

CRIME AND JUSTICE

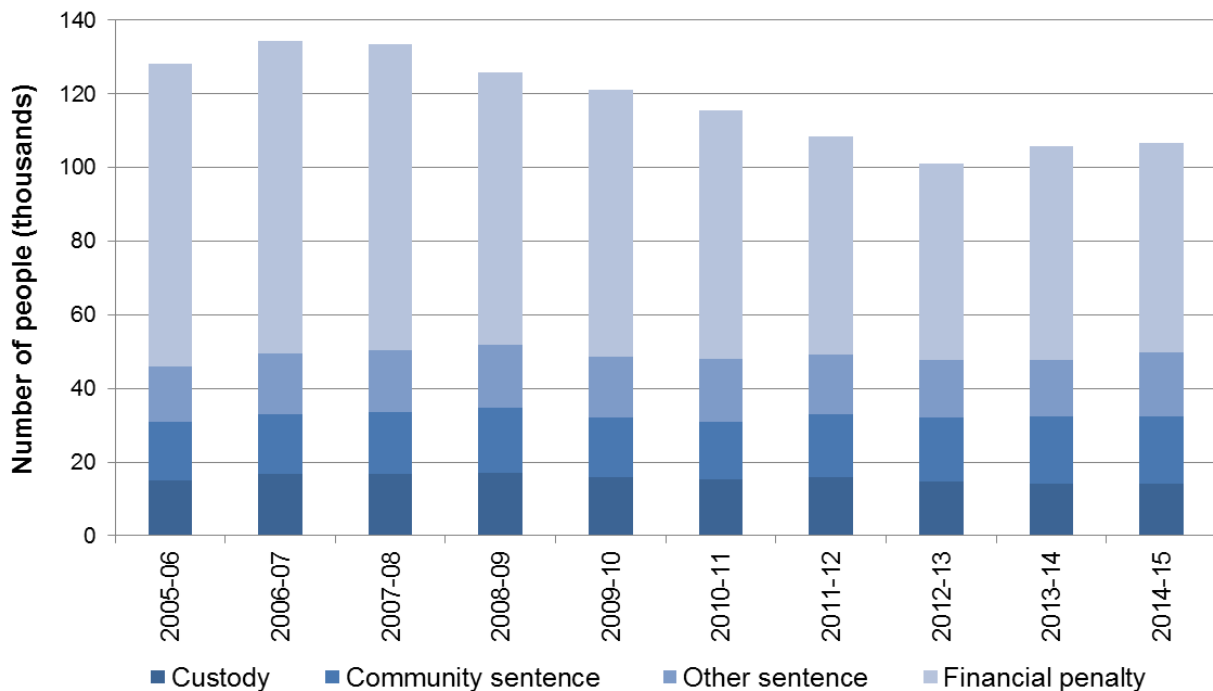
Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, 2014-15

This bulletin forms part of the Scottish Government series of statistical bulletins on the criminal justice system. Statistics are presented on criminal proceedings concluded in Scottish courts and on a range of measures available as alternatives to prosecution, which are issued by the police and by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service. Detailed figures for 2014-15 are presented, along with selected trends for the last ten years.

Further detailed tables are published as background statistics on the Scottish Government Crime and Justice Statistics [website](#).

In 2014-15 the number of people with a charge proved in Scottish Courts increased by less than one per cent to 106,507. This is the second consecutive annual increase in convictions, in contrast to the generally downward trend of the last ten years.

Chart 1: Number of people with a charge proved in Scottish courts by main penalty, 2005-06 to 2014-15

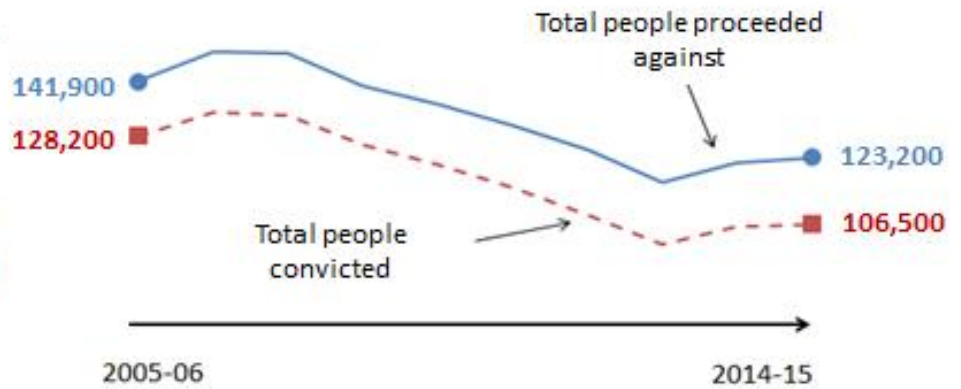


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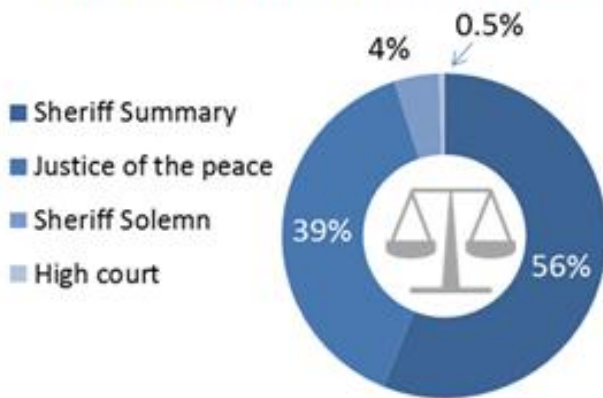
Criminal Proceedings in Scotland 2014-15

Convictions in courts have increased for the last two years.

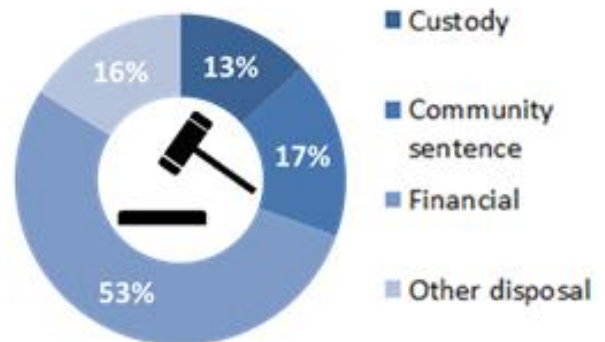


This is in contrast to the downward trend between 2006-07 and 2012-13

In 2014-15 over half of convictions were dealt with by **sheriff summary courts**...



... and over half of sentences imposed were **financial penalties**



Custodial sentences for housebreaking at highest levels in ten years (382 days)



83%

Over **four fifths** of convictions were for men in 2014-15



17%

Breach of the Peace convictions increased by 13% to 15,600 in 2014-15.

Key points

Court proceedings and convictions

([Tables 1,2,3](#) and [4a](#))

- A total of 123,242 people were **proceeded against** in court in 2014-15, a rise of one per cent on 2013-14 (121,753 proceedings). The number of people **with a charge proved** increased by less than one per cent to 106,507 in 2014-15. This is the second consecutive annual increase in convictions, in contrast to the generally downward trend of the last ten years.
- The small rise in convictions in 2014-15 was driven by an increase in **breach of the peace** convictions (up 13 per cent to 15,580 convictions) but offset by a decline in **motor vehicle offence** convictions (down by 3 per cent to 38,945).
- The increase in breach of the peace convictions was driven by offences with a **domestic abuse** aggravator, particularly for offences of “threatening or abusive behaviour” and stalking. The increase may be reflective of better recording of the aggravator information coupled with a strengthened emphasis on tackling domestic abuse in Scotland by both Police Scotland and the COPFS.
- The number of people convicted for **sexual crimes** continued to rise, with an eight per cent increase overall (from 1,057 in 2013-14 to 1,145 in 2014-15). Higher numbers of sexual offences may be, in part, explained by increased reporting in the wake of high profile cases.
- Convictions for **non-sexual crimes of violence** continued to decline in 2014-15, with a four per cent fall to 1,718 convictions, compared to 1,781 in 2013-14. There were decreases in the number of convictions for **homicide** (12 per cent decline) and **robbery** (15 per cent) down to 80 and 377 people respectively, with levels for **attempted murder & serious assault** and “**other violent**” crimes remaining static.
- The number of convictions for **rape and attempted rape** increased by 40 per cent (from 89 in 2013-14 to 125 in 2014-15), **sexual assault** by 16 per cent (from 236 to 273) and **other sexual crimes** by 7 per cent (from 563 to 602). The number of convictions for **crimes associated with prostitution** fell by 14 per cent to 145, following an increase of 19 per cent the previous year.

Court sentences

([Tables 7](#) to [10](#))

- **Financial penalties** continue to account for the majority of court sentences (53 per cent), despite falling by two per cent to 56,843 in 2014-15. The number of financial penalties given in court has decreased over the last ten years, with current levels almost a third lower than at the start of the last decade (82,194 in 2005-06). It is thought the decline in the latest year relates to the decrease

in **motor vehicle offences**, which are more likely to be given financial penalties (93 per cent received a financial penalty in 2014-15).

- The number of convictions resulting in a **custodial sentence** fell by 1 per cent in the year to 2014-15 (from 14,142 to 13,977). Custodial sentences represented 13 per cent of all convictions in 2014-15. This proportion has remained relatively stable over the last ten years, fluctuating between 12 and 15 per cent.
- Overall the **average length of custodial sentences**, excluding life sentences, in 2014-15 was around nine and a half months (285 days), which is 8 days (3 per cent) shorter than in 2013-14 (293 days). Over the longer term between 2005-06 and 2009-10, the average length of custodial sentences increased by 23 per cent from 229 days (7 and a half months) in 2005-06 to 281 days (over nine months) in 2009-10. Since then sentence lengths have remained broadly stable.
- The crime types with the longest average sentences in 2014-15 were **rape and attempted rape**, which decreased by 3 per cent (67 days) to just over six and a half years (2,435 days) and **homicide** convictions (excluding life sentences for murder), which decreased by 11 per cent (260 days) to just over five and a half years (2,075 days).
- Seventeen per cent (or 18,519) of all convictions in 2014-15 resulted in a main penalty of a **community sentence**, around the same as that in 2013-14 (18,273 convictions). Overall community sentences now account for a higher proportion of the total court sentences than they did in 2005-06, having increased by 5 percentage points from 12 per cent of all sentences in 2005-06.
- **Community payback orders** (CPO) make up the vast majority of community sentences (90 per cent or 16,693). CPO usage has increased since they were introduced in February 2011, replacing the previously used community service and probation orders.

Characteristics of offenders

([Tables 5](#), [6](#), [8c](#), [10b](#), [11](#) and [12](#))

- The number of **convictions per 1,000 population** has declined over the last ten years from 27 in 2005-06 to 22 in 2014-15. This fall has been driven by a decline for males, down to 38 convictions per 1,000 population in 2014-15 from 48 in 2005-06. The rate for females has remained stable over the ten years, ranging between 7 and 8 convictions per 1,000 population.
- Over the past 10 years the gap between the number of convictions per 1,000 population for younger people compared to older people has become smaller. This has been driven by a fall in the rate for younger people, whilst the rate for older people (aged 31 or above) has remained relatively stable.

Aggravators

[\(Tables 13 and 14\)](#)

- There were 21,862 offences with a charge proved with an **aggravator recorded** in 2014-15. The majority of these were for offences with a domestic abuse aggravator (15,452 or 71 per cent of all aggravated offences). In the year to 2014-15 there was a 14 per cent increase in the number of offence convictions with a domestic abuse aggravator recorded (15,452), up from 2013-14 (13,570 offence convictions). The increase may be reflective of better recording of the aggravator coupled with a strengthened emphasis on tackling domestic abuse in Scotland by both Police Scotland and the COPFS.

Bail

[\(Tables 15 and 16\)](#)

- The number of **bail orders** decreased by 1 per cent from 47,196 in 2013-14 to 46,560 in 2014-15. Over the longer term numbers have fallen by 25 per cent since 2006-07 (62,294 bail orders), when they were at their highest level of the last ten years. This decline is consistent with the longer term trend of reductions in the volume of cases coming to court.
- There were 8,467 **bail-related offences** in 2014-15 (e.g. breach of bail conditions, such as failure to appear in court after being granted bail), an increase of 6 per cent on 2013-14. The number of bail-related offences as a percentage of bail orders granted was 18 per cent. This is around the same as last year but 7 percentage points higher than in 2005-06 when it was 11 per cent.

Police and Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service disposals

[\(Tables 17 to 24\)](#)

- In 2014-15, the police gave 42,933 people an **Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice (ASBFPN)** as a main penalty, a decrease of 23 per cent from 55,562 in 2013-14. This is in contrast to the fairly stable level of ASBFPNs used in the previous four years and may, in part, be due to Police Scotland recently issuing guidance around the use of ASBFPNs.
- Police **formal adult warnings (FAW)** were given as a main penalty to 4,723 people in 2014-15, down 34 per cent from 7,135 in 2013-14.
- In 2014-15 the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) issued 36,181 **fiscal fines**, down almost a quarter (24 per cent) from 2013-14.
- A total of 15,478 people were issued a **fiscal fixed penalty** in 2014-15, down a third (34 per cent) on 2013-14 (23,494).

Introduction

This bulletin presents statistics on the number of people dealt with by the Scottish Criminal Justice System. The statistics are derived from data held on the Criminal History System (CHS), a central hub used for the electronic recording of information on persons accused and/or convicted of perpetrating a criminal act. The CHS is maintained by Police Scotland, who are also responsible for managing its operation.

Changes made to this year's report

Some changes have been made to this year's report as follows:

- Additional topics on **knife crime** ([Section 9](#)) and **offences with an 'aggravator' recorded** e.g. domestic abuse cases ([Section 12](#)) have been included. Knife crime statistics were previously available on request while information on aggravators was published as a web only table. These have now been made more easily accessible in this document due to the high interest in these subject areas;
- In addition, proceedings for **offences at football matches** ([Section 6](#)) have been brought into the main body of the report as these were previously presented in the annex and not easy for users to find;
- A [new table 10d](#) has been created which presents a breakdown of custodial sentences by sentence length over the last ten years due to a high interest in numbers of short sentences ([Section 8](#));
- A methodological change was implemented for this year's publication to estimate statistics on **Early and Effective Interventions** (EEIs). EEIs are measures used by the police to redirect juveniles away from the adult courts and the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA). This is the first time these statistics have been published and they can be seen in [Section 14](#).

Please note that three tables on the patterns of **bail** have been removed from the standard tables accompanying this bulletin but are still available for download from the "[Additional data](#)" page. In addition, statistics on **police undertakings** have not been published this year due to concerns around data quality. We will investigate this issue further and provide an update in next year's bulletin.

Routes through the Criminal Justice System

[Chart 2](#) depicts the various possible routes through the criminal justice system. People who are accused of a crime can be dealt with in a variety of ways such as being dealt with directly by the police, being fined or warned by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) or being proceeded against in court. The number of people passing through the Criminal Justice System at a particular point in time depends in part on levels of crime made known to the police, as well as the measures that are available for use by criminal justice organisations at that time, as these can influence the point at which action is taken.

At each of the stages presented in [Chart 2](#) information is logged on the CHS regarding the status of the accused. The COPFS and the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service (SCTS) make updates on their own systems which are fed back electronically to Police Scotland's CHS. When an offender's case reaches its final conclusion it is considered completed and the case is "disposed" of from the criminal justice system. The option used to complete the case is referred to as the method of "disposal", whether it is a court disposal used by SCTS or non-court disposal employed by the COPFS or the police.

Committing a crime

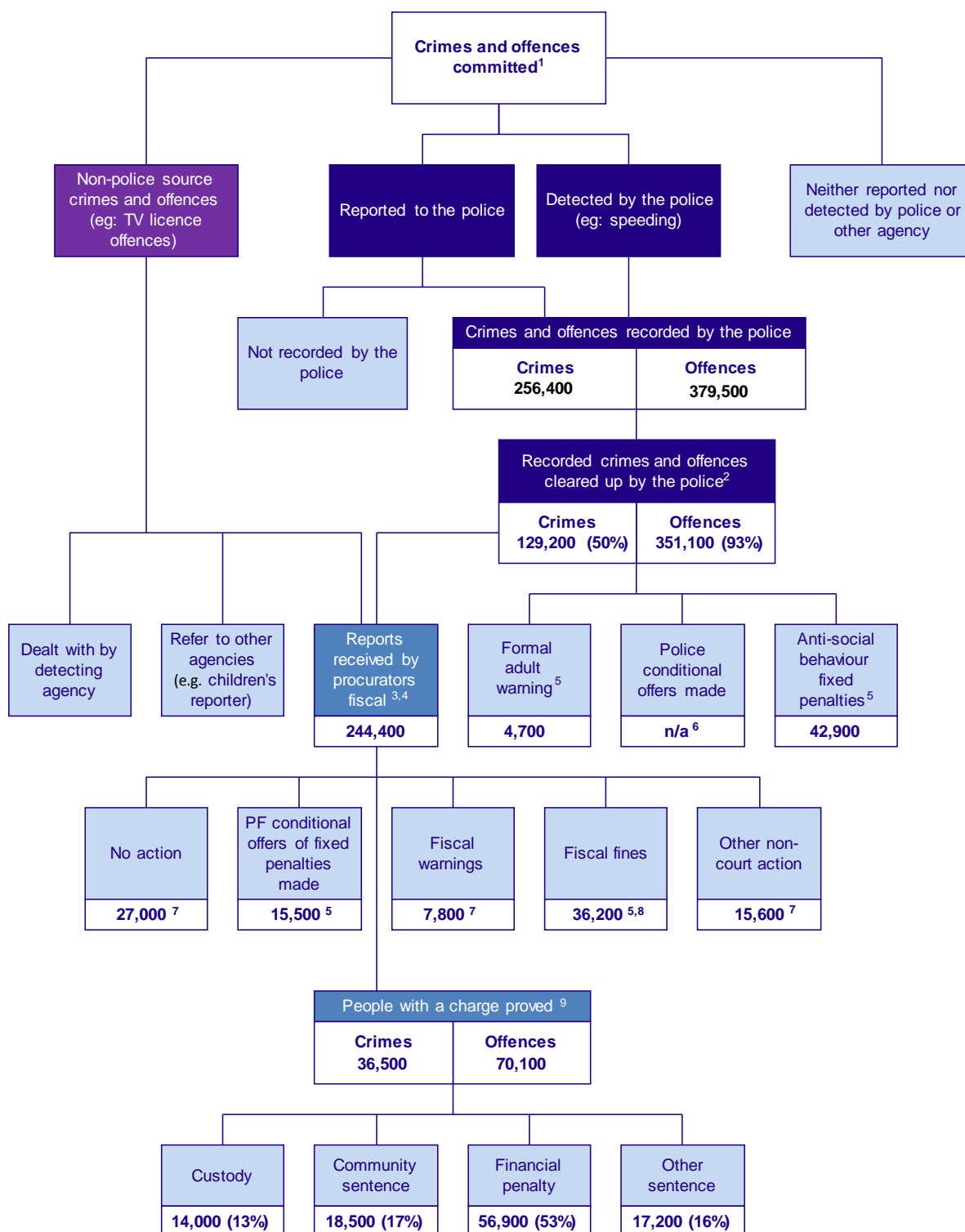
The statistical publication, [Recorded Crime in Scotland 2014-15](#), was published on 8th September 2015. The Recorded Crime publication and this Criminal Proceedings publication divides violations of criminal law into (a) crimes and (b) offences (see [Annex D](#) for further detail). This distinction is made only for statistical reporting purposes.

As shown in [Chart 2](#), the total number of crimes recorded by the police in Scotland in 2014-15 was 256,350, 5 per cent lower than in 2013-14 (270,397). This is the lowest level of recorded crime since 1974. The proportion of recorded crimes 'cleared up' by the police in 2014-15 decreased by 1.1 percentage points from 51.5 per cent in 2013-14 to 50.4 per cent in 2014-15. A crime is regarded as 'cleared-up' where there is enough evidence under Scots law to justify consideration of criminal proceedings.

The total number of offences recorded by the police decreased by almost one quarter (24%) from 501,281 in 2013-14 to 379,498 in 2014-15. It should be noted that the number of offences recorded by the police generally tends to be affected more by police activity and operational decisions than the number of crimes.

Please note that some offences included in this bulletin, such as failure to pay a television licence, are reported directly to the procurator fiscal by specialist reporting agencies such as TV Licensing and therefore are not included in the police recorded crime statistics.

Chart 2: Overview of action within the criminal justice system 2014-15



1. Figures rounded to the nearest 100.
2. Crimes recorded in 2013-14 may not be cleared up or dealt with until 2014-15 or later.
3. A report to the procurator fiscal may involve more than one crime or offence and more than one alleged offender.
4. Reports to the fiscal on non-criminal matters such as sudden deaths, are not included in this total.
5. Number of people from CHS.
6. Following consultation, figures for motor vehicle offences are no longer collated centrally.
7. Number of cases; data from Crown Office.
8. Figures relate to cases which were closed as offer deemed accepted.
9. Figures for people with a charge proved count the number of occasions on which a person is convicted.

A number of outcomes may result in subsequent prosecutions or referrals to other agencies, for example if a condition such as payment of a fixed penalty is not complied with. For simplicity, these pathways are not shown in the diagram.

Police disposals and referrals

[Chart 2](#) also shows that following a crime being cleared up, Police Scotland will either send a report to the COPFS to decide what action should be taken or will deal with the case directly. [Section 14](#) of this report contains statistics on the following non-court disposals available to the police when dealing with a case directly:

- **Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPNs)** as provided for in the [Antisocial Behaviour etc \(Scotland\) Act 2004](#) for a range of offences including drunken-related behaviours and playing loud music;
- **Formal adult warnings** are for minor offences wherein a warning letter is issued to the offender;
- Actions which are used specifically for juveniles (aged 8 to 17) such as **restorative justice warnings** and **Early and Effective Interventions (EEI)**.

There are further options available to the police that we are not able to provide data on such as conditional offers of fixed penalty notice for moving motor vehicle offences.

A full listing of the range of disposals available can be seen in [Annex D](#).

COPFS disposals and referrals

In 2014-15, the COPFS received 244,387 criminal reports (from the police and other specialist reporting agencies), a decrease of 17 per cent compared with 2013-14. Prosecution in court is only one of a range of possible options the COPFS has for dealing with people they have received a report for and they may decide to deal with some cases themselves. Statistics for the following non-court disposals are included in this publication:

- **Fiscal fines** of between £50 and £300;
- Compensation orders of up to £5,000;
- **Fixed penalties** of between £50 and £300, generally issued for motor vehicle offences.

There are further actions that COPFS can take that are not included in this report such as fiscal warnings as well as diverting cases to social work and other agencies and referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA).

A full listing of the range of disposals available can be seen in [Annex D](#).

Court disposals

The majority of statistics in this publication provide information on criminal cases brought to court and are contained in [sections 1](#) to [13](#). The outcomes possible for the person proceeded against are:

- The person is **convicted**, either after pleading guilty or being found guilty after evidence has been heard in court;
- The person is **acquitted** following a **not guilty verdict**;
- The person is **acquitted** following a **not proven verdict**;
- The person has their **plea of not guilty accepted** by the prosecutor or the case against them is **deserted**.

More details on what each of these sentences comprise of is described in [sections 8](#) to [10](#).

Comparability with other statistics

Please note that the statistics presented in Chart 2 are taken from multiple data sources which are not strictly comparable and there is no direct relationship between the number of crimes and offences recorded by the police and the number of follow-up actions taken by other agencies within the criminal justice system. For example, in the recorded crime statistics a single crime or offence recorded by the police may have more than one perpetrator, each of whom would be counted separately in the criminal proceedings statistics.

In addition there are other comparability issues in that crimes or offences recorded and cleared up by the police may not be fully processed by the procurator fiscal or the courts in the same year. There is also the possibility that the crime or offence recorded by the police may be altered by the COPFS during their marking process.

For full details of comparability issues please see the relevant sections in [Annex C](#).

Commentary

1. Headlines on total persons proceeded against and convictions

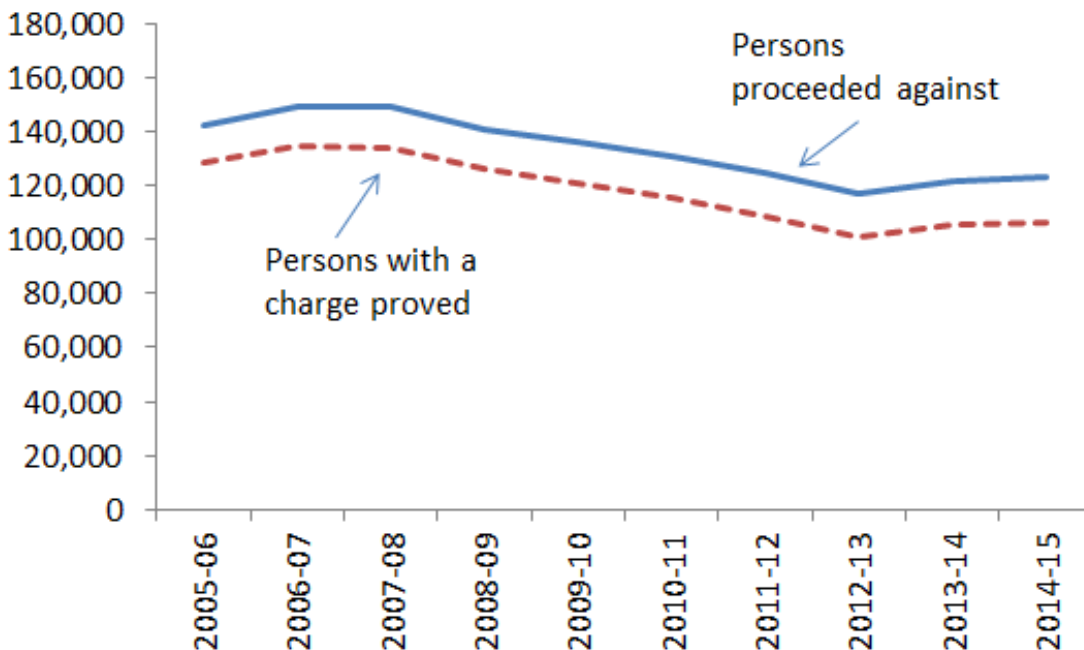
([Tables 1](#) and [2](#))

Unless otherwise stated, references in this bulletin to the crime or offence group for which a person is proceeded against or convicted relate to the **main charge** involved. The main charge is the crime or offence receiving the severest penalty if one or more charges are proved in a single proceeding (as defined in [Annex C](#)). The final column of Table 4(a) provides counts of individual offences with a charge proved regardless of whether or not they were the main offence involved. Please note that where a person is subject to two (or more) separate proceedings, they will be counted two (or more) times in the figures presented in this bulletin.

A total of 123,242 people were **proceeded against** in court in 2014-15, a rise of one per cent on 2013-14 (121,753 proceedings). This is the second consecutive annual increase in proceedings, in contrast to the general downward trend of the previous six years (from 2006-07 to 2012-13).

A total of 106,507 people had a charge proved in 2014-15, a rise of less than one per cent on levels in 2013-14 (105,626). There has been a downward trend in convictions over the last ten years, with levels in 2014-15 around 21 per cent lower than the peak of 134,413 convictions in 2006-07.

