



Ministry  
of Justice

# **A Guide to Criminal Justice Statistics**

Last updated 19<sup>th</sup> May 2016

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# Introduction

This document provides more detail on criminal justice statistics presented in the publication Criminal Justice Statistics and is intended to be used as a guide to concepts and definitions. The examples provided within this document are for the 2016 data as the full validation process is carried out each year on the complete calendar year data.

The key areas covered are:

- i. An overview of Criminal Justice Statistics detailing the frequency and timings of the bulletin and the revisions policy.
- ii. Details of the data sources and any associated data quality issues.
- iii. Data developments relating to criminal justice statistics.
- iv. A high level background to the Criminal Justice System (CJS) on the topics featured within the bulletin.
- v. Major legislation coming into effect in the period covered by the bulletin.
- vi. A glossary of the main terms used within the publication.
- vii. A list of relevant internet sites on the Criminal Justice System.

In addition, a list of the offence classifications<sup>1</sup> used by the Ministry of Justice for CJS statistical outputs can be found in the 'Offence names and classifications' document at our Criminal Justice Statistics: December 2016 webpage:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-december-2016>

This list shows how the Ministry of Justice group lower level offences together within the published tables and data tools. It is based on the classification used by the Home Office for crime statistics, although there are differences reflecting the respective scopes and aims of these publications. This document includes a detailed structure for all Home Office offence codes in the 2016 data, to support the interpretation of the experimental statistics provided at this level, and a less-detailed version encompassing all codes.

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<sup>1</sup> These classifications are based on those implemented by the ONS in July 2013, and discussed in the methodological note 'Presentational changes to National Statistics on police recorded crime in England and Wales', Office for National Statistics Methodology Note, 18 July 2013

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

## Overview of Criminal Justice Statistics

This section describes the background to the bulletin, the timing and frequency of the publication and the revisions policy relating to the statistics published.

### Background to Criminal Justice Statistics bulletin

On the 17<sup>th</sup> November 2010 the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) launched a consultation on improving its statistics. One of the proposals was to assess interest in a quarterly criminal justice statistics bulletin which would give a statistical overview of the criminal justice system. The response from the consultation showed there was support for this proposal and a demand for more timely statistics. Full details of the consultation and response can be found at:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20111121205348/http://www.justice.gov.uk/consultations/565.htm>

The bulletin covers statistics from the whole criminal justice system and as a result the following individual Ministry of Justice publications were discontinued:

- i. Criminal Statistics Annual;
- ii. Sentencing Statistics Annual;
- iii. Sentencing Statistics quarterly brief;
- iv. Provisional Quarterly Criminal Justice System Information;
- v. Youth Crime: Young people aged 10-17 receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction.

This bulletin is designated as National Statistics as it is produced to the standards specified in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. The most recent assessments of Criminal Justice Statistics can be found on the UK Statistics Authority's website at the following address:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-52---criminal-justice-system.pdf>

On the 18<sup>th</sup> February 2015 an additional consultation on the Criminal Justice Statistics quarterly was launched. The consultation proposed changes to the presentation and content of the report, which have been incorporated in this publication. An accompanying document summarises the responses we have received and the changes we have made as a result.

### Timeframe and publication frequency

The statistics in this publication are largely for a rolling twelve month reference period. (One overview table provides selected quarterly information). This time period has been chosen over shorter timeframes to minimise the volatility caused by seasonality - for example reduced court volumes every December when many of the courts are closed over the Christmas period.

Each quarter the latest reference period will be published so statistics will be for the year ending March, June, September or December. The first three datasets will be provisional and the year ending December statistics will be the final release of the

calendar year data. This is published as an annual statistical publication in May of every year. As part of the final release, additional annexes will be published containing more detailed breakdowns of criminal justice statistics.

## **Revisions policy**

In accordance with Principle 2 of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, the Ministry of Justice is required to publish transparent guidance on its policy for revisions. A copy of this statement can be found at:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/218490/statistics-revisions-policy.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/218490/statistics-revisions-policy.pdf)

The three reasons specified for statistics needing to be revised are changes in sources of administrative systems or methodology, receipt of subsequent information, and errors in statistical systems and processes. Each of these points, and its specific relevance to the criminal justice statistics publication, are addressed below:

### 1. Changes in sources of administrative systems/methodology

The data within this publication comes from a variety of administrative systems. This technical document will clearly present where there have been revisions to data accountable to switches in methodology or administrative systems. In addition, statistics affected within the publication will be appropriately footnoted.

### 2. Receipt of subsequent information

The nature of any administrative system is that data may be received late. For the purpose of this criminal justice statistics publication, the late data will be reviewed on a quarterly basis but, unless it is deemed to make significant changes to the statistics released; revisions will only be made as part of the final release containing the calendar year statistics. However should the review show that the late data has major impact on the statistics then revisions will be released as part of the subsequent publication.

### 3. Errors in statistical systems and processes

Occasionally errors can occur in statistical processes; procedures are constantly reviewed to minimise this risk. Should a significant error be found the publication on the website will be updated and an errata slip published documenting the revision.

## Data revisions

Ahead of each annual publication, additional data cleaning is applied to create a finalised dataset, which results in a range of updates to previous quarters' provisional data (and smaller updates to previous years where late data becomes available). In addition to this, there are occasional exercises to address specific issues that have been identified:

### Revisions in the update to December 2014

Following a data cleansing exercise undertaken by the producers of this report, a small number of revisions were made to 2004 – 2012 data and more substantial changes to the 2013 and 2014 data. These revisions continue to apply to this and future publications. Please see the December 2014 edition of this guide for further detail.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-december-2014>

### Revisions in the update to December 2015

#### Improvement in capturing cases at the Crown Court in 2011

As a result of improvements to the range of quality assurance processes applied in 2015, approximately 600 offenders in the Crown Court in 2011 have been reclassified. This reclassification has transferred them from being counted as for trial to having been committed for sentence only, and therefore means totals for those tried, convicted, and having been committed for sentence at the Crown Court in 2011 will not match previously published figures.

#### Improvement in how offence types are classified in the magistrates' court and Crown Court

Investigations were carried out to resolve apparent differences presented in this bulletin and those in results from other data sources regarding the numbers of triable-either-way cases in 2013 and 2014. A review of how individual offences were classified by offence type (summary, triable-either-way or indictable only) resulted in a more accurate classification in the data presented in this bulletin compared to previous bulletins. This improvement has been along two lines:

- i. In a few cases, entire offences were reclassified to bring them into line with how they are defined in legislation.
- ii. Offence codes often cover more than one form of closely related offending behaviour (i.e. not every single existing offence is coded separately, some are combined under a single code). The investigation has shown that, in some instances, different forms of offending behaviour which should be classified as different offence types were covered by a single offence code beneath a single offence type. In these instances, additional offence codes were created and cases relating to one of the offence types have been placed in them. Note, however, that the information to identify whether some forms of the same offence belong to a different offence type is only available from 2011 onwards. As such, from 2011 onwards, all forms of offending behaviour within each offence code should belong to a single offence type. It was not possible,

however, to reclassify earlier years, where both forms of offence were counted under one of the individual codes.

This represented an improvement in data quality – in particular, because summary, triable-either-way and indictable cases are handled differently in terms of the sending of cases between magistrates' courts and the Crown Court, it presents a more accurate picture of the offence types handled by each tier of court. In addition, it meant that the methodology used to define triable-either-way cases presented in this bulletin matches those in other data sources.

The reclassification has consequences for the figures presented compared to those presented previously:

- i. The total number of defendants prosecuted and offenders convicted and sentenced had not changed, but the splits of these by each offence type (i.e. indictable only, triable-either-way, summary) and offence group (e.g. violence against the person, sexual offences, summary non-motoring, etc.) altered.
- ii. Between 2005 and 2010 these, and other offence codes have been reclassified in their entirety, to bring them more closely into line with how they are defined in legislation. (It was not possible to separate out the parts that belong in the different groups, because information on the specific offence is not held for offenders during that period). Offence codes were been sub-divided from 2011 onwards so that the cases recorded under each offence code belong to the same offence type. As a result, numbers within individual offence codes may show a discontinuity in the time-series between 2010 and 2011. This will feed through into some offence groupings, where the new offence code falls into a different group to the old code (e.g. where the detailed grouping splits summary and triable-either-way offences) – there will be a drop in 2011 in one offence grouping when part of the offence being reclassified ceases to be included, and an equivalent increase in the offence grouping containing the other code, where those cases are added. (This will have a greater effect on the time series for detailed offence groupings than those at a higher level, because the two codes will be more likely to be in different groups and to represent a greater proportion of the group they are in.)
- iii. This may give rise to some apparent inconsistencies if offence codes, offence types and offence groups are cross-tabulated. The inclusion of the unamended pre-2011 data meant some offence codes will include more than one offence type, and in turn this means some offence groups will also.
- iv. Offenders cautioned were reclassified in the same way as those prosecuted, convicted and sentenced in order to ensure alignment between the types of cases. As a result, caution data published in this bulletin will differ from results published previously broken down by offence type and offence group in the same way that prosecutions, convictions and sentences do. To do this, a new set of caution data from 2011 was extracted from the Police National Computer. In addition, therefore, the total number of cautions differed slightly from results published previously because they were derived from a new extract of historic data – with the total number of cautions in each year between 2011 and 2014 greater than previously published. Similarly, the application of reclassification to remands has required the extraction of new remand datasets from 2011 onwards, resulting in the numbers of defendants remanded differing slightly from those previously published.

The primary effect of the reclassification in both tables was to reclassify prosecutions/cautions relating to:

- 'Taking of a vehicle where the only aggravating factor is criminal damage of £5,000 or under' from the offence type summary to triable-either-way, and from the offence group summary non-motoring to theft; and
- 'Criminal damage of £5,000 or under' from the offence type summary to triable-either-way, and from the offence group summary non-motoring to criminal damage/arson.

For further details about the effects of this reclassification exercise, please see the December 2015 edition of this guide for further detail.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-december-2015>

### **Revisions in the update to December 2016**

The reclassification exercise applied to the December 2015 bulletin has been further built on for this publication. The aim (of best classifying offences relative to their true characteristics) remains unchanged, but this iteration draws on the results of further investigations undertaken into the legal basis of the offences rather than working solely from the Police National Legal Database.

The potential effects of this reclassification on how this data compares to previously published figures mirror those from the 2015 publication – see points i-iv above. The most notable effect of this year's reclassification was to reclassify prosecutions and cautions relating to the offence group of criminal damage and arson, although if a range of individual offences will also show the impact of reclassification if considered individually.



## **Data Sources, Quality and Reporting**

This section outlines the different data sources used to compile the statistics presented in the bulletin with information on data quality, processing and how they are reported. The three main sources the statistics are compiled from are:

- i. Data from the Home Office, including from the Penalty Notice Processing (PentiP) system.
- ii. Data extracts from the Police National Computer.
- iii. Data extracts from court administrative systems.

Further information on the Criminal Justice System processes that underpin the data reported in this publication can be found in the 'Background to the CJS' section below.

### **Out of court disposals (OOCs)**

Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs, commonly known as 'on the spot fines'), cautions, community resolutions and cannabis/khat warnings are issued and recorded by police forces. Data about these out of court disposals are received from police forces, either directly, through the Police National Computer (PNC), through the 'PentiP' database or from data collated by the Home Office.

### **Penalty Notices for Disorder (PND)**

From mid-2004, when PNDs were launched, until 2013, the Ministry of Justice received data directly from individual police forces on a monthly basis. These returns provided details of PNDs issued and their subsequent outcomes, and the data were checked by the statistical teams for completeness and accuracy. A new IT system, PentiP, commenced roll-out to police forces during 2012, as a single replacement for the existing individual police force databases; for one year data were received by MoJ from both the new 'PentiP' data base and the individual police forces in parallel. Before 2013, any anomalies uncovered in the process of data quality checks were queried directly with the individual force and corrected.

