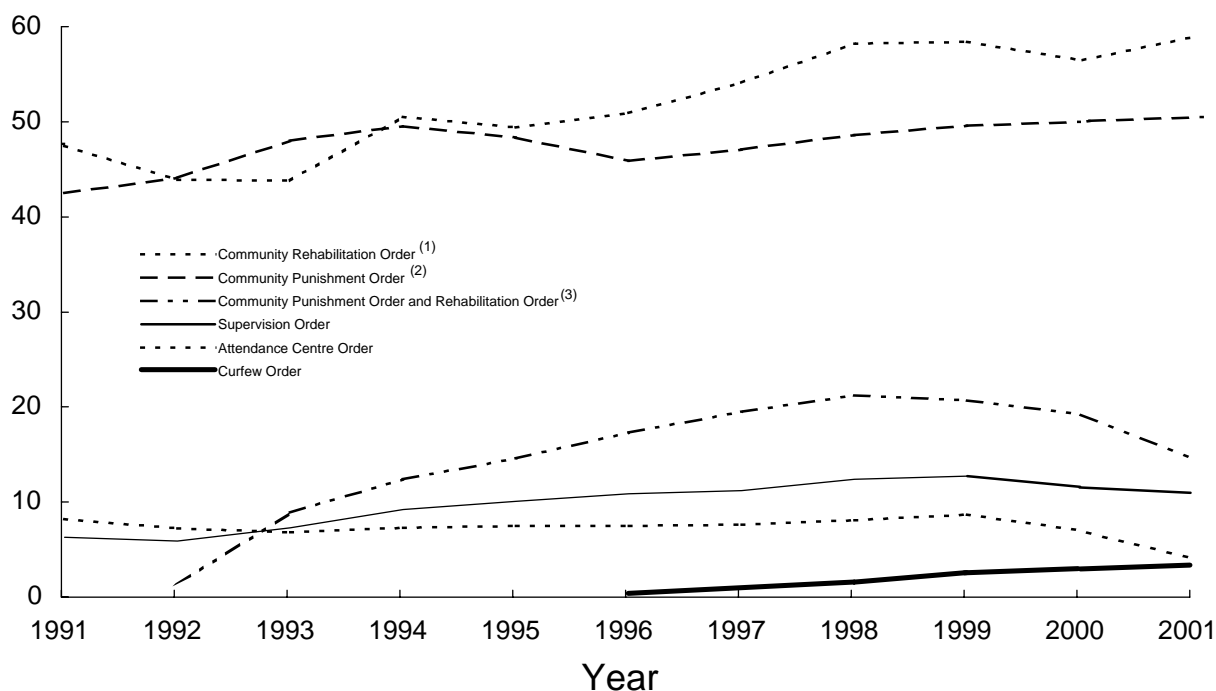
## Community sentences

- 165,100 offenders were given a community sentence, six per cent more than in 2000. *(Paragraph 7.12 and Table 7.12)*



**Figure 7.3 Persons sentenced to community sentences for all types of offence by type of order 1991-2001**

**England and Wales  
Thousands**



- (1) Previously probation order.
- (2) Previously community service order.
- (3) Formerly combination order.

**Fines**

- 69 per cent of all offenders were fined. The use of fines for indictable offences fell one percentage point to 24 per cent in 2001, having declined from 35 per cent in 1991. *(Paragraph 7.9 and Table 7.2)*
- The use of fines for summary non-motoring offences fell by three percentage points to 77 per cent, due to the fall 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 remained unchanged at 16 per cent. *(Table 7.2)*
- 526 young offenders were sentenced under *sections 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000*, compared with 581 in 2000, 631 in 1999, 603 in 1998, 748 in 1997, 635 in 1996 and around 400 in both 1994 and 1995. *(Table 7.18)*
- 102,300 offenders were ordered to pay compensation orders, a fall of 100 on 2000. *(Table 7.20)*
- 800 offenders - 12 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 13,300 in 1991 to 38,100 in 1999, but fell back by six per cent to 35,900 in 2000 before rising by three per cent to 37,000 in 2001. *(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 proportion since 1998. There was a rise of two percentage points in the proportion of compensation orders (27 per cent) paid for by parents. (Table 7.23)

- The estimated proportion of breaches proven for community rehabilitation orders remained unchanged in 2001 at 23 per cent whereas that for community punishment orders decreased slightly from 35 to 32 per cent, while that for the combined community punishment and rehabilitation order increased from 35 to 47 per cent. These figures are approximations because offenders breaching in one year may have been sentenced in an earlier year. (Table 7.24)

## Introduction

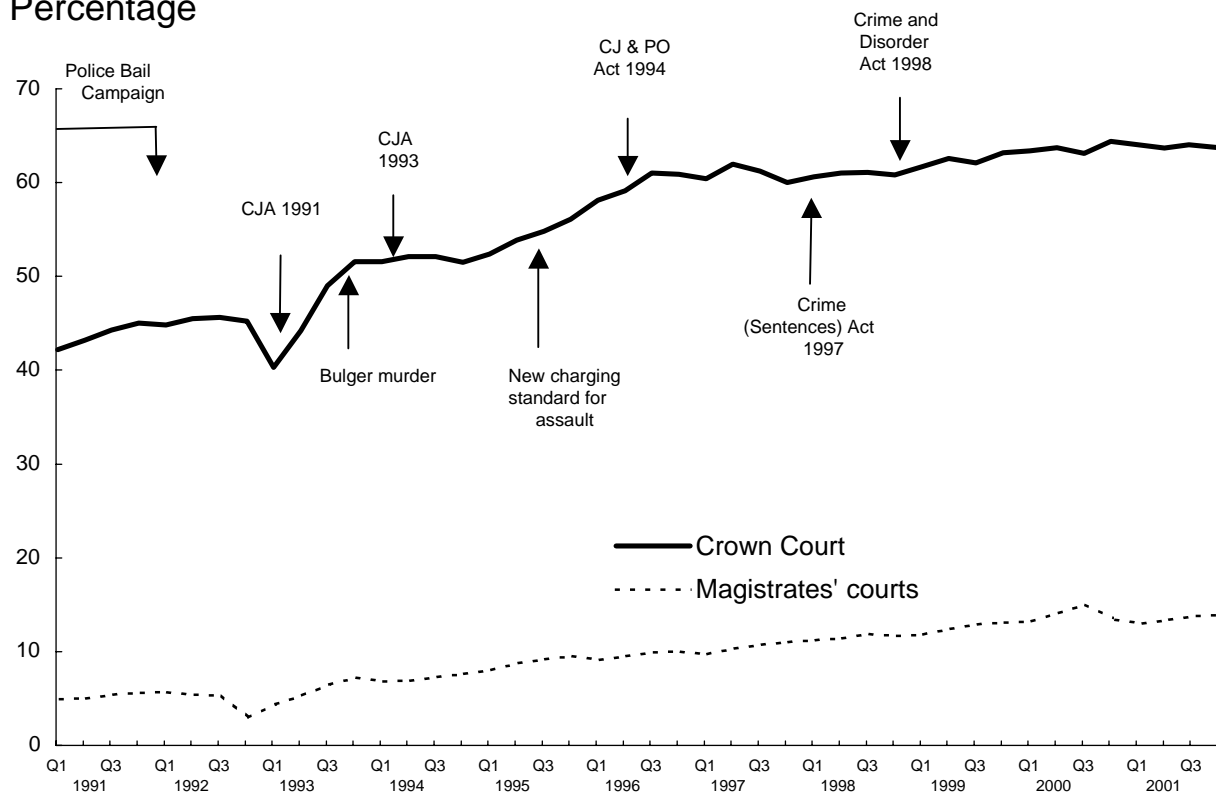
7.1 This chapter covers the initial sentencing of offenders at all courts, and takes no account of changes which may result from an appeal. Offenders include both individuals and corporate bodies; some tables cover individuals only and thus care should be taken in comparisons between tables.

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) 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 46 of Appendix 1. Changes in legislation relevant to sentencing practice are covered in paragraphs 49 to 63 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 1991-2001**

### 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 50 to 52 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 3 to 9 of Appendix 2. There have been various shortfalls in the data in recent years with 2001 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. The Detention and Training Order (DTO) superseded the sentence of Detention in a Young Offender Institution for 15-17 year olds from April 2000,
- (c) those sentenced under sections 90 and 91 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), and
- (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.

7.7 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 brought in several new offences and orders (see paragraphs 44 to 46 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 2001).

### **Overview of sentencing in 2001 (Tables 7A, 7.1-7.3, 7.12, 7.13, Figures 7.3 and 7.5)**

7.8 1.35 million offenders were sentenced in 2001, a decrease of five per cent on 2000. This decrease was almost entirely due to a large decrease of 10 per cent in those sentenced for summary non-motoring offences (down 49,000 to 442,000) partly because of a decrease in proceedings under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts (mainly TV licence evasion). Sentences for Wireless Telegraphy Act offences decreased 21 per cent; those for all other summary non-motoring offences decreased by seven per cent. Table 5A (Chapter 5) shows the variability of prosecutions under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts between 1996 and 2001: there was a decrease of 22,000 convictions in 2001, a fall of 21 per cent on 2000). Sentences for indictable offences fell by 3,000 (one per cent) to 323,000 and those for summary motoring offences by 24,000 (four per cent) to 583,000. The use of other penalties for summary motoring offences (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, 1996 to 2001**

England and Wales						Thousands
Type of sentence or order	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Absolute discharge	20.1	18.3	17.8	15.9	15.7	15.2
Conditional discharge	104.8	109.7	114.7	114.1	106.1	101.7
Fine	1,075.5	998.7	1,060.7	993.3	1,017.1	934.3
Community penalties						
Community rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	50.9	54.1	58.2	58.4	56.7	59.2
Supervision order	10.9	11.2	12.4	12.7	11.6	11.1
Community punishment order <sup>(1)</sup>	45.9	47.1	48.6	49.6	50.2	50.0
Attendance sentence order	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.7	7.1	5.8
Community punishment and rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	17.3	19.5	21.2	20.8	19.3	14.7
Curfew order	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.9
Reparation order	*	*	*	*	4.0	8.0
Action plan order	*	*	*	*	4.4	8.7
Drug treatment and testing order	*	*	*	*	0.3	4.2
S.90-92, PCC(S) Act 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Secure training order	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	*
Detention and training order	*	*	*	*	5.1	7.1
Young offender institution	20.6	22.1	23.5	24.9	20.2	18.0
Imprisonment						
Fully suspended	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8
Unsuspending	64.0	71.0	76.3	79.7	80.6	81.1
Otherwise dealt with <sup>(3)</sup>	18.8	20.7	22.4	25.6	24.9	28.0
All sentence or orders	1,440.6	1,384.7	1,468.9	1,409.2	1,429.6	1,354.5
Of which:						
Immediate custody <sup>(4)</sup>	85.3	93.8	100.5	105.4	106.6	106.7
Community sentences <sup>(5)</sup>	132.7	140.0	149.5	151.8	156.1	165.8

1. New names for these community sentences came into force in April 2001. They are community rehabilitation order (previously probation order), community punishment order (previously community service order) and community rehabilitation and punishment order (previously combination order).
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, 91 and 92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.
3. Includes cases, where the result of the court proceedings was incorrectly recorded (see paragraph 3 of Appendix 2)
4. 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 90/91 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.
5. Community rehabilitation orders, supervision orders, community punishment orders, attendance centre orders, community rehabilitation and punishment orders, curfew orders, reparation orders (since June 2000), action plan orders (since June 2000) or drug treatment and testing orders (since October 2000).

7.9 *Fines* were used for 69 per cent of offenders, a fall of two percentage points from 2000 and reflecting the decrease in summary non-motoring offences. The use of fines for summary non-motoring offences fell by three percentage points to 77 per cent. This was partly due to the decrease in the number of cases under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts (in 2001 fines were used for 98 per cent of Wireless Telegraphy offenders and 72 per cent of all other summary non-motoring offenders: see Chapter 5, paragraph 5.9e). The use of fines for indictable offences fell by one percentage point to 24 per cent, continuing the gradual fall seen since 1996 after sharp falls from 31 per cent in 1991. Fines for motoring offences were used for 88 per cent of those sentenced in 2001, a fall of one percentage point on both 2000 and 1999. The proportion had previously remained unchanged at 90 per cent between 1995 and 1998.

7.10 The use of *absolute* and *conditional* discharges for indictable offences remained unchanged from 2000 at 16 per cent.

### Community sentences

7.11 New names for community sentences came into force in April 2001. 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 six per cent to 165,000 in 2001. Community sentences made up 12 per cent of all sentences in 2001 a rise of one percentage point on 2000 and 1999. This compares with 10 per cent in both 1997 and 1998.

7.13 Since 1996, the number of community sentences has increased by 19 per cent for indictable offences, 55 per cent for summary non-motoring offences and 15 per cent for summary motoring offences. Over the same period, the number of males given a community sentence has increased by 21 per cent to 140,000, and for females by 51 per cent to 25,100.

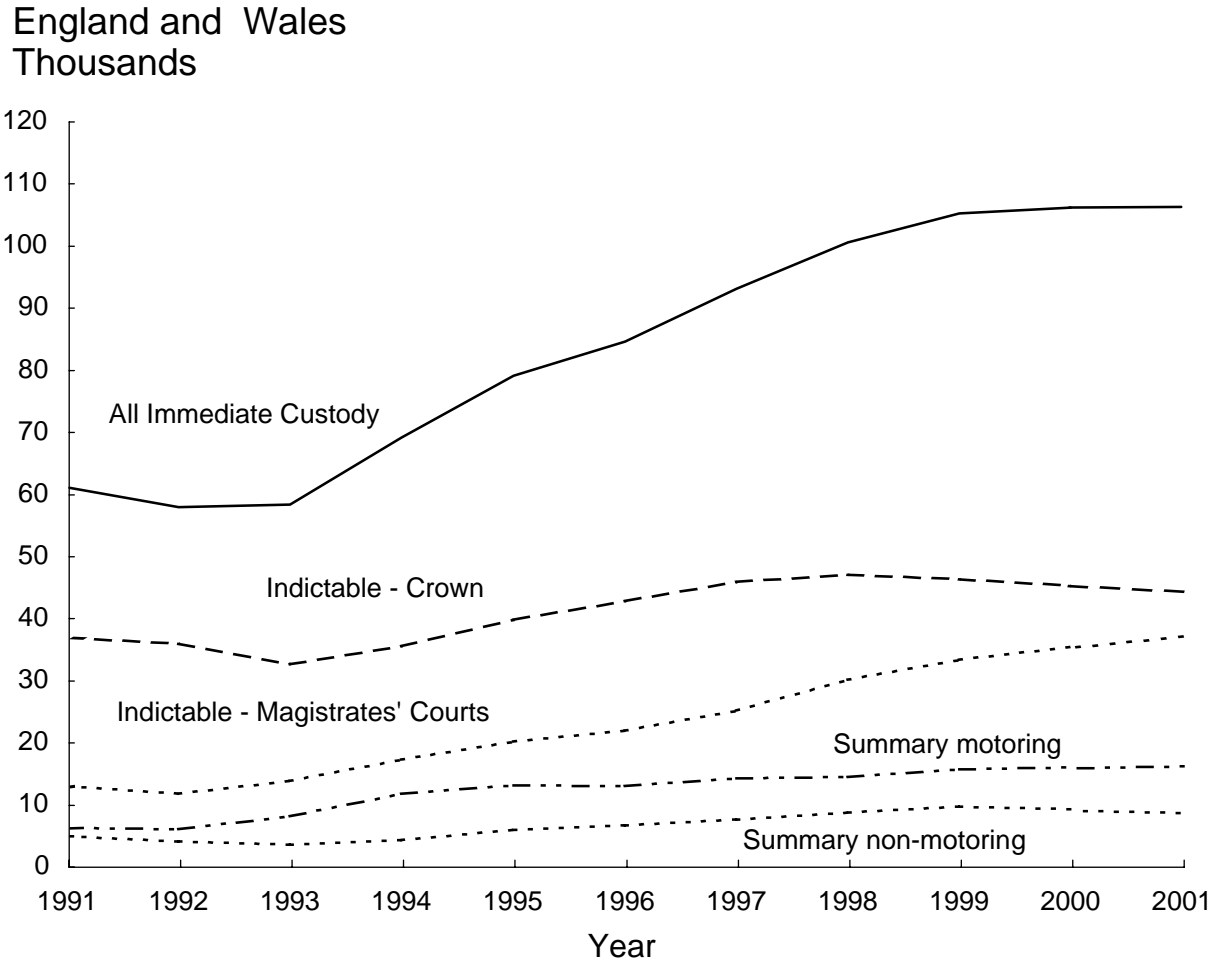
7.14 Overall the proportional use of community rehabilitation orders for indictable offences rose by one percentage point to 12 per cent in 2001. Previously the proportion of community rehabilitation orders had remained at 11 per cent since 1996. The use of community punishment orders has stayed at nine per cent since 1996. The use of community punishment and rehabilitation 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. There was a further fall of one percentage point to two per cent in 2001.

*Custodial sentences*

7.15 The number of offenders sentenced to *immediate* custody for all offences increased by 100 to 106,300 in 2001. This is 25 per cent higher than in 1996. In 2001, immediate custody sentences given for indictable offences fell by one per cent, for summary non-motoring offences fell by two per cent and for summary motoring offences rose by five per cent.

7.16 76 per cent of all custodial sentences in 2001 were for indictable offences. 25 per cent of those convicted of an indictable offence received a custodial sentence, the same as in 2000. This 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 1991-2001**



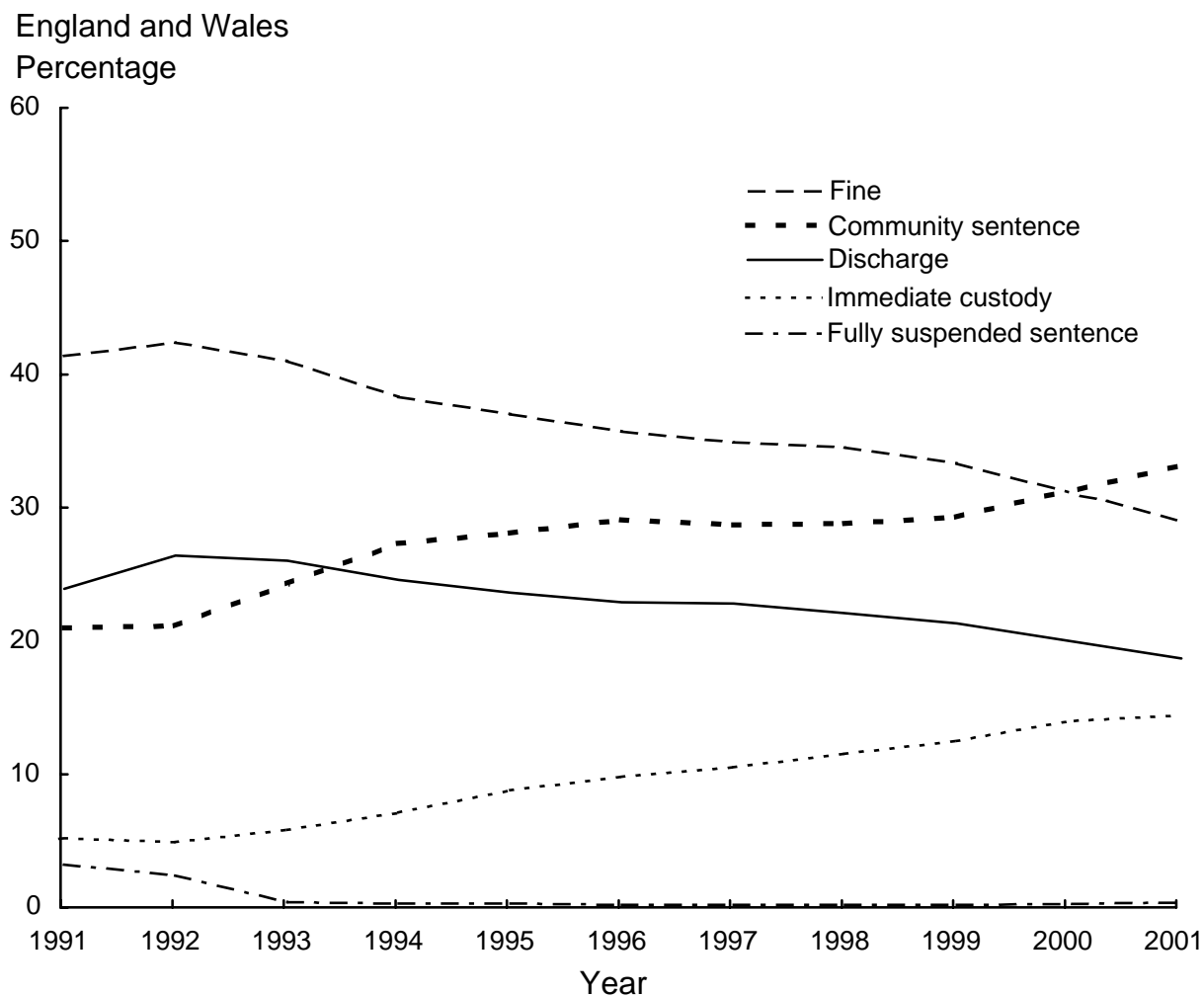
7.17 Following implementation of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 (see paragraph 51e of Appendix 1) the number of offenders given a *fully suspended sentence* fell from 22,000 in 1992 to 3,800 in 1993. During the years 1994 and 2000 there were between 3,100 and 3,500 suspended sentences per annum. In 2001 the number fell to 2,800.

## 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 1.28 million offenders were sentenced at magistrates' courts in 2001, down five per cent from 2000. Of these 20 per cent (254,000) were sentenced for indictable offences, a rise of one percentage point on 2000.

**Figure 7.6 Persons sentenced for indictable offences at magistrates' courts, by type of sentence 1991-2001**



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 2001 reflecting a general shift upwards in sentencing tariffs.

- Fines were used for 30 per cent of indictable offences, down from 31 per cent in 2000 and 36 per cent in 1996.
- Discharges fell by one percentage point in 2001 to 19 per cent compared with 23 per cent in 1996.
- The proportionate use of community sentences rose to 33 per cent, up from 29 per cent in 1996.
- The use of immediate custody rose from 13 per cent in the first quarter of 2000 to 15 per cent in the last quarter of 2001 (quarterly figures, table 7B) more than twice the level in the early 1990s.

**Table 7B Percentage of offenders<sup>(1)</sup> sentenced for indictable offences who received various types of sentence by type of court and period, 1996 to 2001.**

England and Wales							Percentage
Type of court/period		Type of sentence or order					Total number sentenced <sup>(4)</sup> (Thousands) (=100%)
		Discharge	Fine	Community sentence <sup>(2)</sup>	Fully suspended sentence	Immediate custody <sup>(3)</sup>	
<b>Magistrates' courts</b>							
	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
	2001	19	30	33	0	14	254.4
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
2001	Q1	19	30	33	0	14	67.0
	Q2	19	30	33	0	14	63.4
	Q3	19	29	33	0	15	63.3
	Q4	19	29	32	0	15	60.6
<b>The Crown Court</b>							
	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
	2001	3	3	27	2	63	68.8
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
2001	Q1	3	3	27	2	63	17.7
	Q2	3	3	27	2	63	16.8
	Q3	3	3	26	2	64	17.2
	Q4	3	3	27	2	63	17.1
<b>All courts</b>							
	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
	2001	16	24	32	1	25	323.2
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
2001	Q1	16	24	32	1	24	84.7
	Q2	15	24	32	1	25	80.2
	Q3	16	24	32	1	25	80.5
	Q4	15	24	31	1	26	77.8

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

(2) Community rehabilitation orders, supervision orders, community punishment orders, attendance centre orders, community rehabilitation and punishment orders, curfew orders, reparation orders (since June 2000), action plan orders (since June 2000) or 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, 91 and 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 and 91 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000).

(4) Includes offenders otherwise dealt with.