Chart 3: Number people proceeded against and those with a charge proved



2. Acquittals

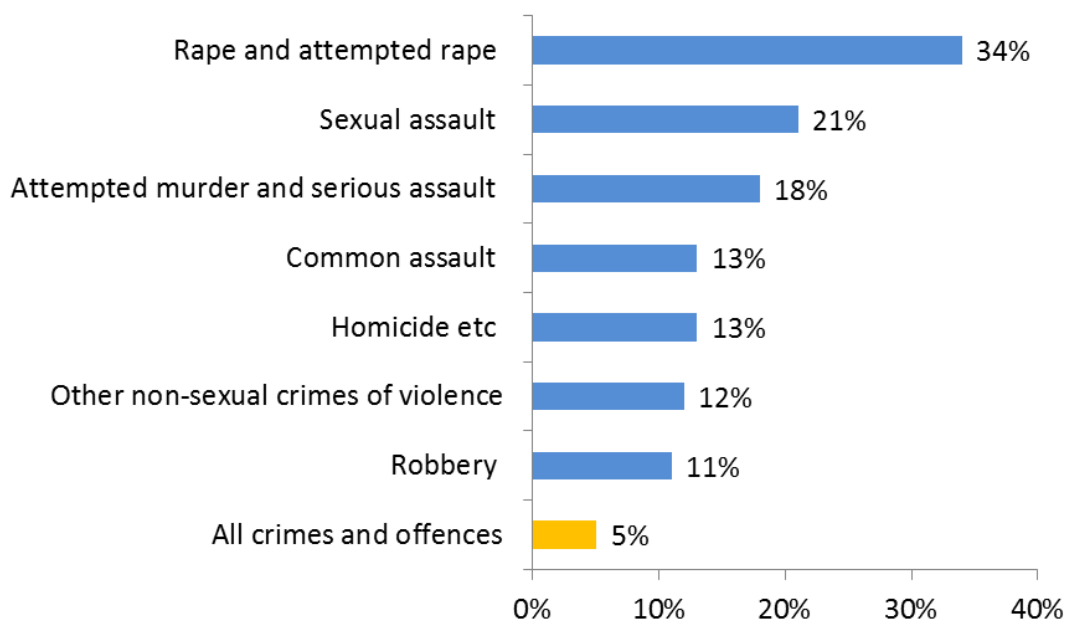
(Table 2a and 2b)

Eighty-six per cent of people proceeded against in court in 2014-15 were convicted after being found guilty of at least one charge (106,507 people), one percentage point lower than in 2013-14. Five per cent were **acquitted on a ‘not guilty’** verdict, and around 1 per cent were **acquitted on a ‘not proven’** verdict. The remaining 8 per cent either had a plea of **‘not guilty’ accepted** or their case deserted by the prosecution. These proportions are broadly the same as in 2013-14.

Chart 4 shows that **acquittal rates for “not guilty”** vary by crime type in comparison with the overall rate of 5 per cent in 2014-15 as follows:

- The highest rate was seen for **rape and attempted rape**, where 34 per cent or 92 people of the 270 proceeded against were acquitted on a ‘not guilty’ verdict;
- **Sexual assault** (21 per cent) and **serious assault and attempted murder** (18 per cent) also had high acquittal rates in 2014-15 compared to the other crimes and offences;
- There were relatively high acquittal rates for **common assault** and **robbery**, 13 and 11 per cent respectively compared to 5 per cent for all crimes and offences.

Chart 4: Crime types with the highest “not guilty” acquittal rates



The proportion of people receiving a **‘not proven’** verdict in 2014-15 was also highest for rape and attempted rape (19 per cent), followed by sexual assault (11 per cent). Twenty-six per cent of people proceeded against for theft of a motor vehicle had a **plea of not guilty accepted** or had the case against them deserted, the highest proportion of all crime groups.

3. People convicted by court type

(Table 3)

There are three main court types that deal with criminal cases in Scotland:

- The **high court**, which deals with the most serious crimes such as murder, rape and armed robbery. A single judge hears cases with a jury of 15 people.
- **Sheriff Courts**, which deal with the majority of cases in Scotland. These can either be **solemn**, where the Sheriff sits with a jury of 15 people or **summary**, where the Sheriff sits alone. The maximum penalty that may be imposed in summary cases is 1 years' imprisonment or a £10,000 fine. For solemn cases the maximum penalty is 5 years' imprisonment or an unlimited fine.
- **Justice of the peace** courts deal with the less serious crimes, such as speeding, careless driving and breach of the peace. They are chaired by a justice of the peace or "lay magistrate" who has been appointed from the local community and trained in criminal law and procedure.

In addition there is also a **stipendiary court** held in the Justice of the Peace Court premises in Glasgow. A stipendiary magistrate sits alone and has the same sentencing powers as in the sheriff summary court. They deal with more serious summary business similar to sheriffs, such as drink driving, dangerous driving and assault. Stipendiary court activity is therefore included in the sheriff summary total for the purposes of this publication.

Chart 5: Proportion of convictions by court type, 2005-06 to 2014-15

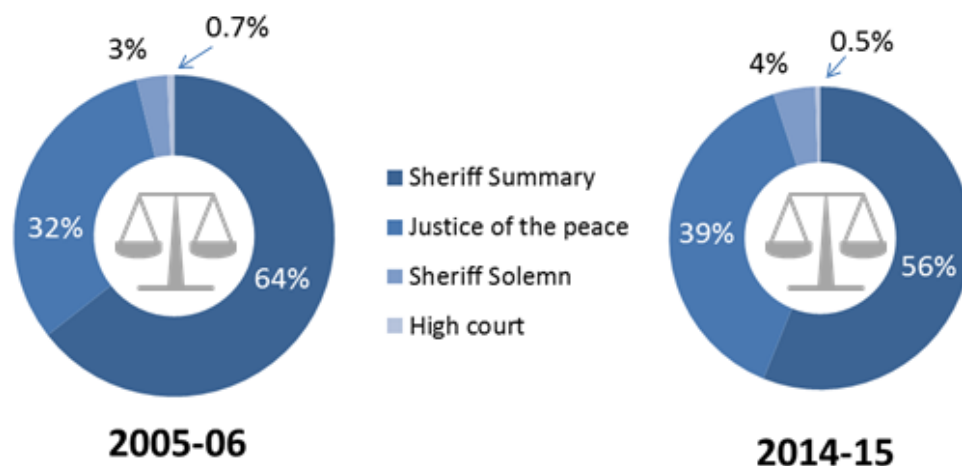


Chart 5 shows that fifty-six per cent of convictions in 2014-15 were in sheriff summary courts, 8 percentage points less than ten years ago when levels were at 64 per cent in 2005-06. The fall reflects the growing share of activity in Justice of the Peace (JP) courts, which accounted for 39 per cent of convictions in 2014-15 compared to 32 per cent in 2005-06. This is consistent with the aims of Summary Justice Reform which was introduced in 2007, which included enhancing the capacity of justices of the peace to act as judges and making effective use of non-court disposals. See [Annex E](#) for more detail.

High court and sheriff solemn courts accounted for 5 per cent of all convictions in 2014-15, a figure that has been relatively stable since 2005-06.

A total of 106,507 people had a charge proved in 2014-15, a rise of less than one per cent on levels in 2013-14 (105,626). The annual change varied by court type with:

- A marked increase in the number of convictions in **Sheriff solemn** courts, up 13 per cent from 4,234 in 2013-14 to 4,773 in 2014-15. This is the highest level in sheriff solemn courts in seven years and the increase is attributed in part to the increase of domestic abuse cases being brought to court.
- An increase of 1 per cent for **Sheriff summary** courts, up to 59,788 in 2014-15.
- Activity in **Justice of the Peace** (JP) courts, remained stable in 2014-15 at 41,379 convictions. This levelling off follows a sharp increase between 2012-13 and 2013-14 from 35,961 to 41,573 convictions, which can be attributed, in part, to the trend in motor vehicle offence convictions, which JP courts tend to deal with. Police Scotland prioritised these types of offences in 2013-14 resulting in an increase in motor vehicle offences cases coming to court (up 14 per cent to 40,287 convictions). Motor vehicle offence convictions have since dropped by 3 per cent in the year to 2014-15 to 38,945 but are still relatively high.
- The number of **high court** convictions has fallen by 16 per cent in 2014-15, down from 673 in 2013-14 to 567. Please note that recording delays are typical for high court activity due to the complex nature of cases held there. As a result the total number of high court convictions for 2014-15 may be a slight underestimate, and the corresponding annual decline may be an overestimate.

4. People convicted by crime/ offence

([Tables 4a](#) and [4b](#))

This publication divides violations of criminal law into (a) crimes and (b) offences. This distinction is made only for statistical reporting purposes. Although the violations allocated under “crimes” tend to be more serious there are some “offences” that have more severe punishments associated with them e.g. drink driving is classified under “offences” in the “motor vehicle offences” section rather than under “crimes”. See [Annex D](#) for a full listing of the classification.

A total of 106,507 people had a charge proved in 2014-15, a rise of less than one per cent on levels in 2013-14 (105,626). In 2014-15 “crimes” made up 36,455 of the total number of convictions (34 per cent) while “offences” stood at 70,052 (66 per cent). There was no noticeable difference between the rate of increase in the number of convictions for “crimes” and “offences”.

5. People convicted by crime group

([Tables 4a](#) and [4b](#))

By crime group: Non-sexual crimes of violence

Non-sexual crimes of violence include the crimes of homicide, attempted murder & serious assault, robbery and other violent crime (see [Annex D](#) for a full listing). Convictions for these types of crimes have declined by almost a third since 2010-11, having fluctuated at around 2,550 per year before that (from 2005-06 onwards). In 2014-15 there was a fall of 4 per cent to 1,718 convictions compared to 2013-14. Within the total, in the year to 2014-15, there were decreases for:

- **Homicide**, down 12 per cent from 91 convictions in 2013-14 to 80;
- **Robbery**, down 15 per cent from 442 convictions in 2013-14 to 377.

The number of convictions for “**serious assault & attempted murder**” and “**other violent**” crimes remained static at 1,037 and 224 convictions respectively.

By crime group: Sexual crimes

There was an overall increase of 8 per cent in convictions for **sexual crimes** from 1,057 in 2013-14 to 1,145 in 2014-15. This is the fourth consecutive annual increase and in part reflects an increased level of reporting in the wake of high profile cases. Increases were seen for the following subgroups as follows:

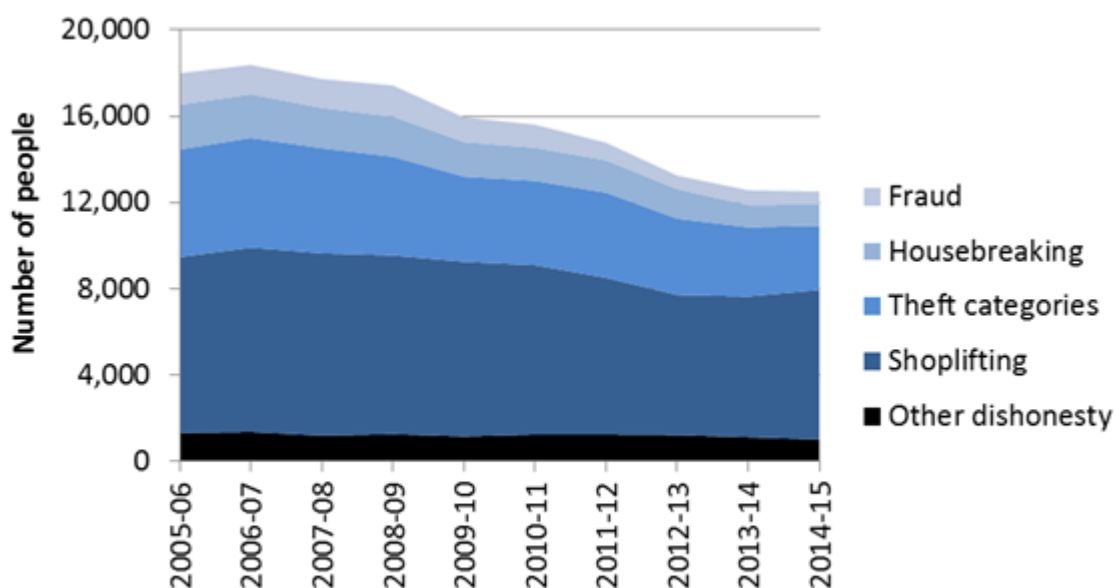
- Convictions for **rape and attempted rape** saw a 40 per cent increase (89 in 2013-14 to 125 in 2014-15);
- Convictions for **sexual assault** saw a 16 per cent increase (236 in 2013-14 to 273 in 2014-15); and
- Convictions for “**other sexual crimes**” saw a 7 per cent increase (563 in 2013-14 to 602 in 2014-15).

By contrast there was a drop in the number of convictions for **offences related to prostitution** with a 14 per cent decrease (169 in 2013-14 to 145 in 2014-15), following an increase of 19 per cent the previous year. It should be noted that convictions for these types of crimes tend to fluctuate year on year.

By crime group: Crimes of dishonesty and “other crimes”

As a proportion of all crimes, convictions for **crimes of dishonesty** (which is mainly shoplifting and theft) accounted for over a third (34 per cent) of all convictions in 2014-15. As shown in chart 6 convictions for these types of crimes have steadily declined in the last ten years down from 17,997 in 2005-06 to 12,512 convictions in 2014-15 (a drop of 30 per cent).

Chart 6: Convictions for Crimes of Dishonesty



“Theft categories” includes “theft of a motor vehicle”, “Theft from a motor vehicle”, “Theft by opening lockfast places” and “other theft”

Overall convictions for crimes of dishonesty remained relatively static in 2014-15 at 12,512. Changes for specific crime types are as follows:

- A decrease of 5 per cent in the number of convictions for **housebreaking** from 1,037 in 2013-14 to 980 in 2014-15;
- An increase in the number of **theft of a motor vehicle** convictions by 18 per cent from 270 in 2013-14 to 318 in 2014-15; and
- An increase in the number of **shoplifting** convictions by 6 per cent from 6,530 in 2013-14 to 6,940 in 2014-15.

6. People convicted by offence group

([Tables 4a](#) and [4b](#))

All “offence” convictions totalled 70,052 in 2014-15. As a proportion of all offences, **common assault** and **breach of the peace** made up 39 per cent while **speeding** and **unlawful use of a vehicle** account for a further third (32 per cent). These proportions have remained at similar levels since 2005-06.

By offence group: Motor vehicle offences

Motor vehicle offence convictions declined by 3 per cent from 40,287 convictions in 2013-14 to 38,945 in 2014-15. This drop follows a marked rise of 14 per cent in motor vehicle offences in 2013-14 which was attributed, in part, to Police Scotland prioritising those types of offences at the time. Priorities have since shifted and declines have been observed for each of the motor vehicle offence groups, in particular:

- **Dangerous and careless driving** convictions down 5 per cent from 3,576 in 2013-14 to 3,412 in 2014-15; and
- **Seat belt offence** convictions down 14 per cent from 2,539 to 2,172.

On December 5th 2014 the **alcohol limit for drivers in Scotland reduced from 80 mg to 50 mg per 100 ml blood**. As the drink-drive limit was changed well through the reporting year of 2014-15 it won't be until the publication of 2015-16 criminal proceedings statistics before we have comparable figures showing whether the reduced limit has had any impact on the number of people convicted of drink driving.

Convictions for **driving under the influence** decreased by 10 per cent from 4,091 in 2013-14 to 3,676 in 2014-15. This is the 8th consecutive year that driving under the influence convictions have fallen with levels now 54 per cent below the 2006-07 peak of 8,066 convictions.

By offence group: Miscellaneous Offences

The vast majority of “miscellaneous offences” are **breach of the peace** and **common assault** offences. These showed the following increases for convictions between 2013-14 and 2014-15:

- An increase in the number of convictions in the **breach of the peace** category, up 13 per cent from 13,731 to 15,580 convictions. This has been driven by a rise in the number of “**threatening or abusive behaviour**” and **stalking** convictions, offences that are classified within the breach of the peace total. These are associated with an increase in the number of domestic abuse cases that have been brought to court in the latest year. [Section 12](#) provides more information on trends in offences with a domestic abuse aggravator recorded; and
- A rise in convictions for **common assault**, up 5 per cent from 11,218 to 11,758 convictions.

Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012

The **Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012** criminalises offensive or threatening behaviour in relation to regulated football matches that is likely to incite public disorder. The Act also criminalises making communications which contain threats of serious violence, or which contain threats intended to incite religious hatred. Crimes under the Act are categorised within the breach of the peace crime type. However, depending on the circumstances offences of disorderly and offensive behaviour at football matches could also be prosecuted under other breach of the peace charges such as threatening and abusive behaviour under section 38 of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010.

Table A shows that there were 79 people convicted for offences under the Act in 2014-15, when compared against the number of cases where proceedings have concluded, this represents a conviction rate of 82 per cent. It is important to bear in mind that the number of people proceeded against for these offences is low and the conviction rate varies considerably from year to year.

Table A: People proceeded against under the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012¹

		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Offensive Behaviour at Football	Guilty	2	67	86	76
	Not guilty	-	24	68	14
Threatening Communications	Guilty	-	2	6	3
	Not guilty	-	0	1	3
Total convictions		2	69	92	79
Total proceedings		2	93	161	96
<i>Conviction rate</i>		<i>100%</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>82%</i>

1- Where main charge

Please note that these statistics on these offences under the Act are not directly comparable with the COPFS report [Hate Crime in Scotland](#) or the Scottish Government evaluations of [section 1](#) or [section 6](#) of the Act. These outputs use COPFS figures which measure individual charges at the case marking stage rather than activity in the courts. As Criminal Proceedings statistics only measure the main charge in a case it would be expected that the COPFS figures would be higher. Please see [Annex C](#) for more detail on COPFS data sources.

7. Headlines in court sentencing

([Tables 7](#) and [8](#))

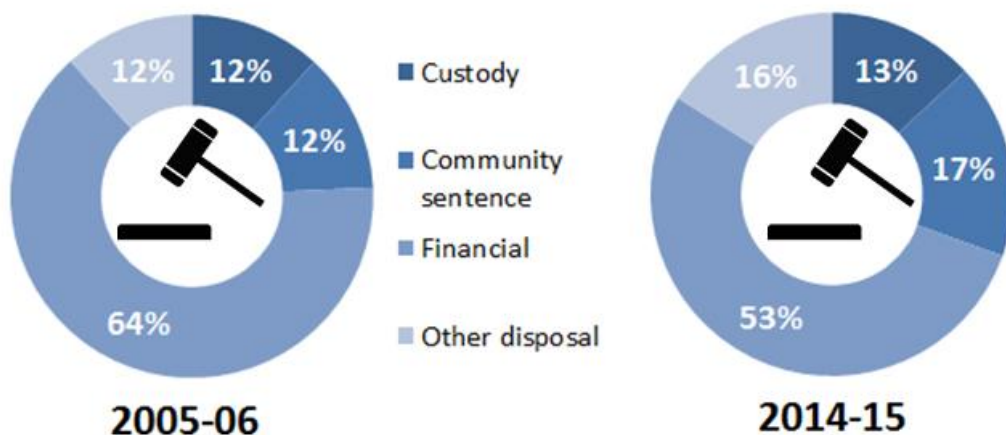
The main types of punishment or disposal given to those found guilty in Scottish Courts are **custodial sentences**, **community sentences** and **financial penalties**. Sections 8-9 provide statistics on these types of punishments. In addition, for less serious cases or where it is felt the main punishment types are not suitable, the individual found guilty can be “**admonished**” (given a verbal warning from the sheriff). A full listing of the range of court disposals is outlined in [Annex D](#).

Of all people convicted during 2014-15:

- Fifty-three per cent were issued **financial penalties** (56,843);
- Seventeen per cent were issued **community sentences** (18,519); and
- Thirteen per cent were issued **custodial sentences** (13,977);

A further sixteen per cent of people were issued **other sentences** (17,168), which are mostly admonishments.

Chart 7: Sentences imposed, 2005-06 and 2014-15



8. Custodial Sentences

([Tables 7](#), [8a-c](#), [9](#) and [10a-d](#))

Custodial sentences comprise convicted people who are sent to prison or a young offenders institution. The number of custodial sentences fell by 1 per cent in the year to 2014-15 (from 14,142 in 2013-14 to 13,977 in 2014-15). Levels have generally declined since the peak of 16,944 custodial sentences in 2008-09 and are now 18 per cent below that peak. Custodial sentences represented 13 per cent of all convictions in 2014-15. This proportion has remained relatively stable over the last ten years fluctuating between 12 and 15 per cent.

Length of custodial sentences

Sheriffs will consider a number of factors when setting the length of a custodial sentence, including the severity of the offence, whether or not the offender has been convicted before and whether there are any other mitigating circumstances. These statistics do not take into account the factors influencing the sentencing decisions.

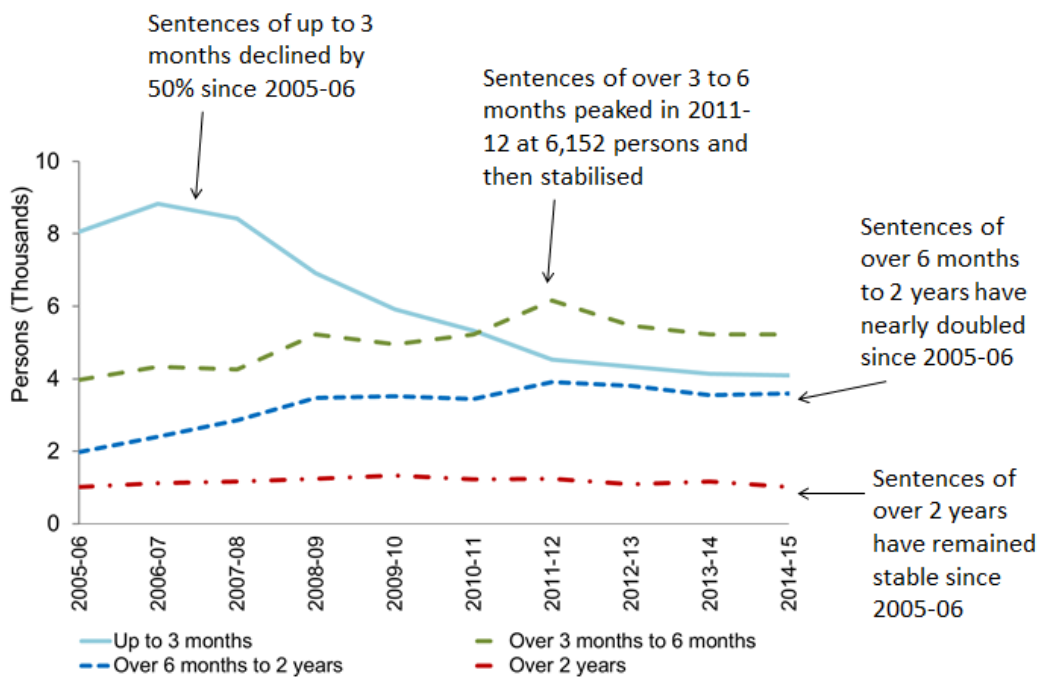
Thirty-one of the thirty-two people issued **life sentences** in 2014-15 were for murder with the remaining one being for rape. When a court imposes a life sentence, a minimum period in custody, called the “punishment part” is set by the court before the prisoner can be considered for release on licence. A life prisoner, if released, will be on licence and subject to recall to prison if they breach the terms of their release licence for the rest of his or her life.

Information on the minimum custodial period of a life sentence is not available from the criminal proceedings database, therefore it is not possible to incorporate these sentences into the average sentence length. The **average length of custodial sentences**, excluding life sentences, in 2014-15 was around nine and a half months (285 days), which is 8 days (3 per cent) shorter than in 2013-14 (293 days). Over the longer term, between 2005-06 and 2009-10, custodial sentences increased by 23 per cent, from 229 days (7 and a half months) in 2005-06 to 281 days (over nine months) in 2009-10. Since then sentence lengths have remained broadly stable.

The [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#) commenced in February 2011 and included a presumption against short sentences (3 months or less). This presumption states that a court must not pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term of 3 months or less on a person unless the court considers that no other method of dealing with the person is appropriate.

Chart 8 illustrates patterns of custodial sentence length by specific categories. In 2005-06 the most common length was “**up to 3 months**” (8,053 people), which made up 53 per cent of custodial sentences. Over the ten year period levels have dropped by 49 per cent, down to 4,092 people in 2014-15. Sentences of “up to 3 months” now make up 29 per cent of custodial sentences. Please note that sentences of “up to 3 months” started to fall before the presumption was introduced.

Chart 8: Length of Custodial Sentences, 2005-06 to 2014-15



By contrast, custodial sentences of “**over 3 to 6 months**” and “**over 6 months to 2 years**” have both risen since 2005-06 as follows:

- Those of “over 3 to 6 months” accounted for 26 per cent of custodial sentences in 2005-06 (3,965 people) and rose to 37 per cent (5,225 people) by 2014-15 to make up the largest proportion of the categories presented.
- Custodial sentences of “over 6 months to 2 years” made up 13 per cent in 2005-06 (1,977 people), rising to 26 per cent by 2014-15 (3,587 people).

The proportion of custodial sentences of “**over 2 years**”, the longest category of custodial sentence, has remained similar broadly constant over the last ten years, at around 7 per cent of all custodies.

9. Custodial Sentences by type of crime

([Tables 9](#) and [10a-d](#))

Custodial Sentences for Non-sexual Crimes of Violence

Homicide comprises murder, culpable homicide (i.e. without intent) and the statutory crimes of causing death by dangerous or careless driving, causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, driving illegally when involved in a fatal accident and corporate homicide.

Sixty-nine per cent or 55 of the 80 people convicted of homicide in 2014-15 were given a **custodial sentence**, 19 percentage points lower than in 2013-14 (88 per cent). This is a marked drop and can in part be attributed to a higher proportion of “causing death by careless driving” crimes making up the total of homicide convictions than in previous years. Convictions for these types of homicide tend to attract non-custodial sentences.

Over half of custodial sentences for homicide were life sentences imposed for murder (31 people). The remainder, who were convicted for other types of homicide, were given an average sentence of just over five and a half years (2,075 days), 260 days (11 per cent) shorter than in 2013-14 (nearly six and a half years or 2,335 days).

Other changes in average custodial sentences for non-sexual crimes of violence between 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as follows:

- A rise of 53 days (6 per cent) for “**attempted murder and serious assault**”, up from 942 days to 995 days;
- A rise of 2 per cent for **robbery**, up by 17 days to two and a half years (914 days).

Custodial Sentences for Sexual Crimes

As shown in chart 9, custody was the most frequently used punishment for “**rape and attempted rape**”, being served to 93 per cent of people with a charge proven. Custodial sentences for “rape and attempted rape” attracted the longest average custodial sentence of all crime types (other than life sentences for murder), although the average sentence length for this kind of crime declined in 2014-15, down 67 days (3 per cent) to 2,435 days (just over six and a half years).

Sexual assault sentences were, on average, 4 per cent shorter than in 2013-14, falling to 831 days (over two years in length) in 2014-15. Prior to 2013-14 the average sentence length had declined by at least 12 per cent per annum since 2010-11, when it was 1,397 days (just over 4 years).