From 2013, all PND data has been received by MoJ from the 'PentiP' data base. Details of PNDs issued and their subsequent outcomes were extracted from the live administrative system on a quarterly basis rather than via manual monthly returns. The data are checked in the same way as previously by the statistical teams for completeness and accuracy, but any anomalies found are directed to the 'PentiP' system administrators instead of the individual police force. On an annual basis, a full reconciliation process was undertaken when 'PentiP' administrators were asked to provide updated data prior to publication. The data held centrally includes gender, age, and self-identified ethnicity (see Court Proceedings section below).

There have been some changes in the rules around the use and recording of PNDs since their launch:

- i. Following the introduction of PentiP, a category of outcome formerly recorded as 'court hearing requested' up until 2012 is now recorded under the 'prosecution category'.

- ii. PNDs had their fixed penalties of £50 for lower tier offences or £80 for higher tier offences raised to £60 and £90 respectively from 1 July 2013 onwards.
- iii. Due to technical problems with PentiP, it is not possible for a number of police forces using the system to distinguish between those PNDs paid in full within 21 days and those paid in full outside the 21 day period; the issue is still under investigation.
- iv. As from April 8 2013, PNDs are no longer available for persons below 18 years of age.

## **Police Cautions**

From April 2011 all cautions data are collected from the Police National Computer; the records are validated for accuracy and completeness and amended as necessary. Additionally, any apparent cautions given for the most serious offences, particularly rape, are investigated thoroughly with forces. All cautions data prior to April 2011 were collected directly from police forces and have been through the same validation process. The data held centrally includes gender, age, and self-identified ethnicity (see Court Proceedings section below).

There have been some changes in the rules around the use and recording of cautions over the last decade:

- i. From 2009/10 the reporting of conditional cautions was made mandatory. This meant that from 1st April 2009 all returns distinguish conditional cautions from other caution-type interventions.
- ii. Simple cautions were available to adults only until 8th April 2013, at which point youth cautions were introduced. Similarly, from 8 April 2013, youth conditional cautions were made available for all 10-17 year olds in England and Wales. (Originally youth conditional cautions were only available for 16 and 17 year olds in five pilot areas, Cambridgeshire, Hampshire, Humberside, Merseyside and Norfolk, from 26 January 2010.) Reprimands and final warnings for youths were repealed and replaced by youth cautions for offences committed from 8 April 2013.

Reflecting the public interest in these kind of cases, the number of cautions given for rape offences is published in the bulletin on an annual basis along with some additional information to put the figures in context. In addition, as part of quality assurance procedures, police forces are asked to provide background information on what led to a caution being given for a rape offence in that particular case. Based on the information they have provided, a summary of some circumstances that can lead to caution being given for a rape offence is given below:

- i. The victim may perceive the event as consensual, even though legally they are below the age of consent. As a result, they would not be willing to give evidence in court, making a prosecution impractical.
- ii. The victim may not be willing to give evidence in court if the victim and offender are part of the same family unit.
- iii. A juvenile offender may not be seen as fully culpable either because they have been victims of abuse themselves before committing the offence, or because they are being brought up in an environment that does not provide appropriate guidance. As a result, it is sometimes considered that the offending behaviour is better dealt with in a different way than through the courts, such as therapy or through intensive offender management.

Where such a caution is given the required procedure is to have that agreed by a range of people involved in the criminal justice system, such as the Crown Prosecution Service and a senior police officer, so the decision is not made by an investigating police officer acting alone.

## **Cannabis and Khat warnings**

Khat warnings could be issued to adults from June 2014 onwards.

This data is supplied from the Home Office management information systems. It is collated on a monthly basis and any anomalies are queried with the Home Office. Information provided by the Home Office relates only to overall numbers of people given warnings and does not provide breakdowns by demographic characteristics such as age or gender.

## **Community resolutions**

In the update to March 2015 bulletin, community resolutions data were included for the first time, and this continues to be included.

Information provided by the Home Office relates only to overall numbers of people receiving Community Resolutions and does not provide breakdowns by demographic characteristics such as age or gender.

Further information about community resolutions can be obtained from the Home Office publication at the link below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/crime-outcomes-in-england-and-wales-2014-to-2015>

## **Court proceedings**

### **Data sources**

Statistics on prosecutions, convictions and sentencing are either derived from the LIBRA case management system, which holds magistrates' courts records, or the CREST system, which holds Crown Court trial and sentencing data. The data includes offences where there has been no police involvement, such as those prosecutions instigated by government departments, private organisations and individuals.

From July 1995, all Crown Court data has been received directly from CREST, and from November 2008 all magistrates' courts data has been provided directly from LIBRA. Prior to November 2008 the police reported on magistrate court proceedings. It is thought that for some police force areas there may have been under-reporting of proceedings, in particular those relating to motoring offences, TV Licence evasion and other summary offences with no police involvement. The extent of under-reporting may vary from year to year. In particular, we are aware of shortfalls for Cardiff magistrates' court, for April, July and August 2008.

We incorporate new offences as we become aware of them and as they feed through into the data that we see. There can be a lag in seeing some new offences, both as a result of the time it takes for an offence to be detected, prosecuted and have the court case complete and as a result of the lag between the offence being commenced and being available through court data systems. One effect of this is that we would expect to see a higher ratio of cautions to convictions when an offence is new than in subsequent years, because cautions can be issued more quickly and will hence get onto the data sooner.

## **Validation process**

The data used in this bulletin go through a variety of validation and consistency checks. Firstly, records are extracted directly from the CREST and LIBRA systems and filtered and validated as part of their translation into the MoJ Court Proceedings Database, from which this bulletin is produced. Individual records are then validated in an automated process that highlights irregularities and inconsistencies. In particular, checks are made, where possible, to ensure that:

- i. Offences are correct and legitimate for the age of the defendant;
- ii. The sentence given for an offence is applicable in law;
- iii. Hearings are consistent with the court they are heard in; and
- iv. Sentences follow guidelines given the age of the offender and the offence committed.

Data validation is ongoing to investigate unusual trends or records. For the most serious offences (such as homicide or rape) and disposals (such as life imprisonment) individual records are flagged for manual confirmation which further reduces the possibility of error. In addition, in cases where as a large fine was given, the amount of the fine and whether the offender was a person or a corporation) is checked.

For the Crown Court, where these validation failures occur, the data are corrected by either applying automated data amendment routines or by referring to original court registers.

At the magistrates' courts the sheer volume of courts records (with around 1.5 million defendants per year compared with 100,000 Crown Court records) means these files cannot follow the same process. The majority of validation failures are subject to automatic amendment and any serious errors are manually checked.

Some examples of the automatic validation checks are given below:

#### Example 1

A record is received with a fine as the principal sentence when the offender also received a custodial sentence for the same offence. The action taken would be to re-order the disposals so that the custodial sentence is counted as the principal sentence.

#### Example 2

The sentence recorded is incompatible with the age of the offender, e.g. a 25 year old is given a Youth Rehabilitation Order. If the case occurred at the Crown Court then the court record is examined and the correct age/sentence is recorded. If this is found to be a frequent error at the magistrates' court then additional automated changes will be made to correct the issue.

#### Example 3

An offence coded 19/16 ("Rape of a female child under 13 by a male" under the Sexual Offences Act 2003) is reporting the sex of the offender as female. This implies that either the offence code is incorrect and needs updating, or the gender has been entered inaccurately. In this case the original court record will be looked up and the statistical record amended.

#### Example 4

The age of an offender dealt with by a youth disposal is entered as 25, this cannot be correct and the age will default to 17.

#### Example 5

An adult offender is given as a principal sentence at a magistrates' court a custodial sentence of 18 months (a maximum custodial sentence of six months can be imposed at the magistrates' court). As this is a serious error the court record will be inspected and the sentence amended.

### **Information not held within the Court Proceedings Database**

The Court Proceedings Database (CPD) holds information on defendants proceeded against, found guilty and sentenced for criminal offences in England and Wales. Significant information is held on individual court files but is not reported to the MoJ due to its size and complexity. Examples of information that is commonly asked for but is not held are listed below:

- i. Information is not held regarding the characteristics of the defendant except for age, gender, ethnicity, and whether they are a person or corporation. Information regarding the defendant that is NOT held includes, but is not limited to:
  - a. Nationality,
  - b. Occupation,
  - c. Social class,
  - d. Location of residence, and
  - e. Religious belief

- ii. Information is not held regarding the victim of an offence unless the legislation relating to that offence refers to a specific class of victim (in which case all we hold is what can be inferred from the use of that offence).
- iii. Information is not held concerning the crime itself except for what can be inferred from the legislation relating to that offence. Information that is NOT held includes, but is not limited to:
  - a. The location,
  - b. The date or timing of the offence,
  - c. Whether the offence was carried out online or offline,
  - d. Whether a weapon was involved, and if so, what type of weapon,
  - e. The relationship of the defendant and victim

For example, offences involving domestic violence or “honour-based” violence cannot be separately identified from violent offences in general, because they are not covered by separate legislation.

- iv. Information is not held regarding pleas in magistrates’ courts.
- v. Information is not held regarding which organisation prosecuted the case e.g. cases cannot be separately identified as to whether they were prosecuted by the Crown Prosecution Service, the police or by some other authorised body.
- vi. Because individuals cannot be tracked between courts and cases in the CPD, we are not able to use it to consider offending histories – offending histories are derived from the Police National Computer. This also means that we are not able to determine the original offence for which those tried or sentenced at the Crown Court were prosecuted.

Historically the recording of ethnicity data for defendants at magistrates’ courts has been poor, with high proportions of unknown ethnicity. The recording of ethnicity data for indictable offences has been more complete than summary offences because in charged cases the defendant will have been seen by the police and asked about their ethnicity. (In cases where the defendant received a summons, they will not have been seen by the prosecutor, and may not have appeared in court.) After a considerable programme of work, a substantial improvement in the data has been noted in the recording of ethnicity for indictable offences, with approximately 14 per cent having an unknown ethnicity annually since 2010, compared with 44 in 2004, so this is now shown. However, we still do not report on ethnicity for summary offences due to the prevalence with which this is missing.

### **How information is reported**

In this publication, data for a given year relates to all defendants whose proceedings were completed during that year. A defendant may appear more than once in that year’s data if proceedings were completed against that defendant on more than one occasion during the year.

Proceedings against companies and other bodies such as businesses, local authorities and public bodies are included throughout, except where reporting is limited to 'persons' or broken down by personal characteristics. Breakdowns by characteristics also exclude those whose characteristics are unknown or not stated.

The complexities of the criminal justice system and the constraints on resources in collating and processing data limit the amount of information collected routinely so only the final outcome of proceedings at magistrates' courts and the Crown Court (where applicable) is recorded. This is not necessarily the same as the offence for which the defendant was initially prosecuted, for example when the court accepts a guilty plea from the defendant on a lesser charge.

The Criminal Justice Statistics quarterly bulletin includes high level trends on the ethnicity of defendants and offenders given cautions, PNDs, and those proceeded against, convicted and sentenced at court. Where available self-identified ethnicity has been used. This is presented using the 5+1 ethnic classification – White, Black, Asian, Mixed, Chinese and other, and Unknown – based on the 16+1 classification used within the 2001 census. The ethnic breakdown presented for cautions and offending histories data is based on the 4+1 classification – White, Black, Asian, Other and Unknown – derived from officer identification.

Breaches of court orders that are a criminal offence in their own right (e.g. breach of an anti-social behaviour order) have been included in the published tables since 2009. Prior to 2009 these were excluded from the count of court proceedings because of recording issues and are not included in the published tables. Statistics on other breaches, as recorded by courts, are also not included in Criminal Justice Statistics due to concerns over the recording of this data. In accordance with user demand, work is ongoing to establish whether this can be resolved, and experimental statistics will be published if and when data of sufficient quality is available.

There are thousands of different individual offences which defendants are prosecuted for in each year, many of which are seemingly very similar to those without legal training. Furthermore, many are only invoked in one or two cases and are susceptible to fluctuations or administrative misreporting. For these reasons, it would not be practical to report on individual offences in this bulletin. Instead, we primarily report using high-level offence groups, which separate out summary offences from the more serious indictable offences, and subdivide those into broad categories by the type of act the offence represents (e.g. 'violence against the person').