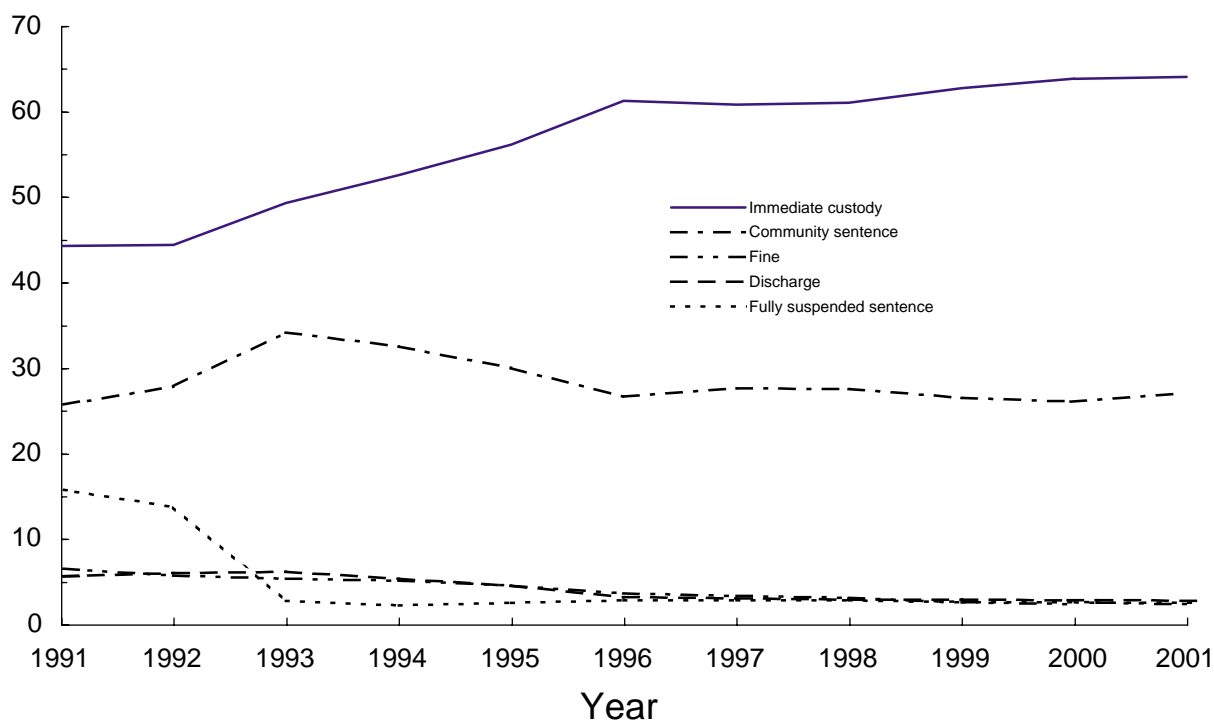
## The Crown Court (Tables 7B-7D, 7.1, 7.11, 7.13, 7.15, 7.16, Figures 7.7 and 7.8)

7.20 72,100 offenders were sentenced at the Crown Court in 2001, three per cent fewer than in 2000.

7.21 Sentencing trends in the Crown Court in recent years have shown some similarity with trends in magistrates' courts for indictable offences. There has been a corresponding slow decline in the overall use of fines and discharges (although these sentences are used relatively little in the Crown Court). However 2001 saw a slight increase in the use of fines whereas the use of discharges remained unchanged between 2000 and 2001. There has also been an overall increase in the use of immediate custody although the proportion of offenders sentenced to immediate custody in 2001 remained unchanged at 64 per cent. 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 1991-2001**

### 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, 75 per cent were given immediate custody compared with 63 per cent for those pleading guilty. The average sentence length was 41 months for a not guilty plea, compared to 26 months for a guilty plea. The proportionate use of community sentences was 14 per cent for a not guilty plea, compared to 26 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 theft from shops 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<sup>(1)</sup>**

England and Wales 2001		Percentage, months					
Offence group and plea	Total number sentenced <sup>(2)</sup> (Thousands) (=100%)	Type of sentence (percentages)					Average length of sentence <sup>(5)</sup> (months)
		Discharge	Fine	Community sentence <sup>(3)</sup>	Fully suspended sentence	Immediate custody <sup>(4)</sup>	
<b>Violence against the person</b>							
Guilty plea	6.3	4	3	31	3	57	21.9
Not guilty plea	2.0	2	3	16	3	72	32.8
<b>Sexual offences</b>							
Guilty plea	1.4	2	1	20	4	72	36.3
Not guilty plea	1.0	1	1	8	1	87	49.9
<b>Burglary</b>							
Guilty plea	4.1	1	0	19	1	78	25.1
Not guilty plea	0.5	1	0	14	1	83	31.5
<b>Robbery</b>							
Guilty plea	1.9	0	0	5	1	92	44.5
Not guilty plea	0.5	0	–	3	0	95	58.5
<b>Theft and handling stolen goods</b>							
Guilty plea	3.3	6	4	33	2	54	13.0
Not guilty plea	0.6	7	10	29	2	50	16.8
<b>Fraud and forgery</b>							
Guilty plea	1.5	5	4	31	9	51	15.9
Not guilty plea	0.4	3	5	20	6	66	24.9
<b>Criminal damage</b>							
Guilty plea	0.7	7	5	37	2	41	29.4
Not guilty plea	0.1	5	9	17	5	57	38.0
<b>Drug offences</b>							
Guilty plea	5.1	3	5	18	2	71	36.3
Not guilty plea	1.0	1	3	6	1	88	65.1
<b>Other (excluding motoring) offences</b>							
Guilty plea	4.7	4	6	35	3	50	12.2
Not guilty plea	0.8	2	6	17	3	65	28.0
<b>Motoring offences</b>							
Guilty plea	0.7	1	7	30	2	59	10.4
Not guilty plea	0.2	1	26	25	2	45	11.0
<b>All indictable offences</b>							
Guilty plea	29.6	3	3	26	3	63	25.6
Not guilty plea	7.2	2	4	14	2	75	41.3

(1) Final plea recorded on completion of trial.

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

(3) Community rehabilitation orders, community punishment orders, community rehabilitation and punishment 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 2001

Offence <sup>(1)</sup>	Pleaded guilty (%)	Custody rate		Average sentence length (months)	
		Guilty	Not guilty	Guilty	Not guilty
<b>Violence against the person</b>					
Causing death by dangerous driving	55	88	83	42.8	31.3
Wounding or other act endangering life	56	90	94	47.7	58.1
Threat or conspiracy to murder	80	58	(68)	25.2	30.8
Other wounding	84	53	59	14.2	16.2
All violence against the person	80	57	68	18.9	30.5
<b>Sexual offences</b>					
Rape	36	67	99	77.4	88.6
Indecent assault on a female	64	68	80	28.1	27.3
Indecent assault on a male	68	60	80	27.8	31.1
All sexual offences	58	71	86	36.2	50.4
<b>Burglary</b>					
In a building other than a dwelling	94	76	69	17.5	18.9
In a dwelling	94	79	84	24.0	28.5
All burglary	94	78	81	22.9	27.2
<b>Theft and handling stolen goods</b>					
Other theft or unauthorised taking	89	61	53	13.0	23.0
Handling stolen goods	89	52	48	12.0	19.7
Theft from the person of another	89	61	51	11.7	15.6
Theft by an employee	84	58	(70)	11.9	11.8
Theft from shops	90	59	37	7.6	13.7
All theft and handling stolen goods	89	58	48	10.8	16.9
<b>Fraud and forgery</b>					
Other forgery	88	63	(50)	10.8	15.1
Other fraud	85	57	71	15.0	27.1
All fraud and forgery	86	58	68	14.2	25.8
<b>Criminal damage</b>					
Arson	85	65	83	34.7	45.5
All criminal damage	88	41	57	26.7	37.8
<b>Drug offences</b>					
Trafficking	86	78	91	32.3	52.9
Possession	95	33	39	8.1	19.9
All drug offences	88	66	86	29.3	51.4

(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 64b of Appendix 1).
- (b) The new charging standard for wounding/assault in August 1994 (see paragraph 65 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 severe 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 orders. Detention and training orders have set terms of between four 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 1996 and 2001, by indictable offence group and type of sentence or order**

England and Wales Offence group	Percentage points Type of sentence or order			
	Discharge	Fine	Community sentence <sup>(1)</sup>	Immediate custody <sup>(2)</sup>
Violence against the person	-4	-2	+6	+1
Sexual offences	-2	-5	+2	+5
Burglary	-5	-4	-2	+9
Robbery	-2	0	+3	-1
Theft and handling stolen goods	-4	-7	+4	+6
Fraud and forgery	-2	-3	+5	0
Criminal damage	-7	-2	+7	0
Drug offences	+3	-2	0	-1
Other (excluding motoring)	-4	-5	+3	+1
Indictable motoring offences	-1	-14	+5	+9
All indictable offences	-2	-4	+3	+3

(1) Community rehabilitation orders, supervision orders, community punishment orders, attendance centre orders, community rehabilitation and punishment orders, curfew orders, reparation orders (since June 2000), action plan orders (since June 2000) or drug treatment and testing orders (since October 2000).

(2) 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, 91 and 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 and 91 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 1996 and 2001:

- (a) *The use of discharges* fell by two percentage points to 16 per cent in 2001. There was a three percentage point rise for drugs offences.
- (b) *The use of fines* fell by four percentage points from 28 per cent in 1996 to 24 per cent in 2001. The fall has occurred across all offence groups but has been sharpest for
  - indictable motoring offences (down from 60 per cent in 1996 to 46 per cent in 2001),
  - theft and handling (down from 27 to 20 per cent),
  - other indictable offences (down from 48 to 43 per cent) and
  - sexual offences (down from eight to three per cent).
- (c) *The use of community sentences* has increased by three percentage points to 32 per cent. There have been significant increases for criminal damage offences (seven percentage points), violence against the person (six percentage points), fraud and forgery offences (five percentage points) and motoring offences (also five percentage points). However there has been a fall of two percentage points for burglary offences.
- (d) The use of *immediate custody* at 25 per cent in 2001 rose from 21.6 per cent in 1996 (see paragraph 7.16). This rise occurred across almost all indictable offence groups but has been steepest for burglary and motoring offences (both up nine percentage points) and theft and handling stolen goods (up six percentage points). The use of custody for both robbery and drug offences fell one percentage point between 1996 and 2001.

## **Sentencing of non-juveniles by age group**

### ***Persons aged 21 or over (Tables 7.10, 7.13, 7.14, 7.15 and Figure 7.1)***

#### *Males*

7.29 183,500 males aged 21 or over were sentenced for indictable offences in 2001 — one per cent fewer than in 2000. The use of immediate custody for indictable offences was unchanged from 2000 at 30 per cent, making it the most common sentence in 2001. 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 before increasing to 15.9 months in 2001. This overall decrease reflects a steady rise in the use of custodial sentences of less than three months, which began in 1994, and a fall in the use of custodial sentences of six months or more but less than two years. The use of sentences of less than three months rose by one percentage point to 25 per cent in 2001 following a steady rise from 16 per cent in 1996. In contrast the use of sentences of six months or more but less than 12 months fell from 18 per cent in 1996 to 14 per cent in 2001; and those of 12 months or more but less than two years fell from 21 per cent in 1996 to 16 per cent in 2001.

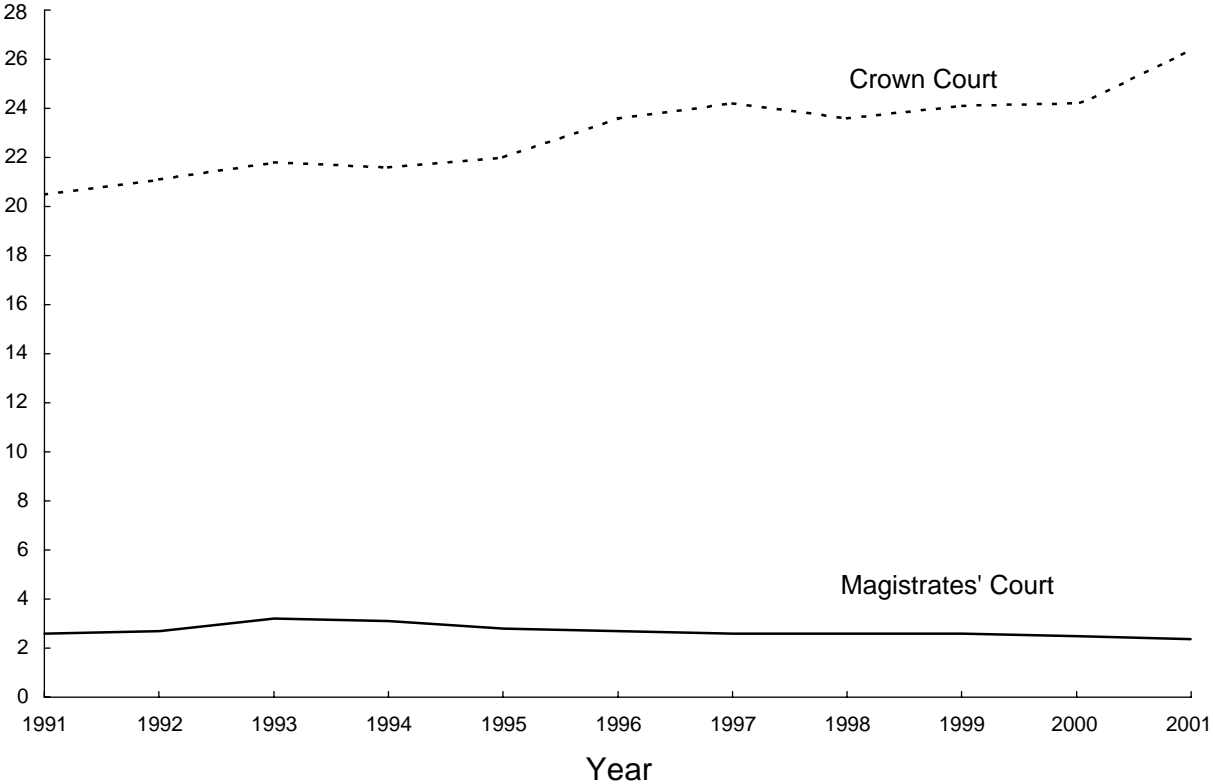
7.30 Fines were the second most common disposal (27 per cent), having been the most common sentence until 1999. Use of the fine has fallen every year over the last decade. The proportion of adult males given community sentences rose to 25 per cent having remained at 24 per cent for the previous six years.

7.31 At magistrates' courts the highest proportion of adult male offenders sentenced to immediate custody were those sentenced for burglary (40 per cent, up from 39 per cent in 2000 and continuing the rise from 14 per cent in 1992). The lowest was for drugs offences (remaining at four per cent). The longest average sentence awarded was four months (indictable motoring offences) and the shortest was two 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 (remaining unchanged from 2000 at 92 per cent and continuing the rise from 88 per cent in 1991). The lowest for criminal damage offences (unchanged at 43 per cent having risen from 36 per cent in 1991). The longest average sentence was for robbery offences (47.2 months, down from 47.4 months in 2000 and down from its peak of 53.6 months in 1997). However, for robbery offences there has been a growth in the number of life sentences, which are excluded from these figures. The shortest average sentence was for indictable motoring offences (10.3 months compared to its previous peak of 10.0 months in 1999).

**Figure 7.8 Average sentence length of sentences imposed for principal offences<sup>(1)</sup> on males aged 21 and over sentenced to immediate custody for indictable offences by type of court 1991-2001**

England and Wales  
Months



(1) See footnotes to Table 7.15.

*Females*

7.33 33,500 females aged 21 or over were sentenced for indictable offences, a slight decrease from the 2000 total of 33,600. The use of community sentences remained unchanged at 33 per cent continuing the rise from 21 per cent in 1991. Discharges were used in 25 per cent of cases, one percentage point up on 2000 and down from 34 per cent in 1991, while fines represented 20 per cent of sentences, continuing a general downward trend from 28 per cent in 1991.

7.34 The proportion sentenced to immediate custody in 2001 rose to 17 per cent, up one percentage point on 2000 and continuing the rise from six per cent in 1991.

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

*Males*

7.35 47,700 males aged between 18 and 20 were sentenced for indictable offences, a fall of four per cent from the 2000 level. 27 per cent of sentences for males in this age group were fines, a small (one percentage point) fall on 2000, repeating the fall in 2000 and continuing the sharp fall in the use of fines (down from 37 per cent in 1991). The use of community sentences increased by one point to 31 per cent.

7.36 Use of immediate custody for this group remained unchanged at 26 per cent. This is after a fairly steady increase from 16 per cent in 1991 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, before falling steadily to 12.0 months in 2000 and then rising to 12.8 months in 2001. As for older males, a greater proportion of sentences of less than three months have been used since 1996. These rose steadily from 16 per cent in 1996 to remain unchanged at 22 per cent in 2001.

## *Females*

7.37 6,900 females in the 18 to 20 age group were sentenced for indictable offences, a fall of eight per cent from 2000. The proportionate use of immediate custody rose to 14 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 50,300 juveniles (aged under 18) were sentenced for indictable offences compared with 49,300 in 2000, a two per cent rise. The rise was made up of an increase of five per cent in the 12-14 age group and one per cent in the 15-17 age group. These rises contrast with a four per cent fall in the 10-11 age group.

7.39 The cautioning rate (ie the number cautioned as a proportion of those sentenced or cautioned) for juveniles was 56 per cent in 2001, down one percentage point on 2000. For persons aged 15 to 17 the cautioning rate was 46 per cent, down one percentage point from 2000. The cautioning rate for persons aged 12 to 14 in 2001 was 72 per cent, also down one percentage point from 2000, and for those aged 10 to 11 the cautioning rate was 87 per cent, down from 88 per cent in 2000.

7.40 There was a rise in the use of community orders from 49 per cent in 2000 to 55 per cent in 2001. This rise continues to show the effects of the introduction of two new community sentences (the action plan order and the reparation order) on a nationwide basis in 2000. There was a corresponding fall in discharges from 23 per cent in 2000 to 16 per cent in 2001. Fines remained unchanged at 12 per cent.

7.41 In 2001 12 per cent of juveniles were sentenced to immediate custody unchanged from 2000. This figure includes 500 sentenced under the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000. The use of immediate custody for those aged 15 to 17 remained unchanged at 14 per cent, while that for persons aged 12 to 14 rose by one percentage point to six per cent in 2001.

## *Males*

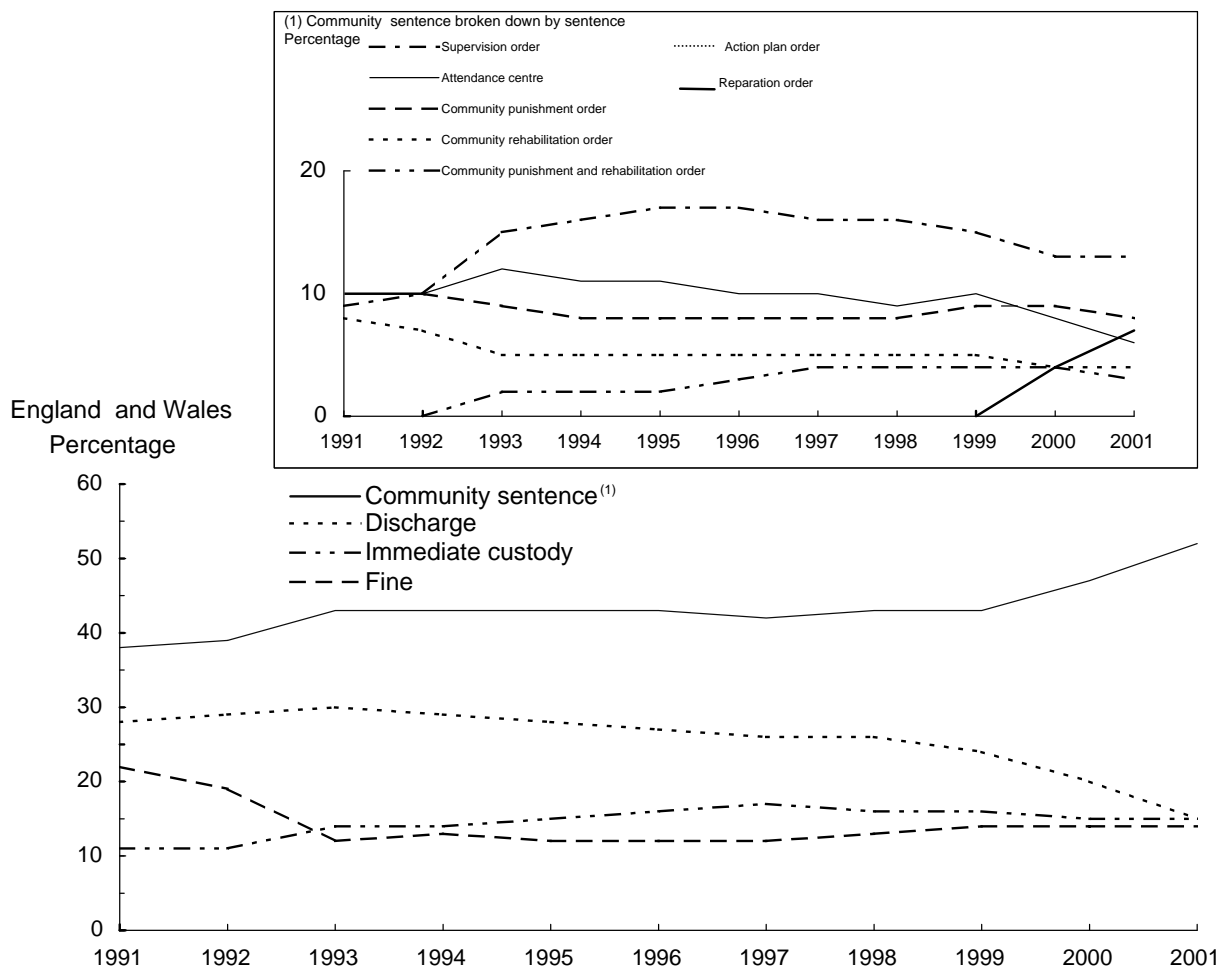
7.42 43,400 males aged 10 to 17 were sentenced for indictable offences, an increase from 42,600 in 2000.

7.43 The cautioning rate for 10 to 17 year old males was 51 per cent, one point down on 2000. The cautioning rate for males aged 15 to 17 years old was 42 per cent, unchanged from 2000. That for males aged 12 to 14 was 66 per cent, one percentage point down on 2000 and that for males aged 10 to 11 was 86 per cent, unchanged from 2000.

7.44 Community sentences rose to 54 per cent having made up 49 per cent of sentences in 2000. For males aged 15 to 17 the number sentenced to community sentences rose to 52 per cent up from 47 per cent in 2000. For those aged from 12 to 14 use of community sentences rose from 56 per cent in 2000 to 65 per cent in 2001 and for those aged 10 to 11 70 per cent received a community sentence, up from 54 per cent in 2000.

7.45 For males sentenced, the two most common single disposals, were either a discharge at 16 per cent (down from 22 per cent in 2000) or immediate custody at 14 per cent (up from 13 per cent in 2000). Fifteen per cent of those aged 15 to 17 were given a discharge down from 20 per cent in 2000. For those aged 12 to 14 the use of discharges fell by 11 percentage points to 17 per cent after having varied relatively little over the decade to 1999. Nineteen per cent of males aged 10 to 11 received a discharge, down from 38 per cent in 2000.

**Figure 7.9 Percentage of male offenders aged 15 to 17 sentenced for indictable offences who received various sentences or orders<sup>(1)</sup> 1991-2001**

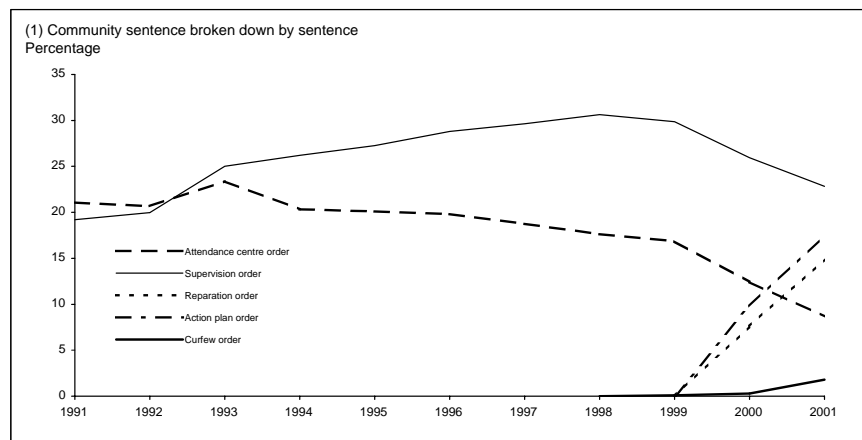


(1) Community sentences include curfew orders from 1998 and drug treatment and testing orders from 2000 both of which are excluded from upper graph due to small numbers involved.