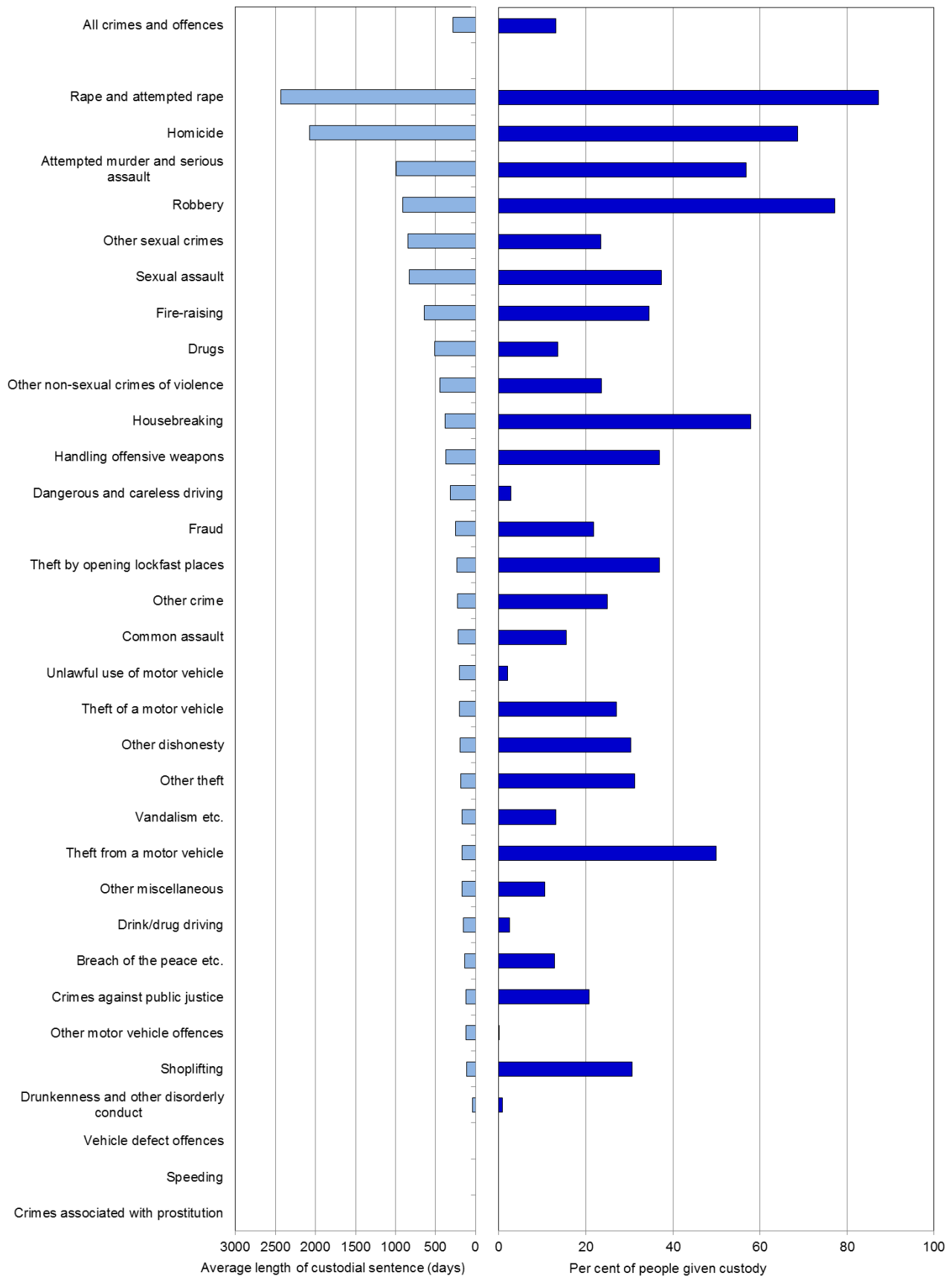
Custodial Sentences for Crimes of Dishonesty

Over half (58 per cent) of **housebreaking** convictions received custodial sentences in 2014-15, three percentage points higher than in 2013-14 (55 per cent). This was the highest proportion of housebreaking convictions for which custodial sentences have been imposed in the last decade. In 2014-15 the average custodial sentence for **housebreaking** was just over a year (382 days), 21 per cent longer than in 2013-14 (317 days). The average sentence length is now 81 per cent longer than ten years earlier in 2005-06 (211 days).

Other noticeable trends for crimes of dishonesty included:

- Thirty-seven per cent of convictions for theft by **opening lockfast places** received a custodial sentence, down 5 percentage points from 2013-14. This is the second consecutive annual decline and reflects a return to lower levels seen between 2008-09 and 2010-11. The average sentence length increased by 18 per cent to 231 days in 2014-15 and is now over double the average sentence length of 2005-06 (111 days); and
- **Fraud** –the average sentence length for **fraud** has declined for the second year in a row, down 5 per cent to 250 days in 2014-15. Despite the decline the average sentence length is still longer than it was prior to 2012-13.

Chart 9: Average sentence length (excluding life sentences) and per cent receiving custody, by crime and offence group, 2014-15



Custodial Sentences for Handling Offensive Weapons

Sections 47 and 49 of the [Criminal Law \(Consolidation\) \(Scotland\) Act 1995](#) make provision for the offences of:

- Carrying offensive weapons;
- Having in a public place an article with a blade or point.

Together these two offences make up the crime group “**handling offensive weapons**”, statistics for which are presented in the standard tables accompanying this publication. In 2014-15 there were 1,580 people convicted of “handling offensive weapons”, of which two-thirds were for carrying knives i.e. “**having in a public place an article with a blade or point**” (937 convictions). The remainder related to crimes for other weapons such as baseball bats, bottles and pieces of wood. Firearm offences are not included in the “handling offensive weapons” category but are included within “**other miscellaneous offences**”.

Statistics for carrying knives are not published separately in the standard tables accompanying this bulletin but are presented below alongside trends for all “handling offensive weapons”. This year is the first time table B has been published due to the interest in this topic.

Table B: Sentencing for handling offensive weapons

	% receiving custodial sentence			Average sentence length (days)		
	2005-06	2013-14	2014-15	2005-06	2013-14	2014-15
“Handling offensive weapons” (as published in tables 9 and 10c) Having in a public place an article with a blade/point or carrying other offensive weapons	26%	38%	37%	118	374	370
Knife offences only: Having in a public place an article with a blade or point	30%	44%	42%	115	395	391

The proportion of convictions **for handling offensive weapons** which received a custodial sentence decreased by 1 percentage point from 38 per cent in 2013-14 to 37 per cent in 2014-15. Despite the recent decrease, the proportion of handling offensive weapons offences receiving a custodial conviction has increased by 11 percentage points over the last ten years, from 26 per cent of convictions in 2005-06 to 37 per cent in 2014-15. The trend in custodial sentencing for **knife offences** is similar, albeit with a higher proportion receiving a custodial sentence, declining by two percentage points from 44 per cent in 2013-14 to 42 per cent in 2014-15.

The average custodial sentence length for handling offensive weapons has tripled over the last ten years, from 118 days in 2005-06 to 370 days in 2014-15. Whilst this is the case, in 2014-15 the average sentence length for this type of offence was similar to the previous year, dipping slightly from 374 days in 2013-14 to 370 days in 2014-15 (a decline of 1 per cent). The trend over the last ten years is similar for knife offences, with the average custodial sentence length being around 6 per cent longer than that of handling offensive weapons, at 391 days in 2014-15.

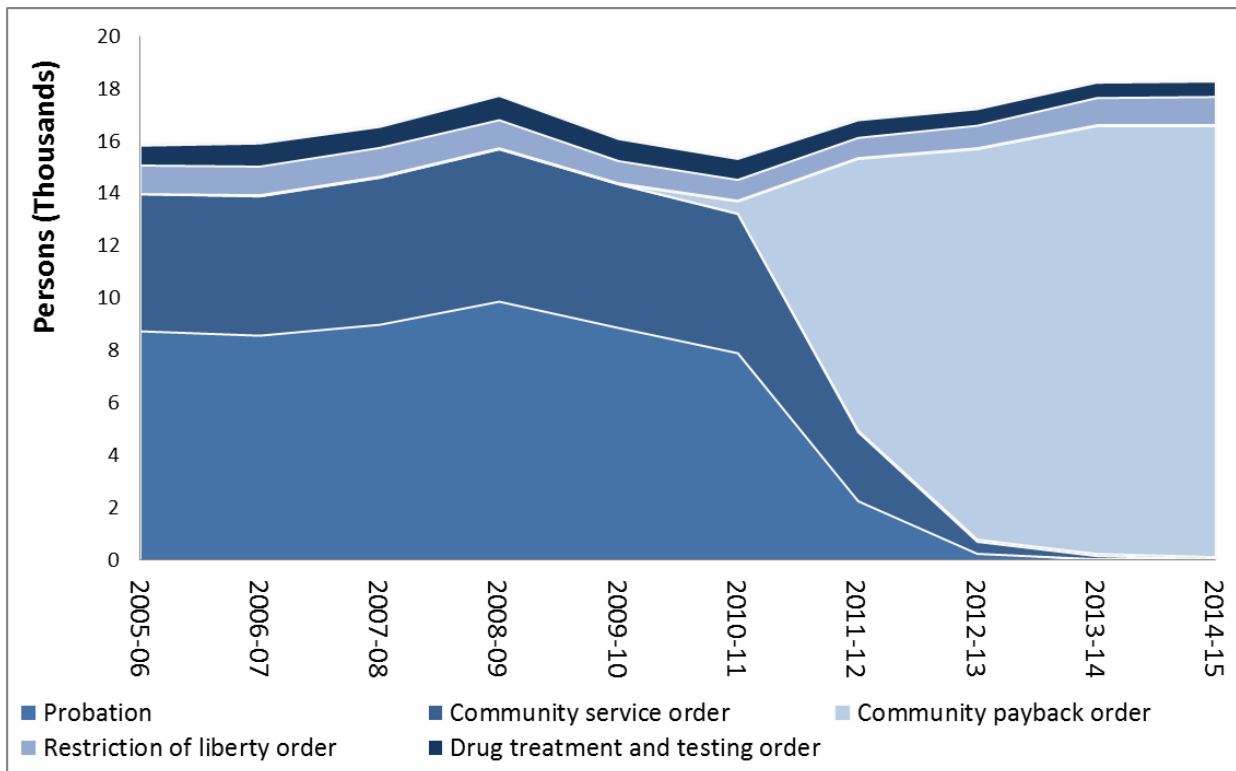
10. Community Sentences

([Tables 7](#) and [8a-c](#))

Community sentence is a collective term for the ways that courts can punish someone convicted of committing an offence other than by serving a custodial sentence. There is a wide range of options available in the Scottish courts, which are listed at [Annex D](#).

Seventeen per cent (or 18,519) of all convictions in 2014-15 resulted in a main penalty of a community sentence. These account for a higher proportion of the total court sentences than ten years ago, up 5 percentage points from 12 per cent in 2005-06.

Chart 10: Persons issued community sentences, 2005-06 to 2014-15



Community Payback Orders (CPO) enable the courts to impose a range of requirements including unpaid work and supervision as well as being put through a programme of rehabilitation to address their behaviours (see [Annex E](#) for full details). As CPOs replaced probation and community service orders the number of people receiving CPOs rose sharply to 16,375 in 2013-14. Numbers increased less dramatically in 2014-15 up to 16,693 people (up 2 per cent from 2013-14), representing 90 per cent of all community sentences.

A **Restriction of Liberty Order (RLO)** is a court order that requires a person to remain within a location, usually their home, at times specified by the court. A person's compliance with the order is monitored electronically. RLOs made up 6 per cent of people receiving community sentences in 2014-15 (1,172 RLOs), rising

9 per cent from 1,078 in 2013-14. Please note that these statistics on RLOs will not match the [statistics published by G4S](#), the Scottish Government's contractor for electronic monitoring. This is because the statistics in this publication are representative of the main charge in a set of proceedings and will mask RLOs issued for secondary charges. By contrast the G4S figures count all RLOs issued by the courts relating to all charges.

The number of **Drug Treatment and Testing Orders** (DTTOs) dropped by 9 per cent from 2013-14 levels to 538 people. These are designed to reduce or stop offending by addressing problem drug use through the provision or access to a closely monitored treatment programme.

In 2014-15 the most common crimes/offences for which community sentences were for given were:

- **Breach of the peace** – 3,623 people or 20 per cent of all community sentences;
- **Common assault** – 3,481 people or 19 per cent; and
- **Crimes against public justice** – 2,475 people or 13 per cent.

11. Financial penalties and other sentences

([Tables 7](#) and [8a-c](#))

The courts can impose **fin**es, which are paid to the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service (SCTS), or **compensation orders**, which are paid to the victim. The total number of financial penalties made up over half of all disposals imposed by courts in 2014-15 (53 per cent of those with a charge proved).

The number of people issued financial penalties by the courts decreased by 2 per cent from 57,795 in 2013-14 to 56,843 in 2014-15. This drop is in contrast to the increase of 8 per cent in the year to 2013-14 but continues the long-term decline in the number of people issued financial penalties, which has dropped by 33 per cent since the 2006-07 peak (84,820). It is thought the decline in the latest year relates to the decrease in motor vehicle offences, which are more likely to be given financial penalties (93 per cent received a financial penalty in 2014-15).

The median¹ **fine** imposed by courts on individuals (excluding companies) in 2014-15 was £200, in cash terms². The median fine has increased by a third over the last 10 years, up from £150 in 2005-06. The use of **compensation orders** as a main penalty declined by 4 per cent to 840 in the year to 2014-15. The median value for a compensation order imposed by courts was £200 in 2014-15. The median cash value of a compensation order has almost doubled since 2005-06 when the median value was £101. Please note compensation orders can be given as an additional punishment to a single offence and hence the median is based on either the main or secondary penalty for specific offences.

Other sentences

“Other sentences” are mostly admonishments (a verbal warning from the sheriff). In 2014-15, 16,418 people were admonished, which represented 15 per cent of all convictions. In 2014-15 the crimes for which admonishments were most frequently given were:

- **Prostitution offences** with 48 per cent of all convictions being admonishments (70 convictions);
- Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct with 32 per cent (37 convictions);
- **Breach of the peace** with 29 per cent (4,530 convictions); and
- **Shoplifting** with 28 per cent (1,925 convictions).

¹ The median value is the midpoint of a ranked series of data so that very high or very low values do not impact on the calculated average

² Year-on-year comparisons for fines and compensation orders are in cash terms, and have therefore not been adjusted for inflation.

12. Aggravators

[\(Tables 13 and 14\)](#)

This section has been included in the bulletin for the first time this year along with two tables on aggravators ([tables 13](#) and [14](#)). The tables were previously available as web only tables but have been brought into the publication to improve accessibility. Please note that statistics on bail aggravators, which identify offences that were committed while the offender was on bail, are not included in this publication but are available for download from the "[Additional data](#)" page.

Aggravator codes can be recorded on the Criminal History System (CHS) to provide additional information relating to the nature of a charge. For example, someone who commits an assault which is motivated by malice towards the victim as a result of their religion might have their offence recorded under "common assault" with an aggravator code of "religious" hatred.

The set of aggravator codes that are used on the CHS include those introduced through legislation, such as the religious or racial aggravators, and others which are not legislative aggravators, such as domestic abuse, but for which codes or identifiers are used to highlight and identify particular cases to the police, COPFS or SCTS. For the purposes of these statistics the term aggravator is used collectively for both types. A list of the aggravators introduced through legislation is presented in [Annex C](#).

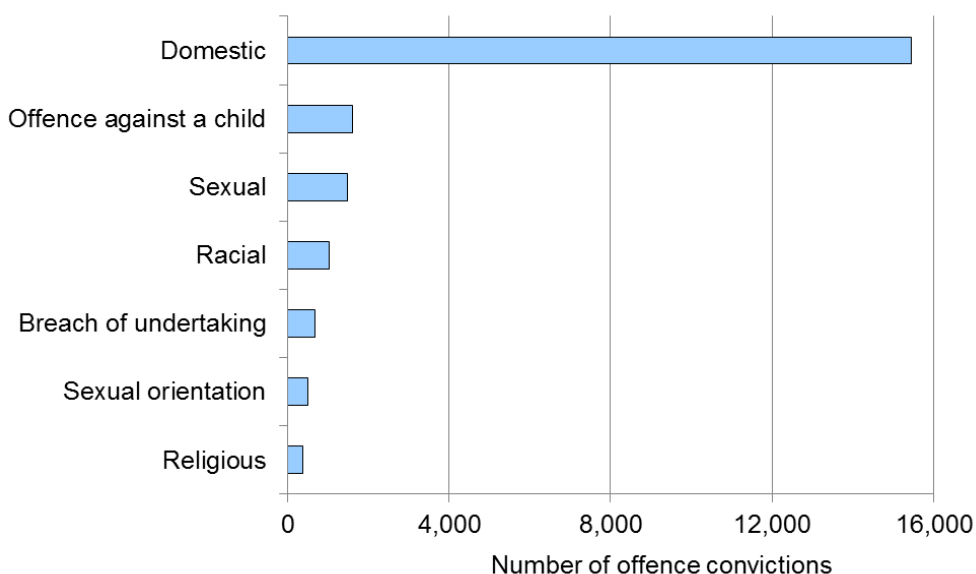
Statistics on aggravators

Please note that statistics on aggravators differ from most of the statistics in this bulletin in that **they relate to all offences** not just the main charge relating to an individual proceeding. In addition, a single offence can have more than one aggravator recorded against it e.g. "domestic" and "sexual" so the aggravator statistics are not a direct subset of our statistics at person level.

There were 21,862 offences with a charge proved with an aggravator recorded in 2014-15. The majority of these were for offences with a **domestic abuse** aggravator (15,452 or 71 per cent of all aggravators). The most common remaining aggravators were:

- Offences **against a child** aggravator, 7 per cent or 1,604 offences;
- **Sexual** aggravator, 7 per cent or 1,478 offences;
- **Racial** aggravator, 5 per cent or 1,030 offences.

Chart 11: Most common offences with a charge proved with an aggravator recorded, 2014-15



In 2014-15 there were 15,452 convictions for offences with a **domestic abuse aggravator**. The most common offences are as follows:

- **Breach of the peace**, which made up 46 per cent of domestic abuse offences with a charge proved (7,052 offences). The vast majority of these (96 per cent or 6,779 offences) were for offences of “threatening or abusive behaviour” or stalking.
- **Common assault** (29 per cent or 4,410 offences); and
- **Crimes against public justice** (14 per cent or 2,184 offences).

In 2014-15 there was a 14 per cent increase in the number of offences with a charge proved with a domestic abuse aggravator (15,452), up from 2013-14 (13,570 offences). This is the 4th consecutive annual increase with levels now 49 per cent higher than in 2010-11 (10,340 offences). Elsewhere in this publication, increases in convictions in 2014-15 can be seen for the most common offences related to domestic abuse. This is of particular note for the breach of the peace category, which accounted for two thirds of the annual increase for offences with a domestic abuse aggravator recorded. As outlined above these are mostly offences of “threatening or abusive behaviour” or stalking.

The increase may be reflective of a strengthened emphasis on tackling domestic abuse in Scotland by both Police Scotland and the COPFS. Please note that the increase does not necessarily mean that domestic abuse is occurring at a greater level than in previous years but may be due, in part, to improvements in the recording of domestic abuse cases on the CHS.

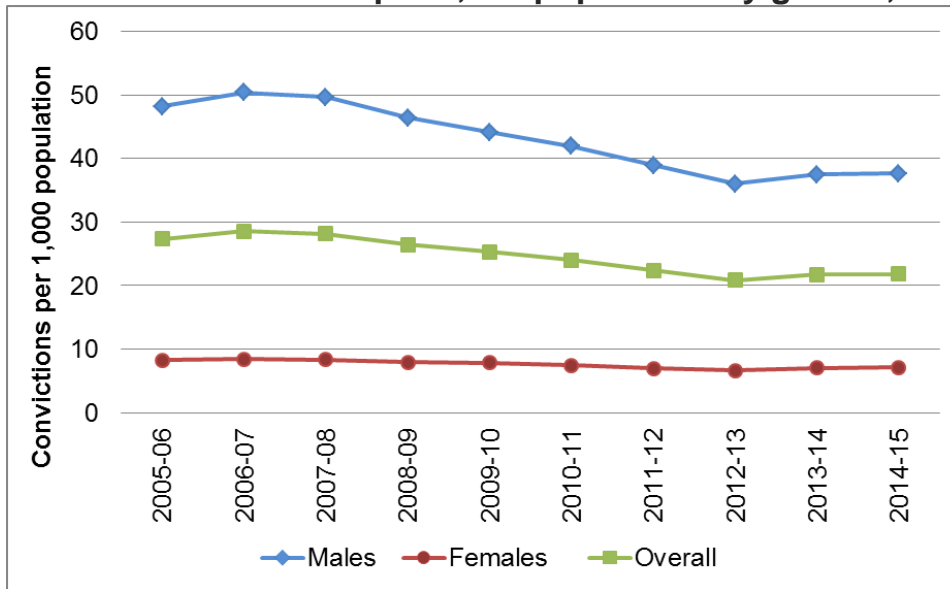
13. Age and Gender

([Tables 5](#), [6a-b](#), [11](#) and [12](#))

In 2014-15 there were 22 convictions per 1,000 members of the population (1 in every 45 people). The rate for males was higher at 38 convictions per 1,000 population compared to 7 for females.

The overall conviction rate has declined over the last ten years from 27 convictions per 1,000 population in 2005-06. The rate reached 22 convictions per 1,000 in 2011-12 and has since stabilised. The decline has been driven by a decrease for males, down to 38 convictions per 1,000 population in 2014-15 from 48 in 2005-06. The rate for females has remained stable over the ten years, ranging between 7 and 8 convictions per 1,000 population.

Chart 12: Convictions per 1,000 population by gender, 2005-06 to 2014-15



Over the past 10 years the gap between the number of convictions per 1,000 population for younger people compared to older people has become smaller. This has been driven by a fall in the number of convictions per 1,000 population for younger people, whilst the rate for older people (aged 31 or above) has remained relatively stable.

In 2005-06 the age with the highest conviction rate was those aged 18 at 102 convictions per 1,000 population. Since 2005-06 the age with the highest conviction rate has shifted upwards. The highest conviction rate was for those aged 26-30 in 2014-15 and stood at 51 convictions per 1,000 population. Conviction rates by age follow similar trends for both males and females.

Convictions by gender/age and crime type

Males accounted for 83 per cent of all convictions in 2014-15 (where the gender was known), unchanged from 2013-14. More males than females were convicted in all crime/offence categories except for **offences associated with prostitution** (57% of all convictions were for females).

Whilst females accounted for 17 per cent of all convictions they accounted for higher proportions of convictions for the following crime types in 2014-15:

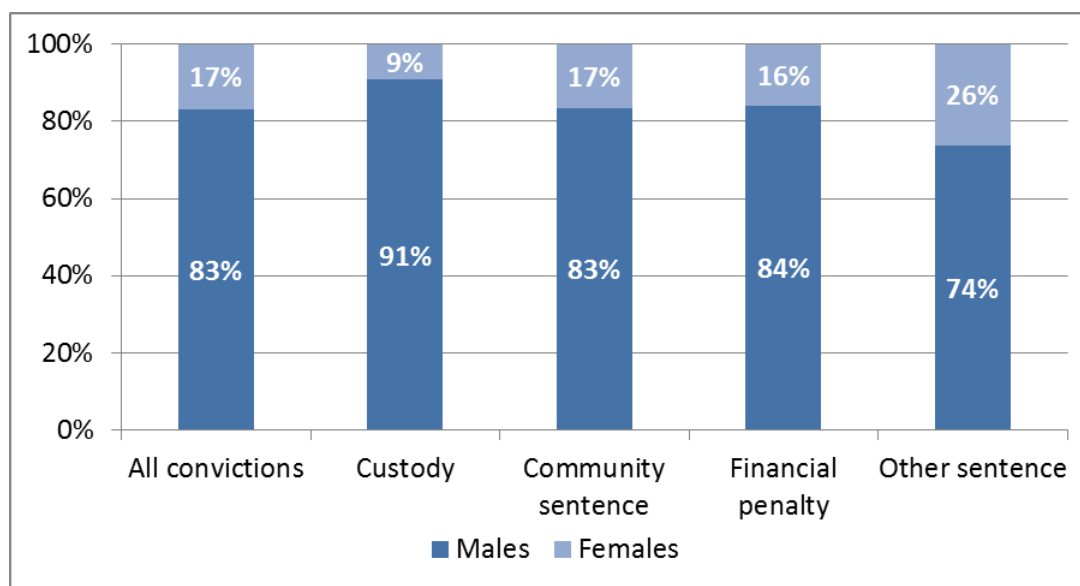
- 38 per cent of all **other violence** convictions;
- 33 per cent of all **fraud** convictions ; and
- 28 per cent of all **shoplifting** convictions.

In 2014-15, **common assault** was the most common offence for people under the age of 21. More than a quarter (27 per cent) of female under 21 convictions were for common assault with the corresponding figure for males being 15 per cent. By contrast common assault accounted for smaller proportions of convictions for both men and women aged over 30 (11 and 9 per cent for males and females respectively).

Convictions for **motor vehicle offences** accounted for higher proportions of convictions for those aged over 30; 42 per cent of males convicted and 40 per cent of females convicted. This compares to the under 21-age group where 19 per cent of males and females convicted were done so for motor vehicle offences.

Sentencing by gender and age

Chart 13: Total Convictions and Disposal Type by gender, 2014-15



Males accounted for 83 per cent of all people convicted in 2014-15 but represented a higher proportion of all **custodial sentences** (91 per cent). By contrast females accounted for 17 per cent of people convicted compared to a lower proportion for custodial sentences (9 per cent of custodial sentences). Females were more likely to be issued with an **“Other sentence”** with 26 per cent of these types of punishments been given to females compared to the 17 per cent of all convictions that females represent. “Other sentences” are mostly admonishments i.e. a verbal warning from the sheriff.

Please note that sentencing decisions are reflective of a number of factors such as the severity of the crime and whether the individual has offended in the past. In addition, the decision will be based on circumstances of the offender to what type of punishment is reasonable. These statistics do not take account of these factors.

[Table 12](#) illustrates a complex picture of trends for the different court disposals by age and gender. Table C summarises the main changes over the last ten years. It shows that for all disposal types there have been decreases in numbers for those aged “under 21” and “21-30” for both males and females with the exception of community sentences for males aged 21-30 where there has been an increase in the last 10 years, up by 17 per cent to 5,752 people. Financial penalties are the only disposal types where the trend is consistent for all age-gender groups with them all showing a decline.

Table C: Key changes in disposals by age and gender, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Type of disposal	NATIONAL CHANGE	MALE	FEMALE
Custodial sentences	Decline of 7 per cent from 15,081 people in 2005-06 to 13,977 in 2014-15	9% decrease for males overall	13% increase for females overall
		Decreases by age for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Under 21s” down 59% to 1,137 people • “21-30s” down 18% to 4,956 	Decreases by age for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Under 21s” down 33% to 84 people • “21-30s” down 14% to 482
		Increases by age for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Over 30s” up by 29% to 6,596 	Increases by age for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Over 30s” up by 59% to 722
Community sentences	Rise of 16 per cent from 15,974 people in 2005-06 to 18,519 in 2014-15	16% increase for males overall	17% increase for females overall
		Decreases by age for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Under 21s” down by 59% to 2,509 people 	Decreases by age for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Under 21s” down by 29% to 378 people • “21-30s” down by 10% to 1,008
		Increases by age for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “21-30s” up by 17% to 5,752 • “Over 30s” up by 68% to 7,189 	Increases by age for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Over 30s” up by 75% to 1,683
Financial penalties	Decline of 31 per cent from 82,194 people in 2005-06 to 56,843 in 2014-15	31% decrease for males overall	27% decrease for females overall
		Decreases for all age groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76% decrease for “under 21s” to 3,352 people • 35% decrease for “21-30s” to 15,576 • 9% decrease for “over 30s” to 28,867 	Decreases for all age groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65% decrease for “under 21s” to 533 people • 39% decrease for “21-30s” to 2,610 • 11% decrease for “over 30s” to 5,900

14. Police Disposals

(Tables 17 - 20)

This section outlines detail on some of the measures available to the police for dealing with minor offences. Statistics are presented on anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notices (ASBFPNs), formal adult warnings and actions used specifically for juveniles (aged 8 to 17) such as restorative justice warnings and Early and Effective Interventions (EEI).