We also provide breakdowns using a detailed offence grouping, which brings together similar offences in more specific groups (e.g. 'manslaughter'). These groupings are broadly consistent with those used by the Home Office in offence recording, for offences they cover, although in some cases our groupings present additional detail where particular offences are known to be of interest. This consistency, and the separation of more and less serious offences, make these groupings of the most general use, although it does mean careful consideration must be given to what each group does and does not include when making use of the figures presented. (For example, 'violence against the person' only encompasses indictable violent crime, with common assault included as a summary offence.) To assist with this, we provide a classification document setting out which Home Office offence codes (either representing individual offences or a small number of closely related offences) fall into each group. Our experimental data table at Home Office offence code level also offers the possibility for users to generate alternative groups to fit their own requirements.

## Reporting on the principal offence and principal sentence

The volume and complexity of offending patterns when reporting on all offences for which each individual is prosecuted and sentenced is too great for meaningful commentary throughout the bulletin. For this reason, almost all content (unless specifically noted otherwise) is provided on a principal offence basis, i.e. with each defendant reported only against their principal offence. The basis for the selection of the principal offence is as follows:

- i. Where a defendant is found guilty of one offence and acquitted of another, the offence selected is the one for which they are found guilty;
- ii. Where a defendant is found guilty of two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the heaviest sentence is imposed;
- iii. 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.

On the same grounds, unless otherwise stated, each offender is reported only against the most severe sentence or order given for their principal offence (i.e. the principal sentence); secondary sentences given for the principal offence and sentences for non-principal offences are not generally counted in the tables. The exception to this is the 'Compensation – all' line and financial breakdown of compensation in the data tool presenting outcomes by detailed offence group, where secondary sentences for the principal offence are counted, because compensation falls overwhelmingly into this category and otherwise the averages presented would be misleading.

Examples of how the principal offence and principal sentence are constructed can be found below:

### Example 1 – the principal offence

An offender appearing in court on one charge of Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) and one charge of common assault would appear in the tables with the charge of ABH counted as their principal offence as it is the offence with the most severe maximum sentence.

### Example 2 – the principal offence and principal sentence

An offender convicted and sentenced for one charge of ABH and one charge of common assault who receives a custodial sentence of 6 months for the ABH and a fine for the common assault would be counted as having been convicted of ABH (the principal offence) and as having received a 6 month sentence for ABH (the principal offence and principal sentence).

### Example 3 – the principal sentence and ancillary order

An offender who receives a 6 month custodial sentence for an offence of ABH and a compensation order for that offence would be counted as having received a custodial sentence and counted once in the total sentenced column. They would also be counted in the 'Compensation – all' line and financial breakdown in the data tool presenting outcomes by detailed offence group, but only if the compensation order and custodial sentence were for the same offence (i.e. both for ABH).



## Remands

The figures in the remands chapter relate to defendants remanded in each year in each completed court case rather than to the number of remand decisions (a defendant may be remanded several times during a case). Cases are recorded in the year in which the final court outcome was made and this is not necessarily the same year in which the person was originally remanded. Because individuals cannot be robustly tracked between courts and cases, they will be counted separately in both Crown Court and magistrates' courts totals if their case spans both, and would be counted more than once if remanded as part of multiple completed court cases.

Each individual is reported against their principal remand status at that court, that is, the remand status involving the greatest degree of court control – i.e. custody if any period of the trial or sentencing was spent on custodial remand, else bail if any period was spent on bail and no period was spent in custody, else not remanded.

All magistrates' court data prior to June 2012 are estimated; please see an explanation of the methodology below. This continued following the introduction of LIBRA in 2008 because of overreporting of custodial and bail remands at that time.

### Estimation process part 1 – matching with prisons remand receptions

Magistrates' court remands data from 2008 was matched with prison remand reception data (which records when defendants were received into custody). Where a defendant in the court data was also found to be recorded in the prison data, it was taken that the defendant had been remanded in custody at some point. The criteria used to determine whether a match exists were surname, initial, date of birth and sex, with the additional criterion being that the date of the reception into prison had to be earlier than the date of conclusion of the case at the magistrates' court. In addition, a degree of fuzzy matching was employed to allow for common variations in the spelling of defendants' surnames. Where a matched case exists, we accept that the court remand decision is "custody".

### Estimation process part 2 – deriving volumes remanded on bail

For Quarter 2 of 2010 onwards, alongside the matching process with prison remand reception data, magistrates' courts data was matched with data on the number of magistrates' court hearings related to each defendant within the court proceedings, to assist in making assumptions on whether a defendant was remanded on bail.

Due to data limitations, it has not been possible to match every defendant to a number of court hearings – for example, for 2012 87% of defendants proceeded against in magistrates' courts (including failures to appear) were matched with the database providing their number of hearings.

Where a match with prison remand reception data does not exist, the following assumptions are made:

- i. The number of court hearings and the proceedings outcome are considered. If the defendant is reported to have only appeared once before a magistrate, and their proceedings outcome was committal to the Crown Court for sentencing or trial, the final remand decision shown will be "bail";

- ii. Otherwise, if the defendant is reported to have appeared more than once before a magistrate, and the magistrates' court remand decision is "bail", the final remand decision shown will be "bail";
- iii. Otherwise, if it was not possible to match to a number of court hearings for the defendant but their proceedings outcome was a 'failure to appear while on bail', the final remand decision (regardless of which magistrates' court remand decision is recorded) is "bail";
- iv. Otherwise, if it was not possible to match to a number of court hearings for the defendant, and their magistrates' court remand decision is "bail" but their proceedings outcome is anything other than a failure to appear while on bail, then the final remand decision shown will be "Not known". Cases flagged as bail are not automatically accepted as bail due to the over-reporting of the "bail" remand status on Libra – in this scenario, not enough information is recorded centrally about the cases in question to justify the reported "bail" status.
- v. Otherwise, the remand decision will be "Not Remanded". The "Not Remanded" category includes those where the remand status is not stated or not recorded.

It is not possible to use the methodology outlined above to produce estimates of the number of defendants remanded on bail for calendar years 2008 and 2009 and Quarter 1 of 2010, as data is not centrally held on the number of court hearings for defendants proceeded against during these years. As such, only the estimated number of defendants remanded into custody can be presented for these reference periods.

#### Magistrates' remands data from June 2012

A solution to the LIBRA interface problems causing the overcounting was developed and introduced during 2012, commencing in May, and is believed to have been effective. As such, from the *Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly: June 2013* onwards, it was possible to move to publishing magistrates' court remand data based on data collated directly from Libra.

Data from June 2012 is formed on a revised basis; a combination of remand status before conviction or acquittal and at the point of committal to the Crown Court, rather than a combination of the former and remand status at committal hearing. This change in methodology reflects an improvement in data quality and was made as a result of the abolition of committal hearings - those sent to the Crown Court for trial no longer necessarily have multiple hearings at the magistrates' court and so their remand status may only be recorded at one point during the proceeding (i.e. at the point of committal).

#### **Failure to appear (FTA) warrants**

Prior to the *Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly: June 2015*, information was published on failure to appear (FTA) warrants: Table Q3.5 presented statistics on the number of FTA warrants received and executed in each police force area in England and Wales, by category of warrant. In the bulletin covering the 12 months ending March 2015, we were only able to publish this table with reservations as to the data quality, as reflected within the table footnotes. Most significantly, only 9 months of

data was present for the Metropolitan Police, the largest police force area. Over the subsequent two quarters, a still smaller proportion of the required data was available across police forces, and it was believed that what is held would not represent a fair national picture, leading to the withdrawal of Table Q3.5 from these releases.

This reduction in data availability was related to the abolition of a requirement for police forces to supply this data, which makes it impossible for us to continue to supply robust data on the previous basis. As such, we consulted users in the *Update to September 2015* on whether they would like us to include, subject to data quality proving sufficient, a breakdown of court data on failures to appear. Having received some interest, we investigated the feasibility of including this from the *Update to December 2015* on, and published experimental statistics in the *Update to June 2016*. We are continuing to investigate whether anything further can be done to demonstrate or improve its quality with a view to reincorporating it into routine publication.

### **Suspended Sentences**

In the *Update to September 2015*, we noted that the previous 6 months of data in the Court Proceedings Database contained fewer Suspended Sentence Orders (SSOs) than are found in the underlying court data systems. We have since worked with data suppliers to ensure that the remaining SSOs are incorporated into our finalised 2015 data, meaning there will be a greater disparity than usual between previous provisional data and the now finalised 2015 data used for this publication.

### **Fines**

As a result of enhancements to quality assurance, we have become aware that fine data from magistrates' courts of values between £10,000 and £99,999 has been omitted from our data since 2009. This is a result of technical limitations relating to source data processing; we are investigating whether anything can be done to capture this for future years. We have also enhanced the quality assurance applied to high fines at magistrates' courts, reflecting their increased prevalence and plausibility following the elimination of the £5,000 limit in March 2015.

### **Rates per 100,000 people**

The rates of cautions and convictions per 100,000 people in the population are based on Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates for 2015 which is the most recent data available. Annual population estimates can be found via

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>

### **Comparison to alternative sources of figures**

#### Comparison with the Crown Court Sentencing Survey publication

The total number of Crown Court sentences reported in the *Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly: December 2012* publication differs from the total reported in the Sentencing Council's publication *Crown Court Sentencing Survey (CCSS), 2012*. The CCSS release presents a national total of 87,736 sentences for principal offences

across England and Wales at the Crown Court in 2012. The reasons for the difference are as follows:

- i. Provisional version of the Ministry of Justice database of all Crown Court sentences was used to conduct the matching and subsequent analysis of the Crown Court Sentencing Survey data. This was necessary to allow a timely release of the CCSS data; and
- ii. Whilst completing the CCSS matching exercise, a number of records were found in the Ministry of Justice database which warranted further inspection. For consistency with previous years, these records have been included in this edition of the Criminal Justice Statistics, whereas they have been excluded from the CCSS publication.

### Comparison to Criminal Court Statistics

The Criminal Justice Statistics (CJS) and Criminal Court Statistics (CCS) quarterly publications both contain data ultimately derived from the same court administrative systems. In general, the functional difference between these publications is that the former reports on defendants and the outcomes of proceedings against them, while the latter focuses mainly on cases and flows through the court system.

The figures in these publications are not directly comparable as there are known differences between them. These are due to a number of factors, including differences in the data collation methods and counting methodologies used, which reflect the differences in the information presented.

In 2010/11 the MoJ, with the support of a methodologist from the Office for National Statistics, undertook work to better understand the differences between the two publications. Among the key differences between the two datasets are:

- i. Definition of final outcome at the Crown Court - CCS statistics include cases ending as a result of all charges being quashed, discontinued by the prosecution, or where a bench warrant was issued or executed and other outcomes. These outcomes are not counted in Criminal Justice Statistics as the statistics focus on the final outcome of criminal cases and the sentences passed;
- ii. Different validation rules;
- iii. Timing of data extraction.

For magistrates' courts data, the number of proceedings reported in CCS exceeds those in CJS because the former counts the issuing of a bench warrant as the end of a set of proceedings. This implies that a case may be counted once by CJS but twice, as two sets of proceedings, by CCS.

Work is continually in train to investigate and review the differences between the two sets of statistics and their compilation processes, with a view to improving the alignment between them and explaining those differences that are inherent to what each publication presents.

### Comparison to outputs from the Police National Computer

The statistics that are included based on the Police National Computer (i.e. offending histories, first time entrants, and cautions) do not always align with those based on

court data. This is due to differences between the police and court administrative systems from which they are derived, such as differences in recording practices and definitions.

## **Offending Histories and First Time Entrants**

The figures on first time entrants and previous offending histories have been taken from the Ministry of Justice's extract from the Police National Computer (PNC), the operational database used by all police forces in England and Wales. The PNC covers 'recordable' offences, which are defined as offences that can attract a custodial sentence plus some additional offences defined in legislation. Some non-recordable offences are also included on the PNC, particularly when they accompany recordable offences in the same case. A range of less serious summary offences, such as TV licence evasion and many motoring offences are not recorded on the PNC. Like any other large scale administrative database the PNC is subject to delays and errors on recording and data entry. All the figures shown may be subject to revision in later editions of this publication as more information is recorded by the police.