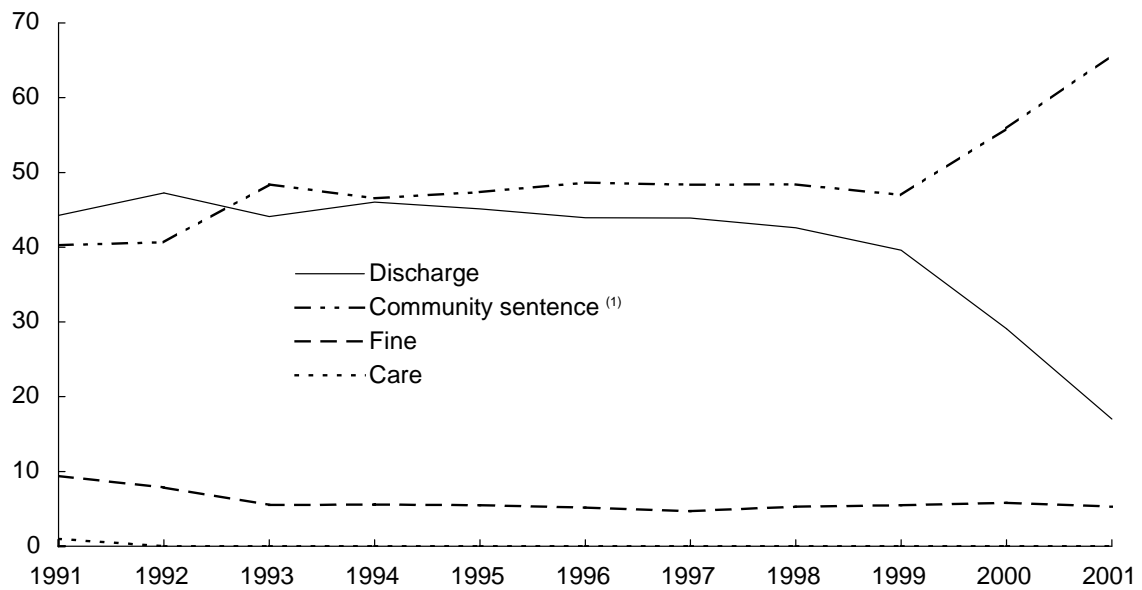
7.46 5,900 10 to 17 year old males were sentenced to immediate custody for an indictable offence in 2001. This figure includes 500 sentenced under Sections 90, 91 and 92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000. The use of immediate custody for those aged 15 to 17, at 15 per cent of those sentenced, was unchanged from 2000. For those aged 12 to 14 the use of immediate custody increased from six per cent in 2000 to seven per cent in 2001. The proportion of sentences for males aged 15 to 17 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. There were no such sentences in 2001. This is due to the introduction of Detention and Training Orders in April 2000 for 12-17 year olds. Paragraph 26 of Appendix 1 explains that the shortest period for which this sentence can be given is four months, compared to the minimum of two months previously available. The average sentence length for this age group fell to 10.8 months in 2001, down from 11.1 months in 2000.

7.47 Fines accounted for 12 per cent of all sentences for males aged 10 to 17, down from 13 per cent in 2000 and continuing a period of relative stability after sharp falls from 20 per cent in 1991 to 11 per cent in 1993.

**Figure 7.10 Percentage of male offenders aged 10 to 14 sentenced for indictable offences who received various sentences or orders 1991-2001**



**England and Wales**  
**Percentage**



**Females**

7.48 6,900 females aged 10 to 17 were sentenced for indictable offences in 2001, an increase from 6,700 in 2000.

7.49 The cautioning rate for females aged 10 to 17 in 2001 was 74 per cent, unchanged from 2000. The cautioning rate for females aged 15 to 17 was 64 per cent up one percentage point on 2000. That for females aged 12 to 14 was 85 per cent, down one percentage point on 2000 and continuing a fall from 91 per cent in 1996. The cautioning rate for females aged 10 to 11 was 95 per cent, unchanged from 2000.

7.50 Community sentences rose to 58 per cent, having made up 49 per cent of offences in 2000. For females aged 15 to 17 there was a large rise in the number of community sentences — from 48 per cent in 2000 to 57 per cent in 2001. For females aged 12 to 14 there was a rise in the proportion of community sentences (from 51 per cent in 2000 to 60 per cent in 2001). Twenty-two females aged 10 to 11 received a community sentence compared to 31 in 2000.

7.51 The two most common single disposals for females sentenced were either an action plan order at 14 per cent or a reparation order at 11 per cent. This compares with a discharge at 31 per cent and a fine at 10 per cent in 2000.



7.52 390 10 to 17 year olds were sentenced to immediate custody in 2001, down from 400 in 2000. This includes 30 sentenced under Sections 90, 91 and 92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000. The use of immediate custody for those aged 15 to 17 at seven per cent of those sentenced was unchanged from 2000. For those aged 12 to 14 three per cent of those sentenced were sentenced to immediate custody, up one per cent from 2000.

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

7.53 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 45 and 46 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 two 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 and nationally between 2000 and 2001.

**Table 7F New sentences made under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 between 1998 and 2001**

Type of order	Pilot sites			Live sites	
	1998	1999	2000 (to end May)	2000 (June-Dec)	2001
Action plan order <sup>(1)</sup>	63	618	274	4,086	8,663
Reparation order <sup>(1)</sup>	132	907	360	3,673	8,036
Parenting orders <sup>(1)</sup>	5	242	15	352	640
Drug treatment and testing order <sup>(2)</sup>	5	172	60	262	4,260

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

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

7.54 Both action plan and reparation orders were given for a variety of indictable and summary offences committed by juveniles with 13 per cent of those sentenced for theft and handling offences sentenced to a reparation order, and 12 per cent sentenced to an action plan order. Of those sentenced for criminal damage offences 14 per cent were sentenced to a reparation order and 15 per cent to an action plan order. Around 9 per cent of those sentenced for Actual Bodily Harm and common assault combined were sentenced to a reparation order and 15 per cent to an action plan order. Of those sentenced for burglary and robbery around six per cent were sentenced to a reparation order and 12 per cent to an action plan order.

7.55 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 or criminal orders and both are reported above. Parenting orders that have been returned from the criminal courts are included in this chapter's main tables as "otherwise dealt with"; civil orders are not so included.

7.56 Of the 4,200 Drug treatment and testing orders in 2001 around 60 per cent were given for a variety of theft and handling stolen goods offences, about 20 per cent for burglary and 10 per cent for drug possession.

7.57 The Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 created a new sentence, the Referral Order for young offenders who plead guilty on their first court appearance. They are referred to a community led panel also attended by parents and others. This negotiates a contract with them covering reparation and steps to tackle their offending behaviour. If they agree a contract and carry it out the conviction is not recorded. If they do not they are referred back to the court for re-sentencing. 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. Referral Orders were implemented nationally in April 2002.

7.58 More information on the youth justice pilots can be found on the Home Office website ([www.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://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 3961) or by e-mail ([public\\_enquiry.jou@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto: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 e-mail ([publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto: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	2000	2001						
	Total	Number of offenders			Percentage of total offenders sentenced			
		Total	Indictable offences	Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences	Indictable offences	Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)	Motoring offences
<b>Magistrates' courts</b>								
Absolute discharge	15.5	15.1	2.0	4.3	8.8	1	1	2
Conditional discharge	103.2	98.8	46.3	43.4	9.2	18	10	2
Fine	1,010.8	927.6	75.5	340.9	511.1	30	78	88
Community penalties								
Community rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	49.4	51.0	30.9	10.1	10.0	12	2	2
Supervision order	10.9	10.5	7.2	2.8	0.6	3	1	0
Community punishment order <sup>(1)</sup>	41.7	41.9	20.9	10.2	10.8	8	2	2
Attendance centre order	7.0	5.8	3.5	2.0	0.2	1	1	0
Community punishment and rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	16.0	13.1	6.5	2.2	4.4	3	1	1
Curfew order	2.4	3.6	2.0	0.9	0.7	1	0	0
Reparation order	4.0	7.9	4.4	3.3	0.3	2	1	0
Action plan order	4.3	8.6	5.5	2.6	0.4	2	1	0
Drug treatment and testing order	0.2	3.1	2.9	0.1	0.1	1	0	0
Secure training order	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Detention and training order	3.9	5.8	4.4	0.7	0.6	2	0	0
Young offender institution	11.4	10.1	5.7	1.7	2.7	2	0	0
Imprisonment								
Fully suspended	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0	0	0
Unsuspending	44.5	46.0	26.6	6.1	13.4	10	1	2
Otherwise dealt with	23.3	26.6	9.7	8.0	8.8	4	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,350.0</b>	<b>1,276.4</b>	<b>254.4</b>	<b>439.5</b>	<b>582.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>The Crown Court</b>								
Absolute discharge	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Conditional discharge	2.5	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.0	3	21	2
Fine	2.5	2.6	2.0	0.4	0.2	3	14	30
Community penalties								
Community rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	7.1	8.0	7.5	0.3	0.1	11	14	17
Supervision order	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1	1	0
Community punishment order <sup>(1)</sup>	8.3	7.9	7.4	0.5	0.0	11	21	5
Attendance centre order	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Community punishment and rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	3.2	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	2	2	2
Curfew order	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	1	1
Reparation order	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Action plan order	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	1	0
Drug treatment and testing order	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	2	1	2
S90-92 PCC(S) Act 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1	0	0
Secure training order	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Detention and training order	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	2	0	0
Young offender institution	8.7	7.9	7.7	0.1	0.0	11	5	6
Imprisonment								
Fully suspended	1.9	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	2	1	1
Unsuspending	35.8	34.7	34.1	0.4	0.2	49	17	29
Otherwise dealt with	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	2	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All courts</b>								
Absolute discharge	15.6	15.2	2.0	4.3	8.8	1	1	2
Conditional discharge	105.7	101.3	48.2	43.9	9.2	15	10	2
Fine	1,013.3	930.1	77.5	341.3	511.4	24	77	88
Community penalties								
Community rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	56.5	58.9	38.4	10.4	10.1	12	2	2
Supervision order	11.6	11.1	7.7	2.8	0.6	2	1	0
Community punishment order <sup>(1)</sup>	50.0	49.8	28.2	10.7	10.9	9	2	2
Attendance centre order	7.0	5.8	3.6	2.0	0.2	1	1	0
Community punishment and rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	19.2	14.7	8.0	2.2	4.4	3	1	1
Curfew order	2.6	3.9	2.2	0.9	0.7	1	0	0
Reparation order	4.0	8.0	4.4	3.3	0.3	1	1	0
Action plan order	4.4	8.7	5.6	2.7	0.4	2	1	0
Drug treatment and testing order	0.3	4.2	4.0	0.1	0.2	1	0	0
S.90-92 PCC(S) Act 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Secure training order	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Detention and training order	5.1	7.1	5.7	0.7	0.6	2	0	0
Young offender institution	20.1	17.9	13.4	1.8	2.7	4	0	1
Imprisonment								
Fully suspended	3.1	2.8	2.1	0.3	0.4	1	0	0
Unsuspending	80.3	80.7	60.6	6.5	13.6	19	2	2
Otherwise dealt with	24.9	27.9	11.0	8.1	8.8	3	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,424.3</b>	<b>1,348.5</b>	<b>323.2</b>	<b>441.9</b>	<b>583.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(1) New names for these community sentences came into force in April 2001. They are community rehabilitation order (previously probation order), community punishment order (previously community service order) and community punishment and rehabilitation order (previously combination order).

(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.

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

Offence group and year	Custodial sentences												Other non-community sentences																		
	Total	Absolute or conditional charge	Fine	Total community sentences <sup>(1)</sup>	S90/92 PCC(S) Act 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Other-wise dealt with	Total	Absolute or conditional charge	Fine	Total community sentences <sup>(1)</sup>	S90/92 PCC(S) Act 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Other-wise dealt with							
<b>Number of offenders (thousands)</b>																															
Violence against the person <sup>(3)</sup>	47.2	9.9	14.4	8.5	0.0	*	*	2.0	5.6	7.7	4.1	2.5	100	21	31	18	0	*	*	4	12	16	9	5	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Sexual offences	5.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	*	*	0.2	1.9	2.2	0.4	0.1	100	10	21	18	0	*	*	4	35	39	8	2	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Burglary	45.9	5.4	5.7	18.3	0.0	*	*	5.3	7.4	12.9	3.1	0.6	100	12	12	40	0	*	*	12	16	28	7	1	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Robbery	4.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	*	*	1.4	1.9	3.3	0.1	0.1	100	5	1	21	0	*	*	28	40	69	2	2	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Theft and handling stolen goods	133.0	33.4	48.3	30.5	-	*	*	2.5	8.7	11.5	7.4	1.8	100	25	36	23	-	*	*	2	7	9	6	1	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Fraud and forgery	21.1	4.7	6.2	4.7	-	*	*	0.2	2.4	2.7	2.3	0.4	100	22	29	22	-	*	*	1	11	13	11	2	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001

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

Offence group and year	Custodial sentences										Other non-community sentences														
	Total	Absolute or conditional charge	Fine	Total community sentences <sup>(1)</sup>	S90/92 PCC(S) Act 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Other-wise dealt with	Total	Absolute or conditional charge	Fine	Total community sentences <sup>(1)</sup>	S90/92 PCC(S) Act 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Other-wise dealt with	
Criminal damage	1991	10.1	2.5	2.5	2.9	0.0	*	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	100	24	25	29	0	*	*	4	7	11	4	7	
	1996	9.8	2.8	1.8	3.3	0.0	*	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.7	100	29	19	34	0	*	*	3	8	11	0	7	
	1997	10.4	3.1	2.0	3.5	0.0	*	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.7	100	29	19	33	0	*	*	3	8	11	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	100	28	18	36	0	0	*	3	8	11	1	6	
	1999	10.7	2.9	1.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.8	100	27	17	36	0	0	*	3	8	12	0	7	
	2000	10.2	2.5	1.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.7	100	24	17	40	0	0	1	3	8	12	0	7
	2001	10.5	2.4	1.8	4.3	0.0	*	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.8	100	22	17	41	0	*	1	2	8	11	0	8
	1991	23.4	3.0	13.5	2.5	-	*	0.3	2.9	3.3	3.3	1.2	0.1	100	13	58	11	-	*	*	1	12	14	5	0
	1996	34.0	5.0	15.7	6.1	0.0	*	0.7	5.9	6.7	6.7	0.4	0.2	100	15	46	18	0	*	*	2	17	20	1	1
	1997	40.4	6.1	18.8	7.2	0.0	*	0.8	6.9	7.7	7.7	0.4	0.2	100	15	46	18	0	*	*	2	17	19	1	1
1998	48.8	7.4	23.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.5	8.5	8.5	0.4	0.5	100	15	48	18	0	*	*	2	15	17	1	1	
1999	48.9	7.5	23.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.6	8.7	8.7	0.3	0.5	100	15	47	18	0	0	*	2	16	18	1	1	
2000	45.0	7.3	20.6	8.1	0.0	-	0.1	1.0	7.1	8.1	0.3	0.5	100	16	46	18	0	-	0	2	16	18	1	1	
2001	45.7	8.1	20.0	8.3	0.0	*	0.2	1.0	7.3	8.5	0.3	0.5	100	18	44	18	0	*	0	2	16	19	1	1	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	1991	33.5	4.5	19.1	3.4	0.1	*	1.0	2.6	3.8	1.7	1.0	100	13	57	10	0	*	*	3	8	11	5	3	
	1996	43.1	6.0	20.6	6.6	0.0	*	1.6	5.1	6.7	0.4	2.8	100	14	48	15	0	*	*	4	12	16	1	7	
	1997	47.1	6.4	21.9	7.4	0.0	*	1.7	5.6	7.3	0.4	3.7	100	14	47	16	0	*	*	4	12	16	1	8	
	1998	49.3	6.2	23.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.1	7.9	0.4	3.9	100	12	47	16	0	0	*	4	12	16	1	8	
	1999	47.6	5.6	21.6	7.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.9	7.6	0.4	4.5	100	12	45	16	0	0	*	4	12	16	1	10	
	2000	44.6	4.9	18.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.2	8.1	0.4	4.4	100	11	42	18	0	0	1	4	14	18	1	10	
	2001	43.8	4.5	18.7	8.0	0.0	*	0.4	1.4	5.8	7.6	0.3	4.6	100	10	43	18	0	*	1	3	13	17	1	10
	1991	11.4	0.5	7.8	1.3	-	*	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	100	5	68	11	-	*	*	6	7	12	3	0
	1996	9.9	0.6	6.0	1.8	0.0	*	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	6	60	18	0	*	*	4	11	15	0	1
	1997	9.5	0.5	5.4	1.8	-	*	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	6	57	19	-	*	*	4	13	17	1	1
1998	9.0	0.5	5.0	1.8	-	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	6	56	20	-	0	*	4	13	17	1	1	
1999	8.3	0.5	4.4	1.7	-	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	6	53	21	-	0	*	5	15	20	1	1	
2000	7.7	0.4	3.7	1.8	-	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	100	5	48	23	-	0	2	5	16	23	1	1	
2001	7.9	0.4	3.6	1.8	-	*	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.1	100	5	46	23	-	*	3	5	16	24	1	1	
Total	1991	336.0	64.7	118.7	10.4	0.1	*	13.9	35.0	50.0	21.1	7.4	100	19	35	22	0	*	*	4	10	15	6	2	
	1996	300.3	54.9	84.6	85.8	0.6	*	16.7	48.1	65.4	2.6	7.0	100	18	28	29	0	*	*	6	16	22	1	2	
	1997	318.8	57.5	88.0	90.5	0.7	0.1	17.7	53.4	71.9	2.8	8.2	100	18	28	28	0	*	*	6	17	23	1	3	
	1998	341.1	60.5	94.6	97.0	0.6	0.1	18.7	57.9	77.3	2.8	8.9	100	18	28	28	0	0	*	5	17	23	1	3	
	1999	341.7	58.9	92.1	97.7	0.6	0.2	19.1	59.9	79.8	2.5	10.5	100	17	27	29	0	0	*	6	18	23	1	3	
	2000	326.2	53.0	82.1	97.9	0.6	0.1	4.2	15.3	60.6	80.8	2.5	9.9	100	16	25	30	0	0	1	5	19	25	1	3
	2001	323.2	50.3	77.5	102.1	0.5	*	5.7	13.4	60.6	80.3	2.1	11.0	100	16	24	32	0	*	2	4	19	25	1	3

(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 65, Appendix 1).

**Table 7.3 Offenders sentenced for indictable offences by offence group and type of community sentence**

England and Wales

Number of offenders (thousands) and percentage

Offence group and year	Community sentences										Community sentences											
	Total sentenced	Com- munity rehabil- itation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Super- vision order	Com- munity punish- ment order	Attend- ance centre order	Com- munity punish- ment and rehabil- itation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Curfew order	Re- paration order	Action plan order	Drug treat- ment and testing order	Total com- munity sentences	Com- munity rehabil- itation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Super- vision order	Com- munity punish- ment order	Attend- ance centre order	Com- munity punish- ment and rehabil- itation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Curfew order	Re- paration order	Action plan order	Drug treat- ment and testing order	Total com- munity sentences	
Violence against the person <sup>(1)</sup>	1991	47.2	3.3	0.5	3.9	0.8	*	*	*	*	8.5	7	1	8	2	*	*	*	*	*	18	
	1996	30.1	3.1	1.0	4.3	0.8	1.4	0.0	*	*	10.6	10	3	14	3	5	0	*	*	*	35	
	1997	34.5	3.8	1.0	4.8	0.8	1.8	0.0	*	*	12.3	11	3	14	2	5	0	*	*	*	36	
	1998	37.1	4.4	1.2	5.4	0.8	2.0	0.1	(3)	(3)	13.8	12	3	14	2	5	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	37	
	1999	36.0	4.3	1.1	5.3	0.8	2.1	0.1	(3)	(3)	13.7	12	3	15	2	6	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	38	
	2000	35.5	4.1	1.2	5.5	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	14.1	12	3	15	2	6	0	1	1	1	0	40
	2001	35.4	4.4	1.0	5.4	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	14.6	12	3	15	1	4	1	1	3	0	0	41
	1991	5.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	1.0	15	2	2	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
	1996	4.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	1.1	17	4	3	0	1	0	*	*	*	*	25
	1997	4.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	1.1	16	5	3	0	1	0	*	*	*	*	26
1998	4.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(3)	(3)	1.2	16	5	2	0	2	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	26	
1999	4.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(3)	(3)	1.2	17	6	2	0	1	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	27	
2000	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	16	6	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	27	
2001	3.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	16	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	27	
Burglary	1991	45.9	7.6	1.6	7.4	1.7	*	*	*	18.3	16	3	16	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	40	
	1996	32.4	4.5	2.2	3.7	1.2	1.9	0.0	*	*	13.5	14	7	11	4	6	0	*	*	*	42	
	1997	31.7	4.1	2.2	3.2	1.2	2.0	0.1	*	*	12.7	13	7	10	4	6	0	*	*	*	40	
	1998	31.1	3.9	2.2	2.9	1.1	2.1	0.1	(3)	(3)	12.3	13	7	9	3	7	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	39	
	1999	29.3	3.6	1.9	2.7	1.0	1.9	0.2	(3)	(3)	11.2	12	6	9	3	6	1	(3)	(3)	(3)	38	
	2000	26.7	3.0	1.5	2.4	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	10.1	11	6	9	2	6	1	1	1	2	0	38
	2001	24.7	3.0	1.3	2.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	9.9	12	5	8	2	4	1	2	3	3	0	38
	1991	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	1.0	5	6	6	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
	1996	5.9	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	*	1.4	3	11	3	5	2	2	0	*	*	*	24
	1997	5.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	*	*	1.3	3	11	3	4	3	0	*	*	*	*	23
1998	5.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	(3)	(3)	1.4	3	11	3	3	4	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	24	
1999	5.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	(3)	(3)	1.3	4	10	4	3	3	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	23	
2000	5.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	3	9	4	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	23	
2001	6.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	3	10	3	2	3	1	1	5	0	0	27	
Theft and handling stolen goods	1991	133.0	15.7	1.4	11.2	2.2	*	*	*	30.5	12	1	8	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	
	1996	114.4	15.6	3.2	10.5	2.3	3.6	0.0	*	*	35.3	14	3	9	2	3	0	*	*	*	31	
	1997	118.2	16.6	3.2	10.3	2.3	4.0	0.1	*	*	36.6	14	3	9	2	3	0	*	*	*	31	
	1998	125.2	17.5	3.7	10.4	2.5	4.3	0.2	(3)	(3)	38.6	14	3	8	2	3	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	31	
	1999	130.6	18.5	3.7	10.4	2.7	4.3	0.4	(3)	(3)	40.0	14	3	8	2	3	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	31	
	2000	127.6	18.6	3.0	10.2	2.2	3.9	0.7	1.4	1.3	41.5	15	2	8	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	33
	2001	126.4	19.1	2.8	9.6	1.8	2.8	1.0	2.6	2.4	44.6	15	2	8	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	35
	1990	21.1	2.4	0.0	2.2	0.1	*	*	*	*	4.7	11	0	10	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
	1996	16.3	2.5	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	*	*	6.1	15	1	16	0	5	0	*	*	*	*	37
	1997	16.9	2.6	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	*	*	6.5	15	1	17	0	5	0	*	*	*	*	38
1998	19.6	3.0	0.1	3.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	(3)	(3)	7.6	15	1	16	1	6	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	39	
1999	20.2	3.2	0.2	3.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	(3)	(3)	8.3	16	1	18	1	6	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	41	
2000	19.2	3.0	0.1	3.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.0	16	1	19	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	42	
2001	18.2	2.9	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.7	16	1	19	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	42	

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

Offence group and year	Community sentences											Community sentences										
	Total sentenced	Com- munity rehabili- tation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Super- vision order	Com- munity punish- ment order	Atten- dance centre order	Com- munity punish- ment and rehabili- tation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Curfew order	Re- paration order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Total com- munity sentences	Com- munity rehabili- tation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Super- vision order	Com- munity punish- ment order	Atten- dance centre order	Com- munity punish- ment and rehabili- tation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Curfew order	Re- paration order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Total com- munity sentences	
<b>Number of offenders (thousands)</b>																						
Criminal damage	10.1	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	*	*	*	*	2.9	15	3	8	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	29	
1996	9.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	*	*	3.3	14	6	7	3	4	0	*	*	*	*	34	
1997	10.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	*	*	3.5	14	6	7	2	4	0	*	*	*	*	33	
1998	10.7	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	(3)	(3)	3.9	15	6	7	3	5	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	36	
1999	10.7	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	(3)	(3)	3.9	13	7	8	3	5	1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	36	
2000	10.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.0	14	6	8	2	4	1	2	2	2	0	40	
2001	10.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	4.3	13	6	7	2	3	1	4	4	4	0	41	
Drug offences	23.4	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	2.5	5	0	4	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	
1996	34.0	2.7	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	*	*	6.1	8	1	7	0	3	0	*	*	*	*	18	
1997	40.4	3.3	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	*	*	7.2	8	0	6	0	3	0	*	*	*	*	18	
1998	48.8	4.1	0.2	2.9	0.2	1.2	0.0	(3)	(3)	8.6	8	0	6	0	2	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	18	
1999	48.9	4.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	(3)	(3)	8.6	9	1	6	0	2	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	18	
2000	45.0	3.6	0.3	2.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.1	8	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	
2001	45.7	3.8	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	8.3	8	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	18	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	33.5	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.3	*	*	*	*	3.4	3	0	5	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	
1996	43.1	2.0	0.4	3.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	*	*	6.6	5	1	7	1	2	0	*	*	*	*	15	
1997	47.1	2.3	0.5	3.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	*	*	7.4	5	1	7	1	2	0	*	*	*	*	16	
1998	49.3	2.5	0.5	3.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	(3)	(3)	8.0	5	1	7	1	2	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	16	
1999	47.6	2.3	0.5	3.7	0.4	0.9	0.1	(3)	(3)	7.8	5	1	8	1	2	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	16	
2000	44.6	2.2	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.9	5	1	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	
2001	43.8	2.5	0.5	3.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	8.0	6	1	8	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	18	
Motoring offences	11.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	*	*	*	*	1.3	3	1	6	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	
1996	9.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	*	1.8	4	1	9	0	3	0	*	*	*	*	18	
1997	9.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	*	1.8	5	1	10	0	4	0	*	*	*	*	19	
1998	9.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	(3)	(3)	1.8	5	1	10	1	4	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	20	
1999	8.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	(3)	(3)	1.7	5	1	10	1	4	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	21	
2000	7.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	5	1	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	23	
2001	7.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	5	1	11	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	23	
Total	336.0	34.3	4.5	29.5	5.7	*	*	*	*	74.0	10	1	9	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	
1996	300.3	33.1	8.5	28.3	5.4	10.2	0.1	*	*	85.8	11	3	9	2	3	0	*	*	*	*	29	
1997	318.8	35.5	8.7	28.9	5.5	11.6	0.3	*	*	90.5	11	3	9	2	4	0	*	*	*	*	28	
1998	341.1	38.4	9.5	30.2	5.5	12.8	0.6	(3)	(3)	97.0	11	3	9	2	4	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	28	
1999	341.7	38.9	9.2	30.5	5.8	12.4	0.9	(3)	(3)	97.7	11	3	9	2	4	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	29	
2000	326.2	37.2	8.0	29.9	4.4	11.4	1.5	2.3	2.9	97.9	11	2	9	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	30	
2001	323.2	38.4	7.7	28.2	3.6	8.0	2.2	4.4	5.6	102.1	12	2	9	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	32	

(1) New names for these community sentences came into force in April 2001. They were community rehabilitation order (previously probation order), community punishment order (previously community service order) and community punishment and rehabilitation order (previously combination order).