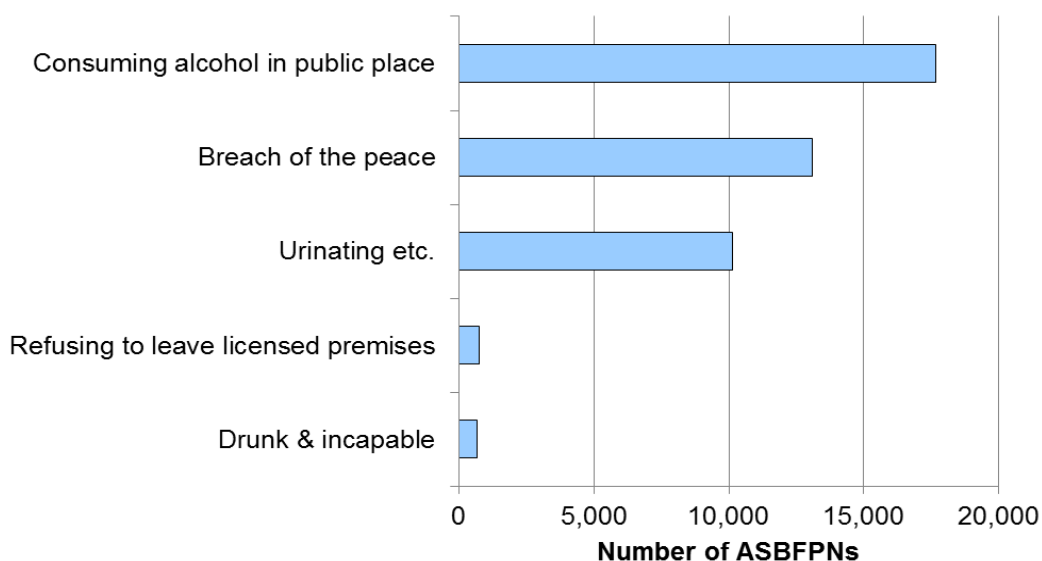
ASBFPNs make up the vast majority of police disposals presented in this publication. It is important to note, however, that there are other types of police measures not included such as fixed penalty notices for moving motor vehicle offences and other youth justice measures. A full listing of the range of disposals available to the police can be seen in [Annex D](#).

Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPN)

Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPNs) allow the police to issue offenders a £40 fine for a range of offences including drunken-related behaviours and playing loud music. In 2014-15, 42,933 people received an ASBFPN as a main penalty, a decrease of 23 per cent from 55,562 in 2013-14.

The recent decrease comes after a period of relative stability in the number of ASBFPNs issued over the previous 4 years (ranging between 53,700 to 55,500 per annum). It is thought that some of the decline in the use of ASBFPNs may be linked to Police Scotland recently issuing guidance to emphasise the Lord Advocate's guidelines relating to ASBFPNs. These guidelines state that repeated similar offences by the same individual should be referred to the COPFS rather than being dealt with using multiple ASBFPNs.

Chart 14: Most common offences for Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPNs), 2014-15



In 2014-15 the vast majority of ASBFPNs were issued for three offence types

- 17,646 for **consuming alcohol in a public place** (41 per cent of total);
- 13,096 for **breach of the peace** (31 per cent); and
- 10,130 for **urinating etc.** in circumstances causing annoyance to others (24 per cent).

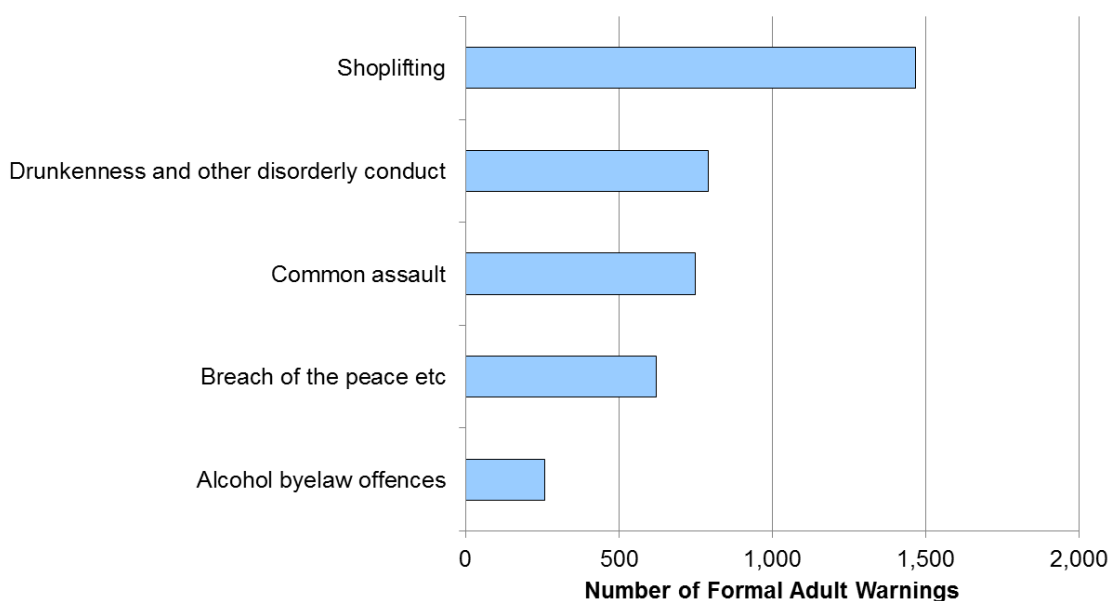
Males received 85 per cent of all ASBFPNs in 2014-15 (36,612 people) with the most common offences being for consuming alcohol in a public place (41 per cent of ASBFPNs issued to males) followed by urinating etc (27 per cent). ASBFPNs issued to females (6,320 people in total) were primarily issued for breach of the peace (45 per cent of ASBFPNs to females) and consuming alcohol in a public place (43 per cent).

Formal adult warnings

Formal adult warnings (FAWs) are given by the police for minor offences wherein a warning letter is issued to the offender. Police FAWs were given as a main penalty to 4,723 people in 2014-15, down by a third (34 per cent) from 7,135 in 2013-14. More than three quarters of the people issued FAWs in 2014-15 received them for four crimes/offences:

- **Shoplifting** (31 per cent or 1,465);
- **Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct** (17 per cent or 791);
- **Common assault** (16 per cent or 748); and
- **Breach of the peace** (13 per cent or 620)

Chart 15: Most common offences for Formal Adult Warnings, 2014-15



In 2014-15, 59 per cent of people given FAWs as a main penalty were **male** (2,771 people in 2014-15), a lower proportion in comparison to the 85 per cent of all ASBFPNs given to males. Around one in five males issued FAWs in 2014-15 were given them for drunkenness (619 people). Proportions differ by age with around a third (29 per cent) of males issued a FAW in the over 30 age group receiving them for drunkenness and other disorderly conduct, compared to 7 per cent of under 21s. A further fifth of males issued FAWs were given the penalty for shoplifting (578 people).

In 2014-15 over two fifths of FAWs (45%) issued to **women** were for shoplifting (887 people). Proportions differed by age with half (50 per cent) of females issued a FAW in the over 30 age group receiving them for shoplifting, compared to a third (32 per cent) for under 21s.

Police disposals for Young people involved in offending

This section provides statistics on the police disposals that specifically target young people, under the age of 18, involved in offending. In an attempt to plug some of the data gaps on youth justice, a methodological change was implemented to provide statistics on **Early and Effective Interventions** (EEl) as recorded on the Criminal History System (CHS). This is the first year these statistics have been published and the section also includes statistics on **Restorative Justice Warnings**. See [Annex B](#) for more detail.

Please note that these statistics are not a full measure of disposals for under 18s as there are a number of other measures managed by the police and other public bodies that we cannot quantify levels for. This is due to the complex nature of how young people involved in offending are dealt with by different organisations and therefore information is captured in different ways on disparate databases.

There are a number of routes for dealing with young people who have offended in Scotland as follows:

- Depending on their age and the nature of the offence some young people who have offended move through the Criminal Justice System in the same way as adults i.e. they are issued a disposal by the police, COPFS or the adult courts. The activity for young people dealt with by these measures is included within the statistics elsewhere in the report.
- Other young people are referred to the **Scottish Children's Reporter Administration** (SCRA), which handles the children's hearing system and provides a safety net to young people involved in offending behaviour rather than exposing them to the adult courts, which can be a damaging experience. The police can use a number of ways to refer individuals to SCRA such as **restorative justice warnings**, the disposal for which statistics are available. It is important to note that other organisations such

as COPFS, social work and educational bodies can also make referrals to SCRA.

- Increasingly the **Whole System Approach** (WSA) is used to deal with young people aged 8 to 17. This approach was initially piloted from around 2008 and then rolled out across Scotland in 2011 to encourage justice partners to divert young people away from the adult courts and hearing system. One approach used by the police to reduce the unnecessary referrals to the SCRA is **Early and Effective Interventions** (EEI). The focus of EEIs is to respond as quickly as possible to offending behaviour by children and young people and to put in place rehabilitation support with the aim of reducing the likelihood of reoffending. Practices vary by local authority with a range of agencies (police, education, social work and the third sector) being involved.

Trends in Police Disposals for Young People

In terms of police disposals specifically aimed at young people involved in offending, **restorative justice warnings** have been in decline from 2,479 people in 2008-09 to 216 people in 2014-15. By contrast the number of young people referred for an **EEI** increased steadily since their introduction in 2008-09 rising to 650 people by 2011-12. In the two years between 2011-12 and 2013-14 numbers quadrupled to 2,637 people as the use of these practices became more commonplace. In the year to 2014-15 numbers declined slightly, down 4 per cent to 2,533. As outlined above, restorative justice warnings and EEIs are only two of a wide range of interventions the police use to deal with young people involved in offending behaviour so the increase in EEIs may not have directly replaced the number of restorative justice warnings.

Please note that an element of the trend shown may be due to improved recording of EEIs since they were first introduced. This can happen as the new codes become more familiar to the police in terms of recording the information on the CHS and can be an issue when a new disposal is introduced.

15. COPFS Disposals

[\(Tables 21-24\)](#)

When a report is submitted by the police to the COPFS, prosecution in court is only one of a range of possible options for dealing with people who have been charged. COPFS can decide to take no action (e.g. if there is insufficient evidence, or if it is not in the public interest to proceed). Alternatively COPFS can decide to use a non-court direct measure such as a fiscal warning or a diversion from prosecution.

Of the COPFS disposals included in this publication, in 2014-15 two thirds were fiscal fines (36,181 people) with a further 29 per cent being fiscal fixed penalties (15,478). The remainder were made up of compensation orders, where the fine is paid to the victim, and a combination of a fine and compensation. A full listing of the range of disposals available can be seen in [Annex D](#).

Fiscal fines

Fiscal fines of between £50 and £300 can be offered to the alleged offender by the COPFS as an alternative to prosecution. This means if the fine is paid the person involved does not get a criminal record, however, if the fine is not paid the case may still proceed to court.

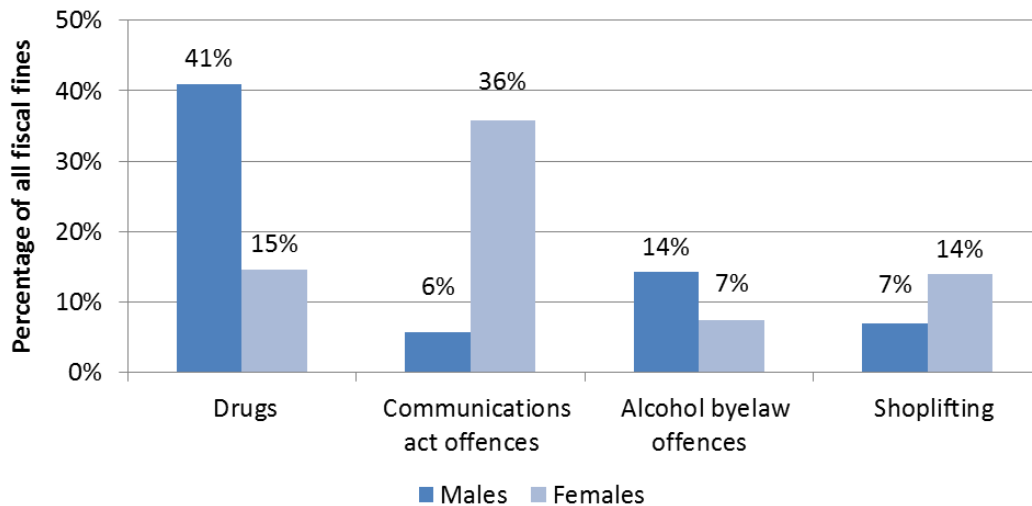
In 2014-15 36,181 people were issued a fiscal fine as a main penalty, a decline of 24 per cent from 47,338 in 2013-14. This decline follows a period of 3 years when numbers of fiscal fines were above 42,000 but the level in 2014-15 is comparable to those prior to 2010-11.

Fiscal fines as main penalties were most commonly issued for the following crimes:

- Thirty-four per cent were for **Drugs** (12,352 fines);
- Fifteen per cent were for **Unlawful use of vehicle** (5,301 fines);
- Thirteen per cent were for **Communications Act offences** (mainly TV licensing), which totalled 4,874 fines;
- **Alcohol bylaw offences** that relate to drinking alcohol in designated areas where it is prohibited attracted 12 per cent of the total (4,507 fines).

Nearly three quarters (74 per cent) of all fiscal fines in 2014-15 were issued to males. The most noticeable differences for males and females for which fiscal fines were issued are presented in chart 16. For example 41 per cent of fiscal fines issued to males were for drugs offences compared to 15 per cent for females and 34 per cent overall.

Chart 16: Fiscal fines, percentage issued by crime type and gender



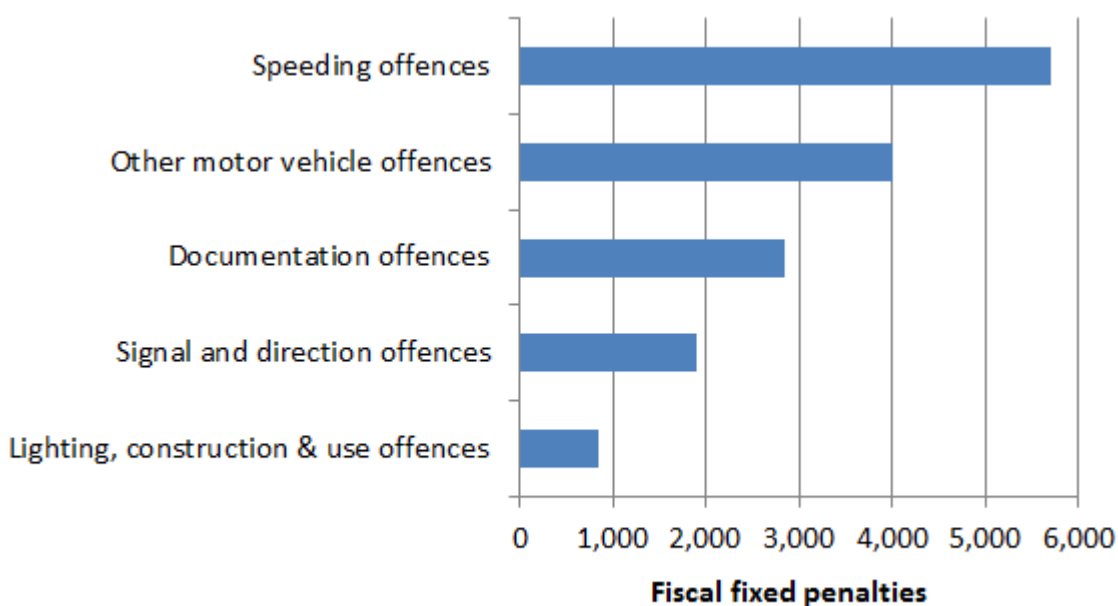
Fiscal fixed penalties

Crown Office Fixed Penalties (COFPs) are generally issued for motor vehicle offences. In 2014-15, 15,478 COFPs were issued to people as a main penalty, a decrease of 34 per cent from 23,494 in 2013-14.

The decrease was driven by a fall in penalties for:

- **“Other motor vehicle offences”** (including mobile phone offences and seatbelt offences) down 45 per cent to 4,002 from 7,306 in 2013-14; and
- **Speeding offence penalties**, down 28 per cent to 5,701.

Chart 17: Most common offences for Fiscal Fixed Penalties, 2014-15



“Other motor vehicle offences” includes mobile phone and seatbelt offences

The breakdown of COFPs in 2014-15 was as follows:

- Thirty-seven per cent for were for **speeding offences** (5,698 penalties);
- Twenty-six per cent were for “**other motor vehicle offences**”, which includes mobile phone and seatbelt offences, totalling 4,000 penalties; and
- Eighteen per cent were for **documentation offences** (such as using a vehicle without a test certificate, without a licence or failure to insure), totalling 2,851.

In 2014-15, more than three quarters (78 per cent or 12,013) of COFPs were issued to males and over half (54 per cent or 8,304) of all COFPs were issued to males aged over 30.

16. Bail

[\(Tables 15-16\)](#)

Please note that three tables on **bail** statistics have been removed from the standard tables accompanying this bulletin but these are available for download from the "[Additional data](#)" page.

Where a person has been arrested or charged by the police, the police may decide to remand the person in custody. The police will submit a report to the COPFS in respect of the person remanded and where the COPFS decide that he or she is to be prosecuted, they will appear at court on the first lawful day after they were taken into police custody. At this point the accused may apply for **bail** and the sheriff or judge will decide whether the accused should be released on bail until they next need to appear in court for later stages of the proceedings.

In some circumstances, generally for less serious crimes, the police may decide to release the individual on an **undertaking**. This means the accused will have their initial appearance in court at a later date. Please note statistics on **police undertakings** have not been published this year due to concerns around data quality. We will investigate this issue further and provide an update in next year's bulletin.

Bail orders made, and by main crime type

The number of bail orders decreased by 1 per cent from 47,196 in 2013-14 to 46,560 in 2014-15. Over the longer term numbers have fallen by 25 per cent since a peak of 62,294 bail orders in 2006-07. This is consistent with the longer term trends in volumes of cases coming to court.

In the year to 2014-15 there was a 12 per cent increase in the number of bail orders issued for **sexual crimes** (from 1,337 in 2013-14 to 1,497 in 2014-15). This is the fourth annual increase and corresponds with the rise in prosecutions for these types of crimes. In the year to 2013-14 there was also a relatively large annual increase in the number of bail orders issued for **drug offences** (up 11 per cent to 2,573). In contrast there were large annual decreases in the numbers of bail orders issued for **crimes of dishonesty** (down 12 per cent to 6,695) and handling an offensive weapon (down 7 per cent to 1,471).

Since 2005-06 there have been some large changes in the relative proportions of bail orders issued for each crime group, however these have remained relatively stable since 2009-10. The more substantial changes seen over the last ten years include:

- Bail orders issued for **crimes of dishonesty** accounted for around a fifth (21 per cent) of all bail orders issued in 2005-06 falling by seven percentage points to 14 per cent in 2014-15;

- **Common assault** accounted for 19 per cent of all bail orders issued in 2014-15. This figure has increased by four percentage points from 15 per cent in 2005-06; and
- **Breach of the peace** – accounted for 17 per cent of bail orders in 2014-15, increasing four percentage points from 13 per cent in 2005-06.

Bail-related offences

Bail-related offences cover the offences of breach of bail conditions (e.g. interfering with a witness) and failure to appear in court after being granted bail. A total of 8,467 of bailed-related offences had a charge proved in 2014-15, an increase of 6 per cent from 2013-14 (8,001).

The proportion of bail-related offences as a percentage of all bail orders granted in 2014-15 was 18 per cent. This has remained fairly constant for the six years from 2008-09 but is 7 percentage points higher than in 2005-06 when it was 11 per cent.

Statistics on bail aggravators, which identify all offences that were committed while the offender was on bail, are published in the [“Additional data”](#) section, the same place as in previous years.

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Table 1 Summary of known action in the Scottish Criminal Justice System, 2005-06 to 2014-15

	Thousands									
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Crimes and offences recorded by the police										
Crimes	418	419	386	377	338	323	314	273	270	256
Offences ¹	600	607	572	560	564	530	544	544	501	379
Crimes and offences cleared up by the police										
Crimes	191	199	185	185	167	157	155	140	139	129
Offences ¹	558	566	534	519	523	491	508	510	472	351
Police disposals										
Anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notices	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	61	54	54	55	56	43
Formal adult warnings	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	8	8	8	8	7	5
Crimes and offences dealt with by:										
Offence referrals to Reporter to Children's Panel ²	37	34	30	25	21	16	12	8	7	7
Procurator Fiscal action										
Total criminal reports received (COPFS cases)	320	316	307	285	276	266	276	281	294	244
Fiscal fines (CHS people) ^{3,4}	n/a	n/a	n/a	38	36	36	42	48	47	36
Fiscal fines (COPFS cases) ^{4,5}	18	21	19	37	34	33	41	46	47	35
Fiscal fixed penalties (CHS people) ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	18	19	20	21	22	23	15
Fiscal fixed penalties (COPFS cases) ⁵	10	14	15	20	18	20	21	22	24	15
Compensation orders (CHS people) ^{4,5}	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Compensation orders (COPFS cases) ^{3,5}	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Combined fiscal fines/compensation orders (CHS people) ^{3,4}	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
Combined fiscal fines/compensation orders (COPFS cases) ^{4,5}	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
Fiscal warnings (COPFS cases) ⁴	33	27	25	15	14	13	12	13	8	8
No action (COPFS cases) ⁴	49	44	44	32	30	29	32	35	28	27
Other non-court disposals ⁶	11	12	10	9	8	8	8	10	13	13
People proceeded against in court	142	149	149	141	136	131	125	117	122	123

1. Since 2013-14, not all offence categories in recorded crime statistics are comparable with previous years data. Please see Annex 2 of the Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2014-15 publication for further information.

2. A referral may relate to more than one offence. Figures exclude cases jointly referred to the Children's Reporter and the Procurator Fiscal. These types of cases are included in the Procurator Fiscal action totals. This change has been applied retrospectively to historical data.

3. Number of people with main penalty as recorded on the Police Scotland's Criminal History System (CHS). The combined number of fiscal fines and fixed penalties is underestimated by around 2,700 in 2008-09 and 500 in 2009-10.

4. Figures relate to cases which were closed as offer paid/accepted/deemed accepted.

5. Number of cases of highest disposal as recorded on the Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) information system.

6. Includes cases diverted from prosecution by the COPFS, e.g. to the Children's Reporter, cases transferred within COPFS and cases rolled up with other ongoing cases.

Table 2(a) People proceeded against in court by main crime/offence and outcome of court proceedings, 2014-15

Main crime or offence ¹	PNGA ^{2,3} or deserted ⁴	Acquitted not guilty	Acquitted not proven	Charge proved	Total
All crimes and offences	9,322	6,266	1,147	106,507	123,242
All crimes	4,005	1,805	468	36,455	42,733
Non-sexual crimes of violence	284	406	150	1,718	2,558
Homicide etc	7	14	9	80	110
Attempted murder and serious assault	167	299	121	1,037	1,624
Robbery	55	53	11	377	496
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	55	40	9	224	328
Sexual crimes	93	270	124	1,145	1,632
Rape and attempted rape	3	92	50	125	270
Sexual assault	34	93	50	273	450
Crimes associated with prostitution	9	16	6	145	176
Other sexual crimes	47	69	18	602	736
Crimes of dishonesty	1,383	303	36	12,512	14,234
Housebreaking	156	27	5	980	1,168
Theft by opening lockfast places	34	8	-	211	253
Theft from a motor vehicle	15	3	1	112	131
Theft of a motor vehicle	118	7	3	318	446
Shoplifting	458	24	2	6,940	7,424
Other theft	362	146	16	2,336	2,860
Fraud	70	18	3	601	692
Other dishonesty	170	70	6	1,014	1,260
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	317	161	23	2,439	2,940
Fire-raising	14	6	6	133	159
Vandalism etc.	303	155	17	2,306	2,781
Other crimes	1,928	665	135	18,641	21,369
Crimes against public justice	1,040	324	54	10,036	11,454
Handling offensive weapons	147	204	50	1,580	1,981
Drugs	732	135	29	6,857	7,753
Other crime	9	2	2	168	181
All offences	5,317	4,461	679	70,052	80,509
Miscellaneous offences	3,540	3,539	587	31,107	38,773
Common assault	1,678	1,994	326	11,758	15,756
Breach of the peace etc.	1,497	1,247	196	15,580	18,520
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	10	3	-	115	128
Urinating etc.	3	1	-	43	47
Other miscellaneous	352	294	65	3,611	4,322
Motor vehicle offences	1,777	922	92	38,945	41,736
Dangerous and careless driving	141	191	36	3,412	3,780
Driving under the influence	66	90	8	3,676	3,840
Speeding	169	75	-	14,001	14,245
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	873	61	4	8,303	9,241
Vehicle defect offences	122	21	1	1,580	1,724
Seat belt offences	84	37	-	2,172	2,293
Mobile phone offences	131	289	24	3,160	3,604
Other motor vehicle offences	191	158	19	2,641	3,009

1. Excludes people against whom proceedings are started but which are dropped before they reach court.

2. Plea of not guilty accepted.

3. Includes cases where proceedings are dropped after a person has been called to court, e.g. if witnesses cannot be traced.

4. Deserted simpliciter i.e. trial is permanently abandoned by the Procurator Fiscal.

Table 2(b) People proceeded against in court by main crime/offence and percentage outcome of court proceedings, 2014-15

Main crime or offence ¹	PNGA ^{2,3} or deserted ⁴	Acquitted not guilty	Acquitted not proven	Charge proved	Row per cent	
					Total	Not proven as % of all acquitted
All crimes and offences	8	5	1	86	100	15
All crimes	9	4	1	85	100	21
Non-sexual crimes of violence	11	16	6	67	100	27
Homicide etc	6	13	8	73	100	39
Attempted murder and serious assault	10	18	7	64	100	29
Robbery	11	11	2	76	100	17
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	17	12	3	68	100	18
Sexual crimes	6	17	8	70	100	31
Rape and attempted rape	1	34	19	46	100	35
Sexual assault	8	21	11	61	100	35
Crimes associated with prostitution	5	9	3	82	100	27
Other sexual crimes	6	9	2	82	100	21
Crimes of dishonesty	10	2	*	88	100	11
Housebreaking	13	2	*	84	100	16
Theft by opening lockfast places	13	3	-	83	100	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	11	2	1	85	100	25
Theft of a motor vehicle	26	2	1	71	100	30
Shoplifting	6	*	*	93	100	8
Other theft	13	5	1	82	100	10
Fraud	10	3	*	87	100	14
Other dishonesty	13	6	*	80	100	8
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	11	5	1	83	100	13
Fire-raising	9	4	4	84	100	50
Vandalism etc.	11	6	1	83	100	10
Other crimes	9	3	1	87	100	17
Crimes against public justice	9	3	*	88	100	14
Handling offensive weapons	7	10	3	80	100	20
Drugs	9	2	*	88	100	18
Other crime	5	1	1	93	100	50
All offences	7	6	1	87	100	13
Miscellaneous offences	9	9	2	80	100	14
Common assault	11	13	2	75	100	14
Breach of the peace etc.	8	7	1	84	100	14
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	8	2	-	90	100	-
Urinating etc.	6	2	-	91	100	-
Other miscellaneous	8	7	2	84	100	18
Motor vehicle offences	4	2	*	93	100	9
Dangerous and careless driving	4	5	1	90	100	16
Driving under the influence	2	2	*	96	100	8
Speeding	1	1	-	98	100	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	9	1	*	90	100	6
Vehicle defect offences	7	1	*	92	100	5
Seat belt offences	4	2	-	95	100	-
Mobile phone offences	4	8	1	88	100	-
Other motor vehicle offences	6	5	1	88	100	-

1. Excludes people against whom proceedings are started but which are dropped before they reach court.

2. Plea of not guilty accepted.

3. Includes cases where proceedings are dropped after a person has been called to court, e.g. if witnesses cannot be traced.

