

CRIME AND JUSTICE

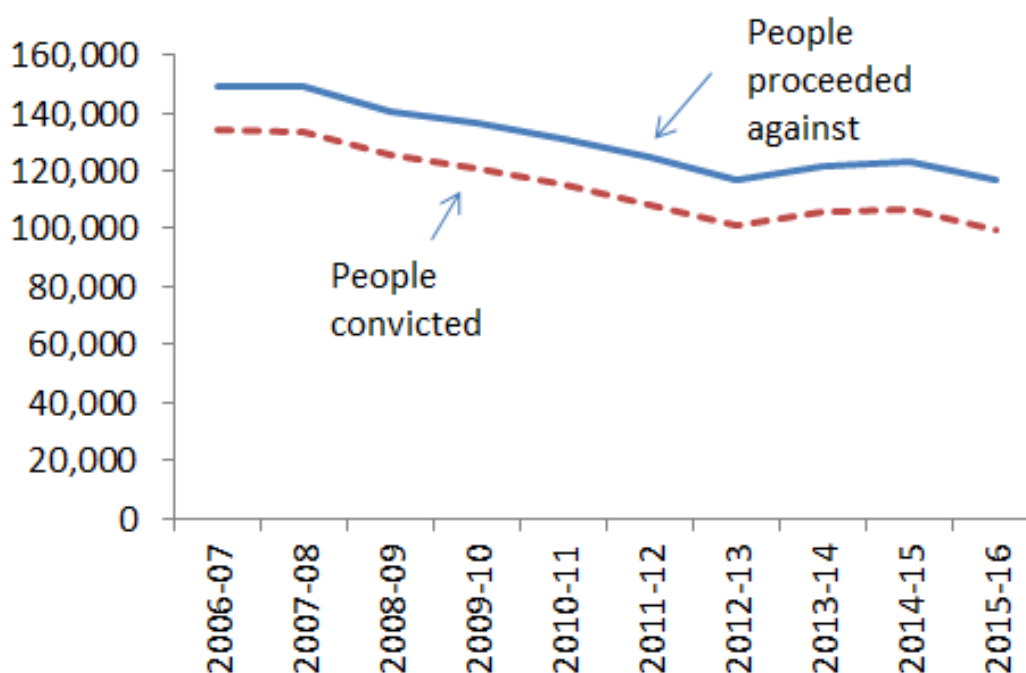
Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, 2015-16

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 2015-16 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](#).

A total of 116,800 people were **proceeded against** in court in 2015-16, a fall of five per cent on 2014-15 (123,369 proceedings). The number of convictions fell at a slightly faster rate to 99,950 convictions, down six per cent on 2014-15 (106,622). This continues the general downward trend of the last ten years and contrasts the short term rise in court activity between 2012-13 and 2014-15. Convictions in 2015-16 were around 26 per cent lower than the peak of 134,416 in 2006-07.

Chart 1: Number people proceeded against and those convicted



Contents

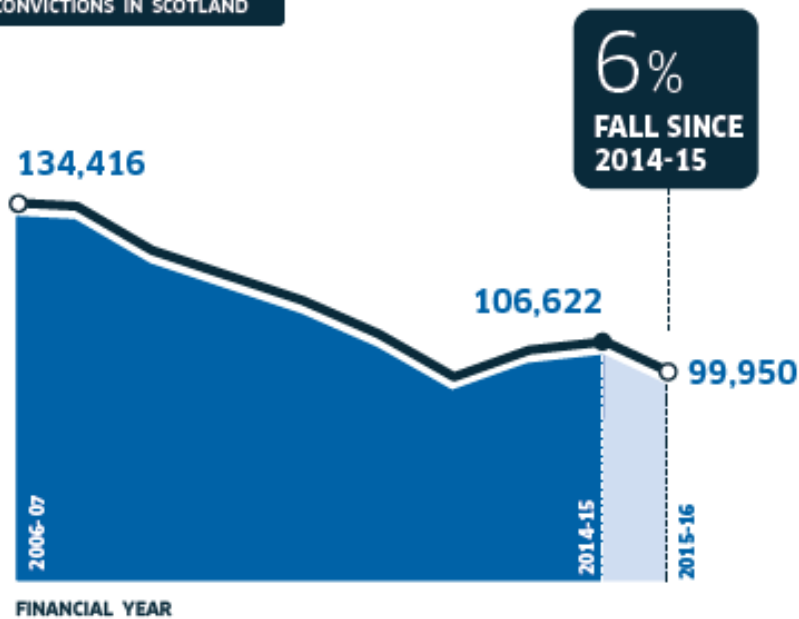
Key points	4
Introduction	8
Changes made to this year's report.....	8
Local authority statistics based on the location of the accused.....	9
Routes through the Criminal Justice System.....	10
Commentary	14
1. Trends in persons proceeded against and convicted	14
2. Trends in conviction rates.....	14
3. Acquittals by crime type.....	15
4. People convicted by court type.....	16
5. People convicted by crime/ offence	18
6. People convicted by crime group	18
7. People convicted by offence group	21
8. Headlines in court sentencing	23
9. Custodial Sentences.....	24
10. Custodial Sentences by type of crime	26
11. Community Sentences	30
12. Financial penalties and other sentences	32
13. Aggravators	33
14. Age and Gender	35
15. Police Disposals	39
16. Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service Disposals	44
17. Bail and undertakings	47
Tables	49
Background Notes	83
Annex A - Data Sources and Data Standards.....	83
Annex B - Data Quality, Data Processing and Data confidentiality	85
Annex C – Understanding the statistics in this bulletin.....	91
Annex D - Definitions, Classifications and Notation	95
Annex E – Legislative and policy changes	104

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN SCOTLAND 2015-2016

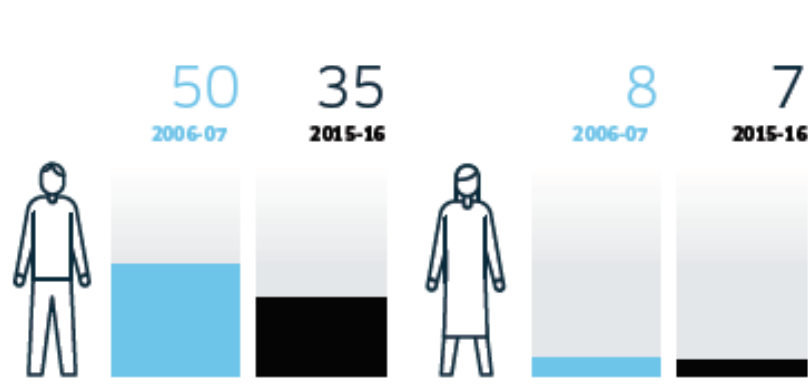


► COURT ACTIVITY DECREASED IN 2015-16 AND CONTINUES THE DOWNWARD TREND OF THE LAST TEN YEARS

CONVICTIONS IN SCOTLAND



► The fall in convictions per 1,000 population since 2006-07 has been driven by a decrease for men



► Driven by

16%



fall for motor vehicle offences (to 32,569 convictions)



Corresponds with

15%



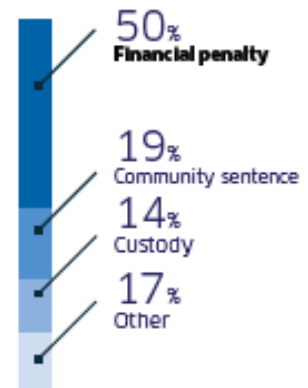
fall for Justice of the Peace court activity (41,333 convictions)

12%



fall for financial penalties (49,918 fines & compensation orders)

Over half of sentences were financial penalties



CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN SCOTLAND 2015-2016

Justice Analytical Services

Key points

Court proceedings and convictions

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

- A total of 116,800 people were **proceeded against** in court in 2015-16, a fall of five per cent on 2014-15 (123,369 proceedings). The number of convictions fell at a slightly faster rate to 99,950 convictions, down six per cent on 2014-15 (106,622).
- This continues the general downward trend of the last ten years and is in contrast to the rises in court activity seen between 2012-13 and 2014-15. Conviction rates have also declined over the last ten years, down 4 percentage points from 90 per cent in 2006-07 to 86 per cent in 2015-16.
- The fall in convictions in 2015-16 has been driven by a fall in **motor vehicle offence convictions** (down 16 per cent to 32,569 convictions in 2015-16). This corresponds with a decline in convictions in the **Justice of the Peace courts** (down 15 per cent to 35,179) and a fall in **financial penalties** (down 12 per cent to 49,918) the court type and disposal type most likely to be associated with these types of convictions.
- The number of convictions for **sexual crimes** remained broadly static in 2015-16 at 1,156 convictions. This follows four consecutive annual rises, with convictions in 2015-16 now 53 per cent higher than in 2010-11 (756 convictions). The rise since 2010-11, in part, reflects an increased level of reporting in the wake of high profile cases and a corresponding rise in the number of people being proceeded against in court.
- The number of convictions for **rape and attempted rape** decreased by 16 per cent (from 124 in 2014-15 to 104 in 2015-16). This is within the context of the number of proceedings for these crimes also declining, down 20 per cent from 270 in 2014-15 to 216 proceedings in 2015-16. Despite this year's fall, the number of convictions for rape and attempted rape have nearly tripled since 2010-11 (36 convictions).
- Convictions for **non-sexual crimes of violence** rose by one per cent in 2015-16 to 1,765 convictions, compared to 1,739 in 2014-15. There were increases in the number of convictions for **homicide** (5 per cent) and **attempted murder & serious assault** (6 per cent) up to 84 and 1,112 people respectively, with levels for **robbery** and "**other violence**" falling to the lowest levels in the last ten years (379 and 190 convictions respectively).
- Convictions for **crimes of dishonesty** declined by 8 per cent in 2015-16, down to 11,580 convictions from 12,538 in 2014-15. This continues the decline of the last ten years with convictions now 37 per cent lower than in 2006-07 (18,382).

Court sentences

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

- The number of **financial penalties** has been in general decline over the last ten years, dropping from 84,820 in 2006-07, when they accounted for 63 per cent of all disposals to 49,918 in 2015-16 (50 per cent). This year's decline of 12 per cent relates to the fall in motor vehicle offences, which are more likely to be given financial penalties (92 per cent received a financial penalty in 2015-16).
- Compared to the number of convictions falling by 6 per cent, those resulting in a **custodial sentence** fell at a slower rate, down 2 per cent in the year to 2015-16 (from 14,035 to 13,735). Custodial sentences represented 14 per cent of all convictions in 2015-16, a proportion that has remained relatively stable since 2006-07, fluctuating between 12 and 15 per cent.
- The **average length of custodial sentences** for all crimes, excluding life sentences, in 2015-16 was around nine and a half months (292 days), which is 3 days (1 per cent) longer than in 2014-15 (289 days). Over the longer term, between 2006-07 and 2009-10, custodial sentences increased by 22 per cent, from 232 days (7 and a half months) in 2006-07 to 282 days (over nine months) in 2009-10. Since then sentence lengths have remained broadly stable.
- The crime type with the longest average sentences in 2015-16 was **rape and attempted rape**, which increased by 8 per cent (182 days) since 2014-15 to over seven years (2,572 days). The average sentence for **homicide** (excluding life sentences), decreased by 5 per cent (109 days) to just over five years (1,913 days), the shortest average sentence for homicide in ten years.
- Sentences of **3 to 6 months** have made up the most predominant sentence length since 2010-11 and stood at 35 per cent of all custodial sentences in 2015-16. Prior to 2010-11 sentences of **up to 3 months** were the most common custodial sentence, dropping from 53 per cent in 2006-07 to 30 per cent in 2015-16.
- Nineteen per cent (or 18,943) of all convictions in 2015-16 resulted in a main penalty of a **community sentence**, accounting for a higher proportion than ten years ago, up 7 percentage points from 12 per cent in 2006-07. In 2015-16 there was a 2 per cent rise in the number of community sentences, up from 18,616 in 2014-15.
- **Community payback orders** (CPO) make up the vast majority of community sentences (88 per cent or 16,742) with numbers remaining largely unchanged since 2014-15.