(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 65, Appendix 1).

(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' in Table 7.2. See Table 7F for details.

**Table 7.4A Offenders<sup>(1)</sup> sentenced by sex, type of offence and type of community sentence**

Sex and type of offence		Number of offenders (thousands)									
		Total number of offenders sentenced	Community rehabilitation order <sup>(2)</sup>	Supervision order	Community punishment order <sup>(3)</sup>	Attendance centre order	Community punishment and rehabilitation order <sup>(3)</sup>	Curfew order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order
<b>Males</b>											
<b>Indictable offences</b>											
Violence against the person	32.0	3.7	0.8	5.0	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	12.8
Sexual offences	3.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	1.0
Burglary	23.6	2.7	1.2	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	9.4
Robbery	6.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.5
Theft and handling stolen goods	100.7	13.7	2.3	8.2	1.6	2.3	0.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	34.9
Fraud and forgery	13.1	1.7	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.1
Criminal damage	9.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.8
Drug offences	41.2	3.1	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	7.1
Other (excluding motoring offences)	38.5	2.1	0.4	3.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	7.1
Motoring offences	7.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>275.9</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>84.4</b>
<b>Summary offences</b>											
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	325.4	8.6	2.3	9.1	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.8	2.2	0.1	29.8
Motoring offences	509.7	9.0	0.6	10.2	0.2	4.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	25.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>835.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>55.5</b>
<b>All offences</b>	<b>1,111.0</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>139.9</b>
<b>Females</b>											
<b>Indictable offences</b>											
Violence against the person	3.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8
Sexual offences	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
Burglary	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
Robbery	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Theft and handling stolen goods	25.7	5.4	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	9.7
Fraud and forgery	5.2	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	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	0.5
Drug offences	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2
Other (excluding motoring offences)	5.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	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	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>
<b>Summary offences</b>											
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	116.5	1.9	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.3
Motoring offences	73.7	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>190.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>All offences</b>	<b>237.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>

**Table 7.4A Offenders<sup>(1)</sup> sentenced by sex, type of offence and type of community sentence (continued)**

Sex and type of offence	Total number of offenders sentenced	Community sentences										Total community sentences	
		Community rehabilitation order <sup>(2)</sup>	Supervision order	Community punishment order <sup>(2)</sup>	Attendance centre order	Community punishment and rehabilitation order <sup>(2)</sup>	Curfew order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order			
<b>All offenders</b>													
<b>Indictable offences</b>													
Violence against the person	35.4	4.4	1.0	5.4	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	14.6		
Sexual offences	3.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	1.0		
Burglary	24.7	3.0	1.3	2.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	9.9		
Robbery	6.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.8		
Theft and handling stolen goods	126.4	19.1	2.8	9.6	1.8	2.8	0.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	44.6		
Fraud and forgery	18.2	2.9	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.7		
Criminal damage	10.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	4.3		
Drug offences	45.7	3.8	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	8.3		
Other (excluding motoring offences)	43.8	2.5	0.5	3.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	8.0		
Motoring offences	7.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8		
<b>Total</b>	<b>323.2</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>102.1</b>		
<b>Summary offences</b>													
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	441.9	10.4	2.8	10.7	2.0	2.2	0.9	3.3	2.7	0.1	35.1		
Motoring offences	583.3	10.1	0.6	10.9	0.2	4.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	27.9		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,025.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>62.9</b>		
<b>All offences</b>	<b>1,348.5</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>165.0</b>		

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

(2) New names for these community sentences came into force in April 2001. They were community rehabilitation order (previously probation order), community punishment order (previously community service order) and community punishment and rehabilitation order (previously combination order).



**Table 7.4B Offenders<sup>(1)</sup> sentenced by sex, type of offence and type of sentence or order (custodial and other non-community sentences)**

Sex and type of offence	Total number of offenders sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	S90-92 PCC (S) Act 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	Custodial sentences					Fully suspended imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with
					Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Unsuspected imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Total		
<b>Males</b>											
<b>Indictable offences</b>											
Violence against the person	32.0	3.5	3.7	0.1	0.9	2.1	7.7	10.7	0.4	0.9	
Sexual offences	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.3	0.1	0.1	
Burglary	23.6	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.3	2.5	8.3	12.1	0.1	0.4	
Robbery	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.2	2.2	4.5	0.0	0.1	
Theft and handling stolen goods	100.7	18.9	21.4	0.0	1.3	3.5	18.0	22.8	0.2	2.5	
Fraud and forgery	13.1	1.9	2.4	-	0.1	0.3	2.8	3.2	0.3	0.2	
Criminal damage	9.5	2.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.7	
Drug offences	41.2	7.1	19.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	6.4	7.4	0.2	0.5	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	38.5	3.7	16.4	0.0	0.4	1.4	5.3	7.1	0.3	3.9	
Motoring offences	7.5	0.3	3.3	-	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>275.9</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	
<b>Summary offences</b>											
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	325.4	37.6	242.4	0.0	0.7	1.7	6.1	8.5	0.2	6.9	
Motoring offences	509.7	15.7	443.6	-	0.6	2.7	13.2	16.5	0.3	7.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>835.1</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>686.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	
<b>All offences</b>	<b>1,111.0</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>754.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>24.1</b>	
<b>Females</b>											
<b>Indictable offences</b>											
Violence against the person	3.5	0.6	0.2	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	
Burglary	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Robbery	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Theft and handling stolen goods	25.7	7.6	4.3	-	0.1	0.4	2.9	3.4	0.1	0.5	
Fraud and forgery	5.2	1.1	0.5	-	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	
Criminal damage	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Drug offences	4.5	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	
Other (excluding motoring offences)	5.3	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	
Motoring offences	0.4	0.1	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
<b>Summary offences</b>											
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	116.5	10.6	98.9	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	
Motoring offences	73.7	2.4	67.7	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>190.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
<b>All offences</b>	<b>237.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>175.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	

**Table 7.4B Offenders<sup>(1)</sup> sentenced by sex, type of offence and type of sentence or order (custodial and other non-community sentences) (continued)**  
England and Wales 2001

Sex and type of offence	Total number of offenders sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	S90-92 PCC (S) Act 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	Custodial sentences						Fully suspended imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with
					Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Unsuspending imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with		
<b>All offenders</b>												
<b>Indictable offences</b>												
Violence against the person	35.4	4.1	3.9	0.1	1.0	2.2	8.1	11.4	0.5	1.0		
Sexual offences	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.4	0.1	0.1		
Burglary	24.7	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.4	2.6	8.5	12.5	0.1	0.5		
Robbery	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.2	2.4	4.8	0.0	0.1		
Theft and handling stolen goods	126.4	26.5	25.8	0.0	1.4	3.9	20.9	26.2	0.4	3.0		
Fraud and forgery	18.2	3.0	2.9	-	0.1	0.4	3.4	3.8	0.4	0.3		
Criminal damage	10.5	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.8		
Drug offences	45.7	8.1	20.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	7.3	8.5	0.3	0.5		
Other (excluding motoring offences)	43.8	4.5	18.7	0.0	0.4	1.4	5.8	7.6	0.3	4.6		
Motoring offences	7.9	0.4	3.6	-	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>323.2</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>		
<b>Summary offences</b>												
Offences (excluding motoring offences)	441.9	48.2	341.3	0.0	0.7	1.8	6.5	9.1	0.3	8.1		
Motoring offences	583.3	18.0	511.4	-	0.6	2.7	13.6	16.9	0.4	8.8		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,025.3</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>852.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>		
<b>All offences</b>	<b>1,348.5</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>930.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>		

(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 to 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 sentences)**

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 <sup>(1)</sup>	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with
<b>Males</b>													
Aged 10-11													
	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
	2001	3.7	86	3	0	-	*	-	*	*	-	*	1
Aged 12-14													
	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	*	2
	2000	25.1	67	9	2	0	*	1	*	*	2	*	1
	2001	25.0	66	6	2	0	*	2	*	*	2	*	2
Aged 15-17													
	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
	2001	58.8	42	9	8	1	*	8	*	*	9	*	3
Aged 18-20													
	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
	2001	66.2	28	10	19	*	*	*	19	*	19	*	2
Aged 21 and over													
	1996	235.7	26	10	24	*	*	*	*	19	19	1	2
	1997	249.8	25	10	24	*	*	*	*	20	20	1	2
	1998	259.1	24	10	24	*	*	*	*	21	21	1	2
	1999	247.8	21	11	24	*	*	*	*	22	22	1	3
	2000	229.0	19	11	23	*	*	*	*	24	24	1	3
	2001	224.7	18	11	22	*	*	*	*	24	24	1	3

**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 sentences) (continued)**

Age, sex and year		Custodial sentences										Percentages	
		Total sentenced or cautioned (thousands)	Cautions	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	PCC(S) Act 2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Un-suspended imprisonment	Total immediate custody	Fully suspended imprisonment	Otherwise dealt with
<b>Females</b>													
<b>Aged 10-11</b>													
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	*
2001	0.9	95	1	0	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	1	*
<b>Aged 12-14</b>													
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	*
1999	10.2	87	7	1	0	0	*	*	*	0	*	0	*
2000	10.4	86	5	1	0	0	0	*	*	0	*	1	*
2001	10.8	85	4	1	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	1	*
<b>Aged 15-17</b>													
1996	15.2	72	13	3	0	*	*	1	*	1	*	0	*
1997	14.1	68	14	3	0	*	*	2	*	2	*	1	*
1998	15.4	67	14	3	0	*	*	2	*	2	*	1	*
1999	14.5	64	14	4	0	*	*	2	*	2	*	1	*
2000	14.2	63	11	4	0	*	2	0	*	3	*	1	*
2001	14.5	64	8	4	0	*	2	*	*	2	*	2	*
<b>Aged 18-20</b>													
1996	11.3	50	16	12	*	*	*	4	*	4	*	1	*
1997	12.0	48	16	12	*	*	*	5	*	5	*	1	*
1998	13.1	45	15	13	*	*	*	6	*	6	*	1	*
1999	13.3	43	16	13	*	*	*	6	*	6	*	1	*
2000	12.7	41	15	13	*	*	*	8	*	8	*	1	*
2001	11.8	41	15	12	*	*	*	8	*	8	*	2	*
<b>Aged 21 and over</b>													
1996	48.1	43	16	14	*	*	*	*	7	7	1	1	1
1997	51.8	42	16	14	*	*	*	*	8	8	1	1	1
1998	55.1	39	16	14	*	*	*	*	9	9	1	2	2
1999	54.4	36	16	14	*	*	*	*	10	10	1	2	2
2000	50.7	34	16	14	*	*	*	*	11	11	1	0	0
2001	49.4	32	17	14	*	*	*	*	12	12	1	2	2

(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 7.5B Persons sentenced or cautioned for indictable offences by age group, sex and type of community sentences**

England and Wales		Community sentences										Percentages
Age, sex and year	Total sentenced or cautioned (thousands)	Community rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Community punishment order <sup>(1)</sup>	Attendance centre order	Community punishment and rehabilitation order	Curfew order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Total community sentences	Total community sentences	
												Community supervision order <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Males</b>												
<b>Aged 10-11</b>												
1996	4.1	1	*	1	*	-	*	*	*	2	2	
1997	4.0	2	*	1	*	-	*	*	*	3	3	
1998	4.5	2	*	1	*	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	3	3	
1999	4.2	4	*	1	*	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	5	5	
2000	3.9	3	*	1	*	-	2	1	-	8	8	
2001	3.7	3	*	1	*	0	3	3	-	10	10	
<b>Aged 12-14</b>												
1996	27.7	7	*	5	*	-	*	*	*	11	11	
1997	26.0	8	*	5	*	-	*	*	*	13	13	
1998	27.4	9	*	5	*	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	14	14	
1999	26.7	9	*	5	*	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	15	15	
2000	25.1	8	*	4	*	0	2	3	-	18	18	
2001	25.0	8	*	3	*	1	5	6	-	22	22	
<b>Aged 15-17</b>												
1996	65.5	11	4	5	1	0	*	*	*	21	21	
1997	65.6	11	4	5	2	0	*	*	*	22	22	
1998	67.1	11	4	5	2	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	22	22	
1999	63.7	11	5	5	2	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	23	23	
2000	58.9	10	5	4	2	0	2	3	0	27	27	
2001	58.8	10	4	4	2	1	4	5	0	30	30	
<b>Aged 18-20</b>												
1996	70.4	7	8	1	3	0	*	*	*	20	20	
1997	73.4	7	8	1	4	0	*	*	*	20	20	
1998	77.3	7	8	1	4	0	*	*	(2)	20	20	
1999	75.0	8	9	1	4	0	*	*	(2)	21	21	
2000	69.9	8	9	1	4	0	-	-	0	22	22	
2001	66.2	9	9	0	3	1	*	*	1	22	22	
<b>Aged 21 and over</b>												
1996	235.7	8	7	*	2	0	*	*	*	18	18	
1997	249.8	8	7	*	3	0	*	*	*	18	18	
1998	259.1	8	7	*	3	0	*	*	(2)	18	18	
1999	247.8	9	7	*	3	0	*	*	(2)	19	19	
2000	229.0	9	7	*	3	0	*	*	0	20	20	
2001	224.7	10	7	*	2	0	*	*	1	21	21	

(1) New names for these community sentences came into force in April 2001. They are community rehabilitation order (previously probation order), community punishment order (previously community service order) and community punishment and rehabilitation order (previously combination order).

(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 7.5A. See Table 7F for details.

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

England and Wales		Community sentences										Percentages
Age, sex and year	Total sentenced or cautioned (thousands)	Community rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Community punishment order <sup>(1)</sup>	Attendance centre order	Community punishment and rehabilitation order	Curfew order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Total community sentences	Total community sentences	
		order <sup>(1)</sup>	order <sup>(1)</sup>	order	order	order	order	order	order	order		
<b>Females</b>												
<b>Aged 10-11</b>												
1996	1.1	0	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	0	0	
1997	0.9	0	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	0	0	
1998	1.1	0	*	0	*	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	1	
1999	1.1	1	*	1	*	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	2	2	
2000	1.1	1	*	1	*	-	1	1	-	3	3	
2001	0.9	0	*	0	*	-	1	1	-	2	2	
<b>Aged 12-14</b>												
1996	10.7	2	*	1	*	-	*	*	*	3	3	
1997	9.4	3	*	1	*	-	*	*	*	4	4	
1998	11.4	3	*	1	*	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	4	4	
1999	10.2	4	*	1	*	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	5	5	
2000	10.4	4	*	1	*	-	1	1	-	7	7	
2001	10.8	3	*	1	*	0	2	3	-	9	9	
<b>Aged 15-17</b>												
1996	15.2	8	1	2	0	-	*	*	*	11	11	
1997	14.1	9	1	2	1	0	*	*	*	13	13	
1998	15.4	10	1	2	1	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	13	13	
1999	14.5	10	2	2	1	0	(2)	(2)	(2)	14	14	
2000	14.2	9	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	18	18	
2001	14.5	9	1	1	1	0	3	4	0	21	21	
<b>Aged 18-20</b>												
1996	11.3	11	4	0	2	0	*	*	*	17	17	
1997	12.0	12	4	0	2	0	*	*	*	19	19	
1998	13.1	12	4	0	3	0	*	*	(2)	19	19	
1999	13.3	13	5	0	2	0	*	*	(2)	21	21	
2000	12.7	14	5	0	2	0	*	*	0	22	22	
2001	11.8	14	5	0	2	0	*	*	1	22	22	
<b>Aged 21 and over</b>												
1996	48.1	12	4	*	2	0	*	*	*	17	17	
1997	51.8	12	4	*	2	0	*	*	*	18	18	
1998	55.1	13	4	*	2	0	*	*	(2)	19	19	
1999	54.4	14	5	*	2	0	*	*	(2)	21	21	
2000	50.7	14	5	*	2	0	*	*	-	22	22	
2001	49.4	14	5	*	1	0	*	*	1	22	22	

(1) New names for these community sentences came into force in April 2001. They are community rehabilitation order (previously probation order), community punishment order (previously community service order) and community punishment and rehabilitation order (previously combination order).

(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 7.5A. 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	Supervision order	Attendance centre order	Curfew order	Care order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Detention and training order	PCC(S) Act 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences
England and Wales														
Number sentenced for indictable offences														
<b>Males</b>														
1991	261	153	19	34	49	*	3	*	*	*	-	3	-	83
1992 <sup>(1)</sup>	220	135	12	44	28	*	*	*	*	*	-	1	-	72
1993 <sup>(1)</sup>	209	122	3	41	36	*	*	*	*	*	-	5	2	77
1994	278	182	6	55	27	*	*	*	*	*	-	1	1	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)	(3)	(3)	-	6	1	135
1999	555	298	22	168	38	1	*	(3)	(3)	(3)	-	25	3	207
2000	541	205	17	130	42	*	*	65	57	2	-	21	4	294
2001	531	103	18	119	40	5	*	118	94	-	-	34	-	376
<b>Females</b>														
1991	11	10	-	1	-	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	1
1992 <sup>(1)</sup>	13	8	2	2	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	1	-	2
1993 <sup>(1)</sup>	12	7	-	3	2	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	5
1994	5	3	-	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	2
1995	16	15	-	-	1	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	1
1996	12	8	2	2	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	1	-	2
1997	17	11	1	4	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	1	-	4
1998	29	21	1	5	2	-	*	(3)	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	7
1999	47	28	2	11	6	-	*	(3)	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	17
2000	58	24	2	11	6	-	*	6	8	1	-	1	-	31
2001	43	13	2	3	2	-	*	7	10	-	-	6	-	22
Percentage sentenced for indictable offences														
<b>Males</b>														
1991	100	59	7	13	19	*	1	*	*	*	-	1	-	32
1992 <sup>(1)</sup>	100	61	5	20	13	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	33
1993 <sup>(1)</sup>	100	58	1	20	17	*	*	*	*	*	-	2	0	37
1994	100	65	2	20	10	*	*	*	*	*	-	3	0	29
1995	100	66	5	17	12	-	*	*	*	*	-	1	-	28
1996	100	65	4	20	9	-	*	*	*	*	-	1	-	29
1997	100	58	5	23	12	-	*	*	*	*	-	1	0	35
1998	100	61	2	24	11	-	*	(3)	(3)	(3)	-	2	0	34
1999	100	54	4	30	7	-	*	(3)	(3)	(3)	-	5	0	37
2000	100	38	3	24	8	-	*	12	11	4	-	4	0	54
2001	100	19	3	22	8	1	*	22	18	6	-	6	-	71
<b>Females</b>														
1991	100	91	-	9	-	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	9
1992 <sup>(1)</sup>	100	62	15	15	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	8	-	15
1993 <sup>(1)</sup>	100	58	-	25	17	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	42
1994	100	60	-	20	20	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	40
1995	100	94	-	6	6	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	6
1996	100	67	17	17	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	17
1997	100	65	6	24	7	-	*	*	*	*	-	6	-	24
1998	100	72	3	17	7	-	*	(3)	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	24
1999	100	60	4	23	13	-	*	(3)	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	36
2000	100	41	3	19	10	-	*	10	14	2	-	2	-	53
2001	100	30	5	7	5	-	*	16	23	14	-	14	-	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 5, 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 to 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 order	Reparation order	Action plan order	S90-92 PCC(S) Act 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	Secure training order	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences
Number sentenced for indictable offences																
<b>Males</b>																
1991	4.9	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	*	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0
1992 <sup>(1)</sup>	4.7	2.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9
1993 <sup>(1)</sup>	5.3	2.3	0.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	2.6
1994	6.6	3.0	0.4	1.7	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	3.1
1995	6.8	3.0	0.4	1.9	1.4	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	3.3
1996	6.4	2.8	0.3	1.9	1.3	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	3.2
1997	6.8	3.0	0.3	2.0	1.3	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	3.4
1998	7.7	3.2	0.4	2.4	1.4	0.0	*	(3)	(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)	(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	0.8	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.5	4.6
2001	8.5	1.4	0.5	1.9	0.7	0.2	*	1.2	1.5	0.1	*	*	*	0.4	0.6	5.5
<b>Females</b>																
1991	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
1992 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
1993 <sup>(1)</sup>	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	0.6	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)	(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)	(3)	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.5
2000	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.0	0.7
2001	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	*	0.2	0.3	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	1.0
Percentage sentenced for indictable offences																
<b>Males</b>																
1991	100	43	10	20	21	*	1	*	*	0	*	*	3	2	4	41
1992 <sup>(1)</sup>	100	47	8	20	21	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	2	2	3	41
1993 <sup>(1)</sup>	100	44	6	25	24	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	2	0	49
1994	100	45	6	26	21	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	1	0	47
1995	100	44	6	28	20	-	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	1	48
1996	100	43	5	29	20	-	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	1	49
1997	100	43	5	30	19	-	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	1	2	49
1998	100	42	5	31	18	0	*	(3)	(3)	1	1	*	*	2	2	49
1999	100	39	6	30	18	0	*	(3)	(3)	1	2	*	*	5	3	48
2000	100	28	6	26	13	0	*	7	10	1	1	*	*	3	6	56
2001	100	17	5	23	9	2	*	14	17	1	*	*	*	5	7	65
<b>Females</b>																
1991	100	63	9	17	8	*	1	*	*	0	*	*	-	2	0	25
1992 <sup>(1)</sup>	100	64	7	20	6	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	-	2	0	26
1993 <sup>(1)</sup>	100	60	6	22	10	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	2	0	32
1994	100	64	5	22	8	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	1	0	30
1995	100	60	7	23	9	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	1	-	32
1996	100	56	5	24	12	-	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	1	37
1997	100	56	4	25	12	-	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	2	1	38
1998	100	55	6	28	9	0	*	(3)	(3)	0	0	*	*	1	0	37
1999	100	51	6	27	10	0	*	(3)	(3)	1	1	*	*	4	1	38
2000	100	35	7	26	7	-	*	8	10	0	0	*	*	4	2	51
2001	100	24	6	21	4	1	*	15	20	0	*	*	*	7	3	60