4. Deserted simpliciter i.e. trial is permanently abandoned by the Procurator Fiscal.

Table 3 People with a charge proved by type of court, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Type of court	Number									
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
All court types	128,204	134,413	133,607	125,892	121,041	115,575	108,388	101,015	105,626	106,507
High court ^{1,2}	885	908	861	810	770	702	732	705	673	567
Sheriff solemn	3,969	4,682	5,195	4,532	4,222	4,020	4,138	4,304	4,234	4,773
Sheriff summary ³	82,611	87,087	85,703	78,329	69,773	65,360	64,264	60,045	59,146	59,788
Justice of the Peace court ⁴	40,739	41,736	41,848	42,221	46,276	45,493	39,254	35,961	41,573	41,379

Type of court	Per cent									
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
All court types	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
High court ^{1,2}	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheriff solemn	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4
Sheriff summary ³	64	65	64	62	58	57	59	59	56	56
Justice of the Peace court ⁴	32	31	31	34	38	39	36	36	39	39

Type of court	Index: 2005-06=100									
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
All court types	100	105	104	98	94	90	85	79	82	83
High court ^{1,2}	100	103	97	92	87	79	83	80	76	64
Sheriff solemn	100	118	131	114	106	101	104	108	107	120
Sheriff summary ³	100	105	104	95	84	79	78	73	72	72
Justice of the Peace court ⁴	100	102	103	104	114	112	96	88	102	102

1. Includes cases remitted to the High court from the Sheriff court.

2. The figures for 2014-15, and to an extent earlier years, may be underestimated due to late recording of disposals. See annex notes B13 to B16.

3. Includes the stipendiary magistrates court in Glasgow. Revision in 2014-15 bulletin has corrected some records for stipendiary court proceedings that were incorrectly coded as sheriff summary cases. See annex B15.

4. Includes District courts up to 2009-10.

Table 4(a) People with a charge proved by main crime/offence, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Main crime or offence	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ¹	% change 2013-14 to 2014-15	All offences proved, 2014-15 ²
All crimes and offences	128,204	134,413	133,607	125,892	121,041	115,575	108,388	101,015	105,626	106,507	1	141,381
All crimes	44,891	48,807	48,641	46,798	43,551	42,283	40,640	36,975	36,165	36,455	1	48,960
Non-sexual crimes of violence	2,459	2,461	2,749	2,658	2,462	2,539	2,438	2,138	1,781	1,718	-4	1,961
Homicide etc	111	121	136	116	118	117	111	114	91	80	-12	87
Attempted murder and serious assault	1,561	1,496	1,731	1,709	1,511	1,418	1,352	1,283	1,026	1,037	1	1,125
Robbery	512	529	548	562	532	526	596	518	442	377	-15	448
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	275	315	334	271	301	478	379	223	222	224	1	301
Sexual crimes	865	855	727	914	832	756	784	865	1,057	1,145	8	1,999
Rape and attempted rape	61	60	49	42	57	36	49	77	89	125	40	283
Sexual assault	186	184	145	182	159	160	151	204	236	273	16	619
Crimes associated with prostitution	292	306	254	334	250	245	200	142	169	145	-14	151
Other sexual crimes	326	305	279	356	366	315	384	442	563	602	7	946
Crimes of dishonesty	17,997	18,381	17,728	17,429	15,951	15,613	14,772	13,250	12,575	12,512	-1	16,814
Housebreaking	2,074	2,025	1,867	1,860	1,604	1,540	1,498	1,365	1,037	980	-5	1,355
Theft by opening lockfast places	366	398	389	349	312	284	291	247	217	211	-3	344
Theft from a motor vehicle	489	408	447	387	297	270	250	200	143	112	-22	168
Theft of a motor vehicle	847	851	776	733	572	483	450	373	270	318	18	656
Shoplifting	8,162	8,548	8,457	8,287	8,098	7,853	7,267	6,500	6,530	6,940	6	8,663
Other theft	3,289	3,430	3,260	3,113	2,768	2,871	2,961	2,720	2,578	2,336	-9	3,119
Fraud	1,457	1,355	1,337	1,438	1,142	1,065	811	624	681	601	-12	1,180
Other dishonesty	1,313	1,366	1,195	1,262	1,158	1,247	1,244	1,221	1,119	1,014	-9	1,329
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	5,000	5,438	5,392	4,375	3,836	3,362	3,016	2,584	2,502	2,439	-3	2,992
Fire-raising	192	251	224	244	190	159	146	134	129	133	3	162
Vandalism etc.	4,808	5,187	5,168	4,131	3,646	3,203	2,870	2,450	2,373	2,306	-3	2,830
Other crimes	18,570	21,672	22,045	21,422	20,470	20,013	19,630	18,138	18,250	18,641	2	25,194
Crimes against public justice	7,347	9,018	9,825	10,350	9,744	9,822	10,170	9,767	9,669	10,036	4	14,169
Handling offensive weapons	3,500	3,547	3,405	3,516	2,838	2,445	2,265	1,710	1,685	1,580	-6	1,934
Drugs	7,614	8,904	8,547	7,318	7,699	7,527	6,982	6,449	6,717	6,857	2	8,892
Other crime	109	203	268	238	189	219	213	212	179	168	-6	199
All offences	83,313	85,606	84,966	79,094	77,490	73,292	67,748	64,040	69,461	70,052	1	92,421
Miscellaneous offences	38,074	40,492	39,610	34,165	31,509	29,186	29,465	28,587	29,174	31,107	7	43,740
Common assault	12,918	13,717	13,834	13,647	12,967	12,600	12,757	11,649	11,218	11,758	5	15,955
Breach of the peace etc.	16,894	18,104	17,494	16,003	14,077	12,113	12,544	12,961	13,731	15,580	13	22,281
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	293	261	235	129	146	160	124	102	85	115	35	228
Urinating etc.	345	473	514	81	47	43	20	32	41	43	5	94
Other miscellaneous	7,624	7,937	7,533	4,305	4,272	4,270	4,020	3,843	4,099	3,611	-12	5,182
Motor vehicle offences	45,239	45,114	45,356	44,929	45,981	44,106	38,283	35,453	40,287	38,945	-3	48,681
Dangerous and careless driving	3,620	3,774	3,967	3,696	3,405	3,167	2,858	2,811	3,576	3,412	-5	3,934
Driving under the influence	7,970	8,066	7,820	7,222	6,232	5,351	5,287	4,735	4,091	3,676	-10	4,183
Speeding	12,252	13,395	14,156	13,589	14,357	12,955	12,381	12,034	14,125	14,001	-1	14,283
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	14,703	13,450	13,609	12,740	12,175	11,052	9,001	7,855	8,515	8,303	-2	13,604
Vehicle defect offences	1,652	1,707	1,414	1,483	1,662	1,723	1,504	1,243	1,611	1,580	-2	2,678
Seat belt offences	1,234	1,211	1,010	1,257	2,199	2,673	1,982	2,052	2,539	2,172	-14	2,359
Mobile phone offences	631	814	1,197	2,265	2,856	3,603	2,641	2,663	3,096	3,160	2	3,354
Other motor vehicle offences	3,177	2,697	2,183	2,677	3,095	3,582	2,629	2,060	2,734	2,641	-3	4,286

1. Figures for some categories dealt with by the high court - including homicide, rape and major drug cases - may be underestimated due to late recording of disposals - see annex notes B13 to B16.

2. Number of individual offences relating to people with a charge proved, whether or not the main crime/offence involved.

Table 4(b) Index of people with a charge proved by main crime/offence, 2005-06 to 2014-15
(Indexed:2005-06=100)

	Index: 2005-06=100									
Main crime or offence	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ¹
All crimes and offences	100	105	104	98	94	90	85	79	82	83
All crimes	100	109	108	104	97	94	91	82	81	81
Non-sexual crimes of violence	100	100	112	108	100	103	99	87	72	70
Homicide etc	100	109	123	105	106	105	100	103	82	72
Attempted murder and serious assault	100	96	111	109	97	91	87	82	66	66
Robbery	100	103	107	110	104	103	116	101	86	74
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	100	115	121	99	109	174	138	81	81	81
Sexual crimes	100	99	84	106	96	87	91	100	122	132
Rape and attempted rape	100	98	80	69	93	59	80	126	146	205
Sexual assault	100	99	78	98	85	86	81	110	127	147
Crimes associated with prostitution	100	105	87	114	86	84	68	49	58	50
Other sexual crimes	100	94	86	109	112	97	118	136	173	185
Crimes of dishonesty	100	102	99	97	89	87	82	74	70	70
Housebreaking	100	98	90	90	77	74	72	66	50	47
Theft by opening lockfast places	100	109	106	95	85	78	80	67	59	58
Theft from a motor vehicle	100	83	91	79	61	55	51	41	29	23
Theft of a motor vehicle	100	100	92	87	68	57	53	44	32	38
Shoplifting	100	105	104	102	99	96	89	80	80	85
Other theft	100	104	99	95	84	87	90	83	78	71
Fraud	100	93	92	99	78	73	56	43	47	41
Other dishonesty	100	104	91	96	88	95	95	93	85	77
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	100	109	108	88	77	67	60	52	50	49
Fire-raising	100	131	117	127	99	83	76	70	67	69
Vandalism etc.	100	108	107	86	76	67	60	51	49	48
Other crimes	100	117	119	115	110	108	106	98	98	100
Crimes against public justice	100	123	134	141	133	134	138	133	132	137
Handling offensive weapons	100	101	97	100	81	70	65	49	48	45
Drugs	100	117	112	96	101	99	92	85	88	90
Other crime	100	186	246	218	173	201	195	194	164	154
All offences	100	103	102	95	93	88	81	77	83	84
Miscellaneous offences	100	106	104	90	83	77	77	75	77	82
Common assault	100	106	107	106	100	98	99	90	87	91
Breach of the peace etc.	100	107	104	95	83	72	74	77	81	92
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	100	89	80	44	50	55	42	35	29	39
Urinating etc.	100	137	149	23	14	12	6	9	12	12
Other miscellaneous	100	104	99	56	56	56	53	50	54	47
Motor vehicle offences	100	100	100	99	102	97	85	78	89	86
Dangerous and careless driving	100	104	110	102	94	87	79	78	99	94
Driving under the influence	100	101	98	91	78	67	66	59	51	46
Speeding	100	109	116	111	117	106	101	98	115	114
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	100	91	93	87	83	75	61	53	58	56
Vehicle defect offences	100	103	86	90	101	104	91	75	98	96
Seat belt offences	100	98	82	102	178	217	161	166	206	176
Mobile phone offences	100	129	190	359	453	571	419	422	491	501
Other motor vehicle offences	100	85	69	84	97	113	83	65	86	83

1. Figures for some categories dealt with by the high court - including homicide, rape and major drug cases - may be underestimated slightly due to late recording of disposals - see Annex notes B13 to B16.

Table 5 Numbers of people with a charge proved per 1,000 population by sex and age, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Type of accused ¹	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
All People^{2,3}										
Total⁴	27	29	28	26	25	24	22	21	22	22
Under 16 ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16	38	39	34	29	22	17	15	11	8	7
17	85	94	86	72	55	47	38	30	25	23
18	102	108	104	85	68	60	52	42	37	38
19	95	99	98	80	71	63	55	46	43	42
20	89	94	92	77	74	64	56	47	46	43
21-25	78	81	81	73	69	63	56	51	49	48
26-30	66	67	67	65	60	58	54	51	52	51
31-40	41	43	43	43	43	43	41	40	42	44
41-50	21	22	23	22	23	23	22	22	24	25
51-100	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Male										
Total⁴	48	50	50	46	44	42	39	36	37	38
Under 16 ⁵	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16	68	69	60	50	38	29	26	19	14	12
17	147	164	150	125	94	82	64	50	42	39
18	180	189	180	149	119	102	91	71	63	64
19	170	175	169	140	124	110	95	81	74	70
20	159	166	162	133	128	110	97	80	79	73
21-25	133	141	140	126	119	107	97	87	85	83
26-30	109	112	113	108	101	98	91	86	88	86
31-40	70	74	73	73	73	72	69	67	71	74
41-50	36	38	38	38	38	38	38	37	41	42
51-100	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	11	11
Female										
Total⁴	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7
Under 16 ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-
16	8	7	7	7	5	4	3	3	2	2
17	20	21	20	17	16	11	10	8	7	6
18	23	25	24	19	17	17	13	11	10	12
19	20	23	25	20	17	15	15	12	12	12
20	20	22	22	20	19	18	15	14	13	13
21-25	23	24	23	21	20	19	16	15	14	14
26-30	23	22	21	22	21	19	18	17	17	17
31-40	15	15	15	14	15	15	14	13	15	16
41-50	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
51-100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2

1. A person who had a charge proved more than once within an individual year will be counted more than once .
2. Figures in the table are calculated as ratios per 1,000 of the Scottish population.
3. Includes sex not known; excludes companies.
4. Includes age not known; uses mid-year population estimate for those aged 8-100.
5. Uses mid-year population estimate for those aged 8-15.

Table 6(a) Males¹ with a charge proved by main crime/offence and age, 2014-15

Main crime or offence	(Number)				(Per cent)			
	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total
All crimes and offences	8,624	30,138	49,831	88,594	100	100	100	100
All crimes	4,039	11,011	15,572	30,623	47	37	31	35
Non-sexual crimes of violence	241	675	567	1,483	3	2	1	2
Homicide etc	9	22	36	67	*	*	*	*
Attempted murder and serious assault	161	457	322	940	2	2	1	1
Robbery	60	153	124	337	1	1	*	*
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	11	43	85	139	*	*	*	*
Sexual crimes	109	255	687	1,051	1	1	1	1
Rape and attempted rape	17	35	73	125	*	*	*	*
Sexual assault	19	64	189	272	*	*	*	*
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	6	57	63	-	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	73	150	368	591	1	*	1	1
Crimes of dishonesty	1,032	3,096	5,644	9,772	12	10	11	11
Housebreaking	196	313	432	941	2	1	1	1
Theft by opening lockfast places	34	65	102	201	*	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	13	28	66	107	*	*	*	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	116	124	62	302	1	*	*	*
Shoplifting	252	1,527	3,246	5,025	3	5	7	6
Other theft	276	624	1,025	1,925	3	2	2	2
Fraud	32	132	238	402	*	*	*	*
Other dishonesty	113	283	473	869	1	1	1	1
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	520	888	699	2,107	6	3	1	2
Fire-raising	30	39	46	115	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	490	849	653	1,992	6	3	1	2
Other crimes	2,137	6,097	7,975	16,210	25	20	16	18
Crimes against public justice	1,250	3,164	4,094	8,509	14	10	8	10
Handling offensive weapons	262	526	664	1,452	3	2	1	2
Drugs	607	2,368	3,152	6,127	7	8	6	7
Other crime	18	39	65	122	*	*	*	*
All offences	4,585	19,127	34,259	57,971	53	63	69	65
Miscellaneous offences	2,955	9,365	13,210	25,530	34	31	27	29
Common assault	1,317	3,668	4,344	9,329	15	12	9	11
Breach of the peace etc.	1,414	4,860	7,119	13,393	16	16	14	15
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	4	33	55	92	*	*	*	*
Urinating etc.	6	13	23	42	*	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous	214	791	1,669	2,674	2	3	3	3
Motor vehicle offences	1,630	9,762	21,049	32,441	19	32	42	37
Dangerous and careless driving	324	901	1,572	2,797	4	3	3	3
Driving under the influence	188	898	1,862	2,948	2	3	4	3
Speeding	363	3,179	8,421	11,963	4	11	17	14
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	462	2,316	3,829	6,607	5	8	8	7
Vehicle defect offences	87	431	901	1,419	1	1	2	2
Seat belt offences	74	685	1,174	1,933	1	2	2	2
Mobile phone offences	35	799	1,809	2,643	*	3	4	3
Other motor vehicle offences	97	553	1,481	2,131	1	2	3	2

1. Excludes companies and gender not known.

Table 6(b) Females¹ with a charge proved by main crime/offence and age, 2014-15

Main crime or offence	(Number)				(Per cent)			
	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total
All crimes and offences	1,448	5,513	10,947	17,908	100	100	100	100
All crimes	492	1,897	3,443	5,832	34	34	31	33
Non-sexual crimes of violence	22	95	118	235	2	2	1	1
Homicide etc	-	8	5	13	-	*	*	*
Attempted murder and serious assault	14	31	52	97	1	1	*	1
Robbery	3	22	15	40	*	*	*	*
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	5	34	46	85	*	1	*	*
Sexual crimes	1	27	66	94	*	*	1	1
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	1	-	1	-	*	-	*
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	22	60	82	-	*	1	*
Other sexual crimes	1	4	6	11	*	*	*	*
Crimes of dishonesty	136	878	1,726	2,740	9	16	16	15
Housebreaking	7	17	15	39	*	*	*	*
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	5	5	10	-	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	3	2	5	-	*	*	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	1	6	9	16	*	*	*	*
Shoplifting	75	579	1,261	1,915	5	11	12	11
Other theft	32	148	231	411	2	3	2	2
Fraud	11	75	113	199	1	1	1	1
Other dishonesty	10	45	90	145	1	1	1	1
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	62	113	157	332	4	2	1	2
Fire-raising	2	5	11	18	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	60	108	146	314	4	2	1	2
Other crimes	271	784	1,376	2,431	19	14	13	14
Crimes against public justice	227	500	800	1,527	16	9	7	9
Handling offensive weapons	13	45	70	128	1	1	1	1
Drugs	27	224	479	730	2	4	4	4
Other crime	4	15	27	46	*	*	*	*
All offences	956	3,616	7,504	12,076	66	66	69	67
Miscellaneous offences	678	1,820	3,074	5,572	47	33	28	31
Common assault	393	848	1,188	2,429	27	15	11	14
Breach of the peace etc.	241	720	1,225	2,186	17	13	11	12
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	2	6	15	23	*	*	*	*
Urinating etc.	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	*
Other miscellaneous	41	246	646	933	3	4	6	5
Motor vehicle offences	278	1,796	4,430	6,504	19	33	40	36
Dangerous and careless driving	46	146	423	615	3	3	4	3
Driving under the influence	46	150	532	728	3	3	5	4
Speeding	65	545	1,428	2,038	4	10	13	11
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	65	499	1,132	1,696	4	9	10	9
Vehicle defect offences	7	60	94	161	*	1	1	1
Seat belt offences	17	74	148	239	1	1	1	1
Mobile phone offences	11	194	312	517	1	4	3	3
Other motor vehicle offences	21	128	361	510	1	2	3	3

1. Excludes companies and gender not known.

Table 7(a) People with a charge proved by main penalty, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Main penalty	Number										% change 2013-14 to 2014-15
	2005-06 ¹	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
Total	128,204	134,413	133,607	125,892	121,041	115,575	108,388	101,015	105,626	106,507	1
Custody	15,081	16,758	16,761	16,944	15,800	15,313	15,921	14,785	14,142	13,977	-1
Prison	12,154	13,489	13,593	13,905	13,016	13,120	13,703	13,068	12,808	12,736	-1
Young offenders institution	2,903	3,245	3,142	3,017	2,753	2,168	2,202	1,690	1,312	1,217	-7
Order for life-long restriction	-	-	-	1	9	13	10	17	17	20	18
Other custody	24	24	26	21	22	12	6	10	5	4	-20
Community sentence	15,974	16,077	16,709	17,922	16,350	15,616	16,934	17,264	18,273	18,519	1
Community payback order	-	-	-	-	-	461	10,380	14,940	16,375	16,693	2
Community service order	5,183	5,286	5,601	5,784	5,471	5,307	2,642	479	141	68	-52
Probation	8,786	8,614	9,002	9,912	8,893	7,935	2,305	293	82	48	-41
Restriction of liberty order	1,136	1,179	1,155	1,143	931	831	845	919	1,078	1,172	9
Drug treatment & testing order	758	865	822	885	808	806	642	608	590	538	-9
Other community sentences ²	111	133	129	198	247	276	120	25	7	-	-100
Financial penalty	82,194	84,820	83,344	73,991	72,491	67,576	59,320	53,429	57,795	56,843	-2
Fine	80,723	83,445	82,019	72,838	71,452	66,492	58,395	52,661	56,921	56,003	-2
Compensation order	1,471	1,375	1,325	1,153	1,039	1,084	925	768	874	840	-4
Other sentence¹	14,951	16,758	16,793	17,035	16,400	17,070	16,213	15,537	15,416	17,168	11
Admonition ³	14,175	15,967	16,084	16,398	15,687	16,421	15,577	15,011	14,839	16,418	11
Absolute discharge, no order made	401	413	430	412	523	460	472	361	462	658	42
Remit to children's hearing	260	313	259	209	175	170	140	133	94	67	-29
Insanity, hospital, guardianship order	115	65	20	16	15	19	24	32	21	25	19
Average amount of penalty											
Custody (days) ⁴	229	232	248	262	281	277	286	284	293	285	
Fine ^{5,6} (£)	150	150	175	200	180	180	200	200	180	200	
Compensation order ^{6,7} (£)	101	150	150	180	180	190	200	200	200	200	

1. Includes a small number of sentences unknown for the years 2005-06. 2. Includes supervised attendance orders, community reparation orders and anti-social behaviour orders. 3. Includes a small number of court cautions and dog-related disposals. 4. Figures for 2014-15 may be underestimated due to delayed reporting of high court records. 5. Excludes company fines. 6. Excludes a small number of large fines and calculated as the median. 7. As main or secondary penalty.

Table 7(b) Percentage of people with a charge proved by main penalty, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Main penalty	Percentage									
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Total										
Custody	12	12	13	13	13	13	15	15	13	13
Prison	9	10	10	11	11	11	13	13	12	12
Young offenders institution	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Order for life-long restriction	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other custody	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Community sentence	12	12	13	14	14	14	16	17	17	17
Community payback order	-	-	-	-	-	*	10	15	16	16
Community service order	4	4	4	5	5	5	2	*	*	*
Probation	7	6	7	8	7	7	2	*	*	*
Restriction of liberty order	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drug treatment & testing order	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Supervised attendance order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-
Financial penalty	64	63	62	59	60	58	55	53	55	53
Fine	63	62	61	58	59	58	54	52	54	53
Compensation order	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other sentence	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	15	15	16
Admonition	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	14	15
Absolute discharge	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Remit to children's hearing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insanity, hospital, guardianship order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 8(a) People with a charge proved by main crime/offence and main penalty, 2014-15

Main crime or offence	Young offenders		Order for lifelong restriction	Other custody	Community payback order	Community service order	Probation	Restriction of liberty order	Drug treatment & testing order		Compensation order	Admonition	Absolute discharge	Remit to children's hearing	Insanity, hospital, guardianship order	Total
	Prison	Institution							Fine	order						
All crimes and offences	12,736	1,217	20	4	16,693	68	48	1,172	538	56,003	840	16,418	658	67	25	106,507
All crimes	8,583	817	17	4	8,167	21	37	670	482	9,450	479	7,508	174	30	16	36,455
Non-sexual crimes of violence	853	131	9	4	452	1	3	57	13	87	7	88	8	1	4	1,718
Homicide etc	50	5	-	-	22	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	80
Attempted murder and serious assault	505	81	6	3	302	1	2	44	4	54	7	23	2	-	3	1,037
Robbery	251	39	1	1	45	-	-	8	8	8	-	10	5	-	1	377
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	47	6	2	-	83	-	-	4	1	24	-	55	1	1	-	224
Sexual crimes	325	27	8	-	495	4	30	12	-	125	3	102	8	1	5	1,145
Rape and attempted rape	98	11	7	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	125
Sexual assault	97	5	1	-	123	2	13	7	-	14	2	4	2	1	2	273
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	68	-	70	3	-	-	145
Other sexual crimes	130	11	-	-	363	1	16	4	-	43	1	28	3	-	2	602
Crimes of dishonesty	3,844	235	-	-	2,464	14	4	205	338	2,462	231	2,668	38	9	-	12,512
Housebreaking	500	68	-	-	207	1	-	36	48	47	11	59	1	2	-	980
Theft by opening lockfast places	74	4	-	-	63	-	-	5	3	26	4	29	3	-	-	211
Theft from a motor vehicle	52	4	-	-	22	-	-	3	5	9	1	16	-	-	-	112
Theft of a motor vehicle	68	18	-	-	115	-	-	17	6	66	-	26	-	2	-	318
Shoplifting	2,076	48	-	-	1,111	-	-	54	205	1,430	70	1,925	17	4	-	6,940
Other theft	671	58	-	-	498	3	-	52	44	510	105	382	12	1	-	2,336
Fraud	120	11	-	-	164	6	2	17	4	172	31	71	3	-	-	601
Other dishonesty	283	24	-	-	284	4	2	21	23	202	9	160	2	-	-	1,014
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	292	57	-	-	689	-	-	44	7	683	231	413	15	7	1	2,439
Fire-raising	41	5	-	-	52	-	-	7	-	9	3	13	1	1	1	133
Vandalism etc.	251	52	-	-	637	-	-	37	7	674	228	400	14	6	-	2,306
Other crimes	3,269	367	-	-	4,067	2	-	352	124	6,093	7	4,237	105	12	6	18,641
Crimes against public justice	1,813	266	-	-	2,246	1	-	195	33	2,422	6	2,986	59	6	3	10,036
Handling offensive weapons	513	70	-	-	570	-	-	63	7	195	-	150	8	4	-	1,580
Drugs	904	28	-	-	1,195	1	-	91	84	3,447	-	1,068	36	2	1	6,857
Other crime	39	3	-	-	56	-	-	3	-	29	1	33	2	-	2	168
All offences	4,153	400	3	-	8,526	47	11	502	56	46,553	361	8,910	484	37	9	70,052
Miscellaneous offences	3,812	380	3	-	7,536	46	11	451	56	10,178	353	7,819	418	35	9	31,107
Common assault	1,613	208	1	-	3,249	3	3	214	12	3,509	224	2,506	189	25	2	11,758
Breach of the peace etc.	1,841	145	2	-	3,413	1	2	168	39	5,151	81	4,530	195	9	3	15,580
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	64	-	37	2	-	-	115
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	357	27	-	-	864	42	6	68	5	1,454	48	746	32	1	4	3,654
Motor vehicle offences	341	20	-	-	990	1	-	51	-	36,375	8	1,091	66	2	-	38,945
Dangerous and careless driving	83	13	-	-	177	1	-	14	-	3,047	2	69	5	1	-	3,412
Driving under the influence	88	1	-	-	515	-	-	25	-	3,018	-	26	3	-	-	3,676
Speeding	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	13,929	-	60	3	1	-	14,001
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	167	6	-	-	263	-	-	12	-	7,146	6	661	42	-	-	8,303
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1,490	-	82	5	-	-	1,580
Other motor vehicle offences	3	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	7,745	-	193	8	-	-	7,973

Table 8(b) People with a charge proved by main crime/offence and main penalty, 2014-15