Characteristics of offenders

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

- The number of **convictions per 1,000 population** has declined over the last ten years from 29 in 2006-07 to 20 in 2015-16. This fall has been driven by a decline for males, down to 35 convictions per 1,000 population in 2015-16 from 50 in 2006-07. 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.
- Patterns in the number of disposals issued show differing patterns by age and gender over the last ten years. Whilst the number of financial penalties issued for all age and gender groups has fallen there have been rises in the number of community sentences issued for those aged 21 and over and for custodial sentences for those 31 and over. The rate of increase has generally been higher for women in those age groups than it has been for men.

Aggravators

([Tables 12 and 13](#))

- There were 12,374 convictions with a “**domestic**” abuse aggravator recorded, a 1 per cent decrease down from 2014-15 (12,440 convictions). This represents a stabilisation following four consecutive annual increases with levels now 44 per cent higher than in 2010-11 (8,566 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 14 and 15](#))

- The number of **bail orders** decreased by 3 per cent from 46,560 in 2014-15 to 45,346 in 2015-16. Over the longer term numbers have fallen by 27 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.
- There were 8,563 **bail-related offences** in 2015-16 (e.g. breach of bail conditions, such as failure to appear in court after being granted bail), broadly stable with levels in 2014-15 (8,548 bail orders). The number of bail-related offences as a percentage of bail orders granted was 19 per cent. This is around the same as last year but 7 percentage points higher than in 2006-07 (12 per cent).

- In 2015-16 there were 15,641 **undertakings** to appear in court a fall of 7 per cent from numbers in 2014-15 (16,757 undertakings). This follows a sizeable fall in 2014-15 of 24 per cent down from 22,110 in 2013-14.

Police disposals ([Tables 17](#) to [20](#))

- In 2015-16, 29,360 people received an **Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice (ASBFPN)** as a main penalty, a fall of 32 per cent from 42,956 in 2014-15. Levels continue to decrease for the second year in a row after a period of relative stability between 2010-11 and 2013-14 (ranging between 53,700 to 55,500 per annum). It is thought that some of the decline may be due to Police Scotland issuing revised guidance around the use of ASBFPNs.
- **Recorded Police Warnings (RPWs)** were introduced in January 2016 to replace the **Formal Adult Warnings (FAW)** system. There were 4,074 RPWs issued during January to March 2016. Prior to the introduction of RPWs, FAWs were given to 3,355 people in 2015-16. This is 29 per cent less than the 4,756 given out in 2014-15, the difference being a direct result of FAWs being phased out over the course of 2015-16.

Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service ([Tables 21](#) to [24](#))

- In 2015-16 34,389 people were issued a **fiscal fine** as a main penalty, a decline of 5 per cent from 36,191 in 2014-15. This is the second annual decline following a period of three years where numbers were above 42,000 (between 2011-12 to 2013-14).
- In 2015-16, 10,740 **Crown Office Fixed Penalty (COFP)** were issued to people as a main penalty, a decrease of 31 per cent from 15,480 in 2014-15. This is the second annual decline with the number issued being less than half the level in 2013-14 (23,494 COFPs). This is related to a fall in the number of road traffic offences reported by the Police.

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:

- Tables [4a-c](#) have been revised to present:
 - a) Total proceedings by crime type for the last ten years;
 - b) Total convictions by crime type for the last ten years;
 - c) Conviction rate by crime type for the last ten years.
- This set of tables supplements [table 2b](#) which provides conviction rates for the most recent year. Conviction rates in these tables are calculated by dividing the number of people convicted by the number of people proceeded against for a specific crime type. Previously only the number of convictions by crime type was made available for the last ten years but those figures did not provide context for the number of proceedings to allow conviction rates to be calculated by users. Please see [section 2](#) for more commentary.
- A methodological change has been implemented to include statistics on **extended sentences** and **supervised release orders** ([section 9](#)). These sentences are for offenders who have served time in prison but have an additional post-release supervision period attached to their sentence. This is the first time these statistics have been published and they provide greater detail on the nature and severity of custodial sentencing.
- Due to a high interest in the **length of custodial sentences** ([section 9](#)), a further breakdown has been provided to the previously reported category of “over six months to 2 years”. This category has now been subdivided into “over 6 months to 1 year” and “over 1 year to 2 years” in order to provide a greater degree of clarity.
- Statistics on **aggravators** ([section 13](#)) are now consistent with our headline statistics i.e. based on the main charge in a proceeding and the number of people convicted. In previous years aggravator statistics related to all charges, not just the main one, which made comparisons with the headline statistics difficult. A breakdown by gender has also been made available due to an interest in more detailed breakdowns.
- In addition, we have reduced the number of aggravator types presented due to concerns around data quality. Further investigation is required to establish

whether the recording of these codes on the CHS is of a high enough standard to warrant publication for 2016-17.

- The number of **age categories** has been increased to four categories to better reflect the distribution of those who are dealt with in the criminal justice system. All tables with age breakdowns now include an additional “Over 40” years old category whereas previously the oldest category was “Over 30” years old. A further breakdown of ages has been applied to table 5, which provides rates per 1,000 head of population over the last ten years. [Section 14](#) provides more detail.
- Statistics for **Recorded Police Warnings**, the new police disposal introduced in January 2016 to replace Formal Adult Warnings, have been included in this report as a new disposal ([section 15](#)).
- Previously published statistics on police **undertakings** were not released last year due to concerns around data quality. We have investigated the issue and feel that the data are robust however and brought the information back into the publication ([table 17](#) and [section 17](#)).

Local authority statistics based on the location of the accused

A set of local authority tables, based on the home postcode of the accused, for 2014-15 and 2015-16 have been published alongside this output for the first time. Criminal proceedings statistics were previously available at local authority level, based on the location of the court in which the case is heard. As cases for accused individuals can be heard in courts based in a different local authority to the one in which they live the court-based information has not always been the most useful information for our users. This is because the information is not necessarily representative of where the accused individuals live and therefore where support services are required to reduce reoffending.

These statistics have been badged as [Experimental Statistics: Data being developed](#) because they are based on incomplete postcode information with 80% of records having a valid postcode. We have identified that some of the missing postcodes relate to “non-Scottish” locations. We are working with Police Scotland to improve the quality of this information going forward. It is anticipated that the data quality for 2016-17 will be higher.

The statistics can be downloaded [here](#) along with full information on the limitations of the data.

Please note that the tables on Criminal Justice Authority Areas (CJA) have not been published this year. CJAs are groups of local authorities and the data were based on the local authority of the court location rather than the home location of the accused. Users are still able to request information based on the location of the court.

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: they can be dealt with directly by the police, be fined or warned by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) or be 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

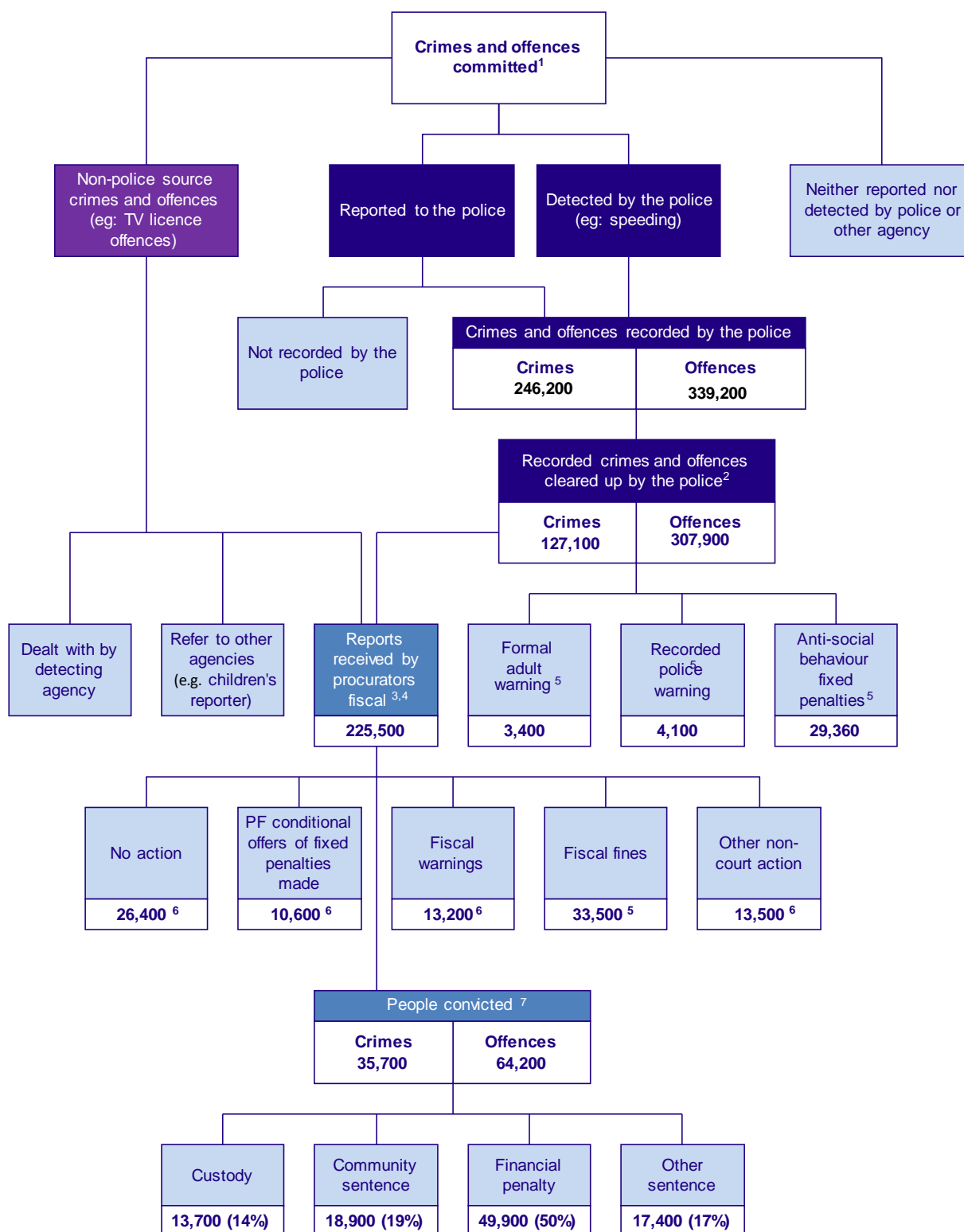
The statistical publication, [Recorded Crime in Scotland 2015-16](#), was published on 27th September 2016. The Recorded Crime publication and this Criminal Proceedings publication divide violations of criminal law into (a) crimes and (b) offences (see [Annex D](#) for further detail). This distinction is made only for statistical reporting purposes.