### **First time entrants (FTE) into the Criminal Justice System**

A FTE to the criminal justice system is an offender residing in England and Wales at the time of the offence, who has been recorded on the Police National Computer (PNC) by an English or Welsh police force as having received their first conviction, caution or youth caution. The measure excludes any offenders who at the time of their first conviction or caution, according to their PNC record, were resident outside England or Wales. Offences resulting in a penalty notices for disorder, other types of penalty notice, cannabis/khat warnings and other sanctions given by the police are not counted.

The figures for juvenile FTEs presented in this publication are an update to those found in the publication entitled 'Youth Crime: Young people aged 10-17 receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction, 2000-01 to 2009-10' published by the Ministry of Justice in October 2010.

The rates of FTEs per 100,000 people in the population are based on Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates. Where an offender was cautioned or convicted of more than one offence on their first occasion the offence type figures relate to the principal offence on that occasion, this generally being the most serious offence or the offence that attracted the heaviest penalty.

The Local Authority figures have been calculated by mapping individuals to Local Authorities using the home address or postcode recorded by police on the Police National Computer (PNC). For those with no address recorded the postcode of where the offence was committed has been used. For those with no home address information or offence postcode, a model, based on the patterns of offenders dealt with by police stations, has been used to allocate offenders to Local Authorities. The breakdown of FTEs by police force area has been calculated using details of the police force that processed the case rather than the area in which the offender lived.

## **First offences and further offences**

The figures shown for first offences follow the same definition as for first time entrants and therefore agree with the FTE figures. A further offence is any other primary offence recorded on the PNC that resulted in a reprimand, warning, caution or conviction and where the offender had received at least one of these sanctions on a previous occasion.

## **Offending histories**

An offender's criminal history counts the number of occasions on which an offender has previously received a conviction, caution or youth caution for any offence which has been recorded on the PNC, including some offences committed outside of England and Wales. This count differs from First Time Entrants (FTEs) because all offenders prosecuted by an English or Welsh police force, irrespective of country of residence, are included.

The tables of offending histories primarily relate to cautioning or sentencing occasions recorded on the PNC for indictable offences, although some figures are for summary offences that are recorded by the police. Where an offender has been cautioned or sentenced on more than one occasion the offender's offending history on each occasion has been included. Where an offender has been cautioned or sentenced on the same occasion for several offences it is the primary offence that has been presented.

The figures relate to cautioning or sentencing occasions for offences prosecuted by police forces in England and Wales, including British Transport Police; they exclude sentences resulting from prosecutions brought by other authorities such as the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) and the Ministry of Defence (MoD). Although some of these cases are recorded on the PNC they may not always be linked to the offender's previous offending history and have therefore been excluded.

# **Background to the Criminal Justice System**

## **Reporting crime**

This section relates to crimes that are reported to the police and recorded by them. The Criminal Justice System (CJS) cannot work without the support of the community. In particular, victims and witnesses play a vital part in the justice process. If crimes aren't reported, offenders can't be brought to justice.

## **Investigation**

Following the report of a crime the police will investigate, their role is to:

- i. Investigate the crime;
- ii. Identify suspects;
- iii. Arrest and question them.

Once their investigations are complete, the police will either:

- i. Charge the suspect, in conjunction with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS);
- ii. Apply for a summons for the suspect to appear at court;
- iii. Deal with them by using an out-of-court disposal (an alternative to prosecution);
- iv. Resolve the matter informally (e.g. where the victim agrees to informal resolution or a restorative justice approach);
- v. Release the individual without charge on the basis they should not face criminal action.

## **Offences not prosecuted by the police**

Not all offences under law are investigated or prosecuted by the police. For example, television licence evasion is investigated by the TV licensing authority, and offences relating to benefits were prosecuted by the Revenue and Customs Prosecution Office (RCPO), which was an independent prosecuting authority reporting to the Attorney General, until it was merged into the Crown Prosecution Service in 2010.

## **Deciding what happens with a case**

The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) is responsible for prosecuting suspects in court. However, the police investigate the alleged offence and in some less serious cases will decide whether to administer an out-of-court disposal or charge the individual.

More information on crime, detection, court procedures and sentencing can be found at the following link: <http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/CrimeJusticeAndTheLaw/index.htm>.

## **Out of court disposals (OOCs)**

When the police, either alone or in conjunction with the CPS, determine that an OOC is the most appropriate way to address the offending behaviour, they have the following options:

For adults (aged 18+), a:

- i. Cannabis or Khat warning;
- ii. Simple caution;
- iii. Conditional caution;
- iv. Penalty Notice for Disorder;
- v. Fixed Penalty Notice (for driving offences);
- vi. Community Resolution

For young people (aged 10–17 years), a:

- i. Simple caution (available for offences from 8<sup>th</sup> April 2013);
- ii. Conditional caution (from 8 April 2013, or from 26 January 2010 in five pilot areas);
- iii. Reprimand or warning for youths (prior to 8 April 2013, when these were repealed and replaced by youth cautions).
- iv. Penalty Notice for Disorder (prior to 8<sup>th</sup> April 2013).

## **Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) and Fixed Penalty Notices**

Penalty Notices for Disorder (PNDs) were introduced in s1-11 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001. Their aim was to provide the police with a quick and effective means of dealing with low-level, nuisance behaviour and are available for a specified range of offences including being drunk and disorderly in a public place, retail theft under £100 (under £200 prior to July 2009), behaviour likely to cause fear, alarm or distress, and cannabis possession.

The majority of offences included in the scheme are summary offences where the most likely court outcome would be a fine. The scheme enables the police to issue penalty notices on the spot, in a police station, or at a suitable location such as a suspect's house.

PNDs can offer a quick and proportionate alternative to prosecution, which helps to reduce the burden on the courts. The police have less paperwork to complete, allowing them to spend more time on frontline duties and tackling serious crime. PNDs provide an efficient means for the police to tackle minor offences which may not previously have warranted the resources required for prosecution.



Under the scheme the police may issue a person who has committed a penalty offence with a fixed penalty of £60 for lower tier offence and £90 penalty for higher tier offence. Fixed penalties increased to £60 from £50 for lower tier offences and £90 from £80 for higher tier offences from July 2013. The recipient then has 21 days (the Suspended Enforcement Period - SEP) in which to pay the penalty amount in full or request a court hearing. If the penalty is paid they discharge all liability to conviction of the penalty offence and there is no criminal record. As an alternative to paying the penalty amount in full, recipients of PNDs can request a court hearing. Just one per cent of penalty notices have been contested at court in each year since PNDs were rolled out in England and Wales in 2004. This figure is consistent across all age groups and offences. If a court hearing is requested the process defaults to a standard prosecution. If no action is taken within the SEP then a fine of one and a half times the penalty amount is automatically registered (without the need for a court case) against the recipient. The fine will be enforced in the same way as any other fine by the courts.

The scheme is based on the long standing Fixed Penalty Notice scheme for road traffic offences. PNDs are issued to individuals and there is no requirement for an admission of guilt nor is a conviction recorded against the recipient. PNDs are issued to individuals who are suspected of committing specified penalty offences. The offences are divided into lower and higher tiers which attract penalties of £60 and £90 respectively:

Offences which attracts £90 (previously £80) penalty are:

- i. Wasting police time or giving a false report;
- ii. Misuse of public telecommunications system;
- iii. Knowingly giving a false alarm to a fire brigade;
- iv. Causing harassment, alarm or distress;
- v. Throwing fireworks in a thoroughfare;
- vi. Drunk and disorderly;
- vii. Selling alcohol to person under 18;
- viii. Selling alcohol to a person who is drunk;
- ix. Supplying alcohol to a person under 18;
- x. Purchasing alcohol for person under 18 in licensed premises;
- xi. Purchasing alcohol for person under 18 for consumption in a bar in licensed premises;
- xii. Delivering alcohol to person under 18 or allowing such delivery;
- xiii. Destroying/damaging property (under £300, or prior to July 2009 under £500);
- xiv. Theft (retail under £100, or prior to July 2009, under £200);
- xv. Breach of fireworks curfew;
- xvi. Possessing Category 4 firework;
- xvii. Possessing adult firework by person under 18;
- xviii. Possessing cannabis (from 26th January 2009).

Offences which attracts £60 (previously £50) penalty are:

- i. Trespassing on a railway;
- ii. Throwing stones etc. at trains or other things on railways;
- iii. Being drunk in a highway, other public place or licensed premises;
- iv. Consuming alcohol in designated public place;
- v. Depositing and leaving litter;
- vi. Consumption of alcohol by a person under 18 on relevant premises
- vii. Allowing consumption of alcohol by a person under 18 on relevant premises

- viii. Buying or Attempting to buy alcohol by a person under 18
- ix. Depositing and leaving litter in a Royal Park
- x. Use pedal cycle in a Royal Park
- xi. Failing to remove animal faeces from a Royal Park
- xii. Possessing Khat (from 24<sup>th</sup> of June 2014)

A new PND for the offence of possession of cannabis was introduced in 2009. Revised statutory guidance on PNDs published in July 2009 limited the use of PNDs for cannabis possession to offenders aged 18 and over. (However, since this time a number of forces have issued PNDs for possession of cannabis to under 18's.)

In 2012, three new PNDs were enforced, namely depositing and leaving litter in a Royal Park, using a pedal cycle in a Royal Park and failing to remove animal faeces from a Royal Park, following the approval of The Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 (Amendment) Order 2012.

From 8<sup>th</sup> April 2013, PNDs ceased to be available for persons below 18 years of age.

## **Cautions**

A caution can be administered when there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of a conviction but 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. Cautions are intended for low level, often first time, offending. There are two types of cautions, simple cautions and conditional cautions.

In 1954, for the first time, statistics were collected on the number of persons to whom formal cautions, whether written or oral, were given by the police as an alternative to prosecutions for offences other than motoring offences. Formal cautions can be, but very rarely are, used for motoring offences. The vast majority of road traffic warnings are issued in the form of a letter to the offender, a written warning.

### Simple cautions

A 'simple caution' is used to deal quickly and simply with those who commit less serious crimes. It aims to divert offenders away from court, and to reduce the likelihood that they will offend again. If you are given a simple caution you will be officially warned about the unacceptability of your behaviour, that the simple caution forms part of your criminal record and may be disclosed, and the likely consequences of committing further crimes will be explained to you. Young people, aged 10-17, can now receive simple cautions, but prior to 8<sup>th</sup> April 2013 were instead given similar reprimands and warnings, which could also involve interventions to prevent further offending.

Simple cautions are currently available for all offences. A caution may be given by, or on the instructions of, a senior police officer, for summary and either way offences, and the CPS must authorise the decision to administer a caution for indictable only offences.

### Conditional cautions

A 'conditional caution' is a caution with conditions attached. A conditional caution can be given when there is sufficient evidence for a prosecution, it is in the public interest to prosecute, but the offending behaviour is better dealt with through compliance with a conditional caution. Again, the offender must admit guilt and consent to a conditional caution being administered. The conditions must be completed within a reasonable period (12 weeks) or the offender may be prosecuted for the original offence. They are also administered by the police, using their own discretion, for summary and either way offences, with the CPS authorising their use for indictable only offences.

Examples of conditions might be:

- i. Rehabilitation – conditions that help to change the behaviour of the offender, reduce the likelihood of re-offending or help to reintegrate the offender into society, such as the completion of an alcohol treatment programme;
- ii. Reparation - conditions that aim to repair the damage done by the offender, such as by an apology to the victim or an agreement to repair any damage caused.

In January 2010 punitive financial penalty conditions and a youth conditional caution for 16 and 17 year olds were piloted in five police force areas. Currently conditional cautions are only available for summary (non-motoring) offences and a few either way offences such as criminal damage and theft.

Like simple cautions, conditional cautions aim to keep lower level offenders from overburdening the court system. They also address the needs of both victims and offenders by dealing with the offender's behaviour quickly, and allowing action to be taken to rehabilitate the offender or to repair the damage caused by the offence.