Main crime or offence	Row percentages					Column percentages				
	Community					Community				
	Custody	sentence	Monetary	Other	Total	Custody	sentence	Monetary	Other	Total
All crimes and offences	13	17	53	16	100	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	26	26	27	21	100	67	51	17	45	34
Non-sexual crimes of violence	58	31	5	6	100	7	3	*	1	2
Homicide etc	69	30	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	57	34	6	3	100	4	2	*	*	1
Robbery	77	16	2	4	100	2	*	*	*	*
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	25	39	11	25	100	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual crimes	31	47	11	10	100	3	3	*	1	1
Rape and attempted rape	93	6	-	1	100	1	*	-	*	*
Sexual assault	38	53	6	3	100	1	1	*	*	*
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	3	47	50	100	-	*	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	23	64	7	5	100	1	2	*	*	1
Crimes of dishonesty	33	24	22	22	100	29	16	5	16	12
Housebreaking	58	30	6	6	100	4	2	*	*	1
Theft by opening lockfast places	37	34	14	15	100	1	*	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	50	27	9	14	100	*	*	*	*	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	27	43	21	9	100	1	1	*	*	*
Shoplifting	31	20	22	28	100	15	7	3	11	7
Other theft	31	26	26	17	100	5	3	1	2	2
Fraud	22	32	34	12	100	1	1	*	*	1
Other dishonesty	30	33	21	16	100	2	2	*	1	1
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	14	30	37	18	100	2	4	2	3	2
Fire-raising	35	44	9	12	100	-	-	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	13	30	39	18	100	2	4	2	2	2
Other crimes	20	24	33	23	100	26	25	11	25	18
Crimes against public justice	21	25	24	30	100	15	13	4	18	9
Handling offensive weapons	37	41	12	10	100	4	3	*	1	1
Drugs	14	20	50	16	100	7	7	6	6	6
Other crime	25	35	18	22	100	*	*	*	*	*
All offences	7	13	67	13	100	33	49	83	55	66
Miscellaneous offences	13	26	34	27	100	30	44	19	48	29
Common assault	15	30	32	23	100	13	19	7	16	11
Breach of the peace etc.	13	23	34	30	100	14	20	9	28	15
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	1	10	56	34	100	*	*	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	11	27	41	21	100	3	5	3	5	3
Motor vehicle offences	1	3	93	3	100	3	6	64	7	37
Dangerous and careless driving	3	6	89	2	100	1	1	5	*	3
Driving under the influence	2	15	82	1	100	1	3	5	*	3
Speeding	-	*	99	*	100	-	-	25	*	13
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	2	3	86	8	100	1	1	13	4	8
Vehicle defect offences	-	*	94	6	100	-	*	3	1	1
Other motor vehicle offences	*	*	97	3	100	*	*	14	1	7

Table 8(c) People with a charge proved by gender, main crime/offence and main penalty, 2014-15

Main crime or offence	Male					Female				
	Total ¹	(percentages)				Total ¹	(percentages)			
		Custody	Community sentence	Monetary	Other		Custody	Community sentence	Monetary	Other
All crimes and offences	88,594	14	17	54	14	17,908	7	17	50	25
All crimes	30,623	28	26	28	19	5,832	16	27	24	33
Non-sexual crimes of violence	1,483	62	29	5	3	235	31	42	6	21
Homicide etc	67	76	24	-	-	13	31	62	8	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	940	59	34	6	2	97	43	39	7	10
Robbery	337	80	14	2	4	40	55	33	3	10
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	139	37	35	13	15	85	5	46	7	42
Sexual crimes	1,051	34	51	11	5	94	3	9	17	71
Rape and attempted rape	125	93	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	272	38	53	6	3	1	-	-	-	100
Crimes associated with prostitution	63	-	-	84	16	82	-	5	18	77
Other sexual crimes	591	23	64	7	5	11	27	36	9	27
Crimes of dishonesty	9,772	36	24	21	19	2,740	19	26	24	31
Housebreaking	941	60	29	5	6	39	10	46	31	13
Theft by opening lockfast places	201	38	33	15	14	10	10	50	-	40
Theft from a motor vehicle	107	52	25	9	13	5	-	60	-	40
Theft of a motor vehicle	302	28	43	20	8	16	6	44	31	19
Shoplifting	5,025	34	19	21	25	1,915	21	22	22	35
Other theft	1,925	33	25	27	15	411	21	29	25	25
Fraud	402	28	29	33	10	199	10	38	36	17
Other dishonesty	869	33	31	20	15	145	12	42	26	19
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	2,107	16	30	38	16	332	7	31	35	27
Fire-raising	115	37	43	10	10	18	22	56	-	22
Vandalism etc.	1,992	14	29	39	17	314	6	30	37	27
Other crimes	16,210	21	24	34	21	2,431	12	26	25	37
Crimes against public justice	8,509	22	25	25	28	1,527	12	25	20	43
Handling offensive weapons	1,452	39	40	12	9	128	16	52	12	20
Drugs	6,127	14	20	52	15	730	11	24	39	27
Other crime	122	30	34	20	16	46	11	39	13	37
All offences	57,971	7	13	68	12	12,076	3	12	63	21
Miscellaneous offences	25,530	15	26	35	23	5,572	7	24	28	41
Common assault	9,329	18	30	33	19	2,429	8	26	26	40
Breach of the peace etc.	13,393	14	24	35	27	2,186	7	17	28	48
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	92	1	10	61	28	23	-	9	35	57
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	2,716	13	23	44	19	934	3	37	31	28
Motor vehicle offences	32,441	1	3	93	3	6,504	*	2	94	4
Dangerous and careless driving	2,797	3	6	88	2	615	1	3	94	2
Driving under the influence	2,948	3	15	82	1	728	*	15	84	1
Speeding	11,963	-	*	100	*	2,038	-	*	99	1
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	6,607	3	4	85	8	1,696	*	1	89	10
Vehicle defect offences	1,419	-	*	95	5	161	-	-	90	10
Other motor vehicle offences	6,707	*	*	97	3	1,266	-	*	97	3

1. Excludes a small number of companies.

Table 9 Percentage of people with a charge proved receiving custodial sentences by main crime/offence, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Main crime or offence	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
All crimes and offences	12	12	13	13	13	13	15	15	13	13
All crimes	23	24	24	25	26	26	27	28	27	26
Non-sexual crimes of violence	50	54	51	55	58	53	60	59	61	58
Homicide etc	88	93	96	98	91	82	83	82	88	69
Attempted murder and serious assault	46	52	48	53	56	53	61	56	60	57
Robbery	66	70	66	71	73	72	78	78	76	77
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	25	22	25	19	27	27	21	23	25	25
Sexual crimes	28	26	24	24	31	26	27	34	34	31
Rape and attempted rape	90	98	92	98	93	94	94	92	93	93
Sexual assault	51	46	47	52	62	46	45	48	46	38
Crimes associated with prostitution	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	-	3	-
Other sexual crimes	28	24	22	23	27	28	24	28	30	23
Crimes of dishonesty	28	28	28	29	29	30	31	32	32	33
Housebreaking	45	50	47	45	49	53	54	54	55	58
Theft by opening lockfast places	35	36	34	36	37	38	40	45	42	37
Theft from a motor vehicle	37	43	40	45	39	41	45	42	39	50
Theft of a motor vehicle	22	27	22	27	24	27	29	31	26	27
Shoplifting	28	26	26	27	26	27	28	28	29	31
Other theft	26	24	26	27	29	28	28	30	30	31
Fraud	14	17	18	21	21	23	24	29	23	22
Other dishonesty	26	27	25	27	29	31	33	32	33	30
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	9	9	10	11	12	13	15	15	15	14
Fire-raising	35	27	36	31	30	35	41	47	37	35
Vandalism etc.	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	13
Other crimes	19	20	21	22	22	21	22	22	21	20
Crimes against public justice	20	22	22	20	22	20	21	21	21	21
Handling offensive weapons	26	30	29	30	32	31	36	38	38	37
Drugs	13	13	15	19	19	19	19	17	16	14
Other crime	45	37	35	31	27	26	32	35	34	25
All offences	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	7
Miscellaneous offences	9	10	10	12	12	13	15	15	14	13
Common assault	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	16	15
Breach of the peace etc.	10	10	10	11	12	13	14	14	14	13
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	2	2	-	2	3	1	3	3	1	1
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	2	2	3	6	5	6	10	10	11	11
Motor vehicle offences	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dangerous and careless driving	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	2	3
Driving under the influence	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	6	6	5	5	3	3	4	3	2	2
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 10(a) People receiving a custodial sentence by main crime/offence and length of sentence, 2014-15

Main crime or offence	Total ¹	(Numbers)							(Percentages)				
		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over	Life	Average length of sentence (days) ^{2,3}	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over including life etc
All crimes and offences	13,977	4,092	5,225	3,587	616	394	32	285	29	37	26	4	3
All crimes	9,421	2,767	3,100	2,549	560	387	32	337	29	33	27	6	4
Non-sexual crimes of violence	997	10	33	514	215	181	31	967	1	3	52	22	22
Homicide etc	55	-	-	3	5	16	31	2,075	-	-	5	9	85
Attempted murder and serious assault	595	1	13	320	136	116	-	995	*	2	55	23	20
Robbery	292	2	11	162	68	47	-	914	1	4	56	23	16
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	55	7	9	29	6	2	-	450	13	17	55	11	4
Sexual crimes	360	8	24	126	58	135	1	1,332	2	7	36	16	39
Rape and attempted rape	116	-	-	4	11	93	1	2,435	-	-	4	10	86
Sexual assault	103	2	5	57	20	18	-	831	2	5	56	20	18
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	141	6	19	65	27	24	-	849	4	13	46	19	17
Crimes of dishonesty	4,079	1,370	1,787	835	76	8	-	181	34	44	20	2	*
Housebreaking	568	51	134	332	47	2	-	382	9	24	58	8	*
Theft by opening lockfast places	78	9	39	26	4	-	-	231	12	50	33	5	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	56	9	35	11	1	-	-	169	16	63	20	2	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	86	9	48	29	-	-	-	198	10	56	34	-	-
Shoplifting	2,124	945	1,016	162	-	-	-	116	44	48	8	-	-
Other theft	729	192	364	154	16	3	-	189	26	50	21	2	*
Fraud	131	21	53	53	3	1	-	250	16	40	40	2	1
Other dishonesty	307	134	98	68	5	2	-	191	44	32	22	2	1
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	349	104	136	93	10	5	-	234	30	39	27	3	1
Fire-raising	46	3	7	24	7	5	-	641	7	15	52	15	11
Vandalism etc.	303	101	129	69	3	-	-	172	33	43	23	1	-
Other crimes	3,636	1,275	1,120	981	201	58	-	262	35	31	27	6	2
Crimes against public justice	2,079	1,080	790	202	6	1	-	119	52	38	10	*	*
Handling offensive weapons	583	34	149	361	37	1	-	370	6	26	62	6	*
Drugs	932	156	156	408	156	56	-	514	17	17	44	17	6
Other crime	42	5	25	10	2	-	-	225	12	60	24	5	-
All offences	4,556	1,325	2,125	1,038	56	7	-	179	29	47	23	1	*
Miscellaneous offences	4,195	1,290	1,952	889	52	7	-	175	31	47	21	1	*
Common assault	1,822	368	849	556	44	3	-	218	20	47	31	2	*
Breach of the peace etc.	1,988	809	903	267	6	-	-	138	41	45	13	*	-
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	40	100	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	384	112	200	66	2	4	-	168	29	52	17	1	1
Motor vehicle offences	361	35	173	149	4	-	-	218	10	48	41	1	-
Dangerous and careless driving	96	3	32	57	4	-	-	313	3	33	59	4	-
Driving under the influence	89	14	60	15	-	-	-	151	16	67	17	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	173	17	79	77	-	-	-	200	10	46	45	-	-
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	118	33	67	-	-	-

1. The sum of sentence length categories may not equal the total for some crime types. Individual categories do not include cases which resulted in detention of a child aged under 16, orders of lifelong restriction and recall sentences whereas the totals do.

2. Excludes life sentences, indeterminate detention and orders for life long restriction.

3. Average sentence length figures for some categories may be underestimated slightly due to late recording of some high court disposals.

Table 10(b) People receiving a custodial sentence by gender, main crime/offence and length of sentence, 2014-15 ^{1,2}

Main crime or offence	Male						Female					
	Total	(Percentages)					Total	(Percentages)				
		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over including life etc		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over including life etc
All crimes and offences	12,665	28	37	26	5	3	1,288	39	40	18	2	1
All crimes	8,492	28	32	28	6	4	908	39	38	19	2	1
Non-sexual crimes of violence	912	1	3	51	22	19	72	-	6	63	19	11
Homicide etc	51	-	-	4	10	27	4	-	-	25	-	50
Attempted murder and serious assault	544	*	2	54	24	20	42	-	-	67	19	14
Robbery	268	1	3	56	23	18	22	-	14	59	27	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	49	14	16	53	12	4	4	-	25	75	-	-
Sexual crimes	349	2	7	36	17	38	3	33	-	33	-	33
Rape and attempted rape	109	-	-	4	10	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	102	2	5	56	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	138	4	14	46	20	17	3	33	-	33	-	33
Crimes of dishonesty	3,552	32	44	22	2	*	527	43	45	10	1	*
Housebreaking	564	9	24	59	8	*	4	25	25	50	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	77	12	49	34	5	-	1	-	100	-	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	56	16	63	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	85	11	55	34	-	-	1	-	100	-	-	-
Shoplifting	1,726	43	49	8	-	-	398	51	43	6	-	-
Other theft	644	26	50	21	2	*	85	26	49	21	2	1
Fraud	111	15	36	45	3	1	20	20	65	15	-	-
Other dishonesty	289	46	31	21	1	1	18	6	50	39	6	-
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	327	30	39	27	3	1	22	23	41	27	5	5
Fire-raising	42	7	17	50	17	10	4	-	-	75	-	25
Vandalism etc.	285	34	42	23	1	-	18	28	50	17	6	-
Other crimes	3,352	35	31	27	6	2	284	42	33	24	1	*
Crimes against public justice	1,898	52	38	10	*	*	181	54	37	9	-	-
Handling offensive weapons	562	6	25	62	7	*	21	10	43	48	-	-
Drugs	855	16	16	43	18	6	77	22	19	52	5	1
Other crime	37	8	62	24	5	-	5	40	40	20	-	-
All offences	4,173	28	47	23	1	*	380	40	44	15	1	-
Miscellaneous offences	3,820	30	47	22	1	*	372	41	44	15	1	-
Common assault	1,637	19	47	32	3	*	184	35	45	19	1	-
Breach of the peace etc.	1,830	40	46	14	*	-	156	51	42	7	-	-
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	352	30	53	16	1	1	32	22	47	31	-	-
Motor vehicle offences	353	10	48	42	1	-	8	13	63	25	-	-
Dangerous and careless driving	92	3	33	60	4	-	4	-	50	50	-	-
Driving under the influence	86	15	67	17	-	-	3	33	67	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	172	10	45	45	-	-	1	-	100	-	-	-
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	3	33	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Excludes a small number of cases which resulted in detention of a child aged under 16, orders of lifelong restriction and recall sentences

2. Excludes records where gender is unknown.

Table 10(c) Average length of custodial sentence in days, by main crime/offence, 2005-06 to 2014-15¹

Main crime or offence	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ²
All crimes and offences	229	232	248	262	281	277	286	284	293	285
All crimes	271	277	295	306	326	317	332	332	347	337
Non-sexual crimes of violence	882	905	926	905	903	876	933	890	965	967
Homicide etc	1,927	1,957	2,630	2,329	2,201	2,304	2,206	2,388	2,335	2,075
Attempted murder and serious assault	892	898	877	886	914	920	978	877	942	995
Robbery	726	818	727	804	761	813	819	803	897	914
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	770	566	658	510	529	271	484	446	779	450
Sexual crimes	1,034	1,224	1,291	1,342	1,269	1,216	1,255	1,279	1,238	1,332
Rape and attempted rape	2,191	2,074	2,682	2,543	2,280	2,090	2,264	2,450	2,502	2,435
Sexual assault	830	1,133	948	1,099	1,182	1,397	1,229	1,078	869	831
Crimes associated with prostitution	395	96	284	403	183	185	540	-	1,089	-
Other sexual crimes	622	710	764	1,060	916	805	832	807	878	849
Crimes of dishonesty	128	133	137	142	151	154	165	166	168	181
Housebreaking	211	211	228	223	242	256	267	266	317	382
Theft by opening lockfast places	111	127	132	150	171	169	190	214	195	231
Theft from a motor vehicle	135	129	122	146	162	176	156	154	161	169
Theft of a motor vehicle	120	135	133	158	159	151	183	174	211	198
Shoplifting	93	90	94	98	101	106	116	114	113	116
Other theft	124	119	128	137	156	159	167	163	166	189
Fraud	180	245	206	224	226	230	220	270	262	250
Other dishonesty	126	146	167	143	165	137	164	171	176	191
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	138	168	188	176	198	194	220	214	222	234
Fire-raising	385	507	469	447	470	555	702	502	490	641
Vandalism etc.	92	112	142	128	158	144	145	159	183	172
Other crimes	240	230	254	268	294	300	283	285	299	262
Crimes against public justice	85	78	90	96	102	112	116	113	121	119
Handling offensive weapons	118	160	218	260	269	289	312	344	374	370
Drugs	584	547	559	544	575	575	538	578	601	514
Other crime	159	221	215	183	659	155	260	256	239	225
All offences	133	133	142	162	167	177	184	178	179	179
Miscellaneous offences	122	125	134	159	164	173	181	175	177	175
Common assault	154	156	160	181	195	202	212	206	206	218
Breach of the peace etc.	80	83	87	109	115	122	136	135	142	138
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	30	38	-	45	32	29	76	97	40	40
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	224	228	292	324	282	242	216	209	204	168
Motor vehicle offences	165	157	170	176	188	202	207	202	204	218
Dangerous and careless driving	261	212	233	230	241	289	283	261	278	313
Driving under the influence	112	105	124	142	137	130	145	146	141	151
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	161	161	168	174	189	204	207	207	200	200
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vehicle	96	95	115	80	123	152	100	93	97	118

1. Average sentence lengths exclude life sentences, indeterminate detention and orders of lifelong restriction.

2. Figures for some categories dealt with by the High Court - including homicide, rape and major drug cases - may be underestimated slightly due to late recording of disposals - see annex B6 to B8.

Table 10(d) People receiving a custodial sentence by length of sentence, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Year	Total ¹	Over 2						
		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over	Life	Indeterminate Detention
2005-06	15,081	8,053	3,965	1,977	549	458	46	6
2006-07	16,758	8,825	4,334	2,394	635	488	55	3
2007-08	16,761	8,414	4,250	2,849	640	527	51	3
2008-09	16,944	6,913	5,229	3,475	721	521	59	-
2009-10	15,800	5,919	4,957	3,515	833	494	47	1
2010-11	15,313	5,332	5,228	3,445	773	450	43	5
2011-12	15,921	4,528	6,152	3,912	740	502	51	-
2012-13	14,785	4,339	5,467	3,806	664	427	48	-
2013-14	14,142	4,140	5,222	3,548	699	458	46	-
2014-15	13,977	4,092	5,225	3,587	616	394	32	-

1. The sum of sentence length categories may not equal the total. Individual categories do not include cases which resulted in detention of a child aged under 16, orders of lifelong restriction and recall sentences whereas the totals do.

Table 11 People with a charge proved by main penalty, sex and age, 2014-15

Main penalty	Total ¹	Male					Female					Number
		All males	Under 16	16 to 20	21 to 30	Over 30	All females	Under 16	16 to 20	21 to 30	Over 30	Companies
		Total	106,507	88,593	12	8,612	30,138	49,831	17,908	-	1,448	5,513
Custody	13,977	12,689	4	1,133	4,956	6,596	1,288	-	84	482	722	-
Community sentence	18,519	15,450	3	2,506	5,752	7,189	3,069	-	378	1,008	1,683	-
Monetary	56,843	47,795	-	3,352	15,576	28,867	9,043	-	533	2,610	5,900	4
Other sentence	17,168	12,659	5	1,621	3,854	7,179	4,508	-	453	1,413	2,642	-

Main penalty	Total	Male					Female					Row per cent
		All males	Under 16	16 to 20	21 to 30	Over 30	All females	Under 16	16 to 20	21 to 30	Over 30	Companies
		Total	100	83	*	8	28	47	17	-	1	5
Custody	100	91	*	8	35	47	9	-	1	3	5	-
Community sentence	100	83	*	14	31	39	17	-	2	5	9	-
Financial penalty	100	84	-	6	27	51	16	-	1	5	10	*
Other sentence	100	74	*	9	22	42	26	-	3	8	15	-

Main penalty	Total	Male					Female					Column per cent
		All males	Under 16	16 to 20	21 to 30	Over 30	All females	Under 16	16 to 20	21 to 30	Over 30	Companies
		Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Custody	13	14	33	13	16	13	7	-	6	9	7	-
Community sentence	17	17	25	29	19	14	17	-	26	18	15	-
Financial penalty	53	54	-	39	52	58	50	-	37	47	54	100
Other sentence	16	14	42	19	13	14	25	-	31	26	24	-

1. Includes a small number of cases where age and sex are unknown.

Table 12 People with a charge proved by main penalty, sex and age, 2005-06 to 2014-15

		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	% change 13-14 to 14-15
Total¹		128,204	134,413	133,607	125,892	121,041	115,575	108,388	101,015	105,626	106,507	1
Males²	Total	107,802	113,510	112,787	106,299	101,613	97,036	90,866	84,344	87,948	88,593	1
	Under 21	24,185	25,639	24,525	20,535	17,328	15,145	13,130	10,358	9,184	8,624	-6
	21-30	38,079	40,404	41,222	38,899	37,315	35,176	32,742	30,338	30,690	30,138	-2
	Over 30	45,538	47,467	47,040	46,865	46,970	46,715	44,994	43,648	48,074	49,831	4
Females²	Total	20,039	20,600	20,565	19,581	19,424	18,530	17,437	16,556	17,590	17,908	2
	Under 21	2,937	3,264	3,306	2,830	2,511	2,228	1,952	1,616	1,429	1,448	1
	21-30	7,387	7,401	7,387	7,314	7,010	6,573	5,989	5,872	5,656	5,513	-3
	Over 30	9,715	9,935	9,872	9,437	9,903	9,729	9,496	9,068	10,505	10,947	4
Custody¹		15,081	16,758	16,761	16,944	15,800	15,313	15,921	14,785	14,142	13,977	-1
Males²	Total	13,938	15,583	15,486	15,591	14,520	14,011	14,553	13,496	12,930	12,689	-2
	Under 21	2,803	3,070	2,986	2,856	2,601	2,014	2,049	1,588	1,235	1,137	-8
	21-30	6,029	6,684	6,864	6,718	6,154	6,073	6,043	5,487	5,008	4,956	-1
	Over 30	5,106	5,829	5,636	6,017	5,765	5,924	6,461	6,421	6,687	6,596	-1
Females²	Total	1,143	1,175	1,275	1,353	1,280	1,302	1,368	1,289	1,212	1,288	6
	Under 21	125	200	182	182	175	168	160	116	83	84	1
	21-30	563	592	615	682	581	588	620	598	491	482	-2
	Over 30	455	383	478	489	524	546	588	575	638	722	13
Community sentence¹		15,974	16,077	16,709	17,922	16,350	15,616	16,934	17,264	18,273	18,519	1
Males²	Total	13,356	13,566	13,886	14,955	13,484	12,978	14,087	14,396	15,244	15,450	-1
	Under 21	4,158	4,486	4,471	4,608	3,640	3,446	3,292	2,743	2,635	2,509	-5
	21-30	4,921	4,878	4,935	5,303	5,037	4,696	5,246	5,590	5,674	5,752	1
	Over 30	4,277	4,202	4,480	5,044	4,807	4,836	5,549	6,063	6,935	7,189	4
Females²	Total	2,618	2,511	2,823	2,967	2,866	2,638	2,847	2,868	3,028	3,069	1
	Under 21	532	633	667	593	559	453	433	428	340	378	11
	21-30	1,126	926	1,092	1,177	1,013	1,020	1,014	1,063	1,030	1,008	-2
	Over 30	960	952	1,064	1,197	1,294	1,165	1,400	1,377	1,658	1,683	2
Monetary¹		82,194	84,820	83,344	73,991	72,491	67,576	59,320	53,429	57,795	56,843	-2
Males²	Total	69,503	72,050	71,057	63,240	61,480	57,359	50,260	45,144	48,433	47,795	-1
	Under 21	14,029	14,646	13,597	9,886	8,462	7,071	5,365	4,061	3,697	3,352	-9
	21-30	23,884	25,214	25,791	23,102	22,258	20,360	17,798	15,812	16,478	15,576	-5
	Over 30	31,590	32,190	31,669	30,252	30,760	29,928	27,097	25,271	28,258	28,867	2
Females²	Total	12,357	12,488	12,047	10,739	11,007	10,209	8,983	8,174	9,282	9,043	-3
	Under 21	1,507	1,572	1,569	1,206	1,061	909	746	530	519	533	3
	21-30	4,254	4,253	4,140	3,754	3,818	3,382	2,907	2,705	2,772	2,610	-6
	Over 30	6,596	6,663	6,338	5,779	6,128	5,918	5,330	4,939	5,991	5,900	-2
Other sentence¹		14,951	16,758	16,793	17,035	16,400	17,070	16,213	15,537	15,416	17,168	11
Males²	Total	11,005	12,311	12,358	12,513	12,129	12,688	11,966	11,308	11,341	12,659	12
	Under 21	3,195	3,437	3,471	3,185	2,625	2,614	2,424	1,966	1,617	1,626	1
	21-30	3,245	3,628	3,632	3,776	3,866	4,047	3,655	3,449	3,530	3,854	9
	Over 30	4,565	5,246	5,255	5,552	5,638	6,027	5,887	5,893	6,194	7,179	16
Females²	Total	3,921	4,426	4,420	4,522	4,271	4,381	4,239	4,225	4,068	4,508	11
	Under 21	773	859	888	849	716	698	613	542	487	453	-7
	21-30	1,444	1,630	1,540	1,701	1,598	1,583	1,448	1,506	1,363	1,413	4
	Over 30	1,704	1,937	1,992	1,972	1,957	2,100	2,178	2,177	2,218	2,642	19

1. Includes a small number of cases for companies and where age and gender are unknown.

2. Gender totals exclude companies and where age and gender are unknown. The sum of gender totals may not equal disposal totals.

Table 13 Offences with a charge proved with an aggravator recorded, 2005-06 to 2014-15^{1,2}

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Total	8,522	9,910	10,687	12,456	14,343	14,155	15,604	16,470	19,227	21,862
Antisocial behaviour	86	178	256	271	259	297	370	255	251	259
Breach of undertaking ^{1,3}	-	-	-	-	-	9	501	773	784	673
Connected to serious crime ^{1,3}	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	42	56	42
Disability ^{2,3}	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	31	41	49
Domestic	5,419	6,517	7,110	8,665	10,673	10,340	10,755	11,387	13,570	15,452
Football	365	271	258	288	190	180	277	202	163	205
Football banning order	-	-	-	14	18	17	26	16	12	7
Harassment	45	37	45	65	36	31	27	33	55	47
Harassment order	13	10	12	7	6	17	22	22	29	82
Offence against a child	847	1,000	1,006	1,029	1,087	1,026	1,068	1,073	1,308	1,604
Racial	864	910	980	897	865	920	948	1,002	972	1,030
Religious	333	355	342	422	359	381	519	403	375	368
Sex offender order	17	25	29	22	38	26	42	33	33	49
Sexual	533	607	649	776	812	807	761	864	1,182	1,478
Sexual orientation ^{2,3}	-	-	-	-	-	92	255	323	388	508
Transgender ^{2,3}	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	11	8	9

1. Each crime/offence may have one or more aggravator codes associated with it. A crime/offence will be counted under each aggravator code associated with it, e.g. a homicide with a 'racial' and 'religious' aggravator will appear once in the racial aggravator column and once under the religious aggravator column.