As shown in [Chart 2](#) the total number of crimes recorded by the police in Scotland in 2015-16 was 246,243, 4 per cent lower than in 2014-15 (256,350). This is the lowest level of recorded crime since 1974. The proportion of recorded crimes 'cleared up' by the police in 2015-16 increased by 1.2 percentage points from 50.4 per cent in 2014-15 to 51.6 per cent in 2015-16. A crime is regarded as 'cleared-up' where there is sufficient evidence under Scots law to justify consideration of criminal proceedings.

The total number of offences recorded by the police decreased by 11 per cent from 379,498 in 2014-15 to 339,193 in 2015-16. 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 2015-16

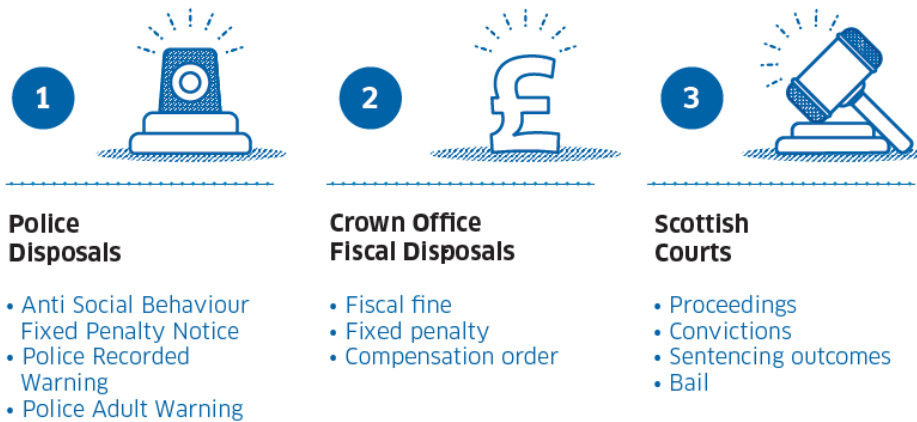


1. Figures rounded to the nearest 100.
2. Crimes recorded in 2014-15 may not be cleared up or dealt with until 2015-16 or later.
3. A report to the procurator fiscal may involve more than one crime or offence and more than one alleged offender.
4. Reports to the fiscal on non-criminal matters such as sudden deaths, are not included in this total.
5. Number of people from CHS.
6. Number of cases; [data from Crown Office](#).
7. 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.

▶ WHAT IS COVERED BY THESE STATISTICS?

People who are dealt with at the different stages of the Scottish Criminal Justice System:



What is NOT covered by these statistics

- Police fixed penalty notices for motor vehicle offences
- Fiscal work orders
- Appeals
- Children's hearing system activity and most diversions for young people

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 15](#) 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 and were in force until 11th January 2016. Statistics in this bulletin covers a period of just over 9 months from April 2015 till they were phased out in January 2016;
- **Police recorded warnings** were introduced on 11th January 2016 to deal with a wider range of low level offences. This scheme replaces Formal Adult Warnings with statistics in this publication covering just under 3 months for which the warnings have been in operation; and
- 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 a 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 ([Section 16](#))

In 2015-16, the COPFS received 225,537 criminal reports (from the police and other specialist reporting agencies), a decrease of 8 per cent compared with 2014-15 (244,387). 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**.

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. Trends in persons proceeded against and convicted

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

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 most severe 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 116,800 people were **proceeded against** in court in 2015-16, a fall of five per cent on 2014-15 (123,369 proceedings). The number of convictions fell at a slightly faster rate to 99,950, down six per cent on 2014-15 (106,622). This continues the general downward trend of the last ten years. It is in contrast to the rises in court activity seen between 2012-13 and 2014-15, a result of a short term rise in the number of motor vehicle offence cases reaching court. Convictions in 2015-16 were 26 per cent lower than the peak of 134,416 in 2006-07.

2. Trends in conviction rates

([Tables 4a-c](#))

Please note that tables 4a-c have been revised so users can access detail on conviction rates over the last ten years by crime type. Conviction rates are calculated by dividing the number of people convicted by the number of people proceeded against. Previously only the number of convictions by crime type was made available for the last ten years but those figures did not provide context for the number of proceedings to allow conviction rates to be calculated by users.

Eighty-six per cent of people proceeded against in court in 2015-16 were convicted after being found guilty of at least one charge (99,950 people). This is the same proportion as in 2014-15 but four percentage points less than in 2006-07 when 90 per cent of people were convicted.

Conviction rates are highest for motor vehicle offences, with 93 per cent of people proceeded against being convicted in 2015-16. In particular, **speeding offences** had a conviction rate of 98 per cent whilst the lowest rate was for **rape and attempted rape** (48 per cent). Further detail for acquittals can be seen in section 3 with respect to **rape and attempted rape**.

Over the last ten years the largest declines in conviction rates have been for:

- **“Crimes associated with prostitution”**, down 24 percentage points from 97 per cent in 2006-07 to 74 per cent in 2015-16; and

- **Sexual assault**, down 17 percentage points from 79 per cent in 2006-07 to 62 in 2015-16. This coincides with a period of time over which the number of proceedings for these types of crimes have nearly doubled, up 86 per cent from 236 proceedings 2006-07 to 448 in 2015-16.

3. Acquittals by crime type

([Table 2a](#) and [2b](#))

As outlined in section 2, there was an 86 per cent conviction rate in 2015-16 (calculated by dividing the number of people convicted by the number of people proceeded against). Six 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 was deserted by the prosecution. These proportions are broadly the same as in 2014-15.

The overall acquittal rate (for ‘not guilty’ and ‘not proven’ verdicts) of 7 per cent is weighted by the acquittal rates of the crime types within **crimes of dishonesty** (2 per cent), **motor vehicle offences** (3 per cent) and **“other crimes”** (4 per cent), which make up around 60 per cent of all proceedings (70,179).

Chart 3: Crime types with the highest acquittal rates

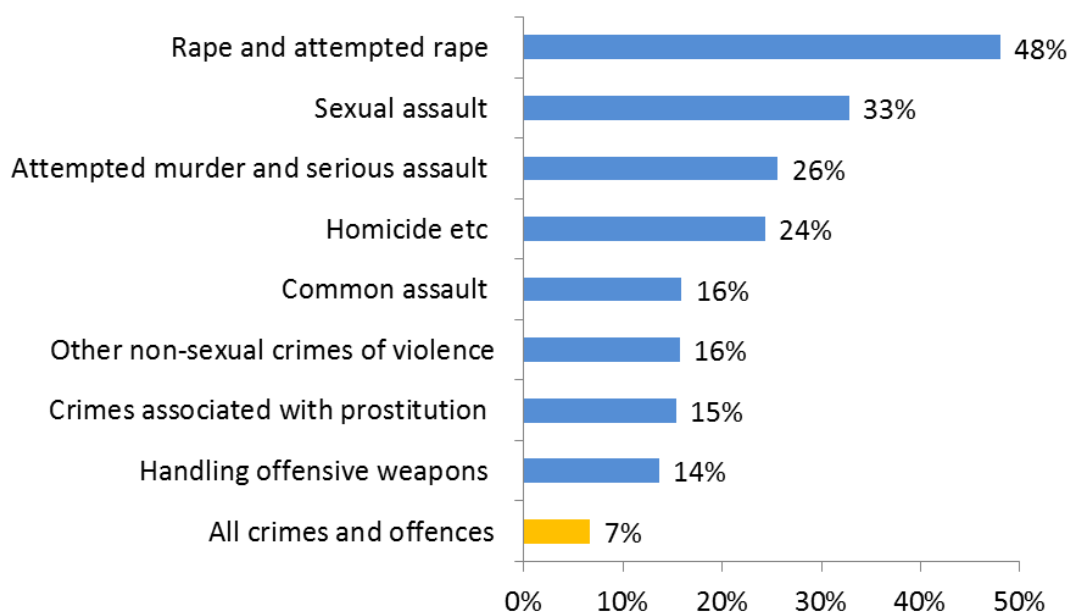


Chart 3 shows the crime types with the highest acquittal rates in comparison with the overall rate of 7 per cent in 2015-16:

- The highest rate was seen for **rape and attempted rape**, where 48 per cent or 105 people of the 216 proceeded against were acquitted;
- There were also high acquittal rates for **sexual assault** (33 per cent had their case acquitted), **attempted murder and serious assault** (26 per cent) and **homicide etc.** (24 per cent); and

- Crimes of **common assault** and **other non-sexual crimes of violence** had relatively high acquittal rates in comparison with the 7 per cent average for all crimes, both standing at 16 per cent.

Twenty-one per cent of people proceeded against for theft of a motor vehicle had a **plea of not guilty accepted** or the case against them was **deserted**, the highest proportion of all crime groups.

4. People convicted by court type

[\(Table 3\)](#)

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

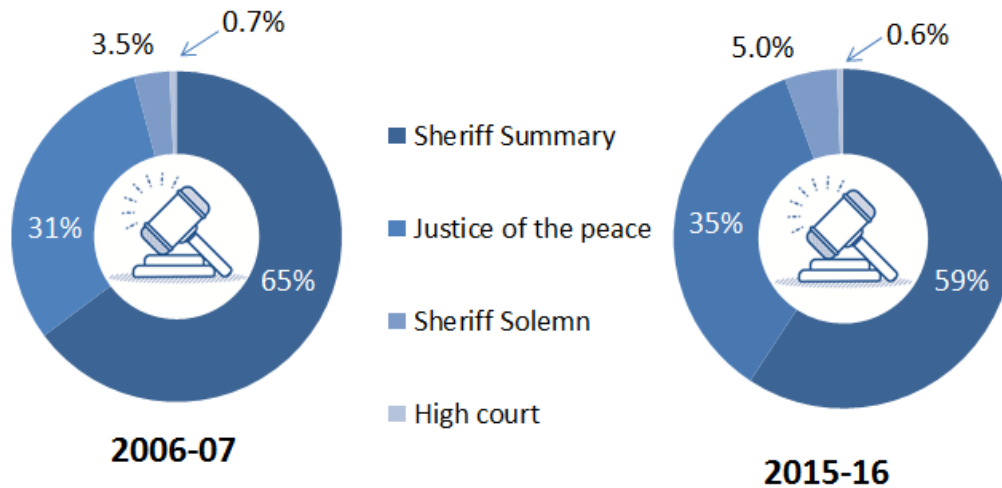
- The **high court**, which deals with the most serious crimes such as murder, rape and armed robbery. A single judge hears cases with a jury of 15 people.
- **Sheriff Courts**, which deal with the majority of cases in Scotland. These can either be **solemn**, where the Sheriff sits with a jury of 15 people or **summary**, where the Sheriff sits alone. The maximum penalty that may be imposed for 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, up until 31st March 2016, there was a **stipendiary court** held in the Justice of the Peace Court premises in Glasgow. The stipendiary court was brought to an end by the [Court Reform \(Scotland\) Act 2014](#). A stipendiary magistrate had the same sentencing powers as in the sheriff summary court and dealt with more serious sheriff summary business such as drink driving, dangerous driving and assault. Activity for this court is therefore included in the sheriff summary total for the purposes of this publication with statistics reflective of activity up till its closure.

Chart 4 shows that 59 per cent of convictions in 2015-16 were in sheriff summary courts, 6 percentage points less than ten years ago when levels were at 65 per cent in 2006-07. The fall reflects the growing share of activity in Justice of the Peace (JP) courts, which accounted for 35 per cent of convictions in 2015-16 compared to 31 per cent in 2006-07. 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.