### **Cannabis and Khat warnings**

Cannabis warnings were introduced in 2004. They are intended to address simple offences of possession of cannabis by an adult, with the aim of diverting offenders from the wider CJS. They are used in circumstances where aggravating factors, such as a prior cannabis warning, are not present, and consist of a verbal warning and confiscation of the cannabis.

Equivalent warnings for possession of khat were introduced in 2014.

### **Community Resolutions**

Community resolutions were introduced in 2009. They are intended to represent a proportionate approach to dealing with lower level crime, where the offender admits to an offence, and usually where the victim does not want more formal action to be taken. Resolutions can include the offender apologising, making reparations or being advised about their future behaviour.

## Court proceedings

If an out of court disposal is not deemed to be appropriate, the next formal step is for court proceedings to be initiated.

### Charging and case management

The Criminal Justice Act 2003 requires that the decision to charge a person for all but the most minor or routine offences is now undertaken by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS). The police remain responsible for responding to allegations that a person has committed a crime, deciding whether an investigation is required and subsequently conducting the investigation. The police can still charge both summary only and either way offences if there is an anticipation of a guilty plea and the likely sentence would be handed down in a magistrates' court.

The Director of Public Prosecutions' guidance requires that charging decisions are made – whether by the police or CPS – in accordance with the Code for Crown Prosecutors and following a review of the evidence. The guidance for prosecutors can be found at the following link:

[https://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/directors\\_guidance/dpp\\_guidance\\_5.html](https://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/directors_guidance/dpp_guidance_5.html)

Prosecutors are responsible for making charging decisions in the most serious cases, ensuring pre-charge decisions are timely, and identifying cases appropriate for out of court disposals prior to charge. In cases where the police have charged the defendant, these decisions are made prior to the first hearing. These arrangements allow for strong cases to be built from the start and for cases where there is not enough evidence to bring a prosecution to be sifted out as quickly as possible.

Once 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:

- i. being held in custody by the police to appear as soon as practicable;
- ii. being released on bail to attend court;
- iii. being summonsed to appear in court.

Generally, an arrest warrant may only be issued where

- i. the offence is triable only on indictment or is potentially punishable with imprisonment; or
- ii. 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 CPS to bring criminal proceedings (or not to do so) in a particular case – this includes Ministers of the Crown. The CPS will continue to review cases after a charging decision has been made and throughout the court process in accordance with the Code for Crown Prosecutors. If as part of this on-going review, the CPS considers there is no longer sufficient evidence for a realistic prospect of conviction or that prosecution is no longer in the public interest, it may discontinue the proceedings at

any time before the start of the trial or committal. If the prosecutor is thinking of changing the charges, i.e. downgrading the original offence, or stopping the case, they will contact the police wherever possible. This gives the police the chance to provide more information that may affect the decision.

## **Court jurisdiction and types of case**

There are three broad types of offence, based on severity: indictable only, triable-either-way and summary offences. Indictable only offences are the most serious and must be tried at the Crown Court; summary offences are the least serious and must be tried at magistrates' courts; and triable-either-way offences are of intermediate severity and may be tried at either court based on the circumstances of the case.

### Magistrates' courts

Virtually all criminal cases start in magistrates' courts and around 95 per cent of cases finish there. As well as hearing criminal cases magistrates deal with family matters. Cases in magistrates' courts are usually heard by a panel of three lay magistrates (Justices of the Peace) supported by a legally qualified court clerk. There are also around 140 district judges, who are experienced barristers or solicitors who sit alone and deal with more complex or sensitive cases. Magistrates cannot normally order sentences of imprisonment that exceed six months (or 12 months for consecutive sentences), with the specific limitations depending on the offence before them.

Indictable only offences are initially proceeded against at magistrates' courts, but are committed by them to the Crown Court for trial. Triable-either-way cases may also be committed for trial, if the magistrates' do not believe their sentencing powers would be sufficient in the event of a conviction or (in almost all circumstances) if the defendant elects to be tried on indictment. In cases that are triable-either-way, the offender may also be committed by the magistrates to the Crown Court for sentencing if a more severe sentence is thought necessary.

### The Crown Court

The Crown Court deals with more serious criminal cases such as murder, rape or robbery, almost exclusively either referred from magistrates' courts or on appeal from them. Trials are heard by a Judge and a 12 person jury. Members of the public are selected at random for jury service or may have to go to court as witnesses. Data was received from 74 identified Crown Court centres across England and Wales. Potential penalty levels vary according to a wide range of factors, including the offence itself.

### Proceedings involving young persons

Young people aged between 10 and 17 are mainly dealt with in the youth courts by specially trained magistrates. 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.

A child or young person is generally tried in the youth court unless any of the below apply:

- i. He or she is charged with homicide (such as murder or manslaughter), when they must be sent to the Crown Court for trial;
- ii. He or she is aged 10 and over 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;
- iii. He or she is charged jointly with another person aged 18 or over, when both should be dealt with in the Crown Court.

### **Remand decisions**

The police, magistrates and Crown Court may make different remand decisions at each point in the proceedings. The police can release an arrested suspect on bail while they make further inquiries. This means that the suspect is released from custody on condition that they return to the police station on a specified date. The police can also grant bail to a defendant who has been charged with an offence. In this situation the defendant is given bail on condition that they appear at a magistrates' court on a specified date.

A magistrates' court may: adjourn a hearing without remand; commit a defendant to the Crown Court for trial or sentence; or 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. Since 2012 courts must, in most cases, before considering grounds for remanding in custody establish whether a defendant, if convicted, would have a reasonable prospect of receiving a custodial sentence. If the court is not satisfied that there is a reasonable prospect of custody it should not go on to consider grounds for remanding in custody. The prosecution may, in certain circumstances, appeal to a Crown Court Judge against the decision by a magistrates' court to grant bail. The appeal must be made within 48 hours. Since 2012, the prosecution may also in certain circumstances appeal to the High Court against a grant of bail by the Crown Court.

Those charged with, or convicted of, homicide or rape where the defendant has a previous conviction for any of those offences are only granted bail if there are exceptional circumstances which justify it. 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.

The court is not bound to act as recommended by either the defence or the prosecution, or on the historic past recommendations of another court. It must decide, on each occasion, whether the defendant presents such a bail risk as to warrant custody. The court may decide to grant bail, but only under certain conditions and, should these conditions be broken, the defendant would be liable to immediate arrest. The court has to make a risk assessment, balancing the risk which releasing the defendant on bail may pose to the public or the administration of justice, against the consideration that it is a serious step to remand in custody.

Failure to Appear (FTA) warrants are issued by courts when defendants do not turn up at court on a specified date having either been summonsed or granted bail at an earlier stage of proceedings. Police forces then attempt to execute these warrants. The categorisation of these warrants and urgency with which they are executed depend primarily on the severity of the offence and risk to the public. (For further information, see the equivalent guide provided alongside *Criminal Justice Statistics: Update to December 2014*.)

## Pleas and Convictions

As part of proceedings, defendants will usually be required to enter a plea. However, plea information is only provided for the Crown Court as part of this bulletin, because it is not held centrally for magistrates' court cases.

Proceedings may be ended for a variety of reasons, primarily because the defendant was either convicted or acquitted (at the Crown Court) / dismissed or discharged (at magistrates' courts). Following conviction, an offender will be sentenced; either at the court where they were convicted, or, for triable-either-way offences convicted at magistrates' courts but where magistrates feel their sentencing powers are insufficient, at the Crown Court following committal.

## Sentencing

The section below details the main purposes of sentencing and describes some of the major disposals presented in this publication, the web addresses shown below from the Crown Prosecution Service give more detail of sentencing practice and the available orders.

[http://www.cps.gov.uk/legal/s\\_to\\_u/sentencing\\_-\\_general\\_principles/](http://www.cps.gov.uk/legal/s_to_u/sentencing_-_general_principles/)  
[http://www.cps.gov.uk/legal/s\\_to\\_u/sentencing\\_manual/](http://www.cps.gov.uk/legal/s_to_u/sentencing_manual/)

When an offender is convicted, in either a magistrates' or the Crown Court, the court can either pass sentence immediately or if further information is required they may adjourn to a later date. The Criminal Justice Act 2003 set out the five main purposes of sentencing for adults:

- i. The punishment of offenders;
- ii. The reduction of crime (including its reduction by deterrence);
- iii. The reform and rehabilitation of offenders;
- iv. The protection of the public;
- v. The making of reparation of offenders to persons affected by their offences.

While courts are obliged to have regard to these principles, sentence will generally be determined according to the seriousness of the offence. Seriousness is made up of the harm caused by the offence and the culpability of the offender in committing it. There is also a statutory aggravating provision which requires the court to treat recent and relevant previous convictions as making an offence more serious. There are thresholds of penalty based on seriousness:

- i. Offences that are **so serious** that neither a fine alone nor a community sentence can be justified;
- ii. Offences that are **serious enough** to warrant a community sentence.

If neither of these thresholds is reached then a fine or a discharge will be appropriate.

## **Disposals given in court**

### **Immediate custody**

Adults aged over 21 will be sentenced to imprisonment, adults aged 18–20 will be sentenced to detention in a young offenders institution. Maximum penalties are specified for all offences according to the seriousness of the offence. Generally, the maximum custodial penalties are set at one of the following levels:

- i. 1 month;
- ii. 3 months;
- iii. 6 months;
- iv. 12 months;
- v. 2 years;
- vi. 5 years;
- vii. 7 years;
- viii. 10 years;
- ix. 14 years;
- x. life.

One of the characteristics of the criminal law in England and Wales is that offences are defined very broadly. Hence sentences imposed often tend to cluster much lower than the maximum penalty.

### Short sentences – Under 12 months

#### Standard determinate sentences

All offenders serving a standard determinate sentence are subject to release at the half-way point of their custodial term and serve the rest of their sentence on licence in the community (under the Criminal Justice Act 2003, as amended by the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014). In addition, under the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014, all offenders sentenced to more than one day in custody are subject to supervision in the community for a minimum of 12 months. Offenders whose licence period is less than 12 months are therefore subject to post-sentence supervision to make up the balance.

#### Special determinate sentence

The Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 introduced a special determinate sentence for offenders of particular concern, which came into force on 13 April 2015. The sentence comprises the appropriate custodial term plus a further one year licence period, with discretionary release between the half-way and end point of the custodial term and the remainder of the sentence spent on licence in the community. The sentence must be imposed where the offender has committed a specified offence listed on Schedule 18A to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and the court has determined that a custodial sentence is necessary but does not impose either a life sentence nor an extended determinate sentence.

#### Public protection sentences

Until they were abolished under the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO), offenders convicted of a specified sexual or violent offence may be sentenced to a public protection sentence. In such cases, the court had to determine whether the offender is dangerous to the extent that there is a significant risk to the public of serious harm through the commission by him or her of



a further sexual or violent offence. If the court does consider that to be the case, it may impose a public protection sentence. There are two such sentences:

Imprisonment or detention for public protection (IPP – sections 225 and 226 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003) – where the maximum for the offence is ten years or more and where a life sentence is not available or appropriate. An IPP is an indeterminate sentence; an offender will serve the tariff (minimum term) as set by the judge and then is eligible to be released if considered safe by the Parole Board. The only significant distinction between life and IPP is that, whereas life sentences last for the whole of the offender's life, the Parole Board can bring an IPP licence to an end after a minimum of 10 years in the community following release.

Extended sentence (EPP – section 227 of the 2003 Act) – where the maximum for the offence is less than 10 years. An extended sentence comprises the normal determinate custodial period plus an extended period on licence. The offender may be released at any time between the half way point and the end of the normal custodial period and is on licence until the end of the extension period. Prisoners serving an IPP or EPP sentence imposed on conviction prior to 3 December 2012 continue to be released as before.

The Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 changed the provisions so as to give judges more discretion over the use of public protection sentences; they were to be restricted to offences for meriting custodial sentences of four years or more (that is, two years served in custody); and for release from an extended sentence to be automatically at the half way point of the custodial period with licence extending from then until the end of the extension period. These changes apply to cases sentenced on or after 14 July 2008.