(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 5, 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 to 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**

Sex and Year	Number of persons (thousands) and percentage																		
	Total number of persons sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Community rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Supervision order	Community punishment order <sup>(1)</sup>	Attendance centre order	Community punishment and rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Curfew order	Care order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	S90/92 PCC(S) Act 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	Detention order	Young offender institution	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences
<b>Number sentenced for indictable offences</b>																			
<b>Males</b>																			
1991	32.1	8.8	7.1	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.1	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	3.3	0.6	3.4	12.1
1992 <sup>(3)</sup>	28.8	8.5	5.3	2.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	3.2	0.6	3.2	11.1
1993 <sup>(3)</sup>	26.2	3.1	1.2	3.9	2.4	2.4	3.0	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	*	3.3	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	*	3.6	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	*	4.2	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	*	4.8	0.6	5.3	13.9
1997	33.6	8.8	4.2	1.7	5.8	2.8	3.2	1.2	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.6	*	5.1	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	*	*	*	*	0.5	*	5.1	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	*	*	*	*	0.5	*	5.1	1.1	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	3.5	1.2	1.1	5.2	15.9	
2001	34.3	5.2	4.7	1.4	4.4	2.6	2.2	1.2	0.6	*	2.3	3.0	0.1	4.8	*	1.5	5.2	17.7	
<b>Females</b>																			
1991	4.0	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
1992 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.6	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
1993 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.1	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	0.1	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	0.1	1.3
1995	4.0	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.6
1996	4.2	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	0.2	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	0.3	1.9
1998	5.1	2.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.1
1999	5.2	2.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	0.3	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
2001	5.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	*	0.3	0.3	3.0
<b>Percentage sentenced for indictable offences</b>																			
<b>Males</b>																			
1991	100	28	22	8	9	10	10	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	10	2	11	38
1992 <sup>(3)</sup>	100	29	19	7	10	10	10	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	11	2	11	39
1993 <sup>(3)</sup>	100	30	12	5	15	9	12	2	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	12	2	14	43
1994	100	29	13	5	16	8	11	2	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	13	2	14	43
1995	100	28	12	5	17	8	11	2	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	14	2	15	43
1996	100	27	12	5	17	8	10	3	0	*	*	*	*	2	*	15	2	16	43
1997	100	26	12	5	16	8	10	5	0	*	*	*	*	2	*	15	2	17	42
1998	100	26	13	5	16	8	9	4	0	*	*	*	*	1	*	15	2	16	43
1999	100	24	14	5	15	9	10	4	0	*	*	*	*	1	*	15	3	16	43
2000	100	20	14	4	13	9	8	4	1	*	4	5	0	1	10	4	3	15	47
2001	100	15	14	4	13	8	6	3	2	*	7	9	0	1	14	*	4	15	52
<b>Females</b>																			
1991	100	51	18	11	9	3	3	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	2	2	2	27
1992 <sup>(3)</sup>	100	53	16	9	11	4	4	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	2	3	2	27
1993 <sup>(3)</sup>	100	50	13	6	18	4	4	1	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	3	1	3	32
1994	100	50	10	5	19	3	6	1	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	3	1	4	35
1995	100	48	11	5	19	4	6	1	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	4	1	4	36
1996	100	46	10	7	20	5	6	1	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	4	1	4	38
1997	100	42	10	7	21	4	6	2	0	*	*	*	*	1	*	5	2	6	41
1998	100	41	10	7	22	4	5	2	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	6	2	6	41
1999	100	39	11	8	20	4	5	2	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	6	3	6	40
2000	100	30	11	6	18	5	5	2	1	*	5	6	0	1	5	1	3	7	48
2001	100	22	10	6	18	4	4	2	1	*	10	12	0	1	6	*	5	7	57

(1) New names for these community sentences came into force in April 2001. They are community rehabilitation order (previously probation order), community punishment order (previously community service order) and community punishment and rehabilitation order (previously combination order).  
 (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) 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 5, Appendix 2).  
 (4) 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**

Sex and Year	Number of persons (thousands) and percentage												
	Total number of persons sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Community rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Community punishment order	Attendance centre order	Community punishment and rehabilitation 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													
<b>Males</b>													
1991	64.7	9.8	24.0	8.7	9.6	1.3	*	*	10.1	1.2	10.1	19.6	
1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	58.8	9.9	20.6	7.5	9.0	1.2	*	*	9.0	1.3	9.0	17.9	
1993 <sup>(2)</sup>	53.1	9.0	18.0	6.2	7.4	0.8	*	*	9.0	1.2	9.0	15.9	
1994	50.1	8.1	15.5	6.3	6.9	0.7	*	*	9.6	1.1	9.6	15.9	
1995	47.3	7.1	14.1	5.7	6.3	0.5	-	-	10.4	0.9	10.4	14.7	
1996	46.2	6.6	13.3	5.3	5.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.2	1.0	11.2	14.0	
1997	48.1	6.9	14.0	5.4	5.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.8	1.1	11.8	14.4	
1998	51.6	7.0	15.5	5.6	6.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	12.5	1.1	12.5	15.4	
1999	52.3	7.2	15.2	5.8	6.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	12.8	1.3	12.8	15.7	
2000	49.8	6.5	13.8	5.5	6.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	13.1	1.3	13.1	15.1	
2001	47.7	6.5	12.7	5.6	6.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	12.5	1.4	12.5	14.7	
<b>Females</b>													
1991	8.1	3.1	2.3	1.7	0.6	0.0	*	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.3	
1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	7.3	2.1	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	*	*	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.9	
1993 <sup>(2)</sup>	6.3	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	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	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.8	
1995	5.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.8	
1996	5.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	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	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	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	1.0	0.2	1.0	2.8	
2001	6.9	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	2.6	
Percentage sentenced for indictable offences													
<b>Males</b>													
1991	100	15	37	13	15	2	*	*	16	2	16	30	
1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	17	35	13	15	2	0	0	15	2	15	30	
1993 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	16	34	12	14	1	3	3	17	2	17	30	
1994	100	16	31	13	14	1	4	4	19	2	19	32	
1995	100	15	30	12	13	1	5	5	22	2	22	31	
1996	100	14	29	11	13	1	5	5	24	2	24	30	
1997	100	14	29	11	12	1	6	6	25	2	25	30	
1998	100	14	30	11	12	1	6	6	24	2	24	30	
1999	100	14	29	11	12	1	6	6	24	2	24	30	
2000	100	13	28	11	13	1	5	5	26	3	26	30	
2001	100	14	27	12	13	1	4	4	26	3	26	31	
<b>Females</b>													
1991	100	38	28	21	7	0	*	*	3	2	3	28	
1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	40	29	19	7	0	0	0	3	2	3	26	
1993 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	37	31	17	7	0	2	2	5	2	5	25	
1994	100	36	27	20	7	0	2	2	5	2	5	29	
1995	100	34	26	20	7	0	3	3	7	2	7	31	
1996	100	32	23	22	8	0	4	4	9	2	9	34	
1997	100	31	22	22	8	0	4	4	10	2	10	36	
1998	100	28	23	23	8	0	5	5	11	2	11	36	
1999	100	27	23	23	8	0	4	4	11	2	11	36	
2000	100	26	22	23	9	0	4	4	13	2	13	37	
2001	100	26	20	23	9	0	3	3	14	3	14	38	

(1) New names for these community sentences came into force in April 2001. They are community rehabilitation order (previously probation order), community punishment order (previously community service order) and community punishment and rehabilitation order (previously combination order).  
 (2) 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 5, Appendix 2).  
 (3) 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	Number of persons (thousands) and percentage													
	Total number of persons sentenced	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	Community rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Community punishment order <sup>(1)</sup>	Community punishment and rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Curfew order	Drug treatment and testing order	Fully suspended	Partly suspended	Un-suspended	Otherwise dealt with	Total immediate custody	Total community sentences
<b>Number sentenced for indictable offences</b>														
<b>Males</b>														
1991	190.0	28.4	73.6	15.8	14.7	*	*	*	18.7	1.0	33.3	4.6	34.3	30.5
1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	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 <sup>(2)</sup>	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	*	2.1	*	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	(3)	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	(3)	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
2001	183.5	25.4	49.5	22.4	16.0	4.1	0.8	2.9	1.6	*	54.9	5.9	54.9	46.1
<b>Females</b>														
1991	29.2	9.9	8.3	5.0	1.2	*	*	*	2.5	0.1	1.7	0.5	1.8	6.2
1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	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 <sup>(2)</sup>	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	(3)	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	(3)	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
2001	33.5	8.2	6.8	7.1	2.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	*	5.7	1.1	5.7	11.1
<b>Percentage sentenced for indictable offences</b>														
<b>Males</b>														
1991	100	15	39	8	8	*	*	*	10	1	18	2	18	16
1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	17	37	9	9	0	*	*	8	0	17	3	18	18
1993 <sup>(2)</sup>	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	(3)	1	*	27	3	27	24
1999	100	13	31	11	9	3	0	(3)	1	*	28	3	28	24
2000	100	13	28	11	9	3	0	0	1	*	30	3	30	24
2001	100	14	27	12	9	2	0	2	1	*	30	3	30	25
<b>Females</b>														
1991	100	34	28	17	4	*	*	*	8	0	6	2	6	21
1992 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	36	27	16	5	0	*	*	7	0	6	2	6	22
1993 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	34	31	17	6	1	*	*	2	0	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	(3)	2	*	14	3	14	31
1999	100	25	22	21	8	3	0	(3)	2	*	16	3	16	32
2000	100	24	22	22	8	3	0	0	2	*	16	3	16	33
2001	100	25	20	21	8	2	0	2	2	*	17	3	17	33

(1) New names for these community sentences came into force in April 2001. They are community rehabilitation order (previously probation order), community punishment order (previously community service order) and community punishment and rehabilitation order (previously combination order).  
 (2) 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 5, Appendix 2).  
 (3) 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	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
		Number					
Sentenced after committal for trial	Discharge	2,242	2,283	2,076	1,951	1,812	1,809
	Fine	2,559	2,538	2,230	1,743	1,561	1,160
	Community sentence <sup>(1)</sup>	18,251	20,056	17,085	15,029	14,523	14,738
	Fully suspended sentence	2,041	2,191	1,782	1,540	1,487	1,288
	Immediate custody <sup>(2)</sup>	40,667	42,890	35,373	33,709	33,745	33,453
	Otherwise dealt with	886	841	845	832	704	808
	<b>Total</b>		<b>66,646</b>	<b>70,799</b>	<b>59,391</b>	<b>54,804</b>	<b>53,832</b>
Sentenced after committal for sentence	Discharge	85	104	238	261	249	187
	Fine	80	91	269	250	183	184
	Community sentence <sup>(1)</sup>	732	1,127	4,220	4,629	3,996	3,640
	Fully suspended sentence	46	54	404	431	390	317
	Immediate custody <sup>(2)</sup>	2,758	3,733	11,712	12,691	11,559	10,146
	Otherwise dealt with	517	601	789	786	712	491
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4,218</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>17,632</b>	<b>19,048</b>	<b>17,089</b>
Sentenced after committal for trial or sentence	Discharge	2,327	2,387	2,314	2,212	2,061	1,996
	Fine	2,639	2,629	2,499	1,993	1,744	1,794
	Community sentence <sup>(1)</sup>	18,983	21,183	21,305	19,658	18,519	18,378
	Fully suspended sentence	2,087	2,245	2,186	1,971	1,877	1,605
	Immediate custody <sup>(2)</sup>	43,425	46,623	47,085	46,400	45,304	43,599
	Otherwise dealt with	1,403	1,442	1,634	1,618	1,416	1,299
	<b>Total</b>		<b>70,864</b>	<b>76,509</b>	<b>77,023</b>	<b>73,852</b>	<b>70,921</b>
		Percentage					
Sentenced after committal for trial	Discharge	3	3	3	4	3	3
	Fine	4	4	4	3	3	3
	Community sentence <sup>(1)</sup>	27	28	29	27	27	27
	Fully suspended sentence	3	3	3	3	3	2
	Immediate custody <sup>(2)</sup>	61	61	60	62	63	62
	Otherwise dealt with	1	1	1	2	1	2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Sentenced after committal for sentence	Discharge	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Fine	2	2	2	1	1	1
	Community sentence <sup>(1)</sup>	17	20	24	24	23	24
	Fully suspended sentence	1	1	2	2	2	2
	Immediate custody <sup>(2)</sup>	65	65	66	67	68	68
	Otherwise dealt with	12	11	4	4	4	3
	<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Sentenced after committal for trial or sentence	Discharge	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Fine	4	3	3	3	2	3
	Community sentence <sup>(1)</sup>	27	28	28	27	26	27
	Fully suspended sentence	3	3	3	3	3	2
	Immediate custody <sup>(2)</sup>	61	61	61	63	64	63
	Otherwise dealt with	2	2	2	2	2	2
	<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(1) Includes community rehabilitation order (probation order prior to April 2001), supervision order, attendance centre order, community punishment order (community service order prior to April 2001), community rehabilitation and punishment order (combination order prior to April 2001), curfew order (from July 1995), reparation order (from June 2000), action plan order (from June 2000), drug treatment and testing order (from October 2000).

(2) Includes unsuspended imprisonment, secure training orders, s90-92 Powers of the 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 to 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).

**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		
	Community rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Supervision order	Community punishment order <sup>(1)</sup>	Attendance centre order	Community punishment and rehabilitation order <sup>(1)</sup>	Curfew order	Reparation order	Action plan order	Drug treatment and testing order	Persons	Males	Females	All Magistrates' courts	The Crown Court	Percentage of all persons sentenced	Percentage of all persons sentenced	Percentage of all persons sentenced
<b>Indictable offences</b>																	
1991	34.3	4.5	29.5	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	73.9	64.3	9.7	22.2	21.0	25.7	25.7	25.7
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	26.8	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	27.7	27.7
1998	38.4	9.5	30.2	5.5	12.8	0.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	97.0	81.4	15.7	28.6	28.8	27.7	27.7	27.7
1999 <sup>(2)</sup>	38.9	9.2	30.5	5.8	12.4	0.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	97.7	81.2	16.6	28.7	29.3	26.6	26.6	26.6
2000	37.2	8.0	29.9	4.4	11.4	1.5	2.3	0.3	2.9	97.9	80.9	17.1	30.1	31.3	26.1	26.1	26.1
2001	38.4	7.7	28.2	3.6	8.0	2.2	4.4	4.0	5.6	102.1	84.4	17.7	31.7	33.1	26.8	26.8	26.8
<b>Summary non motoring offences</b>																	
1991	6.5	1.4	5.4	2.1	*	*	*	*	*	15.4	14.4	1.0	3.4	3.2	33.6	33.6	33.6
1996 <sup>(2)</sup>	8.2	2.0	8.5	1.9	2.1	0.0	*	*	*	22.7	19.8	2.9	4.7	4.6	33.5	33.5	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	36.2	36.2
1998	9.4	2.5	8.8	2.4	2.8	0.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	26.1	22.8	3.3	5.7	5.5	33.7	33.7	33.7
1999 <sup>(2)</sup>	9.6	3.0	9.4	2.7	2.8	0.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	27.8	24.2	3.6	6.4	6.3	34.1	34.1	34.1
2000	9.6	3.0	10.2	2.4	2.8	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.3	31.5	27.0	4.4	6.4	6.3	35.8	35.8	35.8
2001	10.4	2.8	10.7	2.0	2.2	0.9	3.3	0.1	2.6	35.1	29.8	5.3	8.0	7.8	38.5	38.5	38.5
<b>Summary motoring offences</b>																	
1991	6.8	0.4	7.6	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	15.2	14.7	0.5	2.2	2.1	28.4	28.4	28.4
1996 <sup>(2)</sup>	9.6	0.4	9.1	0.1	4.9	0.0	*	*	*	24.2	22.7	1.4	3.8	3.7	24.9	24.9	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	28.3	28.3
1998	10.4	0.4	9.5	0.1	5.6	0.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	26.2	24.2	2.1	4.0	4.0	28.6	28.6	28.6
1999 <sup>(2)</sup>	9.9	0.5	9.7	0.2	5.5	0.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	26.1	24.1	2.0	4.2	4.1	23.8	23.8	23.8
2000	9.6	0.5	9.8	0.2	5.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	26.1	24.0	2.1	4.3	4.3	25.3	25.3	25.3
2001	10.1	0.6	10.9	0.2	4.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	27.9	25.7	2.2	4.8	4.8	27.0	27.0	27.0
<b>All offences</b>																	
1991	47.5	6.3	42.5	8.2	*	*	*	*	*	104.5	93.3	11.1	7.0	5.8	26.0	26.0	26.0
1996 <sup>(2)</sup>	50.9	10.9	45.9	7.5	17.3	0.2	*	*	*	132.6	116.0	16.6	9.3	8.3	27.0	27.0	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	27.9	27.9
1998	58.2	12.4	48.6	8.1	21.2	1.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	149.4	128.3	21.1	10.3	9.2	27.9	27.9	27.9
1999 <sup>(2)</sup>	58.4	12.7	49.6	8.7	20.7	1.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	151.6	129.5	22.2	10.8	9.9	26.8	26.8	26.8
2000	56.5	11.6	50.0	7.0	19.2	2.6	4.0	0.3	4.4	155.5	131.9	23.6	11.0	10.1	26.4	26.4	26.4
2001	58.9	11.1	49.8	5.8	14.7	3.9	8.0	4.2	8.6	165.0	139.9	25.1	12.3	11.5	27.2	27.2	27.2

(1) New names for these community sentences came into force in April 2001. They are community rehabilitation order (previously probation order), community punishment order (previously community service order) and community punishment and rehabilitation order (previously combination order).

(2) 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 and 2001 (see paragraph 6, Appendix 2).

(3) 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<sup>(1)</sup> 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
<b>Aged 10-14<sup>(2)</sup></b>										
<b>Males</b>										
1991	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	–	3.5	3.0	(36.2)	
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	
2001	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.1	5.7	35.6	
<b>Females</b>										
1991	0.0	0.0	–	0.0	–	–	0.2	–	(11.1)	
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)	
2001	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	2.9	2.4	(23.1)	
<b>Persons</b>										
1991	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	–	3.1	2.7	(33.3)	
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	
2001	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.5	5.2	34.5	
<b>Aged 15-17</b>										
<b>Males</b>										
1991	4.2	3.4	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.2	10.6	6.3	39.2	
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	
2001	6.4	5.2	3.7	1.6	0.6	0.6	15.7	11.9	60.6	
<b>Females</b>										
1991	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	2.1	1.0	19.5	
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	
2001	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.7	4.8	40.4	
<b>Persons</b>										
1991	4.3	3.5	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.2	9.7	5.7	38.0	
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	
2001	6.8	5.6	3.9	1.7	0.6	0.6	14.5	11.0	58.7	
<b>Aged 18-20</b>										
<b>Males</b>										
1991	12.2	10.1	2.7	7.4	1.3	0.8	15.6	5.7	43.1	
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	
2001	16.9	12.5	5.1	7.3	1.7	2.7	25.1	13.4	65.0	
<b>Females</b>										
1991	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.2	16.0	
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	
2001	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	21.8	8.6	41.0	
<b>Persons</b>										
1991	12.5	10.3	2.8	7.6	1.4	0.8	14.2	5.1	41.4	
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	
2001	17.9	13.4	5.7	7.7	1.8	2.7	23.5	21.7	63.2	

**Table 7.13 Persons sentenced to immediate custody<sup>(1)</sup> 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
<b>Aged 21 and over</b>									
<b>Males</b>									
1991	42.4	34.3	7.8	26.5	2.8	5.3	18.0	5.8	48.1
1996	42.4	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
2001	74.2	54.9	23.4	31.5	6.1	13.2	29.9	17.2	66.4
<b>Females</b>									
1991	2.0	1.8	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	6.2	2.3	23.0
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
2001	6.5	5.7	3.2	2.5	0.4	0.4	17.0	11.4	44.7
<b>Persons</b>									
1991	44.3	36.1	8.3	27.8	2.9	5.3	16.5	5.2	45.8
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
2001	80.7	60.6	26.6	34.1	6.5	13.6	27.9	16.2	64.1
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>Males</b>									
1991	59.0	47.9	12.4	35.5	4.8	6.3	16.4	5.8	46.5
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
2001	98.2	73.2	32.7	40.6	8.5	16.5	26.6	15.3	65.7
<b>Females</b>									
1991	2.4	2.2	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	5.2	1.9	21.7
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
2001	8.1	7.0	4.0	3.0	0.6	0.4	14.8	9.9	43.9
<b>Persons</b>									
1991	61.4	50.1	13.0	37.1	5.0	6.3	15.0	5.2	44.4
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
2001	106.3	80.3	36.7	43.6	9.1	16.9	24.9	14.4	63.5

(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 2000 and its provisions were transferred to Sections 90 to 92 of the Powers of the 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<sup>(1)</sup> for indictable offences by length of sentence**

## England and Wales

Age	Year	Total number immediate custody <sup>(1)</sup> (=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	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
	2001	613	0	0	41	32	19	7	1	9.1
15	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
	2001	1,023	-	-	40	33	20	6	1	9.2
16	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
	2001	1,695	0	-	34	34	22	7	3	10.9
17	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
	2001	2,485	0	-	33	34	22	8	4	11.4
15-17	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
	2001	5,203	0	-	35	34	21	7	3	10.8
18	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
	2001	3,626	20	10	14	16	21	14	4	12.8
19	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
	2001	4,403	22	11	13	16	19	14	5	12.8
20	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
	2001	4,404	23	12	11	17	18	14	5	12.9
18-20	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
	2001	12,433	22	11	13	16	19	14	5	12.8
21+	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
	2001	54,490	25	10	11	14	16	15	9	15.9
All ages	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
	2001	72,739	22	10	13	16	17	14	8	15.0

(1) Includes unsuspending 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 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.

(2) Detention and training orders were introduced in April 2000 for 12-17 years old. The shortest period for which this sentence can be made is four months, which compares with the minimum of two months previously available.



**Table 7.15 Proportion of males aged 21 and over sentenced to immediate imprisonment<sup>(1)</sup> 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 <sup>(2)</sup>	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and Forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences (excluding motoring)	Other	Motoring offences
<b>Magistrates' courts</b>											
Proportionate use of immediate imprisonment <sup>(1)</sup> (percentage)											
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
2001	17	19	25	40	*	23	18	8	4	10	10
Average length of sentence for principal offences <sup>(1)</sup> (months)											
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
2001	2.5	3.1	3.6	3.6	*	2.3	3.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	4.1
<b>The Crown Court</b>											
Proportionate use of immediate imprisonment <sup>(1)</sup> (percentage)											
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
2001	66	61	77	79	92	59	57	43	73	53	62
Average length of sentence for principal offences <sup>(1)(3)</sup> (months)											
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
2001	26.0	23.1	41.2	23.9	47.2	11.8	15.7	28.5	38.8	14.1	10.3

(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 65, Appendix 1).

(3) Excludes life sentences.

**Table 7.16 Proportion of females aged 21 and over sentenced to immediate imprisonment<sup>(1)</sup> 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 <sup>(2)</sup>	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and Forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences (excluding motoring)	Other (excluding motoring)	Motoring offences
<b>Magistrates' courts</b>											
Proportionate use of immediate imprisonment <sup>(1)</sup> (percentage)											
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
2001	11	10	(17)	27	*	14	9	5	4	6	4
Average length of sentence for principal offences <sup>(1)(3)</sup> (months)											
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
2001	2.3	3.0	2.0	3.5	*	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.6	1.3	3.2
<b>The Crown Court</b>											
Proportionate use of immediate imprisonment <sup>(1)</sup> (percentage)											
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)
2001	45	34	(39)	60	79	40	34	28	60	33	(42)
Average length of sentence for principal offences <sup>(1)(3)</sup> (months)											
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
2001	24.2	23.1	22.2	19.4	32.7	9.5	11.2	23.9	40.5	9.3	9.1

(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 65, Appendix 1).

(3) Excludes life sentences.