The share of activity in sheriff solemn courts has also risen, up 2 percentage points from 3 per cent in 2006-07 to 5 per cent in 2015-16, a large change for relatively small proportion.

Chart 4: Proportion of convictions by court type, 2006-07 to 2015-16



A total of 99,950 people were convicted in 2015-16, a fall of six per cent on levels in 2014-15 (106,622). The annual change varied by court type with:

- Activity in **Justice of the Peace** (JP) courts driving the overall decline with a 15 per cent fall from 41,333 convictions in 2014-15 to 35,179 in 2015-16. The decline follows relatively high levels in 2013-14 and 2014-15 of over 41,000 convictions in each year, which can be attributed, in part, to a rise in motor vehicle offence business, which are types of offences JP courts tend to deal with. Motor vehicle convictions dropped slightly in the year to 2014-15 (down 3 per cent to 38,966) but more considerably in 2015-16, down 16 per cent to 32,569 convictions.
- Convictions in **Sheriff Summary** courts fell by 1 per cent to 59,197 in 2015-16 down from 59,950 in 2014-15.
- The number of convictions in **Sheriff solemn** courts increased by 5 per cent in 2015-16 up to 4,988 convictions from 4,757 in 2014-15. This is the highest level in sheriff solemn courts since 2007-08.
- The number of **high court** convictions remained comparable in 2015-16 at 586 convictions (a 1 per cent increase from 582 in 2014-15). 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 more recent years may be slightly underestimated.

5. 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” under “motor vehicle offences” rather than under “crimes”. See [Annex D](#) for a full listing of the classification.

A total of 99,950 people had a charge proved in 2015-16, a decline of six per cent on levels in 2014-15 (106,622). In 2015-16 “crimes” made up 35,721 of the total number of convictions (36 per cent) while “offences” stood at 64,229 (64 per cent). The rate of decline was higher for offences in the year to 2015-16 (down 8 per cent) than for crimes (down 2 per cent), which can be attributed to the 16 per cent fall in motor vehicle offence convictions.

6. People convicted by crime group

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

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 rose by one per cent in 2015-16 up to 1,765 from 1,739 in 2014-15. Despite the increase this is 28 per cent lower than the level of convictions in 2006-07 (2,461 convictions).

The largest rise for an individual crime type with non-sexual crimes of violence was for **attempted murder and serious assault**, up 6 per cent from 1,049 convictions in 2014-15 to 1,112. The number of convictions for “**homicide etc**” also increased, up by 5 per cent from 80 convictions in 2014-15 to 84 in 2015-16. Although there has been an increase in the latest year, the number of convictions for homicide is 31 per cent lower than in 2006-07 (121 convictions).

Convictions for the following groups within “non-sexual crimes of violence” both fell to the lowest level in ten years with:

- **Robbery**, down 2 per cent from 385 convictions in 2014-15 to 379 in 2015-16; and
- **Other violent crime** declining by 16 per cent from 225 convictions in 2014-15 to 190 in 2015-16.

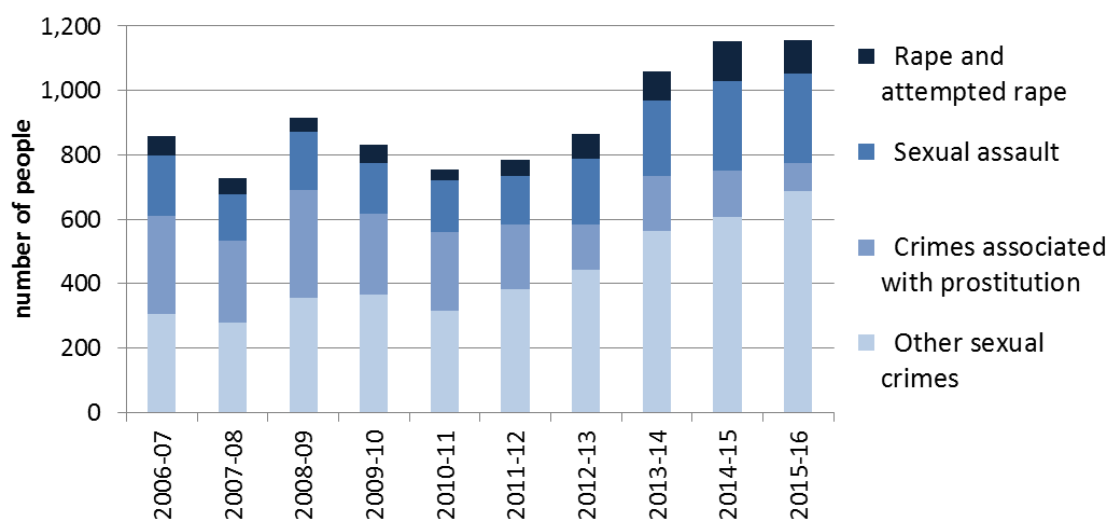
Sexual crimes

The number of convictions for **sexual crimes** remained broadly static in 2015-16 at 1,156 convictions. This follows four consecutive annual rises, with convictions in 2015-16 now 53 per cent higher than in 2010-11 (756 convictions). The rise since 2010-11, in part, reflects an increased level of reporting in the wake of high profile cases and a corresponding rise in the number of people being proceeded against in court, up 72 per cent since 2010-11 from 933 proceedings to 1,606 in 2015-16.

The number of convictions for **rape and attempted rape** decreased by 16 per cent (from 124 in 2014-15 to 104 in 2015-16). This is within the context of the number of proceedings for these crimes also declining, down 20 per cent from 270 in 2014-15 to 216 proceedings in 2015-16. Despite this year's fall, the number of convictions for rape and attempted rape have nearly tripled since 2010-11 (36 convictions). Please note that recording delays are typical for high court activity due to the complex nature of cases held there. As a result the number of convictions for rape and attempted rape for 2015-16 may be slightly underestimated.

The number of **sexual assault** convictions remained broadly stable in 2015-16, up by one per cent 279 convictions. This follows three consecutive rises in convictions since 2011-12 (151 convictions) with numbers now 85 per cent higher.

Chart 5: Sexual crime type convictions, 2006-07 to 2015-16



Over the last ten years chart 5 shows that it is **other sexual crimes**¹ that have grown as a proportion of all sexual crimes to make up the majority. “Other sexual crimes” made up 41 per cent of all sexual offence convictions in 2010-11 (315 convictions) but their share rose to 59 per cent by 2015-16 (687 convictions). The growth in the proportion of this crime type has been driven by increases in convictions for “taking, distribution, possession etc of indecent photos of children” convictions. **Other sexual crime** convictions continued to rise this year up by 13 per cent from 607 in 2014-15 to 687 in 2015-16.

Countering the increase in other sexual offences was a decline in the relative share of convictions for **crimes associated with prostitution**, which fell from 32 per cent

¹ Includes “taking, distribution, possession etc of indecent photos of children”, public indecency, sexual exposure, communicating indecently and intercourse with older child. See annex D for more detail.

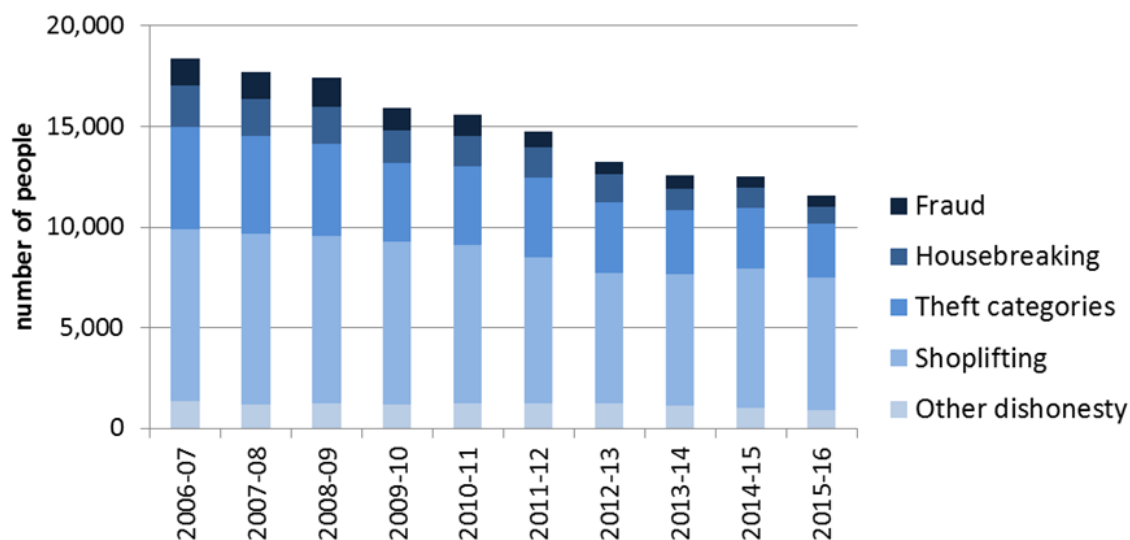
of all sexual crimes in 2010-11 to 7 per cent in 2015-16. Given the small numbers for these types of proceedings there are year on year fluctuations for levels of convictions for these types of crimes. In 2015-16 there was a decline of 41 per cent to 86 convictions, a fall from 145 in 2014-15. The fall in convictions has been driven by both a fall in the conviction rate (down 8 percentage points from 82 per cent in 2014-15 to 74 per cent in 2015-16) and a fall in the number of proceedings down 34 per cent to 117 in the year to 2015-16.

Crimes of dishonesty

As a proportion of all crimes, convictions for **crimes of dishonesty** (which is mainly shoplifting and theft) accounted for nearly a third (32 per cent) of all convictions in 2015-16 (11,580 convictions). As shown in chart 6 convictions for these types of crimes have steadily declined in the last ten years down from 18,382 in 2006-07 to 11,580 convictions in 2015-16 (a drop of 37 per cent).

The total number of proceedings has declined at a similar rate, down 36 per cent from 20,641 in 2006-07 to 13,208 in 2015-16. This similar rate of decline is reflective of fairly stable conviction rates for crimes of dishonesty, which have varied between 86 and 89 per cent over the last ten years.

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 declined by 8 per cent in 2015-16, down to 11,580 convictions from 12,538 in 2014-15. There were declines in all crime types within crimes of dishonesty, between 2014-15 and 2015-16:

- **Housebreaking** convictions declined by 13 per cent from 982 to 853 convictions;
- **Theft from motor vehicle** convictions, fell by 11 per cent from 112 to 100 convictions; and
- **Fraud** convictions down by 10 per cent from 603 to 544 and 60 per cent lower than in 2006-07 (1,356 convictions).

7. People convicted by offence group

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

All “offence” convictions totalled 64,229 in 2015-16. As a proportion of all offences, **common assault** and **breach of the peace** made up 44 per cent while **speeding** and **unlawful use of a vehicle** accounted for 29 per cent. These proportions have remained at broadly similar levels since 2006-07.

Motor vehicle offences

Motor vehicle offence convictions declined by 16 per cent from 38,966 convictions in 2014-15 to 32,569 in 2015-16. 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’s road safety priority. There have since been changes in guidelines issued to officers around these types of offences and in 2015-16 declines were observed for each of the motor vehicle offence groups except **dangerous and careless driving** which rose by 5 per cent from 3,414 convictions in 2014-15 to 3,572 in 2015-16.