### Extended Determinate Sentences

The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO), which was largely commenced on 3 December 2012, abolished the sentence of Imprisonment for Public Protection (IPP) and Extended Sentences for Public Protection (EPPs). These were replaced by a new Extended Determinate Sentence (EDS) which is for dangerous offenders who previously would have eligible for an IPP or an extended sentence under the 2003 Act (see also automatic life sentences below).

### Licence

For the duration of the licence, an offender is obliged to comply with the terms of that licence. These may include requirements to report to the probation service, restrictions as to where he may live and what work he may undertake, and requirements to attend programmes. If an offender breaches his licence he is liable to be recalled to prison, potentially until the end of his sentence.

### **Life sentences**

The main types of life sentence and the respective age related variants are as follows:

#### Mandatory life sentences for murder

All murder convictions must result in a life sentence:

- i. Imprisonment for Life – this is the only sentence that can be imposed on anyone over the age of 21 who is convicted of murder.

- ii. Detention during Her Majesty's Pleasure – this is the mandatory sentence for a person convicted of murder who was aged 10 or over but under 18 at the time of the offence.
- iii. Custody for Life – this is the mandatory sentence for a person aged 18 or over but under 21 at the time of the offence who is convicted of murder and sentenced while under 21.

### Automatic life sentence

LASPO Act 2012 introduced an automatic life sentence for specified serious offences (listed in Schedule 15B Criminal Justice Act 2003) where the offender has a previous conviction also for a specified offence resulting in a custodial sentence of 10 years or more (or a minimum term of five years or more) and the index offence also merits a sentence of 10 years or more.

### Discretionary life sentences

Discretionary life sentences are available for serious offences with a maximum penalty of a life sentence:

- i. Imprisonment for Life – this is the maximum sentence for those over 21 convicted of certain serious offences, e.g. manslaughter, attempted murder, rape, armed robbery, arson etc.
- ii. Detention for Life – this is the maximum sentence for a person aged 10 or over but under 18, who is convicted of offences other than murder for which a discretionary life sentence may be passed on a person over 21.
- iii. Custody for Life – this sentence may also be imposed where a person aged 18 or over but under 21 at the time of the offence is convicted of any other offence for which a discretionary life sentence may be passed on an adult.

Under any life sentence the court determines the minimum term to be served in custody before the offender can be considered for release by the Parole Board. If and when the offender is released he or she remains on licence, and subject to recall to custody, for the rest of their lives.

### Minimum custodial sentences

The Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 introduced minimum custodial sentences of:

- i. Seven years for a third Class A drug trafficking offence committed after 30 September 1997.
- ii. Three years for a third domestic burglary committed after 30 November 1999.
- iii. An automatic life sentence for a second serious offence committed after 30 September 1997. This section has subsequently been replaced from 4 April 2005 by indeterminate sentences for public protection.

The Criminal Justice Act 2003 also introduced a minimum sentence of five years (three years in the case of those aged 16 or 17) for certain offences under section 5 of the Firearms Act 1968.

The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012, introduced a minimum sentence of six months' imprisonment for adults, four months' Detention

and Training Order for 16 and 17 year olds, for the offence of carrying a knife or offensive weapon and going on to use it to threaten and cause a risk of immediate harm. This was commenced in December 2012.

The Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 contained provisions for minimum sentences for repeat offences of possession of a knife or offensive weapon, which were commenced on 17 July 2015, which also provide for a minimum sentence of six months' imprisonment for adults, and four months Detention and Training Order for 16 and 17 year olds.

Apart from the minimum sentence for firearms offences, the court may reduce the sentence by up to 20 per cent for an early guilty plea.

### **Suspended sentence orders**

These sentences were introduced under the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and are available for offences committed on or after 4 April 2005. They enable a court which passes a custodial sentence of 12 months or less to suspend that sentence for a period of between six months and two years while ordering the offender to undertake certain requirements in the community (drawn from the same list as those available for the community order). If the offender breaches the requirements there is a presumption that the custodial sentence will be given effect.

Under the LASPO Act 2012, these provisions were amended so that since December 2012 custodial sentences of two years or less can be suspended and the imposition of community requirements is discretionary.

### **Community sentences**

Since the implementation of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, there has been a single community order that can comprise one or more of the specified requirements depending on the offence and the offender. These are:

- i. Unpaid work (formerly community service/community punishment) – a requirement to complete between 40 and 300 hours' unpaid work;
- ii. Activity – e.g. to attend basic skills classes;
- iii. Programme – there are several designed to reduce the prospects of reoffending;
- iv. Prohibited activity – requirement not to do something that is likely to lead to further offence or nuisance;
- v. Curfew – electronically monitored;
- vi. Exclusion – not much used as no reliable electronic monitoring yet available;
- vii. Residence – requirement to reside only where approved by probation officer;
- viii. Mental health treatment (requires offender's consent);
- ix. Drug rehabilitation (requires offender's consent);
- x. Alcohol treatment (requires offender's consent);
- xi. Supervision – meetings with probation officer to address needs/offending behaviour;
- xii. Attendance centre – three hours of activity, usually on Saturday afternoons, between a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 36 in total.

The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 introduced two further community requirements:

- i. Foreign travel prohibition requirement;
- ii. Alcohol abstinence and monitoring requirement – currently being piloted in London.

The Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 replaced the supervision and activity requirements with a new rehabilitation activity requirement. Typically, the more serious the offence and the more extensive the offender's needs, the more requirements there may be (or the requirements may be more intensive/longer). Most orders will comprise one or two requirements but there are packages of several available where required. The court tailors the order as appropriate and is guided by the probation service through a pre-sentence report.

## **Fines**

Fines are available to punish all offenders (other than where mandatory sentences apply, such as for murder). Until March 2015, the maximum fine that could be imposed by magistrates' courts was defined in terms of level, set as follows:

- i. Level 1 £200
- ii. Level 2 £500
- iii. Level 3 £1,000
- iv. Level 4 £2,500
- v. Level 5 unlimited

From March 2015, magistrates' courts gained the power to fine an unlimited amount. In practice, fine levels are generally much less than the historic maximum as courts must take account of offenders' means when deciding on the amount to impose. The Crown Court may fine an unlimited amount.

## **Discharges**

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).

## **Compensation**

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. Under provisions in the Crime and Courts Act 2013, there is no limit on the value of a single compensation order handed down to an adult offender by a magistrates' court (£5,000 limit in the magistrates' court where the offender is under the age of 18). 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.

## **Further sentences and orders**

Other punishments are used to a lesser extent. These include binding over orders, confiscation orders, exclusion orders and disqualification from driving. 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. 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.

### **Sentences specifically for juveniles**

Sentencing for juveniles is bound by the provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the Children and Young Persons Act 1933. The Acts set out two main purposes of youth sentencing:

- i. Every court in dealing with a child or young person who is brought before it, either as an offender or otherwise, shall have regard to the welfare of the child or young person and shall in a proper case take steps for removing him from undesirable surroundings, and for securing that proper provision is made for his education and training.
- ii. It shall be the principal aim of the youth justice system to prevent offending by children and young persons.

### Custodial sentences

The custodial sentences available for juveniles are:

- i. Detention and Training Order: Detention and Training Orders (DTO's: sections 100–107 of PCC(S)A 2000) were introduced from 1 April 2000 to replace the sentences of Detention in a YOI for 15–17 year olds and the Secure Training Order for 12–14 year olds. A DTO may be given for a term of 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18 or 24 months, of which usually half is served in detention and the remainder in the community under supervision.
- ii. Section 91 Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000: Section 91 Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (PCC(S) A 2000) restated the power (originally in section 53(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933) to detain juveniles who commit certain serious offences (mostly those with a statutory maximum of 14 years imprisonment or more in the case of an adult) for a period equivalent to the maximum for which an adult committing the same offence could be imprisoned.
- iii. Section 90 Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000: A juvenile offender convicted of murder will be sentenced to Detention during Her Majesty's Pleasure, the provisions of which are found in S.90 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000. Offences committed prior to August 2000 would have been sentenced under S. 53(1) (2) Children and Young Persons Act 1933.
- iv. Detention for Life: This is the maximum sentence for a person aged 10 or over but under 18, who is convicted of offences other than murder for which a discretionary life sentence may be passed on a person over 21.

### Community sentences

Community sentences for juveniles are supervised by Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) and comprise different orders than are available for adults. The community order is not available for juveniles and a reform of juvenile sentencing means all the

orders listed below, with the exception of the Reparation Order and the Referral Order, have been replaced by the Youth Rehabilitation Order for offences committed from 30 November 2009.

Community sentences available prior to 30 November 2009:

- i. Action Plan Order is a three month programme available for 10–17 year olds and comprises a short intensive community based programme which may include reparation and attendance centre sessions.
- ii. Attendance Centre Orders are available for 10–17 year olds and are run by police with offenders attending on Saturdays for between four and 24 hours. The sessions; usually two hours long, involve physical exercise and group work.
- iii. Curfew Orders with electronic monitoring: Available for 10–17 year olds and for up to three months. The court can order an offender to comply with a curfew backed up with electronic monitoring. The tagged curfews can help to break patterns of offending by keeping offenders off the street and out of trouble at times they are most likely to offend.
- iv. Supervision Order: Available for 10–17 year olds and can last from six months up to three years. The offender is supervised by a member of the YOT. A range of conditions can be attached for more serious offences; these can include drug treatment, residence requirements, curfews, and additional activities specified by the YOT (normally reparation, offending behaviour, group work or anger management).
- v. Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order: Available for offenders aged 16+ and the order can last from 12 months up to three years. The order requires an offender to be under supervision and to perform unpaid work for not less than 40 and no more than 100 hours.
- vi. Community Punishment Order: Available for offenders aged 16+ and for between 40 and 240 hours. Involves undertaking unpaid work in the community, typically work such as carpentry workshops, conservation, decorating or caring tasks.
- vii. Community Rehabilitation Order: Available for offenders aged 16+ and lasts between six months and three years. It is the juvenile equivalent of supervision by the probation service and is only available for 'mature' 16 and 17 year olds. It can also come with conditions attached such as residence requirements.

Current community sentences:

- i. Referral Order: Is given to 10–17 year olds pleading guilty for a first offence only where the court deems a custodial sentence is not warranted. They are required to attend a youth offender panel, which is made up of two volunteers from the local community and panel adviser from a YOT. The panel, with the young person, their parents/carers and the victim (where appropriate), agree a contract lasting between three and 12 months. The aim of the contract is to repair the harm caused by the offence and address the causes of the offending behaviour. The conviction is 'spent' once the contract has been successfully completed. This means that in most circumstances the offence will not have to be disclosed by the young person when applying for work.
- ii. Reparation Order: Available for 10–17 year olds convicted of an offence it must comprise a maximum of 24 hours and must be completed within three months of the date the order is passed. The views of the victim must be sought before a

reparation order can be made. If the victim is not prepared to have any further contact with the offender then reparation can be made to the community at large. Reparation cannot consist of financial reparation; courts have other means to enforce financial reparation if they believe it to be suitable.

- iii. Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO): has replaced most of the previously available community sentences with a 'menu' of requirements that can be tailored to suit the individual risks and needs of an offender. In this respect it is similar to the community order available for adults. The YRO can be made for up to three years.

The following requirements can be attached to a YRO:

- i. Activity Requirement
- ii. Curfew Requirement
- iii. Exclusion Requirement
- iv. Local Authority Residence Requirement
- v. Education Requirement
- vi. Mental Health Treatment Requirement
- vii. Unpaid Work Requirement (16/17 years)
- viii. Drug Testing Requirement
- ix. Intoxicating Substance Treatment Requirement
- x. Supervision Requirement
- xi. Electronic Monitoring Requirement
- xii. Prohibited Activity Requirement
- xiii. Drug Treatment Requirement
- xiv. Residence Requirement
- xv. Programme Requirement
- xvi. Attendance Centre Requirement
- xvii. Intensive Supervision and Surveillance (based on the current ISSP)
- xviii. Intensive Fostering.