( ) 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 2001

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) <sup>(1)</sup>	Immediate custody	Average sentence length (months)	Immediate custody	Average sentence length (months) <sup>(1)</sup>
Avon and Somerset	12	2.7	52	21.1	18	2.6	57	24.5
Bedfordshire	16	2.5	71	28.9	24	2.4	76	27.0
Cambridgeshire	8	3.2	65	19.1	13	2.7	66	27.0
Cheshire	10	3.1	70	16.4	17	2.5	72	21.8
Cleveland	12	2.7	69	18.5	11	2.5	66	24.5
Cumbria	16	3.5	56	17.5	12	2.9	62	21.6
Derbyshire	16	2.5	64	18.1	20	2.4	59	21.3
Devon and Cornwall	13	2.8	51	17.4	15	2.3	58	24.3
Dorset	13	2.1	57	15.9	20	2.0	62	20.8
Durham	17	2.5	56	16.8	15	2.4	56	21.9
Essex	16	2.2	62	20.0	21	2.1	64	27.7
Gloucestershire	9	3.0	45	17.7	12	3.0	53	22.6
Greater Manchester	12	3.0	60	20.5	18	2.5	60	25.5
Hampshire	13	2.6	56	18.9	12	2.5	58	23.0
Hertfordshire	14	2.5	69	22.3	15	2.4	71	24.4
Humberside	19	2.9	67	17.1	19	2.5	67	24.7
Kent	17	3.0	68	18.2	20	2.7	68	30.7
Lancashire	11	2.6	67	17.5	14	2.2	66	23.4
Leicestershire	14	2.4	66	19.3	16	2.4	56	21.5
Lincolnshire	13	2.3	71	19.4	13	2.6	64	25.1
Merseyside	11	2.7	59	15.6	15	2.3	65	25.1
Metropolitan Police <sup>(2)</sup>	13	2.6	59	24.6	21	2.5	67	32.0
Norfolk	11	2.5	60	17.7	13	2.2	61	24.9
Northamptonshire	19	3.0	73	22.6	19	2.5	72	29.2
Northumbria	14	3.0	58	18.6	13	2.9	56	26.0
North Yorkshire	14	3.1	65	18.6	15	2.6	65	20.9
Nottinghamshire	16	2.7	64	18.9	15	2.4	59	23.8
South Yorkshire	15	2.8	67	20.3	17	2.6	65	23.0
Staffordshire	18	2.9	67	20.1	19	2.6	68	22.4
Suffolk	13	2.1	67	13.9	12	2.0	69	21.7
Surrey	9	2.8	60	18.4	7	2.8	62	24.8
Sussex	18	2.3	63	28.4	18	2.6	71	39.0
Thames Valley	10	2.9	64	18.9	11	2.6	68	25.5
Warwickshire	11	2.9	81	18.1	12	2.9	67	24.1
West Mercia	14	2.8	71	20.1	15	2.7	70	23.6
West Midlands	13	3.0	62	18.0	14	2.5	61	21.9
West Yorkshire	17	2.4	70	22.2	18	2.3	65	27.0
Wiltshire	10	2.7	65	19.1	11	2.4	58	23.0
England	14	2.7	63	20.1	17	2.5	64	26.2
Dyfed-Powys	12	3.2	61	17.6	8	3.1	66	22.3
Gwent	8	3.0	62	16.9	10	2.6	64	23.4
North Wales	10	2.7	81	15.9	12	2.6	78	19.4
South Wales	13	3.4	70	16.3	11	3.1	66	20.1
Wales	11	3.2	68	16.4	10	2.9	68	20.9
England and Wales	13	2.7	63	19.8	16	2.5	64	25.9

(1) Excludes life sentences.

(2) Includes City of London.

**Table 7.18 Persons sentenced under Section 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000<sup>(1)</sup> by offence group**

England and Wales		Number of persons				
Offence group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Section 90/92</b>	26	26	10	24	20	27
<b>Section 91/92</b>						
Violence against the person	97	104	98	111	108	102
Sexual offences	51	56	45	58	48	46
Burglary	101	128	133	101	65	55
Robbery	275	345	241	258	268	231
Theft and handling stolen goods	10	17	18	5	4	6
Criminal damage <sup>(2)</sup>	33	32	20	29	27	21
Drug offences	13	18	23	29	32	23
Other	29	22	15	16	9	15
All offences	609	722	593	607	561	499
<b>Total sentenced under Section 90-92</b>	635	748	603	631	581	526

(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<sup>(1)</sup> by sentence length**

England and Wales		Number of persons				
Length of sentence	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Under 4 months	3	4	9	5	6	6
Over 4 months and up to 6 months	3	1	6	16	5	7
Over 6 months and up to 1 year	13	29	32	34	16	19
Over 1 year and up to 18 months	15	23	23	29	16	13
Over 18 months and up to 2 years	43	46	30	38	26	28
Over 2 years and up to 3 years	266	297	264	266	259	209
Over 3 years and up to 4 years	164	184	138	128	155	130
Over 4 years and up to 5 years	54	88	47	49	48	50
Over 5 years and up to 7 years	37	33	27	30	20	28
Over 7 years and up to 10 years	7	11	12	6	9	7
Over 10 years	3	5	3	1	–	–
Life	1	1	2	5	1	2
<b>Total sentenced to Section 91/92</b>	609	722	593	607	561	499
Average sentence length (months) <sup>(2)</sup>	42.2	42.1	39.6	37.7	39.6	40.1

(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<sup>(1)</sup>**

England and Wales

Type of court and type of offence	Total number of offenders ordered to pay compensation (thousands)							2001	
	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Offenders ordered to pay compensation as a percentage of all offenders sentenced	Average compensation (£)
<b>Magistrates' courts</b>									
<b>Indictable offences</b>									
Violence against the person <sup>(2)</sup>	19.3	9.8	9.7	10.4	9.9	9.0	7.8	35	228
Sexual offences	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	27	165
Burglary	10.2	6.0	5.0	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.3	24	196
Robbery	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	39	65
Theft and handling stolen goods	22.7	17.0	16.6	17.0	17.8	17.2	16.3	14	171
Fraud and forgery	7.9	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.2	29	342
Criminal damage	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	51	199
Drug offences	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	128
Other (excluding motoring offences)	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	3	210
Motoring offences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	239
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)</b>									
	36.5	45.0	47.7	52.3	54.8	56.2	58.9	13	103
<b>All offences (excluding summary motoring offences)</b>									
	102.7	89.1	90.7	96.4	98.6	97.1	97.1	14	144
<b>As sole or main penalty for all offences (excluding summary motoring offences)</b>									
	7.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	7.2	6.9		194
<b>The Crown Court</b>									
<b>Indictable offences</b>									
Violence against the person <sup>(2)</sup>	3.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	16	548
Sexual offences	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	489
Burglary	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	3	449
Robbery	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	3	907
Theft and handling stolen goods	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	8	2,441
Fraud and forgery	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	11	8,128
Criminal damage	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	14	538
Drug offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	4,399
Other (excluding motoring offences)	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	7	1,050
Motoring offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	461
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,524</b>
<b>Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)</b>									
	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	16	479
<b>All offences (excluding summary motoring offences)</b>									
	10.1	5.7	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.2	7	1,444
<b>As sole or main penalty for all offences (excluding summary motoring offences)</b>									
	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		997

(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 65, 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					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total sentenced for drug trafficking offences <sup>(1)</sup>	7,373	8,370	6,998	6,577	6,458	6,653
Confiscation order not made	5,816	6,904	5,755	5,568	5,622	5,876
Confiscation order made						
under £1,000	1,117	1,032	855	682	525	454
£1,000 and under £3,000	217	224	185	147	159	155
£3,000 and under £10,000	118	127	111	99	69	77
£10,000 and under £30,000	64	56	56	45	51	47
£30,000 and under £100,000	32	19	26	23	20	30
£100,000 and under £300,000	6	6	7	9	11	10
£300,000 and under £1 million	1	1	1	2	1	3
£1 million and over	2	1	2	2	–	1
Total with order made	1,557	1,466	1,243	1,009	836	777
Orders made as a percentage of eligible offences	21	18	18	15	13	12
Total amount confiscated (£)	10,471,336	5,620,003	6,970,535	16,107,414	5,002,493	7,979,793
Average amount of confiscation order (£)	6,725	3,834	5,608	15,964	5,984	10,270

(1) Excludes offenders committed for sentence or where the sentence could have been awarded at the magistrates' court.

**Table 7.22 Offenders <sup>(1)</sup> 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							2001
	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Offenders given forfeiture orders as a percentage of all offenders sentenced
<b>Magistrates' courts</b>								
<b>Indictable offences</b>								
Violence against the person <sup>(2)</sup>	1,298	2,470	4,244	4,655	4,468	4,470	5,452	25
Sexual offences	2	3	5	1	3	-	4	0
Burglary	221	254	158	164	107	133	103	1
Robbery	5	7	2	7	9	5	21	1
Theft and handling stolen goods <sup>(2)</sup>	392	504	444	468	417	370	350	0
Fraud and forgery	70	222	159	147	181	177	238	2
Criminal damage <sup>(2)</sup>	36	31	38	41	38	44	54	1
Drug offences	5,887	12,187	14,595	18,228	19,415	18,093	18,309	52
Other (excluding motoring offences)	1,236	2,050	2,104	2,117	1,887	1,571	1,493	4
Motoring offences <sup>(2)</sup>	16	91	74	79	72	74	82	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,163</b>	<b>17,819</b>	<b>21,823</b>	<b>25,907</b>	<b>26,597</b>	<b>24,937</b>	<b>26,106</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)</b>								
	1,644	2,678	1,622	1,449	1,345	1,505	1,775	0
<b>All offences (excluding summary motoring offences)</b>								
	10,807	20,497	23,445	27,356	27,942	26,442	27,881	4
<b>Crown Court</b>								
<b>Indictable offences</b>								
Violence against the person <sup>(2)</sup>	423	952	1,047	1,059	1,132	1,027	1,120	8
Sexual offences	28	64	66	43	69	49	50	2
Burglary	156	317	294	219	230	220	181	2
Robbery	188	384	262	246	271	309	278	6
Theft and handling stolen goods <sup>(2)</sup>	69	289	266	229	163	137	114	1
Fraud and forgery	57	264	198	174	158	152	148	4
Criminal damage <sup>(2)</sup>	19	28	38	47	34	23	30	2
Drug offences	1,203	6,439	7,428	7,481	7,232	6,627	6,332	60
Other (excluding motoring offences)	338	943	1,009	947	821	835	791	8
Motoring offences <sup>(2)</sup>	1	19	21	20	21	21	16	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>9,699</b>	<b>10,629</b>	<b>10,465</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,060</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Summary offences (excluding motoring offences)</b>								
	28	48	71	50	59	64	47	2
<b>All offences (excluding summary motoring offences)</b>								
	2,510	9,747	10,700	10,515	10,190	9,464	9,107	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 65, Appendix 1).

**Table 7.23 Persons aged 10 to 17 sentenced for indictable offences whose parents were ordered to pay fines or compensation**

Age, sex and year	England and Wales			
	Parents to pay fine		Parents to pay compensation <sup>(1)</sup>	
	Number	As a percentage of all fines	Number	As a percentage of all compensation orders
<b>Aged 10-14</b>				
<b>Males</b>				
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
2001	161	33	901	50
<b>Females</b>				
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
2001	34	36	156	44
<b>Total</b>				
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
2001	195	34	1,057	49
<b>Aged 15-17</b>				
<b>Males</b>				
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
2001	362	8	1,376	20
<b>Females</b>				
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
2001	52	10	230	24
<b>Total</b>				
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
2001	414	8	1,606	21
<b>Aged 10-17</b>				
<b>Males</b>				
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
2001	523	10	2,277	27
<b>Females</b>				
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
2001	86	14	386	29
<b>Total</b>				
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
2001	609	10	2,663	27

(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 <sup>(1)</sup>	Fully suspended sentence	Community punishment order <sup>(2)</sup>	Community rehabilitation order <sup>(2)</sup>	Community punishment and rehabilitation order <sup>(2)</sup>	Conditional discharge
Number of offenders breaching orders (thousands)						
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
2001	*	0.3	16.1	13.3	6.9	11.9
Number of offenders sentenced (thousands)						
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
2001	*	2.8	49.8	58.9	14.7	101.3
Offenders breaching orders as a percentage of offenders sentenced <sup>(2)</sup>						
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
2001	*	11	32	23	47	11
Number of offenders sentenced to immediate custody <sup>(4)</sup> for breaching an order (thousands)						
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
2001	*	0.3	2.4	3.1	1.6	1.9
Proportionate use of immediate custody <sup>(4)</sup> for breaching an order						
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
2001	*	85	15	23	23	16

(1) Partly suspended sentences were abolished on 30 September 1992.

(2) New names for these community sentences came into force in April 2001. They are community rehabilitation order (previously probation order), community punishment order (previously community service order) and community punishment and rehabilitation order (previously combination order).

(3) 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.

(4) 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

- 54 per cent of persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts in 2001 were summoned and 46 per cent were arrested and charged by the police. This compares with 56 and 44 per cent respectively in 2000.  
*(Table 8.1)*
- The police held 14 per cent of those arrested and charged in custody until their first court appearance, down from the 15 per cent held during the previous three years.  
*(Table 8.3)*
- 78,000 persons were remanded in custody by magistrates in 2001, 13 per cent of all those remanded, down one percentage point on 2000 and two percentage points on 1999 and 1998.  
*(Table 8.4)*
- 30 per cent of those committed for trial at the Crown Court in 2001 were committed in custody, up four per cent on 2000 and continuing the upward trend over the last 10 years from 18 per cent in 1991.  
*(Table 8.6)*
- 56 per cent of those committed on bail to the Crown Court for trial, and 71 per cent of those so committed in custody, eventually pleaded guilty in 2001. The equivalent percentages for 2000 were 57 per cent and 72 per cent respectively.  
*(Table 8.7)*
- 74 per cent of those pleading guilty after having been committed in custody to the Crown Court for trial, down two percentage points on 2000, and 40 per cent of those pleading guilty after having been so committed on bail, down one percentage point on 2000, were sentenced to immediate custody in 2001.  
*(Table 8.7)*
- 45 per cent of those remanded in custody before trial at either magistrates' courts or the Crown Court were sentenced to custody; 14 per cent received a community sentence, and 21 per cent were acquitted or not proceeded with.  
*(Table 8.8)*
- 45,000 persons were proceeded against for failing to surrender to bail in 2001, an increase of 3,200 over 2000 but similar to the number proceeded against in 1999.  
*(Table 8.5)*
- 13 per cent of those bailed at magistrates' courts, 10 per cent of those bailed at the Crown Court and 13 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 2,700 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 2001, 54 per cent of persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts were summoned, a decrease of 2 percentage points since 2000. There had been a 2 point increase in 2000 interrupting the fall since the peak of 65 per cent in 1991. Forty per cent of persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts were arrested and bailed, an increase of 3 percentage points since 2000 and 6 per cent (128,000) were arrested and held in custody until their first court appearance, a decrease of one percentage point on the previous 3 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 falling back to 11 per cent in 1999 and 2000. The proportion fell back further to nine per cent in 2001.

## **Remands by magistrates' courts (Table 8.4)**

8.6 Thirty per cent of all persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts were remanded at some stage during proceedings, with 78,000 remanded in custody (13 per cent of those remanded). Seventy eight 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 was 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. However the total rose to 79,100 in 2001. This is related to the introduction of Section 51 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 under the provisions of which an adult, appearing before a magistrates' court charged with an offence triable only on indictment, is sent directly to the Crown Court for trial. Not only are these cases being committed to the

Crown Court more quickly than before, but cases that were committed under the previous committal procedure are also arriving in the Crown Court. The combined effect of these two factors has led to the increase in the number of committals. The pattern of proportionate custodial remand has also changed. In 2001, 23,500 persons were committed in custody for trial at the Crown Court, about 30 per cent of all those committed and an increase of 4 percentage points on 2000. Again, this increase is related to the introduction of Section 51 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The increase in the numbers committed to the Crown Court for indictable only offences has also led, in view of the seriousness of these offences which would have a higher proportion of defendants being remanded in custody, to an increase in the number of defendants remanded in custody. The proportion of committals in custody was highest for persons committed for robbery (47 per cent) and burglary (46 per cent). The majority of those committed in custody for trial or sentence were finally given a custodial sentence at the Crown Court (61 per cent and 76 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 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 2001. The figures in Table 8.5 refer to those cases completed at the magistrates' court in 2001. 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 2001, 28 per cent of those bailed by magistrates, and 19 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 a community sentence (19 per cent): five per cent were given custodial sentences. The most common sentence at magistrates' courts for those remanded in custody was immediate custody (23 per cent).

8.10 Table 8.7 shows that in 2001 56 per cent of those remanded on bail before trial at the Crown Court, and 71 per cent of those similarly remanded in custody, eventually pleaded guilty. Both of these figures are down one percentage point on 2000<sup>(1)</sup>. Fifty nine per cent of those who pleaded not guilty and were remanded in custody to the Crown Court before trial, and 65 per cent of those pleading not guilty after having been similarly remanded on bail, were acquitted or not proceeded against. Seventy four per cent of those pleading guilty who were remanded in custody to the Crown Court before trial, and 40 per cent of those pleading guilty after having been so remanded on bail, were sentenced to immediate custody. Twenty nine per cent of those remanded to the Crown Court for trial on bail, and 61 per cent of those so remanded in custody, received a custodial sentence. Forty four per cent of those remanded to the Crown Court for sentence on bail, and 76 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, 17 per cent were fined, 21 per cent were given community sentences and 30 per cent were acquitted or not proceeded with. For those remanded in custody at either court, 45 per cent were sentenced to immediate custody, 14 per cent to community sentences and 21 per cent were acquitted or not proceeded with.

### **Failure to appear at court (Tables 8.5 and 8.9)**

8.12 Thirteen per cent of those bailed in 2001 failed to appear at court, one percentage point more than in 2000. Prosecutions for the offence of failing to surrender to bail increased by 3,200 (8 per cent) to 45,000 in 2001.

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 4,300 bench warrants were issued in 2001. 43,900 of those dealt with at the Crown Court had been bailed at the Crown Court and 10 per cent of these failed to appear.

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## **References**

- (1) The percentages originally published in Criminal Statistics England and Wales 2000 have been revised.

**Table 8.1 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts<sup>(1)</sup> by type of offence and how directed to appear**

	Thousands of persons and percentages																						
	Number of persons proceeded against (thousands)											Percentage of persons											
How directed to appear	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 <sup>(2)</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	2000 <sup>(4)</sup>	2001 <sup>(5)</sup>	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 <sup>(2)</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	2000 <sup>(4)</sup>	2001 <sup>(5)</sup>	
<b>Indictable offences<sup>(2)</sup></b>																							
Summoned	77	74	57	58	56	47	47	53	49	36	48	14	11	11	11	10	9	8	9	8	8	6	8
Arrested and bailed	363	375	394	410	410	422	438	451	450	432	448	72	77	77	77	76	78	77	75	75	76	76	
Arrested and held in custody	77	71	63	66	72	76	84	95	98	100	91	14	12	12	12	13	14	15	16	16	18	15	
<b>Total</b>	516	519	513	535	537	545	569	599	596	568	587	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>Summary offences (other than motoring)</b>																							
Summoned	392	433	419	422	369	418	333	380	347	423	368	72	72	71	71	68	66	60	61	59	64	61	
Arrested and bailed	158	149	149	155	153	200	204	212	217	207	215	25	25	26	26	28	31	36	34	37	32	35	
Arrested and held in custody	27	22	17	19	19	20	23	28	28	26	23	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	
<b>Total</b>	576	604	585	595	541	639	560	620	591	655	606	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>Summary motoring offences</b>																							
Summoned	787	847	815	780	762	765	743	750	717	708	684	88	87	86	86	84	83	82	82	82	82	82	
Arrested and bailed	106	103	116	120	133	142	144	145	143	135	140	11	12	13	13	15	15	16	16	16	16	17	
Arrested and held in custody	9	8	8	9	11	12	15	20	18	16	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	
<b>Total</b>	902	958	938	909	906	919	902	915	879	859	838	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>All offences</b>																							
Summoned	1,255	1,353	1,291	1,260	1,187	1,231	1,124	1,183	1,113	1,167	1,101	65	63	62	62	60	59	55	55	54	56	54	
Arrested and bailed	627	628	659	686	696	765	786	808	810	774	803	30	32	34	34	35	36	39	38	39	37	40	
Arrested and held in custody	112	100	88	94	101	107	122	143	143	142	128	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	6	
<b>Total</b>	1,994	2,081	2,037	2,039	1,984	2,102	2,031	2,134	2,066	2,082	2,032	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 186,000 persons (9% of those directed to appear) failed to appear in 2001.

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

(3) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 1999 data (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

(4) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2000 data (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

(5) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2001 data (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

**Table 8.2 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts<sup>(1)</sup> by type of offence, how directed to appear and outcome**

England and Wales 2001 <sup>(2)</sup>		Number of persons (thousands)		
How directed to appear	Total	Outcome		
		Dealt with by magistrates <sup>(3)</sup>	Committed for trial	Failed to appear <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Indictable offences</b>				
Summoned	48	37	3	8
Arrested and bailed	448	329	51	68
Arrested and held in custody	91	58	24	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Summary offences (other than motoring)</b>				
Summoned	368	362	* <sup>(5)</sup>	6
Arrested and bailed	215	192	* <sup>(5)</sup>	22
Arrested and held in custody	23	21	* <sup>(5)</sup>	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>*<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Summary motoring offences</b>				
Summoned	684	627	* <sup>(5)</sup>	58
Arrested and bailed	140	128	* <sup>(5)</sup>	13
Arrested and held in custody	14	13	* <sup>(5)</sup>	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>*<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>71</b>
<b>All offences</b>				
Summoned	1,101	1,026	3	72
Arrested and bailed	803	649	51	103
Arrested and held in custody	128	92	24	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>186</b>

(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 2001 data (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

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

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

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

**Table 8.3 Persons directed to appear at magistrates' courts<sup>(1)</sup> 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										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 <sup>(2)</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>(3)</sup>	2000 <sup>(4)</sup>	2001 <sup>(5)</sup>
	<b>Number of persons arrested and charged (thousands)</b>										
Indictable	440	446	456	477	482	498	522	546	547	532	539
Summary (other than motoring)	184	171	166	174	171	220	227	240	244	233	238
Summary motoring	115	111	124	129	144	153	159	164	161	151	154
Total	739	728	746	779	797	872	908	950	953	916	931
	<b>Number of persons held in custody by the police until first court appearance (thousands)</b>										
Indictable	77	71	63	66	72	76	84	95	98	100	91
Summary (other than motoring)	27	22	17	19	19	20	23	28	28	26	23
Summary motoring	9	8	8	9	11	12	15	20	18	16	14
Total	112	100	88	94	101	107	122	143	143	142	128
	<b>Percentage of persons arrested and charged who were held in custody by the police until first court appearance</b>										
Indictable	17	16	14	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	17
Summary (other than motoring)	15	13	10	11	11	9	10	12	11	11	10
Summary motoring	8	7	6	7	7	8	9	12	11	11	9
Total	15	14	12	12	13	12	13	15	15	15	14

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

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

(3) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 1999 data (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

(4) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2000 data (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

(5) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2001 data (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

**Table 8.4 Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts<sup>(1)</sup> who were remanded by magistrates, by type of offence and type of remand**

England and Wales	Thousands of persons and percentages																					
	Percentage of persons																					
Type of offence	Number of persons proceeded against (thousands)																					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 <sup>(3)</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>(4)</sup>	2000 <sup>(6)</sup>	2001 <sup>(6)</sup>	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 <sup>(3)</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>(4)</sup>	2000 <sup>(5)</sup>	2001 <sup>(6)</sup>
<b>Indictable offences</b>																						
Not remanded	195	190	184	198	203	189	205	204	203	183	209	38	37	36	37	38	35	36	34	34	32	36
Remanded on bail	282	290	292	301	296	304	301	315	318	320	319	55	56	57	56	55	56	53	53	53	56	54
Remanded in custody <sup>(2)</sup>	40	39	37	36	39	52	64	80	76	65	60	8	8	7	7	7	10	11	13	13	11	10
Total	516	519	513	535	537	545	569	599	596	568	587	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Summary offences</b>																						
<b>(other than motoring)</b>																						
Not remanded	479	510	495	503	448	518	439	470	447	536	474	83	84	85	84	83	81	79	76	76	82	78
Remanded on bail	91	89	85	88	88	113	111	141	132	110	125	16	15	15	15	16	18	19	23	22	17	21
Remanded in custody <sup>(2)</sup>	6	6	5	5	5	7	9	9	12	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Total	576	604	585	595	541	639	560	620	591	656	606	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Summary motoring offences</b>																						
Not remanded	835	890	862	829	815	820	796	810	777	774	748	93	93	92	91	90	89	88	89	89	90	89
Remanded on bail	64	65	72	76	86	92	98	96	91	75	79	7	7	8	8	9	10	11	10	10	9	9
Remanded in custody <sup>(2)</sup>	3	3	4	4	5	7	9	9	11	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	902	958	938	909	906	919	902	915	879	859	838	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>All offences</b>																						
Not remanded	1,508	1,590	1,541	1,529	1,466	1,527	1,440	1,484	1,427	1,493	1,431	76	76	76	75	74	73	71	70	69	72	70
Remanded on bail	437	444	450	465	469	509	510	552	541	505	523	22	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	26	24	26
Remanded in custody <sup>(2)</sup>	49	48	45	45	48	67	82	98	98	84	78	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	4	4
Total	1,994	2,081	2,037	2,039	1,984	2,102	2,031	2,134	2,066	2,082	2,032	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

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

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

(4) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 1999 data (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

(5) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2000 data (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

(6) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2001 data (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).