The crime groups within motor vehicle offence convictions which decreased the most between 2014-15 and 2015-16 were for:

- **Seat belt offences** down 78 per cent from 2,172 convictions to 481;
- **Mobile phone offences** down 28 per cent from 3,163 to 2,279; and
- **Unlawful use of motor vehicle** down 24 per cent from 8,305 to 6,331.

Convictions for **driving under the influence** decreased by 4 per cent from 3,681 in 2014-15 to 3,539 in 2015-16 and is the 9th consecutive annual fall. There was a change in legislation in Scotland which reduced the **alcohol limit for drivers from 80 mg to 50 mg per 100 ml blood** as of 5th December 2014. This publication contains the first full years’ worth of data (2015-16) since the limit was changed.

Miscellaneous Offences

The vast majority of “miscellaneous offences” are **breach of the peace** and **common assault** offences. Both groups showed increases for convictions between 2014-15 and 2015-16:

- **Breach of the peace** category, up 5 per cent from 15,588 to 16,298 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; and
- **Common assault**, up 3 per cent from 11,768 to 12,079 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 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. Depending on the circumstances, offences of disorderly and offensive behaviour at football matches could also be charged 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 132 people convicted for offences under the Act in 2015-16. When compared with the number of people proceeded against, this represents a conviction rate of 75 per cent. The total number of people proceeded against almost doubled between 2014-15 and 2015-16 (up from 96 to 175 proceedings), however it is important to bear in mind that the overall number is still relatively low and subject to annual fluctuations.

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	2015-16
Section 1: Offensive Behaviour at Football					
Convictions	2	67	86	76	131
Proceedings	2	91	154	90	173
Section 6: Threatening Communications					
Convictions	-	2	6	3	1
Proceedings	-	2	7	6	2
Section 1 and 6					
Total convictions	2	69	92	79	132
Total proceedings	2	93	161	96	175
Conviction rate	100%	74%	57%	82%	75%

1- Where main charge

Please note that these statistics are not directly comparable with the COPFS report [Hate Crime in Scotland](#) or the Scottish Government publication [Charges reported under the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications \(Scotland\) Act 2012 in 2015-16](#). Both of those outputs use COPFS figures which measure individual charges at the case marking stage while statistics in this report are representative of closed cases that have reached a final verdict in court. Whilst the other reports include information on the disposal in court they are only counted if the charges were proceeded against and closed by the time the information was compiled. Some charges marked by the COPFS for court action will not have received a final verdict and will still be on-going at the time the reports were published. Information on convictions from the COPFS data source is thus provisional at the time of publication and subject to change. Please see [Annex C](#) for more detail on COPFS data sources.

8. Headlines in court sentencing

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

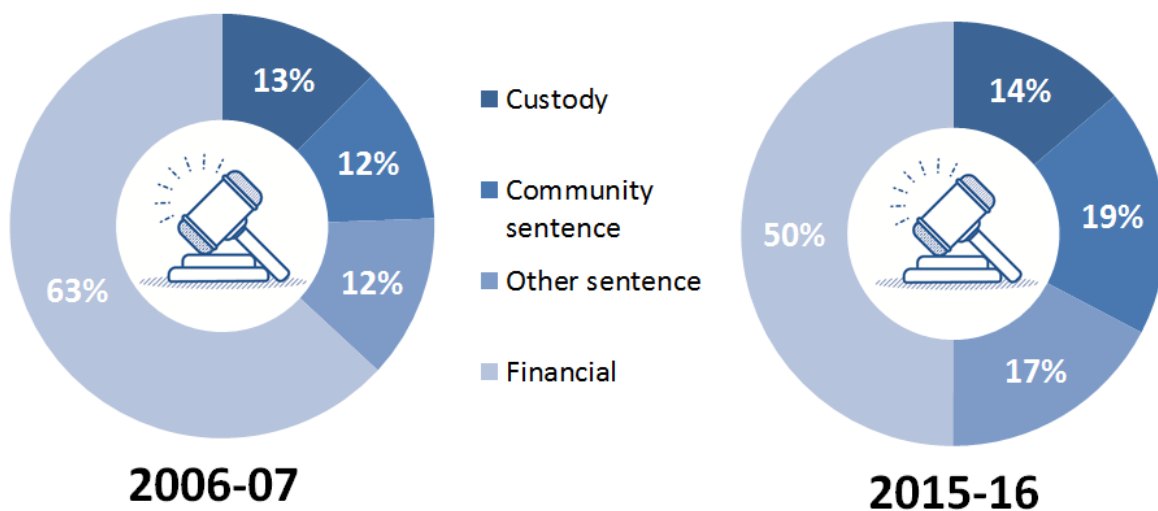
The main types of punishment or disposal given to those found guilty in Scottish Courts are **custodial sentences**, **community sentences** and **financial penalties**. Sections 9-12 provide statistics on these types of punishments. In addition, for less serious cases or where it is felt the main punishment 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 2015-16:

- Fifty per cent were issued **financial penalties** (49,918);
- Nineteen per cent were issued **community sentences** (18,943); and
- Fourteen per cent were issued **custodial sentences** (13,735);

A further seventeen per cent of people were issued **other sentences** (17,354), which are mostly admonishments.

Chart 7: Sentences imposed, 2006-07 and 2015-16



9. 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. Compared to the overall number of convictions falling by 6 per cent in the year to 2015-16, the number of custodial sentences fell by 2 per cent (from 14,035 in 2014-15 to 13,735 in 2015-16). Levels of custodial sentences have generally declined since the peak of 16,946 custodial sentences in 2008-09 and are now 19 per cent below that peak. Custodial sentences represented 14 per cent of all convictions in 2015-16. This proportion has remained relatively stable over the last ten years fluctuating between 12 and 15 per cent.

New statistics on extended sentences and Supervised Release Orders

A methodological change was implemented for this year's publication to include statistics on **extended sentences and supervised release orders**. These sentences are for offenders who have served time in prison but have an additional post-release supervision period attached to their sentence (see Annex D for more details). Inclusion of these sentences compliment the statistics on Orders for Lifelong Restriction (orders for post custodial supervision of high-risk violent and sexual offenders).

Please note that we do not have information on the length of the supervision period on our dataset, just the length of the custodial part of the sentence. There are more details in [Annex B](#) on how this change impacts the statistics as a whole.

Length of custodial sentences

Courts will consider the full facts and circumstances of a case before deciding an appropriate sentence in a given case. This includes 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.

All of the twenty-seven people issued **life sentences** in 2015-16 received these for murder. 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 by the parole board. On licence means that a life prisoner is subject to recall to prison if they breach the terms of their release for the rest of his or her life.

Average custodial sentence

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** for all crimes, excluding life sentences, in 2015-16 was around nine and a half months (292 days), which is 3 days (1 per cent) longer than in 2014-15 (289

days). Over the longer term, between 2006-07 and 2009-10, custodial sentences increased by 50 days (22 per cent), from 232 days (7 and a half months) in 2006-07 to 282 days (over nine months) in 2009-10. Since then sentence lengths have remained broadly stable.

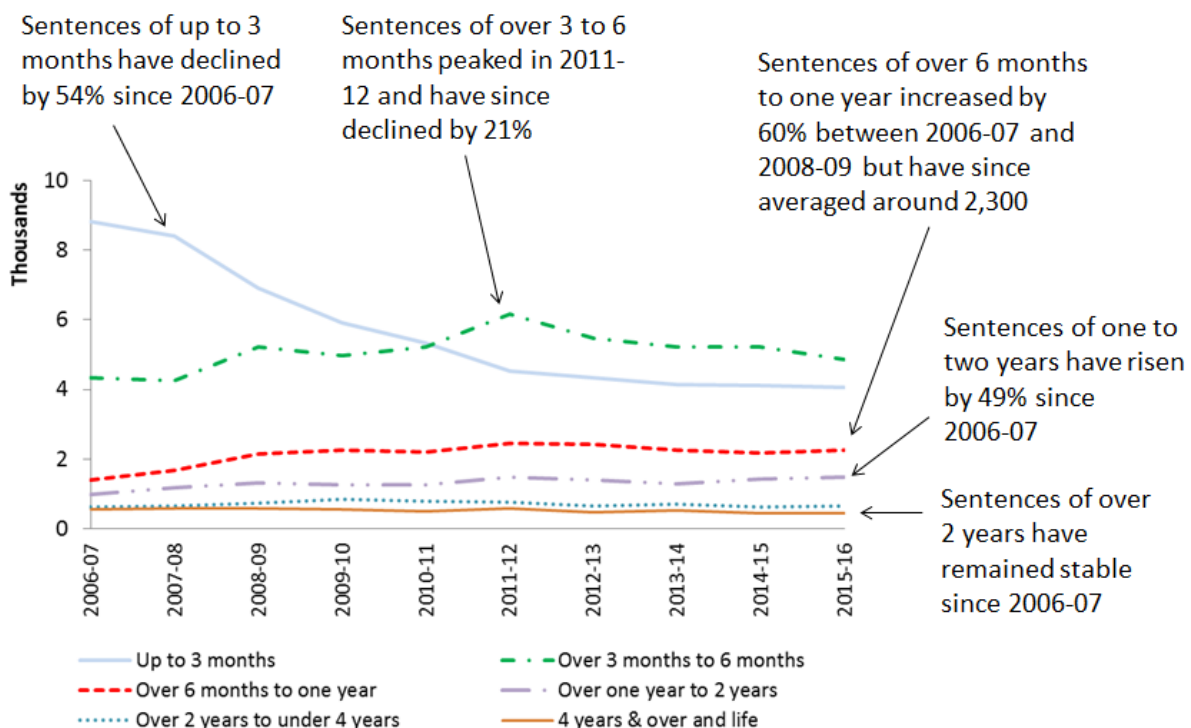
Categories of custodial sentence length

The [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#) commenced in February 2011 and introduced 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.

Due to a high interest in the length of custodial sentences, a further breakdown has been provided to the previously reported category of “over six months to 2 years”. This category has now been subdivided into “over 6 months to 1 year” and “over 1 year to 2 years” in order to provide a greater degree of clarity.

Chart 8 illustrates patterns of custodial sentence length by specific categories. In 2006-07 the most common length was “**up to 3 months**” (8,825 people), which made up 53 per cent of custodial sentences. Over the ten year period levels have dropped with sentences of “**up to 3 months**” making up 30 per cent of custodial sentences in 2015-16. Please note that these sentences started to fall before the presumption was introduced.

Chart 8: Length of Custodial Sentences, 2006-07 to 2015-16



Other patterns show that:

- Custodial sentences of “**over 3 to 6 months**” accounted for 26 per cent of custodial sentences in 2006-07 (4,334 people) and rose to 39 per cent (6,153 people) by 2011-12. Since 2011-12 these types of sentences have made up the largest proportion of the categories presented standing at 35 per cent in 2015-16;
- Sentences of “**over 6 months to 1 year**” made up 8 per cent in 2006-07 (1,407 people), rising to 16 per cent by 2015-16 (2,249 people);
- Similarly the share of custodial sentences “**over one year to 2 years**” has also been increasing. They made up 6 per cent in 2006-07 (992 people), rising to 11 per cent by 2015-16 (1,481 people); and
- The proportion of custodial sentences of “**2 years to under 4 years**” and “**4 years and over**” the longest categories of custodial sentence, have remained broadly constant over the last ten years, at around 5 and 3 per cent of all custodies respectively.

10. 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.