2. Caution is required when comparing changes over the longer term or shortly after an aggravator code is introduced.

Table 14 Offences with a charge proved with an aggravator recorded¹, 2014-15

Main crime or offence	Antisocial behaviour	Breach of undertaking	Connected to serious crime	Disability	Domestic Abuse	Football	Football banning	Harassment	Harassment order	Offence against a child	Racial	Religious	Sex offender	Sexual	Sexual orientation	Trans-gender	Total
All crimes and offences	259	673	42	49	15,452	205	7	47	82	1,604	1,030	368	49	1,478	508	9	21,862
All crimes	103	396	38	5	3,235	43	3	8	68	910	57	12	37	1,241	17	-	6,173
Non-sexual crimes of violence	1	8	1	1	220	2	-	-	-	126	24	2	-	34	3	-	422
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	15
Attempted murder and serious assault	1	5	1	-	177	2	-	-	-	19	14	1	-	3	2	-	225
Robbery	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	9	7	1	-	1	1	-	27
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	1	-	1	27	-	-	-	-	95	3	-	-	28	-	-	155
Sexual crimes	-	6	-	1	122	1	-	-	-	729	-	-	13	1,170	4	-	2,046
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	1	246	-	-	432
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	21	1	-	-	-	253	-	-	2	392	3	-	672
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	9
Other sexual crimes	-	4	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	385	-	-	10	525	1	-	933
Crimes of dishonesty	32	244	19	2	101	-	-	-	1	11	3	-	-	21	-	-	434
Housebreaking	-	16	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	22
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Theft from a motor vehicle	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Theft of a motor vehicle	3	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Shoplifting	18	178	16	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	216
Other theft	8	31	-	1	58	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	2	-	-	108
Fraud	1	3	1	1	13	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	15	-	-	39
Other dishonesty	1	9	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	15
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	9	14	-	1	539	14	-	-	1	22	17	4	-	-	4	-	625
Fire-raising	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Vandalism etc.	9	14	-	1	527	14	-	-	1	21	17	4	-	-	4	-	612
Other crimes	61	124	18	-	2,253	26	3	8	66	22	13	6	24	16	6	-	2,646
Crimes against public justice	49	73	1	-	2,184	12	3	8	65	18	9	5	23	15	5	-	2,470
Handling offensive weapons	5	8	-	-	37	3	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	60
Drugs	7	42	17	-	30	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Other crime	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	8
All offences	156	277	4	44	12,217	162	4	39	14	694	973	356	12	237	491	9	15,689
Miscellaneous offences	147	236	4	44	12,177	162	4	38	14	685	973	356	12	232	491	9	15,584
Common assault	45	79	-	4	4,410	30	1	1	2	466	147	16	3	44	28	-	5,276
Breach of the peace etc.	92	150	1	36	7,052	108	3	32	11	185	588	320	6	162	445	7	9,198
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	1	1	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	17
Urinating etc.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Other miscellaneous	8	6	3	4	712	18	-	5	1	28	238	20	3	25	17	2	1,090
Motor vehicle offences	9	41	-	-	40	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	5	-	-	105
Dangerous and careless driving	-	4	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Driving under the influence	2	17	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	7	17	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	60
Vehicle defect offences	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Seat belt offences	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other motor vehicle offences	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

1. Each crime/offence may have one or more aggravator codes associated with it. A crime/offence will be counted under each aggravator code associated with it, e.g. a homicide with a 'racial' and 'religious' aggravator will appear once in the racial aggravator column and once under the religious aggravator column.

Table 15 Bail orders made by main charge, 2005-06 to 2014-15

Year	Non-sexual crimes of violence	Sexual crimes	Crimes of dishonesty	Fire-raising vandalism etc.	Handling an offensive weapon	Drug offences	Other crimes	Common assault	Breach of the peace	Miscellaneous offences	Motor vehicle offences	Unknown ¹	Total ^{1,2,3,4}
	Number												
2005-06	4,142	1,198	11,538	3,599	2,656	3,387	7,658	8,418	7,064	2,629	3,865	8	56,260
2006-07	4,203	1,163	12,415	4,067	3,193	3,775	9,011	9,770	7,748	2,493	4,318	44	62,294
2007-08	2,341	703	6,737	2,250	1,824	2,061	5,290	5,415	4,385	1,281	2,212	25,819	60,362
2008-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,593	52,593
2009-10	3,294	814	8,429	2,985	2,189	3,074	7,800	8,777	6,379	2,441	1,673	28	47,922
2010-11	3,420	764	8,479	2,697	2,070	2,879	7,699	8,420	5,747	2,337	1,672	19	46,221
2011-12	3,284	914	8,365	2,735	2,001	2,770	8,132	8,744	6,409	2,617	1,596	28	47,606
2012-13	2,569	1,005	7,565	2,496	1,542	2,646	7,528	7,914	6,081	2,967	1,681	35	44,039
2013-14	2,565	1,337	7,644	2,486	1,584	2,321	8,116	8,981	7,442	2,980	1,715	14	47,196
2014-15	2,496	1,497	6,695	2,408	1,471	2,573	7,986	8,969	7,733	2,978	1,730	12	46,560
	Percentage of total ⁵												
2005-06	7	2	21	6	5	6	14	15	13	5	7	*	100
2006-07	7	2	20	7	5	6	14	16	12	4	7	*	100
2007-08	7	2	20	7	5	6	15	16	13	4	6	75	100
2008-09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
2009-10	7	2	18	6	5	6	16	18	13	5	3	*	100
2010-11	7	2	18	6	4	6	17	18	12	5	4	*	100
2011-12	7	2	18	6	4	6	17	18	13	6	3	*	100
2012-13	6	2	17	6	4	6	17	18	14	7	4	*	100
2013-14	5	3	16	5	3	5	17	19	16	6	4	*	100
2014-15	5	3	14	5	3	6	17	19	17	6	4	*	100

1. A breakdown of bail orders by the main charge is not available for the period from 20 October 2007 to 31 March 2009. More details in Annex B.

2. The recording of bail orders has improved over time, so some caution is needed when comparing changes from earlier years.

3. Row totals do not equal the sum of the main charges for some years as bail can be granted following the lodging of an appeal.

4. Excludes modifications to existing bail orders, persons counted once only where more than one bail order on same day.

5. Percentage of bail orders made where crime/offence type is known.

Table 16 Bail-related Offences¹ with a Charge Proved, 2005-06 to 2014-15

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	% change 2013-14 to 2014-15
All bail-related offences:	5,996	7,438	8,025	9,098	8,363	8,261	8,860	8,462	8,001	8,467	6
Bail-related offences as a percentage of bail orders made	11	12	13	17	17	18	19	19	17	18	
Court:											
High Court	43	34	35	35	15	27	20	16	26	38	46
Sheriff Solemn	294	332	352	275	222	227	209	224	236	324	37
Sheriff Summary	5,415	6,836	7,436	8,227	7,459	7,334	7,946	7,643	7,188	7,463	4
Justice of the Peace	244	236	202	561	667	673	685	579	551	642	17
Age:											
Under 21	1,763	2,560	2,639	2,580	2,292	2,051	2,146	1,811	1,413	1,346	-*
21-30	2,177	2,486	2,773	3,394	3,081	3,111	3,290	3,169	2,935	3,023	3
Over 30	2,056	2,392	2,613	3,124	2,990	3,099	3,424	3,482	3,653	4,098	12
Gender:											
Male	5,235	6,622	7,145	7,911	7,316	7,214	7,758	7,267	6,938	7,345	6
Female	761	816	880	1,187	1,047	1,046	1,102	1,195	1,063	1,122	6
Main result of proceedings:											
Custody	1,717	2,174	2,268	2,275	2,197	2,083	2,220	2,117	2,017	2,130	6
Community	1,243	1,461	1,625	1,795	1,473	1,464	1,520	1,685	1,641	1,769	8
Monetary	1,354	1,703	1,889	2,267	1,916	1,818	1,922	1,679	1,510	1,554	3
Other	1,682	2,100	2,243	2,761	2,777	2,896	3,198	2,981	2,833	3,014	6

1. Bail related offences include breach of bail conditions and failure to appear in court.

Table 17 People given police disposals by disposal type, 2008-09 to 2014-15

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	%change 13-14 to 14- 15
All police disposals	58,805	72,144	64,003	63,766	65,017	65,719	50,405	-23%
Anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notice (ASBFPN)	48,462	61,236	54,360	53,674	54,748	55,562	42,933	-23%
Police formal adult warning	7,828	8,386	7,517	8,446	8,264	7,135	4,723	-34%
Police restorative justice warning	2,479	2,326	1,726	996	578	385	216	-44%
Early and Effective Intervention	36	196	400	650	1,427	2,637	2,533	-4%

Table 18 People given ASBFPNs, by main crime/offence and age and gender, 2014-15¹

Main crime or offence	Number				Per cent within gender			
	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total
Total Male	8,509	14,360	13,742	36,612	100	100	100	100
Riotous behaviour while drunk in licensed premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to leave licensed premises	89	292	252	633	1	2	2	2
Urinating etc.	1,861	4,442	3,417	9,721	22	31	25	27
Drunk & incapable	68	154	338	560	1	1	2	2
Drunk in charge of child	2	1	5	8	*	*	*	*
Loud music etc.	40	76	54	170	*	1	*	*
Vandalism	95	133	77	305	1	1	1	1
Consuming alcohol in public place	3,652	5,066	6,208	14,926	43	35	45	41
Breach of the peace etc.	2,701	4,190	3,390	10,281	32	29	25	28
Malicious mischief	-	4	1	5	-	*	*	*
Offensive behaviour at football and threatening communications	1	2	-	3	*	*	-	*
Total Female	1,689	2,132	2,499	6,320	100	100	100	100
Riotous behaviour while drunk in licensed premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to leave licensed premises	12	36	59	107	1	2	2	2
Urinating etc.	133	173	103	409	8	8	4	6
Drunk & incapable	12	28	81	121	1	1	3	2
Drunk in charge of child	-	1	1	2	-	*	*	*
Loud music etc.	32	40	23	95	2	2	1	2
Vandalism	21	17	12	50	1	1	*	1
Consuming alcohol in public place	831	866	1,023	2,720	49	41	41	43
Breach of the peace etc.	648	970	1,197	2,815	38	45	48	45
Malicious mischief	-	1	-	1	-	*	-	*
Offensive behaviour at football and threatening communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Excludes a small number of records where age and / or gender are unknown.

Table 19 Males given Formal Adult Warnings by main crime/offence and age, 2014-15¹

Main crime or offence	Number				Per cent			
	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total
All crimes and offences	477	680	1,614	2,771	100	100	100	100
All crimes	203	240	520	963	43	35	32	35
Non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual crimes	-	-	1	1	-	-	*	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	-	-	1	1	-	-	*	*
Crimes of dishonesty	142	196	473	811	30	29	29	29
Housebreaking	-	2	1	3	-	*	*	*
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	*
Shoplifting	77	144	357	578	16	21	22	21
Other theft	33	32	90	155	7	5	6	6
Fraud	31	16	24	71	6	2	1	3
Other dishonesty	-	2	1	3	-	*	*	*
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	48	37	41	126	10	5	3	5
Fire-raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism etc.	48	37	41	126	10	5	3	5
Other crimes	13	7	5	25	3	1	*	1
Crimes against public justice	6	6	3	15	1	1	*	1
Handling offensive weapons	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	*
Drugs	6	1	2	9	1	*	*	*
Other crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All offences	274	440	1,094	1,808	57	65	68	65
Miscellaneous offences	273	439	1,091	1,803	57	65	68	65
Common assault	91	111	237	439	19	16	15	16
Breach of the peace etc.	62	62	233	357	13	9	14	13
Drunkness and other disorderly conduct	32	120	467	619	7	18	29	22
Urinating etc.	11	27	34	72	2	4	2	3
Other miscellaneous	13	30	44	87	3	4	3	3
Alcohol byelaws	60	80	70	210	13	12	4	8
Litter Offences	3	4	2	9	1	1	*	*
Communications Act offences	1	5	4	10	*	1	*	*
Motor vehicle offences	1	1	3	5	*	*	*	*
Dangerous and careless driving	-	-	1	1	-	-	*	*
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	-	-	1	1	-	-	*	*
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seat belt offences	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	*
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	-	1	1	2	-	*	*	*

1. Excludes a small number of records where age and / or gender are unknown.

Table 20 Females given Formal Adult Warnings by main crime/offence and age, 2014-15¹

Main crime or offence	Number				Per cent			
	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total
All crimes and offences	288	544	1,118	1,950	100	100	100	100
All crimes	161	292	667	1,120	56	54	60	57
Non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual crimes	1	6	2	9	*	1	*	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	6	2	8	-	1	*	*
Other sexual crimes	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	*
Crimes of dishonesty	138	280	648	1,066	48	51	58	55
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	-	1	1	-	-	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	91	236	560	887	32	43	50	45
Other theft	9	23	56	88	3	4	5	5
Fraud	37	21	31	89	13	4	3	5
Other dishonesty	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	*
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	13	3	12	28	5	1	1	1
Fire-raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism etc.	13	3	12	28	5	1	1	1
Other crimes	9	3	5	17	3	1	*	1
Crimes against public justice	6	2	4	12	2	*	*	1
Handling offensive weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	2	1	1	4	1	*	*	*
Other crime	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	*
All offences	127	252	451	830	44	46	40	43
Miscellaneous offences	127	252	449	828	44	46	40	42
Common assault	63	113	133	309	22	21	12	16
Breach of the peace etc.	36	66	161	263	13	12	14	13
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	13	36	123	172	5	7	11	9
Urinating etc.	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	*
Other miscellaneous	1	8	9	18	*	1	1	1
Alcohol byelaw offences	10	24	12	46	3	4	1	2
Litter offences	-	2	2	4	-	*	*	*
Communications act offences	3	3	9	15	1	1	1	1
Motor vehicle offences	-	-	2	2	-	-	*	*
Dangerous and careless driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	-	-	2	2	-	-	*	*

1. Excludes a small number of records where age and / or gender are unknown.

Table 21 People given COPFS disposals by disposal type, 2008-09 to 2014-15

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	% change 13-14 to 14-15
All COPFS disposals	62,828	59,108	60,099	67,341	72,847	73,594	54,256	-26
Fiscal fine	38,418	36,057	35,604	42,184	47,826	47,338	36,181	-24
Fiscal fixed penalty	18,092	18,592	20,357	21,067	21,638	23,494	15,478	-34
Fiscal combined fine + compensation	1,405	2,030	2,195	2,713	2,326	1,942	1,980	2
Fiscal compensation	1,992	1,985	1,838	1,322	1,020	784	595	-24
Fiscal fixed penalties (Pre-SJR)	2,921	444	105	55	37	36	22	-39

Table 22 Males given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2014-15¹

Main crime or offence	Number				Per cent			
	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total
All crimes and offences	4,049	9,384	13,420	26,853	100	100	100	100
All crimes	2,725	5,349	5,755	13,829	67	57	43	51
Non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual crimes	2	2	2	6	*	*	*	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	2	2	2	6	*	*	*	*
Crimes of dishonesty	238	698	1,431	2,367	6	7	11	9
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	1	4	1	6	*	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	176	496	1,206	1,878	4	5	9	7
Other theft	49	149	165	363	1	2	1	1
Fraud	6	28	37	71	*	*	*	*
Other dishonesty	6	21	22	49	*	*	*	*
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	36	59	40	135	1	1	*	1
Fire-raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism etc.	36	59	40	135	1	1	*	1
Other crimes	2,449	4,590	4,282	11,321	60	49	32	42
Crimes against public justice	76	132	121	329	2	1	1	1
Handling offensive weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	2,373	4,458	4,161	10,992	59	48	31	41
Other crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All offences	1,324	4,035	7,665	13,024	33	43	57	49
Miscellaneous offences	1,174	2,849	4,991	9,014	29	30	37	34
Common assault	45	145	138	328	1	2	1	1
Breach of the peace etc.	355	700	780	1,835	9	7	6	7
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	11	41	80	132	*	*	1	*
Urinating etc.	65	192	252	509	2	2	2	2
Other miscellaneous	66	184	254	504	2	2	2	2
Alcohol byelaw offences	562	1,095	2,162	3,819	14	12	16	14
Litter offences	40	124	187	351	1	1	1	1
Communications act offences	30	368	1,138	1,536	1	4	8	6
Motor vehicle offences	150	1,186	2,674	4,010	4	13	20	15
Dangerous and careless driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	150	1,177	2,658	3,985	4	13	20	15
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	-	9	16	25	-	*	*	*

1. Excludes a small number of records where age and / or gender are unknown.

Table 23 Females given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2014-15¹

Main crime or offence	Number				Per cent			
	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total
All crimes and offences	696	2,931	5,697	9,324	100	100	100	100
All crimes	318	898	1,719	2,935	46	31	30	31
Non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual crimes	-	6	12	18	-	*	*	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	5	12	17	-	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	-	1	-	1	-	*	-	*
Crimes of dishonesty	114	409	960	1,483	16	14	17	16
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	91	355	848	1,294	13	12	15	14
Other theft	10	35	61	106	1	1	1	1
Fraud	10	13	37	60	1	*	1	1
Other dishonesty	3	6	14	23	*	*	*	*
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	9	7	10	26	1	*	*	*
Fire-raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism etc.	9	7	10	26	1	*	*	*
Other crimes	195	476	737	1,408	28	16	13	15
Crimes against public justice	6	19	23	48	1	1	*	1
Handling offensive weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	189	457	714	1,360	27	16	13	15
Other crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All offences	378	2,033	3,978	6,389	54	69	70	69
Miscellaneous offences	344	1,695	3,031	5,070	49	58	53	54
Common assault	22	48	66	136	3	2	1	1
Breach of the peace etc.	75	155	280	510	11	5	5	5
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	2	5	14	21	*	*	*	*
Urinating etc.	1	9	10	20	*	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous	19	41	65	125	3	1	1	1
Alcohol byelaw offences	89	210	389	688	13	7	7	7
Litter offences	36	79	117	232	5	3	2	2
Communications act offences	100	1,148	2,090	3,338	14	39	37	36
Motor vehicle offences	34	338	947	1,319	5	12	17	14
Dangerous and careless driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	34	338	944	1,316	5	12	17	14
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	-	-	3	3	-	-	*	*

1. Excludes a small number of records where age and / or gender are unknown.

Table 24 Fiscal fixed penalties by main crime/offence and age and gender, 2014-15

Main crime or offence	Number				Per cent			
	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total	Under 21	21-30	Over 30	Total
Total Male¹	517	3,192	8,304	12,013	100	100	100	100
Serious driving offences ²	18	35	75	128	3	1	1	1
Speeding offences	108	1,054	3,151	4,313	21	33	38	36
Signal and direction offences	53	307	1,032	1,392	10	10	12	12
Lighting, construction & use offences	87	238	396	721	17	7	5	6
Documentation offences	127	577	1,446	2,150	25	18	17	18
Other motor vehicle offences ³	123	980	2,197	3,300	24	31	26	27
Non-motor vehicle offences ⁴	1	1	7	9	*	*	*	*
Total Female¹	122	967	2,368	3,457	100	100	100	100
Serious driving offences ²	2	7	27	36	2	1	1	1
Speeding offences	32	365	988	1,385	26	38	42	40
Signal and direction offences	23	131	356	510	19	14	15	15
Lighting, construction & use offences	8	50	64	122	7	5	3	4
Documentation offences	30	182	489	701	25	19	21	20
Other motor vehicle offences ³	27	231	442	700	22	24	19	20
Non-motor vehicle offences ⁴	-	1	2	3	-	*	*	*

1. Excludes a small number of records where age and / or gender are unknown.

2. In some circumstances fiscal fixed penalties can be issued for contraventions of Section 3 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (driving without due care and attention).

3. Contains a number of other offences, however around a half of fixed penalties given for this group were for mobile phone offences and half were seatbelt offences.

4. Contains bicycle offences and road-works offences.

Background Notes

Annex A - Data Sources and Data Standards

Court proceedings, Police disposals and COPFS disposals

A.1 Statistical information on the Scottish Government Criminal Proceedings database is derived from data held on the Criminal History System (CHS), a central database used for the electronic recording of information on persons accused and/or convicted of committing a criminal act. The CHS is maintained by Police Scotland and they are responsible for managing its operation and own the majority of the data.

A.2 [Chart 2](#) in the main body of the bulletin depicts how people accused of committing a crime move through the criminal justice system. People can be disposed from the system in a variety of ways, including being dealt with directly by the police, being fined or warned by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) or being proceeded against in court. At each of these stages information is logged on the CHS regarding the status of the accused. COPFS and the Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service (SCTS) make updates on their own systems which are fed back electronically to Police Scotland's CHS. When an offender's case reaches its final conclusion or "disposal" the case is considered completed on the CHS.

A.3 The Scottish Government receives individual level returns from the CHS on a monthly basis. These are electronically submitted by Police Scotland for cases that are completed. Information on criminal trials that are on-going or have not been dealt with through the police or COPFS disposals are not included in this report. As the CHS data used to produce this bulletin is provided via an existing automated process, there was no cost to the data provider in 2014-15.

Bail and undertakings

A.4 The source of the statistical data on bail orders and undertakings is also the CHS. The Scottish Government receives monthly files for this data.

Other data sources

A.5 [Chart 2](#) presents a range of summary data other than that derived from the CHS, such as information collected directly from the COPFS, Scottish Government Recorded Crime outputs, referrals to the Children's Reporter and information on police conditional offers made for motor vehicle offences, based on figures provided by Police Scotland's traffic department. Please see [Annex C](#) for a description on how the counting bases for these data sources differ.

A.6 The population figures used as to produce the rates shown in Table 5 are the relevant mid-year estimates prepared by the [National Records of Scotland](#) (NRS).

Data standards for Justice partners

A.7 Data standards are adhered to by organisations inputting data to the CHS in terms of the definitions of data items and their corresponding values. These standards are agreed under the Justice Digital Strategy and ensure there is consistency across the justice organisations in the information they collect. Further information on the data standards can be found [here](#).

A.8 The following protocols also ensure consistency in the data collected:

- The Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service protocol for the handling of errors that may occur in the transmission of data between justice partners' databases;
- The protocol for the investigation/resolution of disputed data between Police Scotland and the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service;
- The protocol for sharing electronic information between justice partners.

Further information on these protocols can be seen [here](#).

A.9 The Scottish Government also has representation on a data quality group and is kept informed of any data quality issues relating to the CHS. This group meets around three times a year and has representation from Police Scotland, COPFS, Scottish Prison Service and Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service.

A.10 The Scottish Government has implemented a crime code classification framework to ensure consistent and comparable reporting between criminal justice statistical outputs. Please see Annex [B4 - B5](#) and [Annex D](#) for full details.

Annex B - Data Quality, Data Processing and Data confidentiality

Data quality: Data capture

B.1 The Criminal History System (CHS) is an administrative system used to track individuals through the criminal justice system and, as such, was not designed purely for statistical purposes. However, actions and processes have been put in place to ensure that Scottish Government statisticians understand the data.

B.2 Annex A outlines how information is entered on the CHS and that extracts are sent to the Scottish Government from Police Scotland on a monthly basis. The data requirements for these extracts are contained in a joint specification document that has been agreed between Police Scotland and the Scottish Government.

B.3 Monthly extracts are uploaded onto a Scottish Government database at which point validation checks are undertaken to ensure a realistic number of records are added to the database. Checks are also made to ensure values for charges, court locations and disposal type are recognised. If any unexplained patterns or unrecognised codes are identified at the data upload stage, further investigations are undertaken. It may be necessary, at times, to go back to Police Scotland to verify the data.

B.4 Charge codes are the operational codes used to identify the criminal crime or offence and are linked to legislation. New charge codes for crimes and offences under emerging legislation are created by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) on a monthly basis, and shared with the Scottish Government. If new codes are identified at the data upload stage they are verified and then added to a look-up table of recognised codes.

B.5 The Scottish Government is responsible for mapping each charge code to a crime code, which forms the basis of the crime code classification (see [Annex D](#)). There are around 6,000 charge codes which are mapped to around 400 crime types. This mapping is agreed with Police Scotland crime registrars, Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority and relevant individuals within partner justice organisations. Once any updates and/or amendments have been agreed for each month, the updated charge code list, together with its mapped crime code, is published by the Scottish Government. The latest version of the charge code list can be accessed [here](#).

Data quality: Data validation during production of the statistical bulletin

B.6 As a court proceeding or police/ COPFS non-court disposal can be made up of more than one offence, production of the statistics at 'persons' level requires an intermediary processing stage to be carried out on the CHS data. Where a person is proceeded against for more than one crime or offence in a single proceeding,

only the main charge is counted. The main charge is the one receiving the most severe penalty (or disposal) if one or more charges are proved, and is identified using a look-up table which ranks the disposal types in order of importance.

B.7 For example, custody is ranked higher than a monetary fine, so for a proceeding where there was a mixture of these two types of disposal, the main charge counted for this record would be the charge associated with the custody disposal rather than the charge related to the monetary disposal. Once this dataset is created the following types of validation are carried out:

- Automated validation procedures and manual checks to identify any unrealistic data values e.g. long custodial sentences for petty crimes or short sentences for the most serious of crimes. Effort is also made to clean up records for which key information is missing e.g. missing court locations or age/gender of the offender. These are referred back to Police Scotland, Scottish Court and Tribunal Service (SCTS) or COPFS (depending upon the nature of the problem) either for correction or for explanation of any unusual circumstances.
- Other checks are carried out as necessary based on changes to the justice system. For example, between November 2013 and January 2015 some courts have closed with their business transferred to neighbouring courts. Checks were undertaken to ensure the data is consistent with these operational changes. Similarly when new legislation is implemented, checks are undertaken to ensure cases are coming through the system at a realistic rate.
- Trends in the statistics are compared against case processing information published by COPFS and management information provided by SCTS to ensure that the volume of court proceedings are consistent. Information is compared by court type (e.g. high court, sheriff court etc.) to identify any differences.
- Further checks are undertaken by crime type, sentence type and other characteristics to identify any errors. As an extra level of assurance, policy experts within the Scottish Government are consulted to identify why any significant changes may have occurred. Any relevant contextual information is then added to the bulletin.
- Similar consultation is undertaken with COPFS, SCTS and Police Scotland wherein results are shared purely for quality assurance purposes. Insight at an operational level provides invaluable feedback and informs whether further investigation on the statistics is required.
- Further quality assurance and checking is undertaken on the statistics by members of Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services support staff when preparing the tables. Scottish Government statisticians, who have not been involved in the production process, check the results further and highlight issues that may have gone unnoticed.

Data quality: Double counting

B.8 In recent years, we have carried out much more extensive quality assurance with external agencies. The purpose of this is to ensure the accuracy and quality of the statistics published. The COPFS have identified that there may be a small number of court proceedings (often involving multiple charges and of a complex nature) which are being recorded as separate court cases which, in fact, should only be reported as one. The effect of this would be to over-estimate the true number of court proceedings.

B.9 Initial investigations suggest that this affects all crime types, though to varying degrees. Further work will be carried out with a view to quantifying the extent of the problem and identifying whether a change in processing methodology is required.

Data Quality: Police Undertakings

B.10 Please note statistics on **police undertakings** have not been published this year due to concerns around data quality. We will investigate this issue further and provide an update in next year's bulletin.

Data confidentiality

B.11 Court proceedings are held in public and may be reported on by the media unless the court orders otherwise, for example where children are involved. However, while our aim is for the statistics in this bulletin to be sufficiently detailed to allow a high level of practical utility, care has been taken to ensure that it is not possible to identify an individual or organisation and obtain any private information relating to them.

B.12 Furthermore, to maintain the security and confidentiality of the data received from the data suppliers, only a small number of Scottish Government employees have access to the datasets outlined in the various stages of processing outlined above. The only personal details received by the Scottish Government in the data extract are those which are essential for the analyses in this bulletin.

Revisions

B.13 The CHS is not designed for statistical purposes and is dependent on receiving timely information from Criminal Justice organisations. A pending case on the CHS should be updated in a timely manner but there are occasions when slight delays happen. Recording delays of this sort generally affect High Court disposals than those of other types of court, as they are the most complex and lengthy trials.