**Table 8.5 Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts by type of court remand and outcome of proceedings<sup>(1)</sup>**

England and Wales 2001

Thousands and percentages

Outcome	All persons charged or summoned			Total		
	Not remanded by magistrates	Bailed by magistrates	Remanded in custody by magistrates <sup>(2)</sup>	2001	2000	1999
	<b>Number of persons (thousands)</b>					
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	305.6	146.4	14.7	466.8	468.5	458.5
Convicted:						
Discharge	73.3	38.7	2.4	114.5	119.2	127.3
Fine	842.6	85.5	3.8	931.9	1,014.8	990.6
Community sentence <sup>(4)</sup>	37.6	99.3	9.3	146.2	136.5	131.1
Fully suspended sentence	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Immediate custody <sup>(5)</sup>	17.7	26.8	17.7	62.2	60.2	58.0
Total number sentenced <sup>(6)</sup>	985.2	261.6	35.6	1,282.4	1,355.3	1,332.0
Committed for sentence:						
on bail	1.7	6.1	0.5	8.3	9.1	10.4
in custody	1.5	0.7	6.3	8.6	8.2	10.0
Committed for trial:						
on bail	15.0	38.3	2.2	55.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	51.9 <sup>(3)</sup>	52.2 <sup>(3)</sup>
in custody	8.6	1.8	13.1	23.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	18.3 <sup>(3)</sup>	20.1 <sup>(3)</sup>
Failed to appear to a summons	113.5	*	*	113.5	103.2	113.5
Failed to appear to bail <sup>(7)</sup>	*	68.2	4.1	72.3	67.8	68.9
proceeded against for failing to surrender to bail <sup>(8)</sup>	*	*	*	45.0	41.8	45.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,431.2</b>	<b>523.2</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>2,030.9</b>	<b>2,082.2</b>	<b>2,065.7</b>
	<b>Percentage of persons</b>					
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	21	28	19	23	22	22
Convicted:						
Discharge	5	7	3	6	6	6
Fine	59	16	5	46	49	48
Community sentence <sup>(4)</sup>	3	19	12	7	7	6
Fully suspended sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immediate custody <sup>(5)</sup>	1	5	23	3	3	3
Total number sentenced <sup>(6)</sup>	69	50	47	63	65	64
Committed for sentence:						
on bail	0	1	1	0	0	1
in custody	0	0	8	0	0	0
Committed for trial:						
on bail	1	7	3	3	2	3
in custody	1	0	17	1	1	1
Failed to appear to a summons	8	*	*	6	5	5
Failed to appear to bail <sup>(7)</sup>	*	13	5	4	3	3
proceeded against for failing to surrender to bail <sup>(8)</sup>	*	*	*	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(1) Includes estimates for those offences omitted from 2000 and 2001 data (see paragraphs 7 and 8, Appendix 2).

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

(3) Differ from figures in Table 8.8 which shows cases completed at the Crown Court in 2000.

(4) Includes community rehabilitation orders, supervision orders, community punishment orders, attendance centre orders, community punishment and rehabilitation orders, curfew orders, reparation orders (from June 2000), action plan orders (from June 2000) and detention and training orders (from October 2000).

(5) 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.

(6) Includes offences otherwise dealt with.

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

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

**Table 8.6 Persons committed for trial and committals in custody by offence group<sup>(1)</sup>**

England and Wales											Thousands and percentages	
Offence group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
<b>Number of persons committed for trial (thousands)</b>												
Violence against the person	19.6	18.4	17.6	18.4	15.2	16.6	18.9	18.0	18.3	18.9	21.1	
Sexual offences	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.7	
Burglary	22.5	19.4	16.4	15.6	13.1	13.2	15.4	11.2	10.9	10.2	10.2	
Robbery	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.8	9.1	
Theft and handling stolen goods	24.2	21.4	18.4	18.3	14.7	13.3	12.4	8.5	7.4	6.5	6.5	
Fraud and forgery	5.8	5.3	4.6	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.7	
Criminal damage	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	
Drug offences	7.1	7.7	7.2	8.4	9.4	10.5	11.9	9.3	9.2	8.2	9.3	
Motoring offences	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	
Other offences	8.6	8.4	8.6	9.6	9.4	10.1	11.1	9.9	9.9	9.9	11.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>79.1</b>	
<b>Number of persons committed for trial in custody<sup>(2)</sup> (thousands)</b>												
Violence against the person	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.6	
Sexual offences	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	
Burglary	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.6	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.7	
Robbery	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.2	
Theft and handling stolen goods	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	
Fraud and forgery	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	
Criminal damage	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	
Drug offences	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.7	
Motoring offences	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Other offences	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>	
<b>Persons committed for trial in custody as percentage of total committed for trial</b>												
Violence against the person	14	18	19	18	21	19	18	19	19	19	22	
Sexual offences	23	24	22	22	25	23	25	25	23	22	27	
Burglary	27	32	34	36	42	42	43	45	46	43	46	
Robbery	41	44	47	51	48	46	48	49	51	47	47	
Theft and handling stolen goods	10	12	13	13	16	17	18	17	17	16	16	
Fraud and forgery	8	8	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	9	14	
Criminal damage	22	24	28	28	31	26	27	27	29	28	27	
Drug offences	21	24	32	27	23	25	25	34	37	33	40	
Motoring offences	10	15	15	10	9	10	12	12	12	13	16	
Other offences	13	17	20	18	18	17	18	18	18	17	22	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	

(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 8.7 Persons appearing at the Crown Court<sup>(1)</sup> by type of remand before trial, plea and outcome of proceedings**

Outcome	Committed for trial						Committed for sentence			All Committed <sup>(6)</sup>
	On Bail			Remanded in custody <sup>(6)</sup>			On Bail	Remanded in custody <sup>(6)</sup>	Total	
	Not guilty plea	Guilty plea	All pleas <sup>(6)</sup>	Not guilty plea	Guilty plea	All pleas <sup>(6)</sup>				
	Number of persons (thousands)									
Accquitted or not proceeded with etc.	14.5	0.1	14.8	5.1	0.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	21.1	
Convicted:										
Discharge	0.2	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.5	
Fine	0.3	1.5	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.3	
Community sentence <sup>(2)</sup>	1.3	10.7	12.0	0.2	2.9	3.1	2.1	0.6	18.3	
Fully suspended sentence	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	
Immediate custody <sup>(3)</sup>	3.6	11.4	15.0	2.8	15.7	18.4	3.0	4.8	42.2	
Total number sentenced <sup>(4)</sup>	6.1	27.5	33.5	3.3	20.9	24.2	6.1	6.2	71.6	
Failed to appear	1.7	0.7	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	5.4	
Total	22.3	28.3	52.3	8.6	21.1	30.0	6.8	6.3	98.1	
Accquitted or not proceeded with etc.	65	0	28	59	0	17	0	0	22	
Convicted:										
Discharge	1	6	4	0	2	1	1	0	3	
Fine	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	0	2	
Community sentence <sup>(2)</sup>	6	38	23	2	14	10	31	10	19	
Fully suspended sentence	1	3	2	0	1	1	3	0	2	
Immediate custody <sup>(3)</sup>	16	40	29	33	74	61	44	76	43	
Total number sentenced <sup>(4)</sup>	27	97	64	38	99	81	90	98	73	
Failed to appear	8	2	8	3	0	2	10	2	6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

(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 Table 8.5.

(2) Community rehabilitation orders, supervision orders, community punishment orders, attendance centre orders, community punishment and rehabilitation 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.

(6) Includes those with no plea recorded: usually where the defendant failed to appear and Voluntary Bill of Indictment or Notice of Transfer cases.

**Table 8.8 Persons proceeded against by type of remand and final outcome at magistrates' courts and the Crown Court<sup>(1)</sup>**

England and Wales 2001

Thousands and percentages

Final outcome	Not remanded	Bailed	Remanded in custody <sup>(5)</sup>	Total
<b>Number of persons (thousands)</b>				
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	305.6	160.5	21.7	487.8
Convicted:				
Discharge	73.3	40.5	3.2	117.0
Fine	842.6	87.4	4.3	934.3
Community sentence <sup>(2)</sup>	37.6	112.3	14.6	164.5
Fully suspended sentence	0.3	2.0	0.5	2.8
Immediate custody <sup>(3)</sup>	17.7	40.7	45.9	104.4
Total number sentenced <sup>(4)</sup>	985.2	295.1	73.7	1,354.1
Failed to appear to bail	*	72.2	5.6	77.7
Failed to appear to summons	113.5	*	*	113.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,404.3</b>	<b>527.8</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>2,033.1</b>
<b>Percentage of persons</b>				
Acquitted or not proceeded with etc.	22	30	21	24
Convicted:				
Discharge	5	8	3	6
Fine	60	17	4	46
Community sentence <sup>(2)</sup>	3	21	14	8
Fully suspended sentence	0	0	0	0
Immediate custody <sup>(3)</sup>	1	8	45	5
Total number sentenced <sup>(4)</sup>	70	56	73	67
Failed to appear to bail	*	14	6	4
Failed to appear to summons	8	*	*	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

(2) Community rehabilitation orders, supervision orders, community service orders, attendance centre orders, community punishment and rehabilitation 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**

England and Wales 2001

Thousands and percentages

Offence group	Persons bailed								
	Magistrates' courts			The Crown Court			All Courts		
	Total number bailed by magistrates' courts <sup>(1)</sup> (thousands)	Number failing to appear to bail (thousands)	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear	Total number bailed by The Crown Court <sup>(1)</sup> (thousands)	Number failing to appear to bail (thousands)	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear	Total number bailed by either Court <sup>(1)</sup> (thousands)	Number failing to appear to bail (thousands)	Percentage of those bailed failing to appear
Indictable	334.0	53.1	16	53.3	5.4	10	387.4	58.5	15
Summary (other than motoring)	127.8	10.2	8	1.8	0.0	0	129.6	10.2	8
Summary motoring	81.4	9.0	11	0.4	0.0	2	81.8	9.0	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>543.2</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>598.7</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>13</b>

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

## **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<sup>(1)</sup>. 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 2001. **No account is taken of changes introduced in 2002 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.<sup>(2)</sup>

**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<sup>(3)</sup> – 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<sup>(4)</sup>. Alternatively, it may consider that the evidence supports a different charge. The CPS discontinued about 172,000 cases in 2001.

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

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

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

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

## **Remands**

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

4. Those charged with, or convicted of, homicide or rape where the defendant has a previous conviction for any of those offences should only be granted bail if there are exceptional circumstances which justify it<sup>(7)</sup>. 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<sup>(8)</sup>.

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<sup>(9)</sup>.

## Categories of offences

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

### (i) Triable only on indictment

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

### (ii) Triable-either-way

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

### (iii) Summary

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

## Proceedings at Magistrates' Courts

7. An estimated 1,846,000 defendants were proceeded against in magistrates' courts in 2001; 503,000 for indictable offences (including triable-either-way), 578,000 for summary non-motoring offences and 767,000 for summary motoring offences.

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

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

9. For a *triable-either-way* offence, magistrates have to decide whether to try the case themselves or to commit the case for trial to the Crown Court. Eighteen per cent of defendants proceeded against for triable-either-way cases were committed to the Crown Court for trial in 2001 (for persons aged 18 and over), and a further four per cent of defendants in triable-either-way cases were committed for sentence.

10. Even if the magistrates decide not to commit the case to Crown Court, the defendant may elect to be tried by jury. In 2001, 29 per cent of committals to the Crown Court for trial for triable-either-way offences were as a result of defendant election.

11. Since October 1997, magistrates have been able to hear the defendant's plea before making a decision on where the case should be tried. This procedure is known as 'Plea Before Venue'<sup>(10)</sup>. If the defendant indicates a guilty plea, the magistrates are required to convict the offender, and either pass sentence or commit the defendant to the Crown Court for sentence if the magistrates feel that the appropriate sentence is beyond their powers (magistrates can sentence up to six months in prison and fine up to £5,000). If the defendant indicates a not guilty plea, the magistrates must decide whether they consider the case is too



serious to be dealt with summarily. Hence, under this new procedure, some defendants who would have been committed for trial to the Crown Court under the old system will be dealt with entirely by proceedings in magistrates' courts or be committed for sentence to the Crown Court thereby reducing the numbers committed for trial. A comparison of 1998 figures with those for 1997 shows that the number of defendants committed for sentence increased by 11,900 and the number committed for trial decreased by 14,300. These changes reflected the influence of plea before venue proceedings.

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

### **Proceedings before magistrates**

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

### **Trial at the Crown Court**

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

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

Just over 4 per cent of those proceeded against are dealt with by the Crown Court. Of these, around 60 per cent plead guilty.<sup>(11)</sup> 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<sup>(12)</sup>. In youth courts, no person is allowed to be present unless authorised by the court, except for the members and officers of the court, parties to the case (normally including parents/guardians), their legal representatives, witnesses and bona fide representatives of the media. Proceedings may be reported in the press but the young person may not generally be identified.

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

## Sentencing

18. Under a statutory framework for sentencing introduced in the Criminal Justice Act 1991 (as 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. community rehabilitation 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 punishment order or a community rehabilitation 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<sup>(7)</sup>. 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, 88 per cent for motoring offences and 77 per cent for non-motoring in 2001. 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 (as amended by the Powers of Criminal Courts Sentencing Act (2002) 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 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 Criminal Justice Act 1991<sup>(13)</sup> 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. Juveniles aged 14-17 convicted at the Crown Court may be sentenced to be detained for up to the adult maximum, including life<sup>(14)</sup> 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.

24. 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. Under 18s serving any of the custodial sentences may be held in local authority children's homes, secure training centres and prison service young offender institutions.

25. 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.

26. 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, 12, 18, and 24 months. The Detention and Training Order is served partly in custody and partly in the community under the supervision of a probation officer, social worker or member of a youth offending team.

### **(c) Life imprisonment**

27. 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).

28. 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.

29. 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’<sup>(14)</sup>. 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’<sup>(14)</sup>. 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.

30. 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**

31. 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 Punishment Orders (Formerly Community Service Orders prior to 1 April 2001)<sup>(15)</sup>**

32. 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) Community Rehabilitation Orders (Formerly Probation Orders prior to 1 April 2001) and Supervision Orders**

33. An offender aged 16 or over may be sentenced to a Community Rehabilitation Order for a period ranging from six months to three years. A court may make a Community Rehabilitation Order in the interests of securing the rehabilitation of the offender; protecting the public from harm; or preventing the commission of further offences. Community Rehabilitation 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 community rehabilitation order. Youth Offending teams will supervise adult disposals available for 16 to 17 year olds such as Community Rehabilitation Orders and Community Rehabilitation and Punishment Orders.

34. 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 45(i)).

#### **(g) Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Orders (Formerly Combination Orders prior to 1 April 2001)**

35. This order was introduced in October 1992 by the Criminal Justice Act 1991 and amended by the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2000. It combines elements of both community rehabilitation and community punishment orders and may be given to any offender aged 16 or over. The maximum duration of

the community rehabilitation element of the Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order is three years and the minimum 12 months. When a Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order is made, community rehabilitation supervision continues for at least as long as community punishment is being undertaken. The minimum number of community punishment hours is 40 and the maximum 100.

**(h) Curfew Orders**

36. 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<sup>(16)</sup>. 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. Electronically monitored curfew orders were made available from December 1999 for offenders aged 16 and over and from February 2001 for offenders aged 10-15.

**(i) Fines**

37. 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.

38. 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**

39. 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**

40. 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)**

41. Other punishments are used 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.

42. 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*<sup>(17)</sup>. 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<sup>(18)</sup>.

43. The death penalty for murder was abolished in 1965<sup>(19)</sup>, 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**

44. 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 were piloted in selected areas for 18 months from 30 September 1998, some were implemented nationally either from 30 September 1998 or later.

45. 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 (where they wish to receive this) 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 which provides an intensive and individually tailored response to address the child's or young person's offending behaviour and the factors associated with it. 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, designed to prevent re-offending and 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 (where they are willing to accept this) 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 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. If the child fails to comply with the order the court may impose a care order under section 31(1) of the Children Act 1989. The orders are for up to 3 months or, exceptionally, up to 12 months.

46. 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 and where it is thought 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 1997 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**

47. 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.

48. 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**

49. 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  
 Criminal Justice and Courts Services Act 2000  
 Terrorism Act 2000  
 Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001  
 Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001

### **Changes in legislation since 1992**

50. 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.



51. 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 52(b) 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.
52. 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 50(a) 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.
53. 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 1933* 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.
54. The implementation (in January 1996) of the *Criminal Appeals Act 1995* extended the powers of magistrates’ courts to re-open cases to rectify mistakes.

55. 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 a triable-either-way offence with a maximum penalty of two years.
56. 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.
57. 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.
  - (d) A mandatory minimum sentence of 3 years for third time domestic burglary was implemented in December 1999.
58. The *Crime and Disorder Act 1998*, in addition to introducing a range of criminal and civil orders (see paragraphs 5, 44-46), 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.

59. 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.

60. The *Criminal Justice and Courts Services Act 2000* is a wide ranging Act which creates the new National Probation service for England and Wales and the Family Court Advisory Service; sets up an integrated statutory system to prevent unsuitable people from working with children, with enforcement by criminal sanctions; renames probation orders, community service orders and combination orders (see paras 33-36); makes amendments to the Sex Offenders Act 1997 and increases the penalty for parents who fail to ensure that their children attend school regularly.

61. Under the *Terrorism Act 2000* police retain the powers they have under the current legislation to stop and search, and take other action to combat terrorism and will have strengthened powers to tackle terrorist financing and forfeiture of terrorist assets.

62. The Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 contains measures to bolster security in the U.K and prosecute terrorists and undermine terrorists and criminal networks. Amongst other things it extends existing racially aggravated offences to cover offences motivated by religious hatred and increases the penalties.

63. The new provisions in the *Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001* meant that from 1 October 2001:

- (a) kerb crawling became an arrestable offence;
- (b) hit and run (where someone is injured) became an arrestable offence;
- (c) importing indecent or obscene material became a serious arrestable offence.

### **Previous legislation and changes in the criminal justice system**

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. The extended fixed penalty system was introduced on 1 October 1986 and resulted in a substantial fall in court proceedings for motoring offences 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.

68. 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.

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## References

- (1) "A Guide to the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales", Becca Chapman and Stephen Niven (Home Office, October 2000). Copies of this publication are available, free, from RDS Communication and Development Unit, Room 201, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT (020 7273 2084).
- (2) S.50 Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 as amended by s.16 Children and Young Persons Act, 1963.
- (3) "Decision making in two English Police Forces", J.B. Morgan and D.W.B. Webb (Exeter, 1984).
- (4) S.23 Prosecution of Offences Act 1985.
- (5) Bail Act 1976.
- (6) Bail (Amendment) Act 1993.
- (7) Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
- (8) S.128A Magistrates' Courts Act 1980.
- (9) Secure remands are allowed for under section 23 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969, but amended under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
- (10) Crime (Sentences) Act 1997.
- (11) 59 per cent in 2000. Due to plea before venue procedures this figure has dropped from 67 per cent in 1997.
- (12) S.70 Criminal Justice Act 1991.
- (13) S.63 Criminal Justice Act 1991.
- (14) S.53 Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, superseded by sections 90 and 91 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**

### **Police cautioning**

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

### **Court proceedings**

3. The complexities of the criminal justice system and the constraints on resources in collating and processing data, necessarily limit the amount of information collected routinely and so only the final outcome of proceedings at magistrates' courts and the Crown Court (where applicable) is recorded. The statistics of court proceedings are based on returns made by the police to the Home Office's Data Collection Group (see paragraph 4 also). Although these include offences where there has been no police involvement, such as those prosecutions instigated by government departments and private organisations and individuals, the reporting of these types of offences is known to be incomplete. Moreover, it is thought that for some police force areas, the reporting of court proceedings, in particular those relating to motoring offences (see paragraphs 5 and 7) and to TV Licence evasion (see paragraph 7), may also be less than complete; the extent of under-reporting may vary from year to year and this could be responsible in part for the annual variations in the published statistics.
4. In 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 2001 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.
5. It has become apparent that since 1987, there has been a shortfall in the counting of magistrates' courts proceedings provided by the *Metropolitan Police*, for cases where the defendant has been charged rather than summonsed. This led to inconsistencies in the number committed for trial by magistrates' courts and the number tried by the Crown Court. However, comparisons with data from other sources, such as the 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.
6. *South Wales* police in 1994, *West Mercia* police in 1996, *Lancashire* police in 1999, *Norfolk* police in 2000 and *Humberside, Merseyside, Northumbria, Staffordshire and Surrey* police in 2001 were not able to supply all the returns for summary proceedings within the required timescale. In addition there were two

further problems which affected 2000 magistrates' courts data. *Staffordshire* police were only able to supply a 9% sample of data covering one full week in each quarter of 2000. This data has been used to estimate the total number of defendants for which magistrates' court proceedings were completed in that area. Hence all *Staffordshire* figures for 2000 are estimates and the England and Wales figures for 2000 have been constructed using those estimates. Also, for the first time, problems were encountered with the electronic submission of data directly from the courts. Shortfalls in summary motoring offences were discovered for *Northamptonshire* from June 2000 onwards. In 2001, a single month's shortfall or part thereof was found for indictable and summary motoring offences at *Humberside, Merseyside, Staffordshire and Surrey* police. The estimates in the table below reflect those shortfalls.

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

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

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

England and Wales											Number (thousands)	
Type of offence	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
<b>Proceedings in magistrates' courts</b>												
Indicatable	20.5	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.8	2.2	
Summary non-motoring	8.1	4.2	-	8.9	81.2	1.0	-	-	0.5	0.8	3.6	
Summary motoring	-	-	-	13.6	10.0	2.5	-	-	0.8	5.3	2.5	
All offences	28.6	17.1	-	22.5	91.2	3.5	-	-	1.8	6.9	8.3	
<b>Convicted (sentenced) in magistrates' courts</b>												
Indicatable	9.2	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	1.2	
Summary non-motoring	5.6	2.9	-	6.9	70.3	0.8	-	-	0.3	0.7	2.8	
Summary motoring	-	-	-	10.1	4.8	2.0	-	-	0.6	4.0	2.0	
All offences	14.8	8.7	-	17.0	75.1	2.8	-	-	1.2	5.3	6.0	

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

England and Wales, Magistrates' courts, 1995					Thousands	
Sex/Age group	Convicted/sentenced		Fined			
	Summary non-motoring	Summary motoring	Summary non-motoring	Summary motoring		
<b>Males</b>						
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		
<b>Females</b>						
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		

In addition, there is a shortfall in the Crown Court data for 2001 in the number of cases 'committed' for trial under Section 51 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. These are cases that are for indictable only offences, which are sent directly by magistrates to the Crown Court for trial. Moreover, the shortfall comprises

mostly those sent cases that do not reach indictment. It is estimated that approximately 1,900 committals under Section 51 are not included in the Crown Court data (they are included in the magistrates' court data).

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

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

12. The main breakdown in the tables is by offence, into indictable and summary (see paragraph 6 of appendix 1). The former term includes both indictable only and triable either way offences. A defendant is recorded only once for each set of court proceedings, against the principal offence involved (see paragraph 13).

13. 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.

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

15. The basis of chapters 5 to 8 is not concerned with offences recorded by the police for the following reasons:

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

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

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

18. 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 90-92 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (which superseded section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933) (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.

19. The term '*community sentence*' refers to community rehabilitation orders, supervision orders, community punishment orders, attendance centre orders, community punishment and rehabilitation orders, reparation orders, action plan orders, drug treatment and testing orders, and curfew orders. Under the Criminal Justice and Courts Services Act 2000, certain community orders current at 1 April 2001 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**

20. The Time Intervals Survey collects information on the time taken between stages of proceedings for defendants in completed criminal cases in magistrates' courts. In 2001 the survey was conducted quarterly in March, June, September and December. Information on indictable and triable either way cases were collected in one sample week of each quarter with information on summary offences additionally collected in the first and third quarters. In 1999 and earlier years the survey was carried out three times a year in February, June and October with information on summary offences collected only in June.