Seventy-three per cent or 61 of the 84 people convicted of homicide in 2015-16 were given a **custodial sentence**, 4 percentage points higher than in 2014-15 (69 per cent). Care should be taken when considering annual changes for small numbers of convictions but should note that the conviction rate is still lower than in years preceding 2014-15 when the proportion of homicide convictions receiving custodial sentences ranged from 88 to 98 per cent (2006-07 to 2013-14). This 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 and that these types of homicide tend to attract non-custodial sentences.

Around 44 per cent of custody sentences for homicide were life sentences imposed for murder (27 people). The remainder, who were convicted for other types of homicide, were given an average sentence of just over five years (1,913 days), 109 days (5 per cent) shorter than in 2014-15 (five and a half years or 2,022 days) and the shortest average for homicide in ten years.

Other changes in average custodial sentences for non-sexual crimes of violence between 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as follows:

- A fall of 94 days (9 per cent) for “**attempted murder and serious assault**”, down from 1,009 days to 915 days but higher than lengths in 2012-13;
- A fall of 17 per cent for **robbery**, down by 160 days to two years (767 days) and comparable with lengths in 2009-10.

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 91 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). The average sentence length for this kind of crime increased in 2015-16, up 182 days (8 per cent) to 2,572 days (seven years) and is the highest average sentence for rape and attempted rape since 2007-08.

Sexual assault sentences were, on average, 149 days (17 per cent) longer than in 2014-15, rising to 1,025 days (over two and a half years in length) in 2015-16. Although there has been a rise, the average sentence length was comparably low in 2013-14 and 2014-15 (at just under two and a half years) and is now at a comparable length to 2012-13.

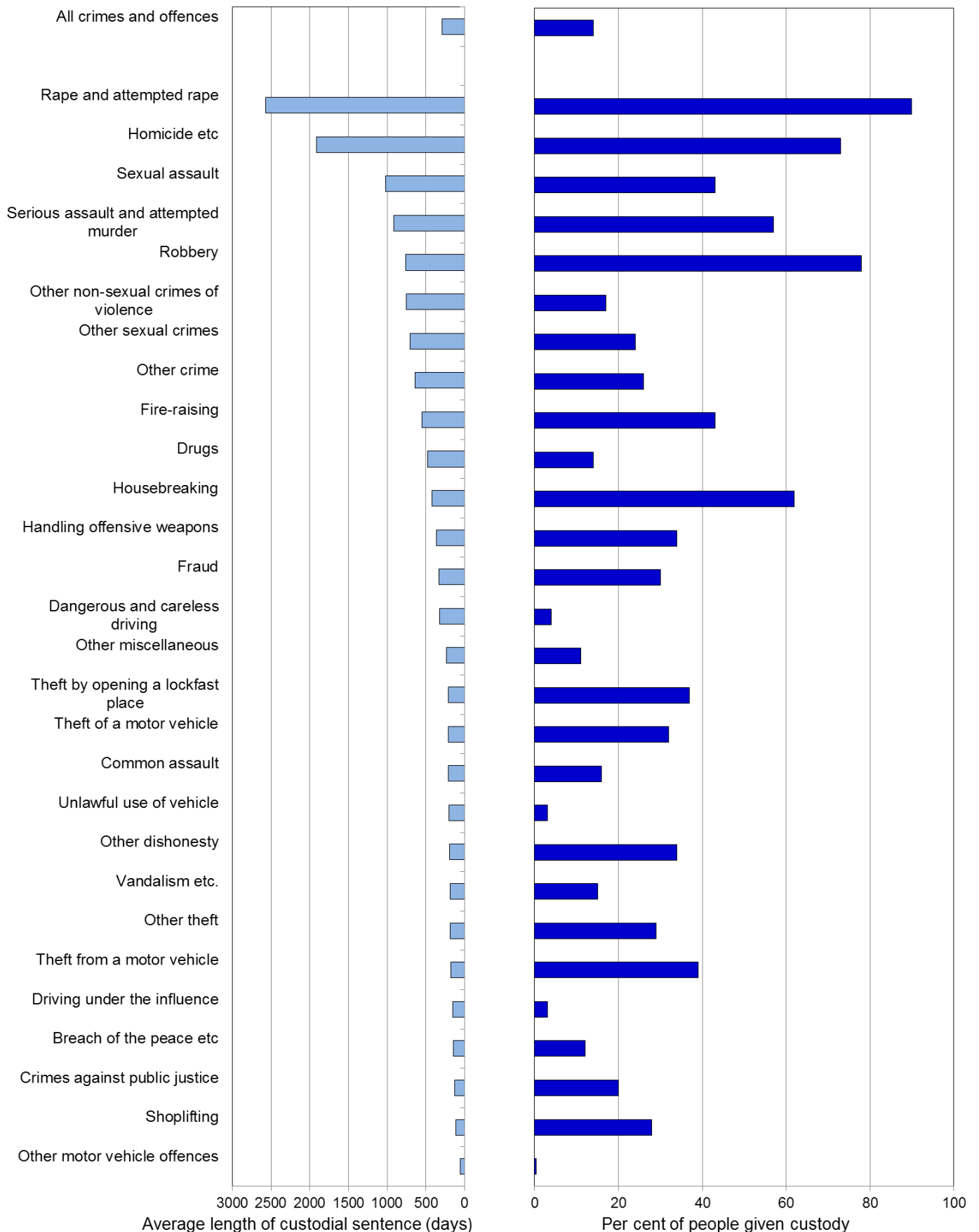
Custodial Sentences for Crimes of Dishonesty

Overall the average custodial sentence length for crimes of dishonesty increased from 181 days in 2014-15 to 193 days in 2015-16, a rise of 7 per cent and 60 days longer (45 per cent) than in 2006-07 when the average stood at 133 days. The average custodial sentence increased for all crime types with the exception of **theft by opening a lockfast place**, down 7 per cent (16 days) to 215 days.

Other noticeable trends for crimes of dishonesty included:

- Around 62 per cent of **housebreaking** convictions received custodial sentences in 2015-16, four percentage points higher than in 2014-15 (58 per cent). This was the highest proportion of housebreaking convictions for which custodial sentences have been imposed in the last decade. In 2015-16 the average custodial sentence for **housebreaking** was over a year (425 days), 11 per cent longer than in 2014-15 (382 days). The average sentence length is twice the length than in 2006-07 (211 days).
- The percentage of convictions for **fraud** that resulted in a custodial sentence was 30 in 2015-16, an increase of 8 percentage points. The average sentence length has increased by 35 per cent since 2006-07 up to 332 days, the highest average sentence in ten years.

Chart 9: Average sentence length (excluding life sentences) and per cent receiving custody, by crime and offence group, 2015-16¹



1 - Excludes crime types where the number of people sentenced to prison is less than 30.

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.

These two offences make up the crime group “**handling offensive weapons**”, statistics for which are presented in the standard tables accompanying this publication. As shown in Table B there were 1,493 people convicted of “handling offensive weapons” in 2015-16, of which nearly two-thirds were for carrying knives i.e. “**having in a public place an article with a blade or point**” (943 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”.

Table B: Sentencing for handling offensive weapons

		2006-07	2014-15	2015-16
“Handling offensive weapons” (as published in tables 4b, 9 and 10c) Having in a public place an article with a blade/point or carrying other offensive weapons	Number convicted	3,547	1,586	1,493
	% Receiving a custodial sentence	30%	37%	34%
	Average custodial sentence	160	369	365
Possession of a sharp instrument/blade or other offensive weapon				
Knife offences only: "Having in a public place an article with a blade or point"	Number convicted	1,755	942	943
	% Receiving a custodial sentence	37%	42%	39%
	Average custodial sentence	168	392	378

The proportion of convictions **for handling offensive weapons** which received a custodial sentence decreased by 3 percentage points from 37 per cent in 2014-15 to 34 per cent in 2015-16, the lowest proportion in five years. The trend in custodial sentencing for **knife offences** is similar, albeit with a higher proportion receiving a custodial sentence, declining by three percentage points from 42 per cent in 2014-15 to 39 per cent in 2015-16.

The average custodial sentence length for handling offensive weapons has more than doubled in the last ten years, from 160 days in 2006-07 to 365 days in 2015-16. Whilst this is the case, in 2015-16 the average sentence length for this type of offence was similar to the previous year, dipping slightly from 369 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 4 per cent longer than that of handling offensive weapons, at 378 days in 2015-16.

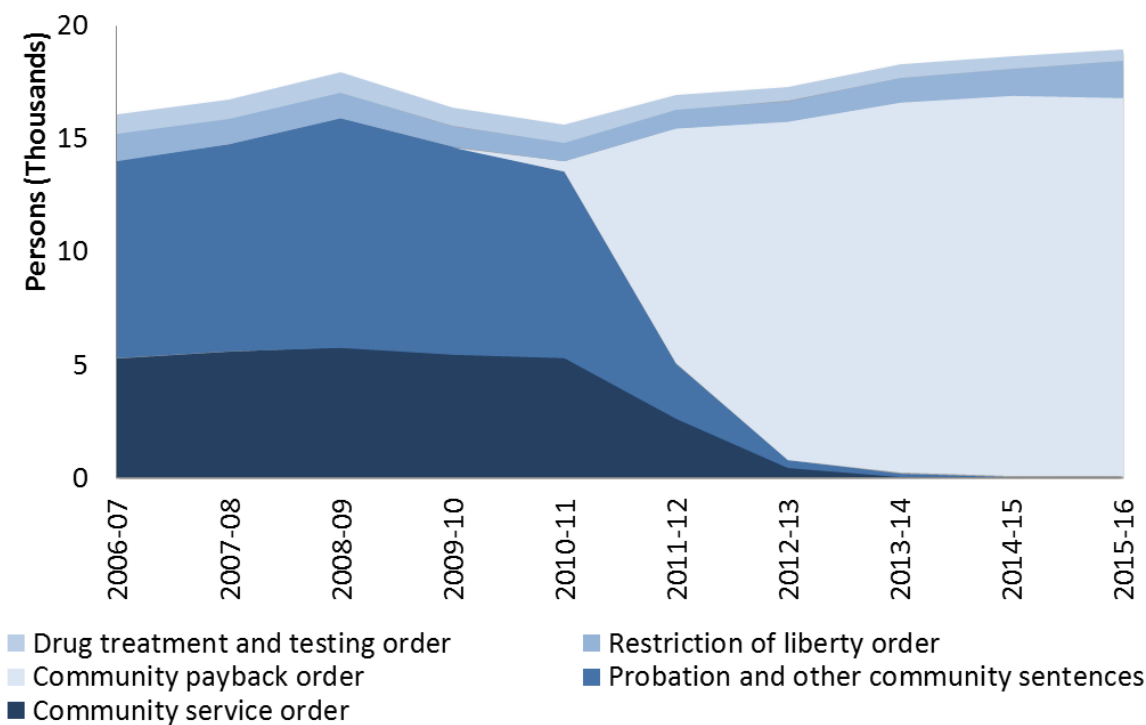
11. Community Sentences

([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](#).

Nineteen per cent (or 18,943) of all convictions in 2015-16 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 7 percentage points from 12 per cent in 2006-07. There was a 2 per cent rise in community sentences in 2015-16, up from 18,616 in 2014-15.

Chart 10: Persons issued community sentences, 2006-07 to 2015-16



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 D](#) for full details). CPOs replaced probation and community service orders for offences committed on or after 1st February 2011. This is reflected in the statistics as the number of people receiving CPOs rose sharply between 2010-11 (461 CPOs) and 2013-14 (16,375 CPOs). Numbers remained stable in the year to 2015-16 at 16,742 people, representing 88 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 9 per cent of people receiving community sentences in 2015-16 (1,646 RLOs), rising

40 per cent from 1,177 in 2014-15. 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.

Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs) are designed to reduce or stop offending by addressing problem drug use through the provision or access to a closely monitored treatment programme. The number of DTTOs dropped by 8 per cent from 528 in 2014-15 to 486 in 2015-16. This is the seventh consecutive annual decline with levels 45 per cent lower than in 2008-09 (885 DTTOs).

Community sentences are available for courts to use in any case where the offence is punishable by imprisonment. In 2015-16 the crimes/offences with the highest proportion of community sentences were for:

- **Other sexual crimes** – 438 people or 64 per cent of court disposals;
- **Other non-sexual crimes of violence** – 102 people or 54 per cent; and
- **Sexual assault**– 140 people or 50 per cent.

12. 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 number of **financial penalties** has been in general decline over the last ten years, dropping from 84,820 in 2006-07, when they accounted for 63 per cent of all disposals. Numbers of financial penalties have declined in the latest year, down by 12 per cent from 56,792 in 2014-15. The decline relates to the fall in motor vehicle offences, which are more likely to be given financial penalties (92 per cent received a financial penalty in 2015-16).

The median² **fine** imposed by courts on individuals (excluding companies) in 2015-16 was £200, in cash terms³. The median fine has increased by a third over the last 10 years, up from £150 in 2006-07.

The use of **compensation orders** as a main penalty declined by 8 per cent to 771 in the year to 2015-16. The median value for compensation orders has risen at the same rate as for fines, up from £150 in 2006-07 to £200 in 2015-16. 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 2015-16, 16,496 people were admonished, which represented 17 per cent of all convictions. In 2015-16 the crimes for which admonishments were most frequently given were:

- **Prostitution offences** with 48 per cent of all convictions being admonishments (41 convictions);
- **Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct** with 43 per cent (70 convictions); and
- **Crimes against public justice** with 31 per cent (3,165 convictions).

² 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

³ Year-on-year comparisons for fines and compensation orders are in cash terms, and have therefore not been adjusted for inflation.

13. Aggravators

([Table 12](#) and [13](#))

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.

This publication includes statistics on a subset of the full set of aggravator codes on the CHS. The set of aggravators published covers **disability, racial, religious, sexual orientation** and **transgender**. These are ‘statutory aggravators’ as they are covered by legislation, as outlined in Annex C. In addition, information is published on domestic abuse cases, which are recorded on the CHS using the “**domestic**” aggravator code to highlight particular cases to the police, COPFS or SCTS.

Please note that in 2017 the [Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#) will come into force, which will allow for an offence to be aggravated by domestic abuse. Specific legislation for offences aggravated by domestic abuse was therefore not in place for the time span of these statistics but due to the level of interest we have presented them along with the five aggravators covered by legislation.

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.

Changes to aggravator statistics

There have been some changes made to the aggravator statistics this year. Firstly, to be consistent with the headline figures, aggravator information now shows the **number of people** convicted with an aggravator recorded, based on the main charge in a proceeding. In previous years aggravator statistics related to **all charges** included in a proceeding, unlike the other statistics included in this bulletin which are based on the main charge in a proceeding. This means that the statistics relating to aggravators will be lower than in the previous publication (see Annex B for the scale of revision). A **breakdown by gender** has also been made available due to an interest in more detailed breakdowns in this area.

Whilst we have provided this additional breakdown we have reduced the number of aggravator types included due to concerns around data quality. The information dropped includes aggravation by breaching an order (such as harassment orders or an antisocial behaviour orders) and other aggravator codes such as “**sexual**” or “**offence against a child**”. Further investigation is required to establish whether the recording of these codes on the CHS is of a high enough standard to warrant publication for 2016-17.

Statistics on aggravators

Please be aware that a single proceeding can have more than one aggravator recorded against it e.g. domestic” and “disability”. In this case the same proceeding would be counted twice in the aggravator tables but once in the main court tables.

Domestic abuse

The most common aggravator type in 2015-16 was for “**domestic**” abuse with 12,374 convictions, a 1 per cent decrease from 2014-15 (12,440 convictions). This represents a stabilisation following four consecutive annual increases with levels now 44 per cent higher than in 2010-11 (8,566 convictions). The longer term increase has been driven by an increase in breach of the peace convictions, particularly offences of “threatening or abusive behaviour” or stalking.

The increase since 2010-11 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 increases in reporting these types of crimes and improvements in the recording of domestic abuse cases on the CHS.

In 2015-16 the vast majority of people convicted of an offence with a domestic abuse aggravator recorded were **male** (10,741 convictions or 87 per cent). This proportion has declined by 6 percentage points since 2006-7 when the proportion of males convicted with a domestic abuse aggravator recorded stood at 93 per cent.

In 2015-16 the most common crime types with a domestic abuse aggravator recorded against a conviction were for:

- **Breach of the peace**, which made up 44 per cent of domestic abuse convictions (5,421 convictions). The vast majority of these (97 per cent or 5,250 convictions) were for offences of “threatening or abusive behaviour” or stalking.
- **Common assault** (30 per cent or 3,687 convictions); and
- **Crimes against public justice** (16 per cent or 1,941 convictions).

Other aggravators

After the domestic abuse aggravator, the next most common types of aggravators recorded in 2015-16 were:

- **Racial** (761 convictions);
- **Sexual orientation** (368 convictions); and
- **Religious** (245 convictions).

Convictions for these aggravators have also risen since 2010-11 although caution should be taken for increases soon after the legislation is introduced. For example recording of the sexual orientation and disability aggravators have increased markedly since 2010-11 following their introduction through the Offences (Aggravation by Prejudice) (Scotland) Act 2009.

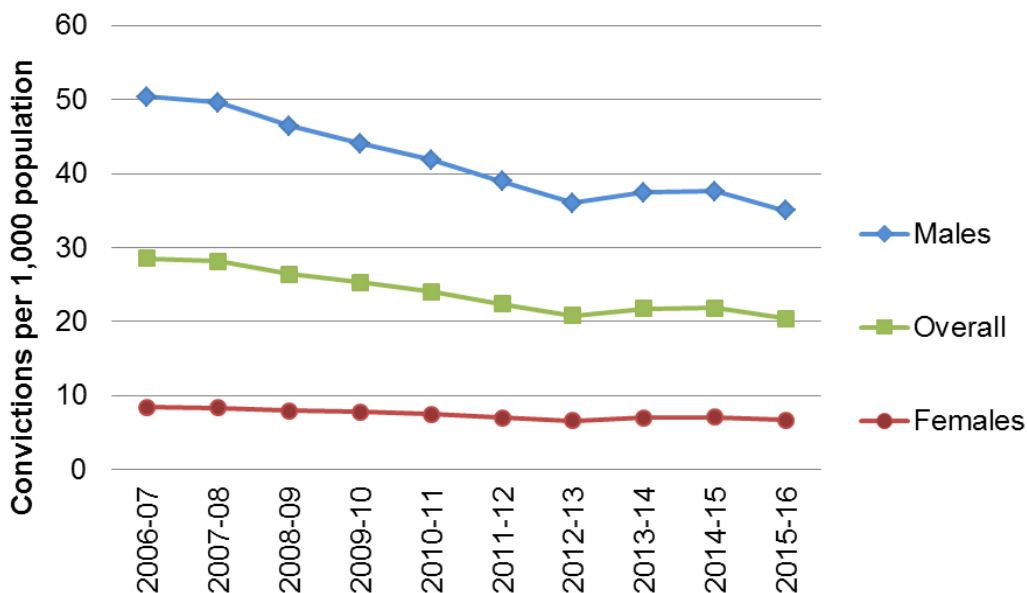
14. Age and Gender

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

In 2015-16 there were 20 convictions per 1,000 members of the population (1 in every 50 people). The rate for males was higher at 35 convictions per 1,000 population compared to 7 for females.

The overall conviction rate has declined over the last ten years from 29 convictions per 1,000 population in 2006-07. The rate dropped to 22 convictions per 1,000 by 2011-12 and has since broadly stabilised albeit dropping by 2 convictions per 1,000 population in the latest year, down to 20. The decline has been driven by a decrease for males, down to 35 convictions per 1,000 population in 2015-16 from 50 in 2006-07. The rate for females has remained stable over the ten years, ranging between 7 and 8 convictions per 1,000 population.

Chart 11: Convictions per 1,000 population by gender, 2006-07 to 2015-16



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 2006-07 the age with the highest conviction rate was for those aged 18-20 at 100 convictions per 1,000 population. Since 2006-07 the age with the highest conviction rate has shifted upwards. The highest conviction rate was for those aged 21-30 in 2015-16 and stood at 45 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 2015-16 (where the gender was known), unchanged from 2014-15. More males than females were convicted in all crime/offence categories except for **offences associated with prostitution** (63% 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 2015-16:

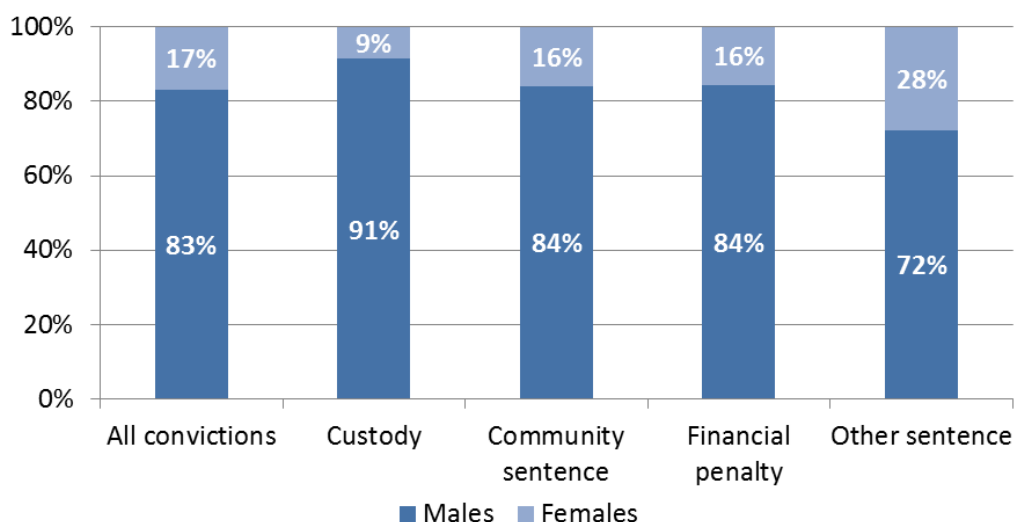
- 46 per cent of **other non-sexual crimes of violence**. The vast majority of these were for “cruelty to and unnatural treatment of children” convictions;
- 33 per cent of all **fraud** convictions; and
- 28 per cent of all **shoplifting** convictions.

A larger proportion of convictions for **people under 21** are for **crimes of public justice** and **common assault** than the proportion for older people. For example a quarter (25 per cent) of females 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 40 (9 and 12 per cent for males and females respectively).

Convictions for **motor vehicle offences** accounted for higher proportions of convictions for those aged over 40; 43 per cent of males convicted and 41 per cent of females convicted. This compares to the under 21-age group where 18 and 16 per cent of males and females convicted were done so for motor vehicle offences respectively.