## Legislation coming into effect in the reporting period

The legislation described below relates mainly to legislation that came into force since January 2002. It is only a short summary of the sections that may have affected the published statistics. The following web site has details of all legislation that has come into force in the intervening period. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/>

The coverage of the sentencing statistics in this volume may have been affected by the following legislation, which has altered the modes of trial, sentencing framework or significantly altered the range of offences:

- i. Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000
- ii. Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
- iii. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
- iv. Criminal Justice Act 2003
- v. Sexual Offences Act 2003
- vi. Fraud Act 2006
- vii. Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008
- viii. Coroners and Justice Act 2009
- ix. Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012
- x. The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (Ketamine, Khat etc.) (Amendment) Order 2014

The **Powers of Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000** consolidated legislation on sentencing and the treatment of offenders that was previously contained within twelve other Acts. It was divided into the following parts:

- i. Part I Powers exercisable before sentence: covering deferment of sentence, committal to the Crown Court for sentence, powers to remit young offenders to youth courts for sentence and the power for magistrates' to adjourn sentencing to enable a medical exam.
- ii. Part II Absolute and Conditional Discharge: giving the power for a court to discharge an offender absolutely or conditionally in cases where the penalty is not fixed by law or imposed under section 109(2), 110(2) or 111(2) of this act. Conditional discharges require an offender not to commit another offence within a period no greater than three years, if breached the original court is to sentence for the original offence as if he had just been convicted before that court.
- iii. Part III Mandatory and discretionary referral of young offenders: establishing referral orders (see Appendix 1) where offenders aged under 18 who have pleaded guilty to an offence can be referred to a youth offender panel.
- iv. Part IV Community orders and reparation orders: establishing curfew orders, action plan orders and general provisions for community sentences, most of this section was subsequently repealed by the Criminal Justice Act 2003.
- v. Part V Custodial sentences etc.: consolidated legislation establishing six months as the maximum term for which magistrates' can sentence to custody, also introduced the custodial sentence with extended licence period for specified violent or sexual offences.
- vi. Chapter II of part V contained many provisions regarding the detention and custody of offenders under 21 years of age. Sections 90–91 still apply to



offenders aged under 18 convicted of serious offences such as murder or rape and specify the periods of detention that can or should be imposed.

- vii. Section 100 consolidated legislation in the Crime and Disorder Act which introduced Detention and Training Orders (DTO's) for offenders aged under 18 convicted of an offence which would be punishable by imprisonment for an offender aged over 21. A DTO is for a set period of 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18 or 24 months with half the sentence to be served in secure accommodation and the remaining period to be served in the community but with supervision by a local social work department or Youth offending team.
- viii. Sections 109–111 consolidated legislation on mandatory minimum terms for: offenders convicted of a second serious offence in which case the minimum term is life imprisonment, a third class A drug trafficking offence in which case the court should impose a custodial sentence of seven years or a third domestic burglary in which case a custodial sentence of three years should be imposed. Section 109 relating to life imprisonment has since been replaced by the provisions contained within the Criminal Justice Act 2003 for IPP sentences.
- ix. Section 118 contained some provisions on the imposition of suspended sentences which have since been replaced by the Suspended Sentence Order.

The **Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001** introduced on the spot fixed penalties for a range of offences including retail theft under £100, behaviour likely to cause fear of harassment, alarm or distress and being drunk and disorderly in a public place. The Act allows local councils to create areas in which drinking could be restricted and the power to confiscate alcohol in these areas. It also introduced a new offence of protesting in an intimidating manner, as well as making kerb crawling, 'hit and run' accidents, and importing obscene material arrestable offences. It also gave new powers to magistrates to remand children aged between 12 and 16 into custody when charged with offences such as theft and criminal damage.

The **Proceeds of Crime Act 2002** consolidated drug trafficking and criminal justice legislation on the confiscation of convicted defendants' earnings. Confiscation orders can only be made in the Crown Court and the powers of magistrates to make a confiscation order were also abolished by this Act.

The Act made the power to confiscate mandatory and the Crown Court must instigate confiscation proceedings if requested by the prosecutor. Confiscation hearings are conducted according to the civil standard of proof, i.e. on the balance of probabilities. In some cases the court is empowered to assume that the defendants assets and earnings from the six years prior to conviction have been derived from criminal conduct and to make an order accordingly, the court is further required to make this assumption following a conviction for drug trafficking.

The **Criminal Justice Act 2003** brought in means to involve the Crown Prosecution Service in charging decisions and to reform the system for allocating cases to court. It introduced a new presumption against bail in certain circumstances where an offence has been committed while on bail or for defendants charged with an imprisonable offence. The Act aimed to ensure that criminal trials are run more efficiently and to ensure a reduction in abuse of the system:

Rules on evidence were changed to allow the use of previous convictions where relevant, and to allow the use of reported (hearsay) evidence where there is good

reason why the original source cannot be present, or where the judge otherwise considers it would be appropriate, with effect from 4 April 2005.

A right of appeal for the prosecution against judicial decisions to direct or order an acquittal before the jury has been asked to consider the evidence. This will be introduced to balance the defendant's right of appeal against both conviction and sentence (not yet in force).

The Act provides a sentencing framework that is clearer and more flexible than before:

- i. The purposes of sentencing of adults are identified in statute for the first time, as punishment, crime reduction, reform and rehabilitation, public protection and reparation.
- ii. The principles of sentencing are set out, including that any previous convictions, where they are recent and relevant, should be regarded as an aggravating factor, which will increase the severity of the sentence, with effect from 4 April 2005.
- iii. Through the implementation of section 167 of the act, a new Sentencing Guidelines Council was established on 27 February 2004. This Council and the Sentencing Advisory Panel worked together to ensure that sentencing guidelines are produced which encourage consistency in sentencing throughout the courts of England and Wales and support sentencers in their decision making (the Sentencing Guidelines Council has since been superseded by the Sentencing Council – see Coroners and Justice Act 2009).
- iv. Sentence lengths of 12 months or over are served in full, with half in custody, half in the community and with supervision extended to the end of the sentence rather than the  $\frac{3}{4}$  point as previously, with effect from 4 April 2005.

It brought in changes to the sentences available to the courts:

- i. The various kinds of community orders for adults were replaced by a single community order with a range of possible requirements, commenced 4 April 2005.
- ii. Serious violent and sexual offenders attracted new sentences, to ensure that they are kept in prison or under supervision for longer periods than previously, with effect from 4 April 2005.
- iii. An increase in sentence length for any offence where it is aggravated by hostility towards the victim on the basis of disability, sexual orientation, race or religion, with effect from 4 April 2005.
- iv. Some new short custodial sentences were introduced. These include custody plus, intermittent custody and a reformed suspended sentence in which offenders have to complete a range of requirements imposed by the court. Intermittent custody was piloted from January 2004 to November 2006, but not implemented, and the new suspended sentence was commenced from 4 April 2005. Custody plus has not been implemented.

The Act also addressed a number of other areas:

- i. It contains a number of provisions on drug related offending, extending to those aged 14 and above, the provisions to test persons in police detention and at other points in the criminal justice system for specified Class A drugs. It also reclassified Cannabis as a class C drug, introduced on 1 August 2004. This decision was subsequently reversed and cannabis was re-classified as a class B drug from 26 January 2009.
- ii. It established a five year mandatory minimum custodial sentence (three years for 16-17 year olds) for unauthorised possession of a prohibited firearm, with effect from 22 January 2004.
- iii. It increased the maximum penalty for causing death by dangerous driving from 10 to 14 years, with effect from 27 February 2004.
- iv. In relation to juveniles, the Act extended the use of parenting orders by making them available at an earlier stage and introduced individual support orders, requiring young people with anti-social behaviour orders to undertake education-related activities, introduced on 27 February 2004.
- v. In relation to fines it introduced the financial circumstances order which compelled offenders to inform the court of their financial circumstances so that the court can impose a fine that both reflects the seriousness of the offence and the ability to pay of the offender.

The **Sexual Offences Act 2003** was brought in from May 2004 and repealed virtually all of the previous legislation relating to sexual offences. It included the following main offences, with effect from 1 May 2004:

- i. Rape and the evidential and conclusive presumptions about consent regarding adults, covering an individual's ability to make a choice or where violence or threats of violence take place.
- ii. Assault by penetration, committing an offence, causing a person to engage in sexual activity without consent.
- iii. Rape and other offences against children under 13, where the offence is committed intentionally.
- iv. Child sex offences, including causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity making it constitute an offence regardless of whether the activity incited actually takes place.
- v. Causing a child to watch a sexual act and child sex offences committed by children or young persons.
- vi. Re-enacting and amending abuse of position of trust under sections 3 and 4 of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 2000.
- vii. Familial child sex offences, including intention and incitement of the offence.
- viii. Offences against persons with a mental disorder.
- ix. Indecent photographs of children redefining a 'child' for the purposes of the Protection of Children Act 1978, as a person under 18 years of age.

- x. Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography, covering under 18s and under 13s.
- xi. Exploitation of prostitution including trafficking of a person into or out of the UK for sexual exploitation.
- xii. Preparatory offences and sex with an adult relative.

The act also defined the interpretation of the terms 'sexual' and 'consent'.

The Act also introduced new civil preventative orders:

- i. Notification orders: This is an order which can be made, on application by a chief officer of police, in respect of individuals who have been convicted, cautioned etc. abroad for sexual offences equivalent to the sexual offences listed in Schedule 3 of the 2003 Act. The effect of the order is to make such offenders subject to the notification requirements of Part 2 of the 2003 Act as if they had been convicted, cautioned etc. in the UK of a relevant offence, with effect from 1 May 2004.
- ii. Sexual offences prevention orders (SOPOs): This order replaced both the sex offender order and the restraining order. Therefore, a SOPO can be made on application by a chief officer of police in respect of a convicted sex offender or by a court at conviction. The SOPO is also an improvement on the existing orders. A conditional discharge cannot be received as punishment for breach of a SOPO, with effect 1 May 2004.
- iii. Foreign travel orders: This order enables the courts, in certain circumstances and on application by a chief officer of police, to prohibit those convicted of sexual offences against children aged under 16 from travelling overseas where there is evidence that they intend to cause serious sexual harm to children in a foreign country, with effect 1 May 2004.
- iv. Risk of sexual harm orders (RSHOs): This order, similar to the SOPO, aims to restrict the activities of those involved in grooming children for sexual activity. A previous conviction, caution etc. for a sexual offence is not a prerequisite in applying for a RSHO, with effect 1 May 2004.

None of the provisions in the Act applied retrospectively.

The **Fraud Act 2006** commenced from 15 January 2007 and summarised fraud into three categories:

- i. Fraud by false representation;
- ii. Fraud by failing to disclose information;
- iii. Fraud by abuse of position.

It also created new offences for:

- i. Obtaining Services Dishonestly;
- ii. Possessing, making or supplying articles for use in Fraud;
- iii. Sole traders, who are now subject to fraudulent trading charges.

The aim of the Act was to criminalise the intent of a fraudulent act rather than the act itself; this will allow the Act to respond to technological advances which may alter the means by which a fraudulent act can be committed.

The **Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008** commenced from November 2008 and was a wide ranging Act which aimed to make further provisions about the criminal justice system; dealing with offenders; the management of offenders; and to amend the Repatriation of Prisoners Act 1984. It created or amended a number of offences, including:

- i. A new offence of inciting hatred on the grounds of sexual orientation;
- ii. A ban on the possession of extreme pornographic images;
- iii. Clarification of the law on self-defence;
- iv. New civil penalties for serious breaches of data protection principles and made unlawfully obtaining personal data an offence punishable by up to two years in prison;
- v. Abolished the common law offence of blasphemy and blasphemous libel.

It also made changes to sentencing, including:

- i. The creation of Violent Offender Orders (VOOs): Civil preventative orders that allow courts to impose post-sentence restrictions on those convicted of violent offences.
- ii. The clarification of sentencing procedures for young offenders.
- iii. The creation of the youth conditional caution and the Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO) a generic community sentence similar to the adult community order in which a 'menu' of requirements is chosen from to create a bespoke order specific to an offender and their offending behaviour. The YRO came into effect on 30 November 2009.
- iv. Amended provisions in the Criminal Justice Act 2003 so as to give judges more discretion over the use of public protection sentences; for the use of public protection sentences to be restricted to offences for which two years real time in prison is justified or where the offender has previously been convicted of a specified offence (listed in Schedule 15A to the 2003 Act); and for release from an extended sentence to be automatic at the half way point of the custodial period with licence extending then until the end of the extension period. These changes apply to cases sentenced on or after 14 July 2008.