21. Responsibility for the collection and dissemination of these statistics passed to the Lord Chancellor's Department(LCD) on 1 January 1994 (contact point: Jacquie O'Brien at the LCD on 020 7210 8824).

### **Ethnic Monitoring**

22. 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, 2000 and 2002 on the issue of race within the criminal justice system. The publication brings together both points relating to the Government's policy on race as well as statistical information.

23. The current publication, '*Race and the Criminal Justice System*', presents data, broken down by ethnicity, on the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) stops and searches, victims and homicide, arrests and cautions, prosecutions and sentencing, the prison population, racist incidents, police complaints and employment by criminal justice agencies.

### **Concluding comments**

24. 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      Recorded Crime offences**

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 recorded crime series includes all indictable and triable-either-way offences together with some closely related summary offences. The main coverage for each offence classification is given in Appendix 4.

### **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.
- 8D. Racially-aggravated other wounding (see 8A).
- 8E. Racially-aggravated harassment (see 8C).
11. Cruelty to and neglect of children.
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.
- 105A. Common assault.
- 105B. Racially aggravated common assault (see 105A).

## **Sexual offences**

16. Buggery.
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.
73. Abuse of position of trust.
74. Gross indecency with a child.

## **Robbery**

- 34A. Robbery of business property.
- 34B. Robbery of personal property.

## **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.

## **Theft and handling stolen goods**

- 37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking.
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.
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.
49. Other theft or unauthorised taking.
54. Handling stolen goods.
126. Vehicle interference and tampering.

## **Fraud and forgery**

- 51. Frauds by company directors etc.
- 52. False accounting.
- 53A. Cheque and credit card fraud.
- 53B. Other frauds.
- 55. Bankruptcy and insolvency offences.
- 60. Forgery or use of false drug prescription.
- 61. Other forgery, etc.
- 814. Fraud, forgery etc. associated with vehicle or driver records.

## **Criminal damage**

- 56. Arson.
- 58A. Criminal damage to a dwelling.
- 58B. Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling.
- 58C. Criminal damage to a vehicle.
- 58D. Other criminal damage.
- 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.

## **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.
- 802. Dangerous driving.

## **Appendix 4      Indictable and triable either way offences showing classification numbers for court proceedings and cautions**

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for 2001. 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 loadline submerged.(TEW)
    6. Owner or master of ship contravening cargo ship construction and survey rules.(TEW)
    7. Misconduct of master or member of crew endangering ship or persons on board ship.(TEW)
    8. Drunkenness, etc. on duty.(TEW)
    9. Contravention of deck cargo regulations (load lines etc.)(TEW)
    10. Intentionally makes or assists in making, or procures to be made, a false or fraudulent certificate (load lines etc.)(TEW)
    11. Using etc. in navigation any unsafe lighter, barge or like vessel, likely to endanger human life.(TEW)
    12. Concerted disobedience, persistent and wilful neglect of duty, or impedes progress of voyage or navigation of ship.(TEW)
8. Other wounding, etc:(S)
    1. Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).(TEW)
    2. Administering poison with intent to injure or annoy.
    3. Setting spring guns, etc. to injure trespassers.
    4. Causing bodily harm by furious driving.
    5. Assault on persons preserving wreck.
    6. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.(TEW)
    9. Obstructing, assaulting or arresting upon civil process, clergyman performing service.(TEW)
    11. Possession of offensive weapon without lawful authority or reasonable excuse.(TEW)
    13. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group I).
    14. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group II).
    15. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm at time of committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 (Group III).
    16. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group I).
    17. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group II).
    18. Possessing firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, or resist arrest, etc. (Group III).
    20. Assault with intent to resist apprehension or assaulting a person assisting a constable.(TEW)
    21. Owner or person in charge allowing dog to be dangerously out of control in a public place injuring any person.(TEW)
    22. Owner or person in charge allowing dog to enter a non- public place and injure any person.(TEW)
    23. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm, with intent to cause fear of violence (Group I)
    24. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (Group II)

25. Possession of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to cause fear of violence (Group III)
  26. Having an article with a blade or point in a public place.(TEW)
  27. Having an article with a blade or point on school premises.(TEW)
  28. Possession of offensive weapons without lawful authority or reasonable excuse on school premises.(TEW)
  29. Breach of the conditions of an injunction against harassment.(TEW)
  30. Putting people in fear of violence.(TEW)
  31. Breach of restraining order.(TEW)
  32. Breach of Anti-Social Behaviour Order.(TEW)
  33. Racially aggravated wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm (inflicting bodily injury with or without weapon).(TEW)
  34. Racially aggravated actual bodily harm (assaults occasioning ABH).(TEW)
  35. Racially aggravated common assault.(TEW)
  36. Racially aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress.(TEW)
  37. Racially aggravated offence of harassment.(TEW)
  38. Racially aggravated putting people in fear of violence.(TEW)  
[Group I – Firearms, etc. other than as described in Group II or III.  
Group II – Shotguns as defined in s.1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968.  
Group III – Air weapons as defined in s.1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968]
11. Cruelty to or neglect of children:(S)
    2. Neglecting to provide for apprentice or servant.(TEW)
    3. Cruelty to or neglect of children.(TEW)
  12. Abandoning child aged under two years.(S)(TEW)
  13. Child abduction:(S)
    1. Abduction of a child by parent.(TEW)
    2. Abduction of a child by other person.(TEW)
  14. Procuring illegal abortion:(S)
    1. Administering or using drugs or using instruments to procure abortion.
    2. Procuring drugs, etc. to cause abortion.
  15. Concealment of birth.(S)(TEW)

## **Sexual offences**

16. Buggery:(S)
  2. By a man with a male person of the age of 16 or over without consent (*sub classification used only for non-consensual buggery offences committed before 3 November 1994*).
  5. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home committing buggery or an act of gross indecency on a male patient.
  6. Man committing buggery or an act of gross indecency with mentally disordered male patient who is subject to his care.
  11. Assault with intent to commit buggery.
  12. Buggery by a male of a male under 16.
  13. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged 16 or 17.
  14. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged 16 or 17.
  15. Buggery by a male aged 16-17 with a male aged 16 or over.
  16. Buggery by a male with another male not included in 12, 13, 14,15 above or 23, 25, 26 below.
  17. Buggery by a male with a female under 16.
  18. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a female aged 16 or 17.
  19. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a female aged 16 or 17.
  20. Buggery by a male aged 16 or 17 with a female aged 16 or over.
  21. Buggery by a male with a female not included in 17, 18, 19,20 above or 24, 27, 28 below.
  22. Buggery with an animal.
  23. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged under 16.
  24. Buggery by a male aged 18-20 with a female aged under 16.
  25. Buggery by a male aged 16-17 with a male aged under 16.

26. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged under 16.
  27. Buggery by a male aged 21 or over with a female aged under 16.
  28. Buggery by a male aged 16-17 with a female aged under 16.
17. Indecent assault on a male:(S)
    11. Indecent assault on male person under 16 years.(TEW)
    12. Indecent assault on male person 16 years or over.(TEW)
  18. Indecency between males:(S)
    2. By a man with another male person other than as classified below.(TEW)
    3. Gross indecency by a male aged 21 or over with a male aged under 18.(TEW)
    4. Gross indecency by a male aged 18-20 with a male aged under 18.(TEW)
    5. Gross indecency by a male aged under 18 with another male.(TEW)
    6. Gross indecency by a male aged 18 or over with another male aged 18 or over.(TEW)
    7. Gross indecency, or indecency, by a male aged 16-17 with another male aged under 16.(TEW)
    8. Gross indecency, or indecency, by a male aged 18-20 with another male aged under 16.(TEW)
    9. Gross indecency, or indecency, by a male aged 16 or over with another male aged 16 or over.(TEW)
    10. Gross indecency, or indecency, by a male aged under 16 with another male.(TEW)
    11. Gross indecency, or indecency, by a male aged 21 or over with another male aged under 16.(TEW)
  19. Rape:(S)
    2. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman who is a defective.
    3. Male member of staff of hospital or mental nursing home having unlawful sexual intercourse with female patient.
    4. Man having unlawful sexual intercourse with mentally disordered female patient who is subject to his care.
    7. Rape of a female aged under 16.
    8. Rape of a female aged 16 or over.
    9. Rape of a male aged under 16.
    10. Rape of a male aged 16 or over.
    11. Attempted rape of a female aged under 16.
    12. Attempted rape of a female aged 16 or over.
    13. Attempted rape of a male aged under 16.
    14. Attempted rape of a male aged 16 or over.
  20. Indecent assault on a female:(S)
    1. On females under 16 years of age.(TEW)
    2. On females aged 16 years and over.(TEW)
  21. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13.(S)
  22. Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16.(S)(TEW)
  23. Incest:(S)
    1. Incest with girl under 13.
    2. Other incest.
    3. Inciting girl under 16 to have incestuous sexual intercourse.(TEW)
  24. Procuration:(S)
    1. Procuring female for immoral purpose, or using drugs to obtain or facilitate sexual intercourse.
    2. Householder permitting unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16.(TEW)
    3. Detention of female in brothel or other premises.
    5. Person responsible for girl under 16 causing or encouraging her prostitution, etc.
    6. Living on earnings of prostitution or exercising control over prostitute.(TEW)
    7. Procuring, permitting or causing the prostitution, etc. of female defective.
    10. Man procuring an act of buggery between two other men which by reason of s.1(1) of the Sexual Offences Act 1967, is not an offence.(TEW)
    11. Man or woman living, wholly or in part, on the earnings of male prostitution.(TEW)
    12. Male of or over the age of 21 procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission by a male under 18 of an act of gross indecency with another male.(TEW)



13. Male procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission by a male of gross indecency with another male, other than in 24/12 above.(TEW)
  14. Male of or over the age of 21 procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission of an act of gross indecency between men (one a male under 16).(TEW)
  15. Male of the age 18-20 procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission of an act of gross indecency between men (one a male under 16).(TEW)
  16. Male of the age 16-17 procuring or attempting to procure or being party to the commission of an act of gross indecency between men (one a male under 16).(TEW)
25. Abduction:(S)
    1. Abduction of female having interest in property.
    2. Abduction of female by force.
    3. Abduction of unmarried girl under 16.
    4. Abduction of unmarried girl under 18.
    5. Abduction of female defective.
  26. Bigamy.(S)(TEW)
  27. Soliciting by a man.(S)(TEW)
  73. Abuse of Trust – sexual offences (S)
    1. Abuse of position of trust – sexual intercourse.(TEW)
    2. Abuse of position of trust – sexual activity other than intercourse.(TEW)
  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. Frauds 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 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)
  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 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. Public Health:(S)
1. Unlawful marketing of knives — selling or hiring.(TEW)
  2. Unlawful marketing of knives — offers or exposes to sell or hire.(TEW)
  3. Unlawful marketing of knives — has in possession for purpose of sale or hire.(TEW)
  4. Publication of any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife — the material suggests or indicates that the knife is suitable for combat.(TEW)
  5. Publication of any written, pictorial or other material in connection with the marketing of any knife — the material is otherwise likely to stimulate or encourage violent behaviour involving use of the knife as a weapon.(TEW)
91. Public Health offences:(S)
1. Public Health offences relating to food and drugs.(TEW)
  2. Hygiene offences in connection with sale, etc. of food to the public.(TEW)

#### Environmental Protection Act 1990

7. Carrying on a process without authority or not complying with conditions of granted authority.(TEW)
8. Transfer of authorisation, failing to notify authority.(TEW)
9. Failing to comply with or contravening any enforcement or prohibition notice.(TEW)
10. Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by an authority in a notice under Sec. 19(2).(TEW)
11. Making a statement known to be materially false or misleading or recklessly making a statement which is materially false or misleading in compliance with a requirement under Part I of the Act or in order to obtain authorisation or variation of authorisation for oneself or any other person.(TEW)
12. Intentionally making a false entry in any record required under Sec. 7.(TEW)
13. Intentionally deceiving by forgery or using a document issued under Sec 7.(TEW)
14. Failing to comply with an order issued under Sec. 26.(TEW)
15. Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition, treating, keeping or disposing of controlled (but not special) waste in or on land without a licence.(TEW)
16. Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition of controlled special waste in or on land without a licence.(TEW)
17. Handling, controlling or transferring controlled waste without taking reasonable measures. Failing to comply with the Secretary of States' requirements.(TEW)
18. Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, otherwise in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm.(TEW)
19. Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm.(TEW)
20. Making a false statement in an application concerning a licence.(TEW)
21. Contravening regulations made under sec.62 controlling special waste.(TEW)
22. Depositing waste (not controlled waste) in an area prescribed by the Secretary of State.(TEW)
25. Importing, acquiring, keeping, releasing or marketing any genetically modified organisms without carrying out risk assessment and giving prescribed notice and information to the Secretary of State.(TEW)



26. Importing or acquiring, releasing or marketing any genetically modified organisms in certain cases or circumstances or without consent. Failing to dispose of organisms quickly and safely when required.(TEW)
  27. Failing to identify risks of importing or acquiring genetically modified organisms, importing or acquiring modified organisms despite the risks, not taking all reasonable steps to prevent risk of damage to the environment as a result of keeping modified organisms. Releasing or marketing modified organisms without regard to the risks of damage to the environment.(TEW)
  28. Failing to keep a record of a risk assessment or failing to give the Secretary of State further information.(TEW)
  29. Contravening a prohibition notice.(TEW)
  30. Obstructing an inspector where he believes imminent danger is involved.(TEW)
  31. Failure to comply with any requirement to provide relevant information.(TEW)
  32. Making a false statement.(TEW)
  33. Making a false entry in any required record.(TEW)
  34. Forging, using, making or processing a document purporting to have been issued under sec.111.(TEW)
  35. Contravening regulations made to control the import, use, supply and storage of any specified injurious substance or article.(TEW)
  36. Contravening regulations made to prohibit or restrict the import or export of waste.(TEW)
  37. Contravening conditions of a waste management licence.(TEW)
  38. Obstructing an inspector exercising his powers to seize, render harmless or take samples from an article or substance believed to be a cause of imminent danger to the environment or serious harm to human health.(TEW)
  39. Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by a waste regulation authority or the Secretary of State; furnishing any information known to be materially false or misleading.(TEW)
  40. Fail to comply with a notice or fail to furnish information.(TEW)
  41. Obstructing an authorised person in the execution of his powers under Sec.109.(TEW)
  42. Failure to comply with Regulations.(TEW)
  43. Restriction on disclosure of information obtained under sec 23(2) etc.(TEW)
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)
48. Carrying out or causing to permit to be carried out any operation likely to damage part of an area of special scientific interest subject to notification by Nature Conservancy Council.(TEW)
49. Falsely pretending, with intent to deceive, to be a wildlife inspector.(TEW)
50. Contravenes or fails to comply with disclosure in contravention of a direction made in the interest of national security.(TEW)
51. Provides particulars or recklessly provides particulars which he knows are false in a material particular way.(TEW)
52. Contravenes or fails to comply with a direction given in times of severe international tension, great national emergency or actual or imminent hostilities.(TEW)
53. Knowingly gives false information or false statement, in connection with this part of the Transport Act 2000.(TEW)
54. Prohibition on disclosure of information gained under this part of the Transport Act 2000.(TEW)
55. Regulations made under s.247 of the Transport Act 2000.(TEW)
56. Unlawful interception of a postal or private telecommunications scheme.(TEW)
57. Failure to give effect to an interception warrant.(TEW)
58. Unlawful disclosure of details of interception warrant.(TEW)
59. Failure to disclose key to protected information.(TEW)
60. Disclose details of Section 49 notice under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000.(TEW)
61. Offences under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000.(TEW)
62. Offences under BSE regulations.(TEW)
67. Foot and Mouth offences.(TEW)
70. Offences under the Air Navigation (Overseas Territories) Orders 2001.(TEW)
71. Offences under the Telecommunications Act.(TEW)
99. Other offences.(TEW)

### **Indictable motoring offences<sup>(1)</sup>**

802. Dangerous driving.(TEW)(S)<sup>(2)</sup>

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

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### **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 2001. 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. [Protection of Animals Act 1911 (sub-class 1).(S)]
- 109. Cruelty to or neglect of children.(S)
- 110. Diseases of Animals Acts.
- 111. Offences in relation to dogs.
- 112. Education Acts.

### *Explosives, Firearms, etc*

- 113. Explosives Acts.
- 115. Firearms Act 1968 and other Firearms Acts.

- 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. Contravention of Reporting restrictions.
159. Unlawful Disclosure of Information.
160. Pedlars Acts.

### *Certain local regulations*

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

### *Prostitution*

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

### *Revenue Laws*

- 170. Motor Vehicle licences.
  - 172. Other offences against Revenue Laws.
173. Stage Carriage and Public Service Vehicles offences.
175. Sexual offenders—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 Sec 65 (sub-class 67).(S)  
 Criminal Justice (Terrorism and Conspiracy) Act 1998 sec 5—conspiring in the UK to commit crimes  
 overseas (sub-class 86).(S)  
 Impersonating a police officer (sub-classes 91,92 and 93).(S)]

### *Motoring offences*

- 803. Driving etc, after consuming alcohol or taking drugs.  
 [Driving etc while having a breath, urine or blood alcohol concentration in excess of the prescribed  
 limit (sub-class 02).(S)<sup>(1)</sup>]
- 804. Careless driving.
- 805. Accident offences.
- 807. Driving Licence related offences.  
 [Driving whilst disqualified from holding or obtaining a licence (sub-class 01).(S)<sup>(1)</sup>]
- 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)

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## **References**

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

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:

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Classification</b>
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:**

Prison statistics, England and Wales, TSO

Prison Service annual report and accounts, TSO

Judicial statistics, England and Wales, TSO

Probation statistics, England and Wales, (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](mailto:publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk))

Report of the Parole Board, TSO

Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary, TSO

Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons, TSO

Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, (Metropolitan Police)

Available from: Directorate of Public Affairs, Metropolitan Police, Room 1320, New Scotland Yard, London SW1H 0BG (Tel: 020 7230 3506)

Crown Prosecution Service Annual Report

Crown Prosecution Service — Departmental Report

The Law Officer's Departments, Departmental Report

Available from: Crown Prosecution Service, Publicity, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7EX (Tel: 020 7796 8000)

(Email address: [publicity.branch@cps.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:publicity.branch@cps.gsi.gov.uk))

### **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](mailto:publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk))

These publications are also available on the RDS website:

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

#### *Annual*

Crime in England and Wales

Crime in England and Wales — Supplementary Report

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 in England and Wales  
Projection of Long Term Trends in the Prison Population  
Statistics of Drug Addicts Notified to the Home Office, United Kingdom  
Drugs Seizures and Offender statistics  
Statistics of Mentally Disordered Offenders, England and Wales  
Statistics on the Operation of Prevention of Terrorism Legislation, Great Britain  
The Prison Population  
International comparisons of Criminal Justice Statistics  
Reconvictions of offenders sentenced or discharged from prison, England and Wales

### *Occasional*

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)  
Violence at Work: Findings from the British Crime Survey (HOSB 51/99)

### **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](mailto: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 Women and the Criminal Justice System

Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System

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 164 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](mailto:publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk))

These publications are also available on the RDS website:

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

224. Drug misuse declared in 2000: results from the British Crime Survey. Malcolm Ramsay, Paul Baker, Chris Goulden, Clare Sharp and Arun Sondhi
225. Intervening to prevent anti-social personality disorder: a scoping review. Patricia Moran and Ann Hagell
231. Rates and causes of death among prisoners and offenders under community supervision: Ghazala Sattar
235. Mobile phone theft. Victoria Harrington and Pat Mayhew
236. A review of anti-social behaviour orders. Siobhan Campbell
237. Rape and sexual assault of women: the extent and nature of the problem. Findings from the British Crime Survey. Andy Myhill and Jonathan Allen
238. Evaluation of two intensive regimes for young offenders. David P Farrington, John Ditchfield, Gareth Hancock, Philip Howard, Darrick Jolliffe, Mark S Livingston and Kate A Painter
242. The Introduction of Referral Orders into the Youth Justice system: Final report. Tim Newburn, Adam Crawford, Rod Earle, Shelagh Goldie, Chris Hale, Angela Hallam, Guy Masters, Ann Netten, Robin Saunders, Karen Sharpe and Steve Uglow
245. Improving public attitudes to the Criminal Justice System: Becca Chapman, Catriona Mirrlees-Black and Claire Brawn
251. Effects of improved street lighting on crime: a systematic review. David P Farrington and Brandon C Welsh
252. Crime prevention effects of closed circuit television: a systematic review. Brandon C Welsh and David P Farrington

## **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: 020 7273 2084)

(Email address: [publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk))

These publications are also available on the RDS website:

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

149. Drug misuse declared in 2000: key results from the British Crime Survey. Clare Sharp, Paul Baker, Chris Goulden, Malcolm Ramsay and Arun Sondhi
150. Neighbourhood Watch: findings from the 2000 British Crime Survey. Lorraine Sims
153. Death of offenders in prison and under community supervision. Ghazala Sattar
155. Enforcing community penalties: the relationship between enforcement and reconviction. Chris May and James Wadwell
159. Rape and sexual assault of women: findings from the British Crime Survey. Andy Myhill and Jonathan Allen

- 160. Implementing Anti-social behaviour orders: message for practitioners. Siobhan Campbell
- 163. Two intensive regimes for young offenders: a follow up evaluation. David P Farrington, John Ditchfield, Philip Howard and Darrick Jolliffe
- 164. Reconviction rates of serious sex offenders and assessments of their risk. Roger Hood, Stephen Shute, Martina Feilzer and Aidan Wilcox
- 170. The Police National Computer and the Offenders Index: can they be combined for research purposes? Brian Francis, Paul Crosland and Juliet Harman
- 171. Patterns of offending behaviour: a new approach. Keith Soothill, Brian Francis and Rachel Fligelstone
- 176. Evaluation of drug testing in the criminal justice system in three pilot areas. Jacqueline Mallender, Elizabeth Roberts and Toby Seddon
- 178. Dealing with alcohol related detainees in the custody suite. Lan-Ho Man, David Best, Jane Marshall, Christine Godfrey and Tracey Budd

### **Police Research Papers**

The Police Perspective on Sex Offender Orders: A preliminary review of policy and practice (PRS 155)

Details of further publications and information on the CJS can be found at the CJS On-line link on the Criminal Justice web page of the Home Office web site. (<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk>)

In addition, other government departments produce publications which include criminal statistics data.

The publications are as follow:

### **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 (Tel: 0131 622 7050)

Scottish Abstract of Statistics

*The following Statistical Bulletins are available in the Criminal Justice Series:*

Prison Statistics Scotland

Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts

Motor Vehicle Offences in Scotland

Recorded Crime in Scotland

Liquor Licensing Statistics

Firearm Certificates Statistics, Scotland

Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland

Recorded Crimes and Offences Involving Firearms, Scotland

**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.  
(General enquiries: Tel: 0870 600 5522; Fax orders: Tel: 0870 600 5533)  
(Email address: <mailto:book.order@theso.co.uk>)  
(Internet: <http://www.ukstate.com>)**

## **Appendix 8      Criminal statistics England and Wales 2001 Supplementary tables Volumes 1 to 4**

**Detailed annual figures for 2001 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 201, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.**

**Tel: 020 7273 2084 Fax: 020 7222 0211**

**Email address: [publication.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:publication.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)**

**They are also available on the Home Office website at:**

**<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm1>**

**Their contents are listed below:**

### **Criminal statistics, England and Wales, Supplementary tables 2001 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	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 <b>all</b> courts by offence, sex and result

**Criminal statistics, England and Wales, Supplementary tables 2001  
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
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**Criminal statistics, England and Wales, Supplementary tables 2001**  
**Volume 3 – Court proceedings and cautions by police force area**

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

Table S3.2(A)	Total persons
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*Persons proceeded against at magistrates' courts for indictable offence by police force area, sex and result*

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Table S3.3(C)	Persons aged 12 and under 15
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Table S3.3(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
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*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
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Table S3.4(E)	Persons aged 18 and under 21
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Table S3.4(G)	Other offenders

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*Persons cautioned by offence, sex and age*

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**Criminal statistics, England and Wales, Supplementary tables 2001  
Volume 4 – Proceedings in magistrates' courts – data for individual Petty Sessional Areas**

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