B.14 The figures given in this bulletin reflect the details of court proceedings as recorded on the CHS, that were concluded on or by 31st March 2015, and as provided to the Scottish Government up to the end of September 2015. Any subsequent updates on court disposals made will be incorporated into future bulletins and therefore some figures for 2014-15 (in particular those relating to the High Court) are likely to be subject to minor revisions.

B.15 These recording delays mean that figures for 2014-15 should be considered provisional as future bulletins may provide updates. We estimate that the 2013-14 bulletin contained a small undercount of around 77 people with a charge proved in 2013-14, less than 1 per cent of all people with a charge proved.

B.16 A number of specific revisions have been made to the Criminal Proceedings statistics as described below. Aside from the more substantial revisions some minor revisions were undertaken for this publication including the removal of certain records relating to foreign charges and a reclassification relating to bringing drugs into prisons. Revisions to these statistics comply with [Scotland's Chief Statistician's current revisions policy](#).

Stipendiary court – Revision

B.17 During 2014-15, we noted that some Glasgow Stipendiary court records were incorrectly coded as sheriff summary court records. These records mostly related to the years 2009-10 to 2012-13 and have now been corrected. Around 370 to 550 records were affected per year, resulting in an additional 10 per cent stipendiary court convictions between 2009-10 and 2012-13.

Firearms offences – Reclassification

B.18 Since the 2013-14 Criminal Proceedings publication charges relating to possession of a firearm under the Firearms Act 1968 Section 5(1)(B) were moved from the crime of "Handling an offensive weapon" to "Firearms offences" and are now classified alongside other firearms charges. At a crime group level (in terms of the 35 types published in this report) the charges have moved from "Handling offensive weapons" to "Miscellaneous offences". This change was agreed by justice partners through the process described at Annex [B4 - B5](#).

B.19 This reclassification has been applied through the criminal proceedings series back to 2005-06. The total convictions for handling offensive weapons have decreased by 1 per cent over the period 2005-06 to 2013-14 (138 convictions) as a result of this reclassification.

B.20 Although the changes in the totals are fairly small, these figures are high profile and therefore the change has been highlighted. Please note that the overall

trend of a decrease in the number of convictions for “Handling offensive weapons” remains at a similar rate to before the reclassification. In addition the length of custodial sentence and percentage of those convicted being given a custodial sentence remain at similar levels.

Early and Effective Interventions – new disposal information

B.21 In the 2013-14 publication we took out statistics on **restorative justice warnings**, a police disposal specifically used for dealing with young people. This was because it was identified that we were excluding other types of youth diversions which meant that our reporting was incomplete and potentially misleading.

B.22 A methodological change was implemented for this year’s publication to estimate statistics on **Early and Effective Interventions (EEIs)**. EEIs are measures used by the police to redirect juveniles away from the adult courts and the Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration (SCRA). This is the first time these statistics have been published and they can be seen in section 14.

B.23 It was identified that EEI records coming through on the monthly files from the Criminal History System were not being picked up at the data processing stage outlined above. This is because the EEI disposals were not correctly specified in the look up table that ranks the disposals in order of importance.

B.24 Please note that there may be an element of improved recording of EEIs on the CHS as time progresses. This happens as the new codes become more familiar to the police in terms of recording the information on the CHS and can be an issue when a new disposal is introduced.

B.25 We have incorporated statistics on restorative justice warnings back into the publication this year as the new information on EEIs helps to explain the trends we previously felt were misleading. Please note that restorative justice warnings and EEIs are only two of a wide range of interventions the police and other organisations use to deal with young people involved in offending behaviour so there are still data gaps in terms of quantifying the full levels.

Annex C – Understanding the statistics in this bulletin

C.1 Individual offenders may be proceeded against on more than one occasion; on each occasion they may be proceeded against for more than one charge. The units of measurement used in this bulletin, which may be different to those in other criminal justice statistics publications, are:

(a) the **person or company proceeded against or convicted**

People are counted once for each occasion they are proceeded against. If a person is proceeded against more than once on the same day, each proceeding will be counted separately. References to ‘people’ include companies.

Where a person is proceeded against for more than one crime or offence in a single proceeding, only the **main charge** is counted. The main charge is the one receiving the most severe penalty (or disposal) if one or more charges are proved, and is identified using a look-up table which ranks the disposal types in order of importance. For example, custody is ranked higher than a monetary fine, so for a proceeding where there was a mixture of these two types of disposal, the main charge counted for this record would be the charge associated with the custody disposal rather than the charge related to the monetary disposal.

A **person with a charge proved** is defined to be one who had a plea of ‘guilty’ accepted, or who was proved guilty of at least one charge as a result of a trial. Throughout this bulletin, the terms ‘person with a charge proved’, ‘people convicted’ and ‘convictions’ are used interchangeably. If the case does not reach the courts then the main charge within the case that reaches the furthest stage in the criminal justice system e.g. if the case is disposed of via a non-court disposal by the police or the COPFS.

(b) **individual offender**

In the period covered by this bulletin, each offender convicted of a crime or offence will have been assigned a unique reference number by Police Scotland. This enables all convictions relating to an individual offender to be linked together, so that analysis of the number of convictions per offender in any given year, or the number of their previous convictions, can be derived. The Scottish Government also publish a reconvictions index which can be accessed [here](#).

(c) **individual offences**

In addition to analysing people convicted by the main charge involved, data in relation to individual offences which are proved are also available. [Table 4b](#) shows aggregate figures for offences by crime type.

C.2 Generally only the initial outcome is included in the court proceedings statistics so that, for example, a person fined is regarded as fined even if he or she subsequently goes to prison (or a Supervised Attendance Order is imposed) in default of payment. Similarly, no account is taken of the outcome of appeals; the

exception to this is for those crimes where an appeal is determined prior to publication and the conviction is quashed or the sentence is substituted.

C.3 The number of prosecutions and sentences given could be influenced by operational practices within the justice system. For example there may be times when the police report a particular offence to the procurator fiscal but, when the facts and circumstances are examined, the procurator fiscal decides to proceed with an alternative charge. There are rare occasions when such decisions are made but unfortunately, the charge is not then updated on the computerised records. There is nothing to suggest that the scale of this issue is large enough to alter the overall trends reported.

C.4 A court can impose more than one penalty in appropriate cases. For example, a fine can be imposed in addition to a more severe penalty, such as custody. The main additional punishments are generally disqualification from holding or obtaining a driving licence and the endorsement of a driving licence. Please note that although statistics on driving licence disqualifications are not published in this output they are available on request.

C.5 In the court proceedings statistics, the reference year used is the year in which the person is sentenced. For example if a person pleads to, or is convicted for, a charge in 2008-09, but is not sentenced until 2009-10, all events are recorded as occurring in 2009-10. The age of each person is calculated as at the date of sentence or acquittal.

C.6 Figures for sentence lengths imposed include any element imposed for bail aggravation under section 27(1)(b) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, and under section 16 of the Prisoners and Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Act 1993 (where the offender committed an offence following release from custody on licence prior to the end of a previous sentence period imposed). They also include any element imposed for the offence being aggravated by prejudice, under the terms of the Offences (Aggravation by Prejudice) (Scotland) Act 2009.

C.7 Aggravators can be recorded to provide additional information relating to the nature of a charge. For example, someone who commits an assault which is motivated by malice towards the victim as a result of their religion might have their offence recorded under “common assault” with an aggravator code of “religious” hatred.

C.8 The set of aggravator codes that are used on the CHS include those introduced through legislation, such as the religious or racial aggravators, and others which are not statutory aggravators, such as domestic abuse, which are required to highlight particular cases to the police, COPFS or SCTS. For the purposes of these statistics the term aggravator is used collectively for both types. Examples of statutory aggravators are:

- Sexual orientation, transgender identity and disability as introduced through the [Offences \(Aggravation by Prejudice\) \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#);
- Racial and religiously motivated crime as legislated for under [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#);
- Bail and undertaking aggravations as introduced in [Criminal Procedure \(Scotland\) Act 1995, sections 22 and 27](#).

C.9 Please note that statistics on aggravators differ from most of the statistics in this bulletin in that they relate to all offences not just the main charge relating to an individual proceeding. In addition, a single offence can have more than one aggravator recorded against it e.g. “domestic” and “sexual” so the aggravator statistics are not a direct subset of the “persons” dataset. Statistics on offences with a bail aggravator recorded, which identify offences that were committed while the offender was on bail, are available in the “[Additional data](#)” page.

Comparisons with other sources

C.10 Care should be taken when comparing different data sources relating to the Criminal justice system. For example **recorded crime** statistics count crimes and offences at the time that they came to the attention of Police Scotland while criminal proceedings statistics report on cases which have concluded in court. This means that a crime may be recorded by the police in one year and court proceedings concluded in a subsequent year. In addition, a person may be proceeded against for more than one crime involving more than one victim and there is the possibility that the crime recorded by the police may be altered in the course of judicial proceedings.

C.11 COPFS publish a number of outputs, including [annual figures](#) relating to the number of cases reported to procurators fiscal each year, and the number of cases disposed of each year, by type of disposal. Some of these figures are presented in table 1 clearly marked as cases. Each COPFS case includes at least one charge, similar to criminal proceedings, but may involve more than one offender. The criminal proceedings statistics count individual people disposed of. It is not currently possible to extract information on some of the other COPFS non-court disposals from the CHS e.g. warnings and no actions.

C.12 The COPFS also publish charge level statistics in publications such as [Hate Crime in Scotland](#) and [Domestic Abuse Charges reported to the COPFS](#). The counting base for these statistics are at individual charge level rather than case level. All Criminal Proceedings statistics measure the main charge in a case with the exception of the information on aggravators (section 12), which are based on the number of offences. Section 12 of this report is therefore broadly comparable with the COPFS charge information in terms of the counting base but there will be timing differences as the COPFS figures are based on the year of police reports coming to them while the Criminal Proceedings figures are based on year of disposal from the courts.

C.13 Court custodial disposals are counted differently from the direct sentenced prison receptions (excluding fine default receptions) published in the Scottish

Government [Prison Statistics](#) publications. Most of this difference is because a person given custodial sentences for separate sets of charges on the same day is counted as two custodial sentences in the criminal proceedings statistics, but only one direct sentence reception in the prison statistics.

C.14 Community sentence disposals are counted on a slightly different basis from the statistics in Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW) publications. The differences between the two sources include:

- Where two or more identical orders have been issued to run concurrently, the CJSW information only counts one order, whereas the criminal proceedings statistics will count more than one.
- Criminal proceedings data counts the penalty of first disposal whereas CJSW data includes orders given subsequent to the initial disposal (e.g. as a result of fine default, following an appeal etc.)
- The date on which the order is deemed to be given can vary between the two collections, particularly where the penalty is given on a different date from the plea/verdict.

C.15 Please note that statistics on Restriction of Liberty Orders (**RLOs**) will not match [statistics published by G4S](#), the Scottish Government's contractor for electronic monitoring. This is because statistics in this publication are representative of the main charge in a set of proceedings and will mask RLOs issued for secondary charges. In the case of RLOs, it is common for Community Payment Orders (CPOs) to be issued in combination where there is more than one conviction within a proceeding but only the CPO will be counted. By contrast the G4S figures count all RLOs issued by the courts relating to all charges.

Comparisons with statistics from other countries

C.16 Direct comparisons with statistics from other countries should be taken with care as legal frameworks and legislation for criminal offences differ. In addition, data collection techniques and recording definitions will vary considerably. For example, the Ministry of Justice court statistics are based on information directly captured from the court's operational databases and are typically published by calendar year. By contrast these statistics for Scotland are from the CHS, a police database that collates information from the COPFS and the SCTS, and are published on a financial year basis.

C.17 Despite international differences, Criminal Proceedings statistics are included in international reports collated by the United Nations and Eurostat such as:

- [European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics](#)
- Various analysis and reports on the [Eurostat website](#).

Annex D - Definitions, Classifications and Notation

D.1 The measures available to a court in sentencing a convicted person depend on a number of matters including what Parliament has legislated for in terms of appropriate penalties and whether the accused is an adult (21 or over), a young offender (aged 16 but less than 21) or a juvenile (under 16 or under 18 with a current supervisory requirement from a children's hearing).

D.2 In some cases, if the court obtains evidence that the accused is suffering from a mental disorder, they can be assessed as unfit for trial, or acquitted because they were not criminally responsible at the time of the offence with a mental health disposal being issued by the court.

Custodial sentences

D.3 In 2014-15 the custodial sentence measures available to courts included the options to:

- a. **Imprison the offender** (or sentence a young offender to a Young Offenders' Institution (YOI)) or, if the offender has been released on licence/under supervision following a previous conviction, recall to prison or YOI.
- b. Issue an **Order for Lifelong Restriction (OLR)**. The OLR provides for the lifelong supervision of high-risk violent and sexual offenders and allows for a greater degree of intensive supervision than is the current norm. The OLR is designed to ensure that offenders, after having served an adequate period in prison to meet the requirements of punishment, do not present an unacceptable risk to public safety once they are released into the community. The period spent in the community will be an integral part of the sentence, which lasts for the remaining period of the offender's life.
- c. Sentence a young offender under 18 years of age convicted of murder to detention for an indeterminate period (the effect of these sentences is normally detention in a young offenders institution).
- d. Sentence a juvenile to a specified period of detention in a place and on such conditions as Scottish Ministers may direct.

D.4 Please note that statistics for **extended sentences** are not available in this publication. These were introduced through the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to allow courts to impose additional post-release supervision on licence where they consider that any existing supervision after the offender's release from custody would not be enough to protect the public from serious harm from the offender. These extended sentences can be imposed on sex offenders or on violent

offenders who would have received a determinate sentence of four years or more. Changes made through the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 mean that courts can also now impose an extended sentence on non-sexual offences where there is a significant sexual aspect to the offence.

Community sentences

D.5 Community sentence is a collective term for the ways that courts can punish someone convicted of committing an offence other than by serving a custodial sentence. The following list includes the community sentence options to:

- a. Impose a **community payback order** (for offences committed after 1 February 2011). Please see [Annex E](#) for a full description.
- b. Impose a **restriction of liberty order**: a community sentence introduced by section 5 of the Crime and Punishment (Scotland) Act 1997 and available to courts nationally from 1 May 2002. This requires a person to remain within a location, usually their home, at times specified by the court. A person's compliance with the order is monitored electronically.
- c. Impose a **drug treatment and testing order** (DTTO): a measure introduced by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and rolled out in phases from 1999 onwards. These are designed to reduce or stop offending by addressing problem drug use through the provision or access to a closely monitored treatment programme.
- d. Impose a **probation order**, of which some had conditions such as unpaid work or alcohol treatment attached (for offences committed prior to 1 February 2011).
- e. Impose a **community service order** requiring the offender to undertake unpaid work (for offences committed prior to 1 February 2011).
- f. Impose a **supervised attendance order** which the court can impose as an alternative to custody for people who have defaulted on fines imposed for minor criminal offences (for offences committed prior to 1 February 2011).

Financial penalties

D.6 The list below includes the financial penalty sentence options that allow the courts to :

- g. **Fine** the offender.
- h. Impose a **compensation** order requiring the offender to compensate the victim for any resulting injury, loss, damage, alarm or distress.

Other sentences

- i. Order an **absolute discharge** (with no conviction recorded in summary procedure) or, following a deferral of sentence, make no order.
- j. **Admonish** the offender or make an order to find caution (the overwhelming majority of these are admonishments).
- k. Remit the disposal of a child offender to a **children's hearing** (if the accused is a child, under 16 years of age or aged 16 or 17 and subject to a supervision requirement).
- l. Make a **guardianship order** if the accused is suffering from a mental disorder (with no conviction recorded in summary procedure).
- m. Make a **compulsion order** if the accused is suffering from a mental disorder (with a conviction recorded), for a period of six months with regular reviews.

- D.7** The range of options available to the police for minor offences includes:
- a. **Anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notices** (ASBFPNs) of £40, can be issued for eleven crime/offence types, including drunken-related behaviours and playing loud music, to people aged 16 or over. Payment of the penalty involves no admission of guilt.
 - b. **Formal adult warnings** (FAWs) are issued for minor offences, commonly including street drinking, drunk and incapable, urinating, minor theft by shoplifting, assault, breach of the peace and vandalism.
 - c. Disposals for young people who offend such as **Early and Effective Interventions** (EEI) and **Restorative Justice Warnings**.

- D.8** When a report is submitted by the police to the procurator fiscal, prosecution in court is only one of a range of possible options for dealing with people who have been charged. These cover:
- a. **Fiscal fines** of up to £300 for summary offences. Available to fiscals before Summary Justice Reform, but cannot be separately identified in CHS until after SJR.
 - b. **Fiscal fixed penalties** are generally issued for motor vehicle offences. Available to fiscals before SJR, but cannot be separately identified in CHS until after SJR.
 - c. **Fiscal compensation** orders of up to £5,000 payable to the victim. Only available after SJR, for personal injury, loss, damage, alarm or distress.
 - d. **Combined fiscal fine and fiscal compensation** order.

Classification of crimes and offences

D.9 Violations of criminal law are divided, for statistical purposes only, into crimes and offences. There are around 6,000 charge codes, which are the operational codes used within the Criminal Justice System to identify crimes and offences. These charge codes are mapped to around 400 crime codes, which in turn are grouped into 35 broader categories, and further into 7 crime and offence groups. This classification enables consistent and comparable reporting between criminal justice organisations and is presented in the table below.

CRIMES

Group 1: Non-sexual crimes of violence (Also referred to as Crimes of violence)	
Homicide etc.	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder • Culpable homicide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Culpable homicide (common law) – Causing death by dangerous driving – Causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs – Causing death by careless driving – Illegal driver involved in fatal accident – Corporate homicide
Attempted murder and serious assault	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempted murder • Serious assault <p>An assault is classified as serious if the victim sustained an injury resulting in detention in hospital as an in-patient or any of the following injuries whether or not he/she was detained in hospital: fractures, internal injuries, severe concussion, lacerations requiring sutures which may lead to impairment or disfigurement or any other injury which may lead to impairment or disfigurement.</p>
Robbery	Robbery and assault with intent to rob
Other	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats and extortion • Cruel and unnatural treatment of children • Abortion • Concealment of pregnancy • Possession of a firearm with intent to endanger life, commit crime etc. • Abduction • Ill treatment of mental patients • Drugging

Group 2: Sexual crimes	
Rape and attempted rape	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Attempted rape
Sexual assault	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact sexual assault (13-15 year old or adult 16+) • Sexually coercive conduct (13-15 year old or adult 16+) • Sexual crimes against children under 13 years • Lewd and libidinous practices
Crimes associated with prostitution	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes relating to prostitution • Soliciting services of person engaged in prostitution • Brothel keeping • Immoral traffic • Procuration
Other	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other sexually coercive conduct • Other sexual crimes involving 13-15 year old children • Taking, distribution, possession etc. of indecent photos of children • Incest • Unnatural crimes • Public indecency • Sexual exposure • Other sexual crimes
Group 3: Crimes of dishonesty (Also referred to as Dishonesty)	
Housebreaking	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft by housebreaking domestic property (dwelling and non-dwelling) • Theft by housebreaking other property • Housebreaking with intent to steal domestic property (dwelling and non-dwelling) • Housebreaking with intent to steal other property • Attempted housebreaking with intent to enter and steal domestic property (dwelling and non-dwelling) • Attempted housebreaking with intent to enter and steal other property
Theft by opening a lockfast place (OLP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft by opening lockfast places (OLP) (excluding motor vehicle) • OLP (excluding motor vehicle) with intent to steal • Attempted OLP excluding motor vehicle with intent to steal

Theft from a motor vehicle by OLP	Includes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft by OLP from a motor vehicle • OLP with intent to steal from a motor vehicle • Attempted OLP with intent to steal from a motor vehicle
Theft of motor vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of a motor vehicle and contents • Attempted theft of a motor vehicle
Shoplifting	Shoplifting
Other theft	Includes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of pedal cycles • Theft from a motor vehicle not elsewhere classified
Fraud	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common law fraud • Statutory fraud • Forgery and uttering (excluding currency crimes)
Other crimes of dishonesty	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forgery (other) • Reset • Embezzlement • Corruption
<u>Group 4: Fire-raising, vandalism etc.</u>	
Fire-raising	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire-raising • Muirburn
Vandalism, etc.	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malicious mischief • Vandalism • Culpable and reckless conduct (not with firearms) • Reckless conduct with firearms
<u>Group 5: Other crimes</u>	
Crimes against public justice	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perjury • Resisting arrest • Bail offences (other than absconding or re-offending) • Wasting police time
Handling offensive weapons	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possession of an offensive weapon • Restriction of offensive weapons • Having in a public place an article with a blade or point • Having in prison an article with a blade or point • Possession of an offensive weapon (not blade or point) in a prison

Drugs	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importation of drugs • Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs • Possession and supply of controlled drugs • Related money laundering offences • Bringing drugs into prison
Other	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treason • Conspiracy • Explosives offences • Wrecking, piracy and hijacking • Crimes against public order

OFFENCES

Group 6: Miscellaneous offences	
Common assault	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common assault • Common assault on an emergency worker
Breach of the peace etc.	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breach of the peace • Threatening or abusive behaviour • Offence of stalking • Offensive behaviour at football • Threatening communications (Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications Act 2012)
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drunk and disorderly • Drunk and incapable • Drunk in charge of a child • Drunk and attempting to enter licensed premises • Drunk or drinking in unlicensed premises • Disorderly on licensed premises • Drunk and attempting to enter a sports ground • Refusing to quit licensed premises • Consumption of alcohol in designated places, byelaws prohibited
Urinating etc.	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urinating /defecating
Other	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racially aggravated harassment • Racially aggravated conduct • False/Hoax calls • Offences involving children • Offences involving animals/plants • Offences against local legislation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offences against liquor licensing laws • Labour laws • Naval military and air force laws • Offences against environmental legislation • Consumer protection acts
Group 7: Motor vehicle offences	
Dangerous and careless driving	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangerous driving offences • Driving carelessly
Driving under the influence	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving or in charge of motor vehicle while unfit through drink or drugs • Blood alcohol content above limit • Failing to provide breath, blood or urine specimens
Speeding	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speeding in restricted areas • Other speeding offences

Annex E – Legislative and policy changes

Legislative changes

E.1 On December 5th 2014 the **alcohol limit for drivers in Scotland** was reduced from 80 mg to 50 mg per 100 ml blood. As the drink-drive limit was changed well through the reporting year of 2014-15 it won't be until the publication of 2015-16 criminal proceedings statistics before we have comparable figures showing whether the reduced limit has had any impact on the number of people caught drink-driving.

E.2 Aside from the changes in drink driving legislation there have been no other major legislative changes throughout 2014-15 which impact on the comparability of the statistics. However, it should be noted that legislation introduced in more recent years prior to 2014-15 will continue to have an impact on the statistics as people are charged under the new legislation and proceeded against in court. Some of these changes are outlined below.

E.3 The [Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications \(Scotland\) Act 2012](#) was implemented on 1 March 2012. The Act criminalises behaviour which is threatening, hateful or otherwise offensive at a regulated football match including offensive singing or chanting. It also criminalises the communication of threats of serious violence and threats intended to incite religious hatred, whether sent through the post or posted on the internet.

E.4 Statistics on proceedings for these charges are presented in section 9 of the main report. Numbers are very small (79 convictions in 2014-15) in comparison to the crime type, **breach of the peace** (15,580 convictions) which they fall into (making up around less than 1 per cent).

E.5 On 6 October 2010, section 38 of the [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#) was implemented. This introduced a new offence to combat threatening or abusive behaviour. Unlike the common law offence of breach of the peace, where it is necessary to show a “public element” to the conduct, there is no requirement in the new offence to demonstrate that the offending behaviour was in a public place.

E.6 Section 39 of the same act also introduced a specific criminal offence of stalking. It is based fairly closely on the offence of harassment in the Protection from Harassment Act 1997, although with important differences. Section 39 of the Act defines conduct which amounts to stalking by means of a list of behaviours. This includes following or attempting to contact the victim; monitoring electronic communications; watching and spying. It also includes a catch all - “acting in any other way that a reasonable person would expect would cause (the victim) to suffer fear or alarm”.

E.7 [Section 17](#) of the same act included a presumption against short sentences (3 months or less). This presumption states that a court must not pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term of 3 months or less on a person unless the court considers that no other method of dealing with the person is appropriate.

E.8 Community Payback Orders (CPOs) were also introduced by the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 and came into effect from 1 February 2011. A CPO can only be imposed in respect of offence(s) committed on or after 1 February 2011. The CPO replaces provisions for community service orders, probation orders and supervised attendance orders, and the former community reparation order. Other existing court orders including drug treatment and testing orders and restriction of liberty orders remain unchanged.

E.9 A CPO can consist of one or more of the following nine requirements at commencement:

- Offender supervision,
- Compensation,
- Unpaid work or other activity,
- Programme,
- Residence,
- Mental health treatment,
- Drug treatment,
- Alcohol treatment,
- Conduct.

E.10 In addition, after the original imposition of the order, if an offender has failed to comply with one or more of the requirements in the order, a further requirement can be imposed, namely a restricted movement requirement. Every order must contain either (or both of) an unpaid work or other activity requirement and an offender supervision requirement. An unpaid work or other activity requirement can only be issued to offenders aged 16 or over. A court must impose an offender supervision requirement if the offender is under 18 years of age at the time the order is imposed and/or if at least one of the requirements compensation, programme, residence, mental health treatment, drug treatment, alcohol treatment or conduct has been imposed.

E.11 The [Sexual Offences \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#) was implemented on 1 December 2010. The act replaces a number of common law crimes such as rape, lewd and libidinous practices and sodomy, with new statutory sexual offences. The act also created a number of new 'protective' offences which criminalise sexual activity with children and mentally disordered people. Protective offences are placed into categories concerning young children (under 13) and older children (13-15 years).

E.12 The new legislation only applies to offences committed on or after 1 December 2010, with any offences committed prior to this date recorded using the

previous legislation. The new legislation may result in some increases in Group 2 crime (sexual crimes), though the more noticeable effect was a change in the distribution of these crimes among the sub classifications. For example, some crimes previously categorised as lewd and libidinous practices are now classified as sexual assault. The crime categories within the 'sexual crimes' grouping have been updated to reflect the current legislative position.

Summary Justice Reform

E.13 The summary (i.e. non-jury) criminal justice system in Scotland has undergone an extensive and far-reaching programme of reform. Summary justice reform focused on all aspects of the summary criminal justice system and intended to create a system that is fair, effective, efficient and quick. 2008-09 was the first full year across which many aspects of summary justice reform were implemented.

E.14 At an overall level, for example, the continued reduction in the number of people proceeded against in court since 2007-08 is consistent with the principal aim of the reforms – that fewer cases go to court needlessly and more are dealt with by non-court actions, where it is appropriate to do so.

E.15 A range of measures were implemented as part of the Anti-Social Behaviour (Scotland) Act 2004 and the Criminal Proceedings etc. (Reform) (Scotland) Act 2007, including:

- Increased roll out and use of alternatives to prosecution that can be offered by the police (e.g. Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices and Formal Adult Warnings) and procurator fiscal (e.g. increased use of Fiscal Fines)
- Reforms to bail procedures
- Increased use of undertakings
- Increased sentencing powers in Summary courts
- Enhanced fines enforcement
- Replacement of district courts with Justice of the Peace (JP) courts
- Reforms to appointing and training lay Justices of the Peace (JPs)
- Reforms to summary criminal legal aid

E.16 The provisions of the 2007 act were brought into force in stages. The changes to undertakings, bail, lay justice, sentencing powers and certain procedural reforms came into effect on 10 December 2007. Those relating to procurator fiscal alternatives to prosecution and fines enforcement came into effect on 10 March 2008. The unification of the administration of the sheriff and district/JP Courts was rolled-out on a sheriffdom-by-sheriffdom basis and completed in February 2010.

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