The **Coroners and Justice Act 2009** introduced several new offences:

- i. Offences relating to encouraging or assisting suicide
- ii. Possession of prohibited images of children.

It also made changes to:

- i. Retrospective application of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes

- ii. Persons suffering from diminished responsibility, partial defence: loss of control relating to murder
- iii. Driving disqualifications for those also sentence to immediate custody
- iv. Added certain terrorist offence to the list for which Indeterminate sentences for public protection are available.

The Act introduced provisions for anonymity in certain investigations and for certain witness. It also established the Sentencing Council to replace the Sentencing Guidelines Council.

The **Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012** received Royal Assent on 1 May 2012. The Act introduces a wide range of reforms to the justice system as well as delivering structural reforms to the administration of legal aid.

Explanation of sections of the act which commenced at the point of Royal Assent and will have a potential impact on the data can be found at the link below:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/legislation/bills-acts/legal-aid-sentencing/laspo-sections-commenced-on-assent.pdf>

The **Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (Ketamine, Khat etc.) (Amendment) Order 2014**, brings certain drugs under the control of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 ('the Act'). Article 3 of this Order brings groups of "NBOMe" compounds, some of which were subject to control under a Temporary Class Drugs Order (SI 2013/1294), under permanent control as Class A drugs under the Act.

The Order reclassifies Ketamine as a Class B drug, makes Lisdexamphetamine a Class B drug and brings groups of benzofuran compounds, some of which were subject to control under a Temporary Class Drugs Order (SI 2013/1294), under permanent control as Class B drugs under the Act. Under article 5 Tramadol, Zaleplon and Zopiclone are brought under control as Class C drugs under the Act.

## Khat

Khat is a class C, schedule 1 drug. It is illegal to possess, supply or produce this drug. Possession carries a maximum sentence of 2 years' imprisonment and a fine. Trafficking offences carry a maximum sentence of 14 years' imprisonment and a fine.

Police officers will take a special 'escalating' approach to the policing of khat possession. There are three possible responses for officers to take where they believe they have found an individual in possession of khat for personal use:

## Khat Warnings

A person found in possession of khat for the first time can receive a khat warning. Where a police officer decides to proceed with a khat warning the individual should be warned that:

- i. a record of the investigation will be made at the police station;

- ii. the offence of possession will be recorded against them, for statistical purposes, as a detected crime;
- iii. this procedure does not constitute a criminal record.

### **Penalty Notice for Disorder (PND)**

Where someone has already received a khat warning and is again caught in possession, then the police have the discretion to issue an on the spot fine ('PND') for £60.00. If the PND is paid within 21 days no further action will be taken and no criminal record will exist. A PND can be challenged, and if challenged will result in criminal proceedings at the Magistrates Court. Failure to pay will result in a fine for the original penalty plus 50% (£90) being registered against the defendant at their local Magistrates' Court. A person has a right to refuse a PND but this will probably result in arrest.

### **Arrest**

An individual who has received a khat warning and a PND and is caught again for khat possession should be arrested and taken to the police station. At this point, and depending on the circumstances, either the matter will be dealt with by way of charge, caution or no further action (including the possibility of issuing a further cannabis warning or a PND).

## Glossary

**Absolute discharge:** When the court decides someone is guilty, but decides not to punish them further at this time, they will be given a 'discharge'. Discharges are given for minor offences. An 'absolute discharge' means that no more action will be taken.

**Average custodial sentence length (ACSL):** Average length of determinate custodial sentences given in months. This excludes indeterminate sentences (life or Imprisonment for Public Protection sentences) as the length of these sentences is not recorded.

**Example of calculation of average custodial sentence length (ACSL):**

Offenders in four cases are sentenced to immediate custody and the sentence lengths handed down are: 6 months, 1 year, 18 months and a life sentence. The calculation of ACSL excludes the life sentence as this is an indeterminate sentence and it is not known how long the offenders will serve in custody. The mean is calculated from the remaining 3 sentences, implying the ACSL for these offences is:  $(6+12+18)/3 = 12$  months

**Community sentence:** When a court imposes a community sentence, the offender doesn't go to prison, but the court says there are specific things the offender can, can't and must do while serving their sentence. The magistrate or judge will decide which combination of these 'requirements' will most effectively punish the offender for their crime, while also reducing the risk of them offending again.

**Conditional discharge:** When the court decides someone is guilty, but decides not to punish them further at this time, they will be given a 'discharge'. Discharges are given for minor offences. A 'conditional discharge' means that the offender won't be punished unless they commit another offence within a set period of time (no longer than three years).

**Conviction ratio:** The conviction ratio is defined as the ratio of convictions to prosecutions for a principal offence over one year. As trials can span more than one year, offenders found guilty in a reporting year are not always the same defendants who were prosecuted in that year. (This can give rise to some seemingly-anomalous results if considered for small groups, such as ratios greater than 1.)

**Crime:** is an action or an instance of negligence that is deemed injurious to the public welfare, morals or to the interests of the state and that is legally prohibited. An incident is counted as a crime if reported to the authorities and following investigation is confirmed as a "crime" and recorded as such.

**Criminal History:** An offender's criminal history counts the number of occasions on which an offender has previously received a conviction, caution or youth caution for any offence and has been recorded on the Police National Computer (PNC), including some offences committed outside of England and Wales. Where there were multiple offences on the same occasion, only the primary offence as recorded on the PNC would be counted. This count differs from First Time Entrants because all offenders prosecuted by an English or Welsh police force, irrespective of country of residence, are included.



**Disposal:** The end result of a trial at court. In this publication the disposals of interest are sentences, but other disposals are possible, for example where there is no finding of guilt and the defendant is acquitted.

**Downgrading:** A crime recorded by the police which results in a conviction for a lesser offence than initially recorded. For example, following an investigation a crime could be recorded as 'Wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm' and charged as Such, but during the court process more evidence comes to light which means that prosecutors believe the more appropriate charge is for a less serious offence of 'Causing actual bodily harm'.

**Fine:** Fines are the most common criminal sentence, given to punish an offender financially. They are usually given for less serious crimes that don't merit a community or prison sentence. They limit the amount of money offenders have to spend, with how much someone is fined depending on how serious the crime is and the offender's ability to pay.

**First time entrants:** A first time entrant (FTE) to the criminal justice system is an offender residing in England and Wales at the time of the offence, who has been recorded on the Police National Computer (PNC) by an English or Welsh police force as having received their first conviction, caution or youth caution. Offences resulting in a Penalty Notices for Disorder are not counted as first offences.

**Home Office offence codes** represent single offences or a small number of closely related offences. They underpin the offence groupings presented in this publication and are used consistently between the Home Office and Ministry of Justice

**Immediate custody:** Prison sentences are given when an offence is so serious that it is the only suitable punishment. A prison sentence will also be given when the court believes the public must be protected from the offender. A custodial sentence can be suspended when given (see below), but otherwise is termed 'immediate'. There are two different categories of immediate custodial sentence: determinate sentences (those having a fixed term) and indeterminate sentences (which have only a minimum term and include life sentences).

**Indictable offences:** These refer to either triable-either-way or indictable only offences

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

**Notifiable offence:** The term 'notifiable' covers offences that are notified to the Home Office, and they are collectively known as 'recorded crime'. Notifiable offences include all indictable and triable-either-way offences (excluding section 6 of the Bail Act 1976), together with certain closely associated summary offences. Police recorded crime statistics cover notifiable offences.

**Otherwise dealt with:** includes a number of orders that do not fall within any of the major sentencing categories, for example hospital orders, confiscation orders and compensation orders. Different tables in this publication show more or fewer major sentencing categories; for this reason, the set of offences counted as otherwise dealt with varies between tables.

**Principal offence/disposal:** Where more than one offence is considered in a court case or cautioning occasion, the offence that would/did attract the most severe sentencing outcome is deemed to be the principal offence and other offences also dealt with in that case would not be counted in our tables (unless specified). If two offences in the same case attract the same sentence the offence with the higher statutory maximum sentence is deemed the principal offence. An equivalent approach is applied to determining the 'principal disposal', which is the sentence we report on where more than one sentence is received for the principal offence – only the most severe sentence for that offence is reported on (unless specified). Details of how principal offences are determined can be found in the Data Sources section of this guide.

**Proven offending:** An individual is considered as a proven offender if they receive one of the following sanctions (or a juvenile equivalent):

- Simple caution
- Final warning
- Reprimand
- Conditional caution
- Penalty Notice for Disorder
- Cannabis/Khat Warning
- Prosecution resulting in conviction

**Recordable offence:** Recordable offences are those that the police are required to record on the Police National Computer. They include all offences for which a custodial sentence can be given plus a range of other offences defined as recordable in legislation. They exclude a range of less serious summary offences, for example television licence evasion, driving without insurance, speeding and vehicle tax offences.

**Triable-either-way:** These offences may be tried either at the Crown Court or at a magistrates' court. These offences include criminal damage where the value is £5,000 or greater, theft, burglary and drink driving. Triable only on indictment and triable either way are frequently amalgamated to form indictable offences.

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

**Suspended sentence:** A court may give an offender a 'suspended' prison sentence if the time they would otherwise spend in prison is under 12 months. With a suspended sentence, the offender doesn't go directly to prison but they do have to comply with conditions set out in the order made by the court. These conditions can last for up to two years. If the offender breaks these conditions, or commits another offence, they will usually have to serve the original sentence in prison.

**Victims:** individuals who are subject to an incident punishable under criminal law.

**Witnesses:** individuals or groups of people who observe an incident punishable under criminal law. A victim may also be a witness. Victims and witnesses can report an incident, which following investigation can become a crime. Reporting of an incident by either group will depend on their participation in the event and their perception of the seriousness of the event. If a victim does not report an incident, but a witness does, the police will still investigate and record as a crime if appropriate.

# Directory of related internet websites on the Criminal Justice System

The following list of web sites contains information in the form of publications and/or statistics relating to the criminal justice system that may be of interest.

## Ministry of Justice

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice>

This site provides information on the organisations within the justice system, reports and data, and guidance:

- Details of Ministry of Justice statistical publications, which can be viewed on-line, can be found at:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/about/statistics>  
For historic publications, see the links to 'earlier volumes in the series' (on National Archives website) on individual publication pages.
- Information on the bodies within the justice system, such as HM Prison Service, the Youth Justice Board and HM Courts & Tribunals Service can be found at:  
<http://www.justice.gov.uk/about/index.htm>

**The Crown Prosecution Service** <http://www.cps.gov.uk> Gives information on the department and provides particulars in relation to legal guidance, victims and witnesses, in addition to details of publications.

## The Attorney General's Office

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/attorney-generals-office>

Provides information on the role of the department including new releases; updates; reports; reviews and links to other law officers' departments and organisations.

**The Welsh Assembly Government**, <http://www.wales.gov.uk> Gives information on all aspects of the Welsh Assembly together with details of publications and statistics.

**The Scottish Government**, <http://www.scotland.gov.uk> Gives information on all aspects of the Scottish Executive together with details of publications and statistics.

## Criminal Justice System Northern Ireland, <http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/justice>

Provides access to the main statutory agencies and organisations that make up the CJS in Northern Ireland together with details of publications.

**UK National Statistics Publication Hub**, <http://www.statistics.gov.uk> This is the UK's home of official statistics, reflecting Britain's economy, population and society at national and local level. There are links to the Office for National Statistics and the UK Statistics Authority.

**The Sentencing Council**, <http://sentencingcouncil.judiciary.gov.uk/> The Sentencing Council is an independent, non-departmental public body of the Ministry of Justice which replaced the Sentencing Guidelines Council and the Sentencing Advisory Panel. The site contains information on: sentencing guidelines; general information on sentencing; and research and analysis undertaken by the Sentencing Council.