Sentencing by gender and age

Chart 12: Total Convictions and Disposal Type by gender, 2015-16

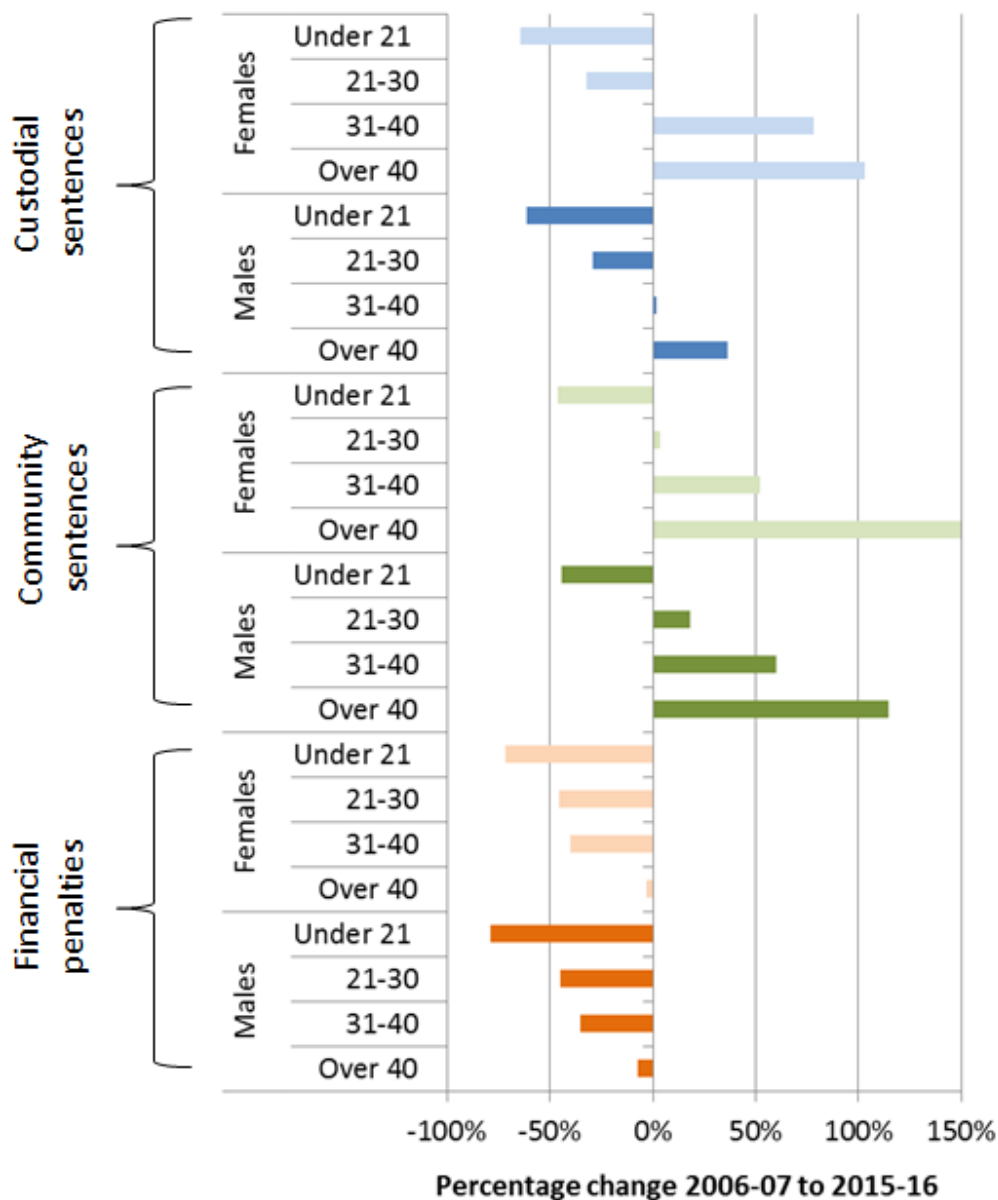


Males are more likely to receive a custodial sentence than females. This is illustrated by males accounting for 83 per cent of all people convicted in 2015-16 but representing a higher proportion of all **custodial sentences** (91 per cent).

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 28 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 on what type of punishment is reasonable will be based on the personal circumstances of the offender. These statistics do not take account of these factors.

Chart 13: Change in number of disposals by age and gender, 2006-07 to 2015-16



[Table 12](#) illustrates different patterns by age and gender over the last ten years. Chart 13 above summarises the main changes between 2006-07 and 2015-16. In summary it shows that:

- **Financial penalties** are the only disposal types where the trend is in decline for all age-gender groups, with the largest decreases being for the under 21 year olds for both genders;
- With respect to **custodial** and **community sentences** there have been decreases in numbers for those aged “under 21” and “21-30” for both genders with the exception of community sentences for those aged 21-30. These have increased by 14 per cent for males and 4 per cent for females over the ten year period;
- The largest increases have been for those aged over 40, particularly those receiving **community sentences**. The number of community sentences for females over 40 has increased by 150 per cent since 2006-07 whilst for males the rise has been 114 per cent; and
- There have also been considerable rises in the number of females aged 31-40 and over 40 receiving **custodial sentences**, up 78 per cent and 103 per cent respectively.

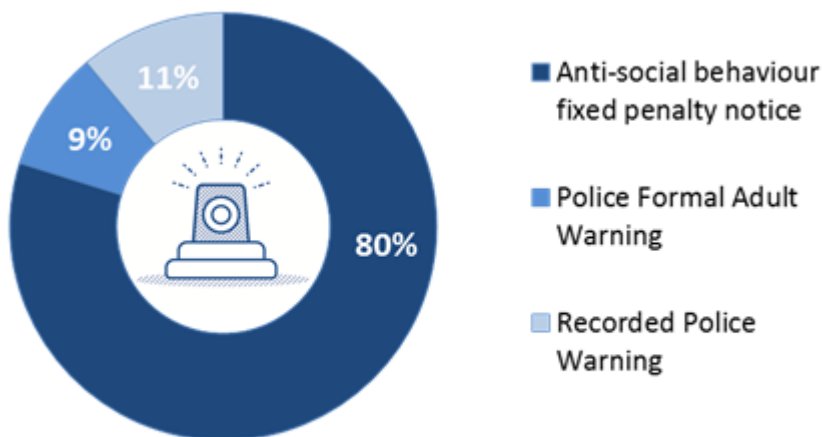
15. Police Disposals

([Tables 17 - 20](#))

This section outlines detail on some of the measures available to the police for dealing with minor offences rather than referring individuals to the COPFS and therefore potentially to court. 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). In addition, on 11th January 2016, Recorded Police Warnings were introduced to deal with low level offences and have replaced Formal Adult Warnings.

ASBFPNs make around three quarters of the 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 more detailed listing of the disposals available in this publication can be seen in [Annex D](#).

Chart 14: Police disposals by type in 2015-16

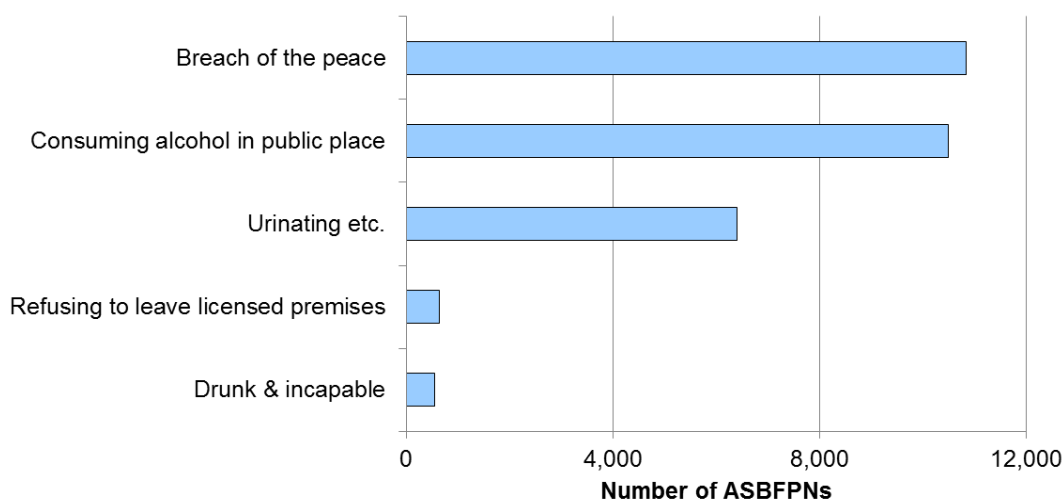


Excludes police fixed notices for cars motor vehicle offences and measures specifically for dealing with young people

Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices

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 2015-16, 29,360 people received an ASBFPN as a main penalty, a decrease of 32 per cent from 42,956 in 2014-15. Levels continue to decrease for the second year in a row after a period of relative stability between 2010-11 and 2013-14 (ranging between 53,674 to 55,562 ASBFPNs per annum). It is thought that some of the decline may be due to Police Scotland issuing revised guidance around the use of ASBFPNs.

Chart 15: Most common offences for Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPNs), 2015-16



In 2015-16 the vast majority of ASBFPNs were issued for three offence types:

- 10,832 for **breach of the peace** (37 per cent); and
- 10,491 for **consuming alcohol in a public place** (36 per cent of total);
- 6,391 for **urinating etc.** in circumstances causing annoyance to others (22 per cent).

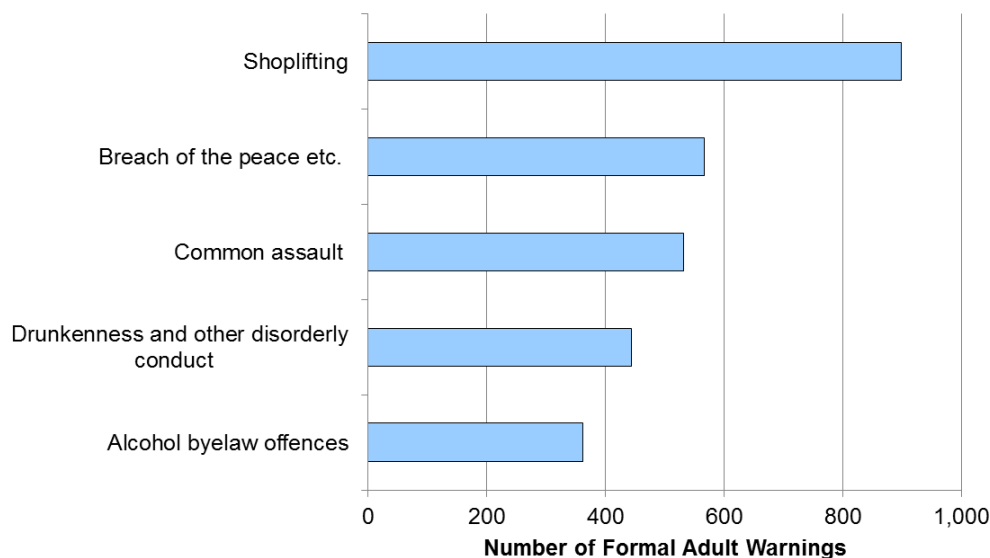
Males received 85 per cent of all ASBFPNs in 2015-16 (24,856 people) with the most common offences being for **consuming alcohol in a public place** (36 per cent of ASBFPNs issued to males) followed by **breach of the peace, etc** (34 per cent). ASBFPNs issued to females (4,503 people in total) were primarily issued for breach of the peace (51 per cent of ASBFPNs to females) and consuming alcohol in a public place (37 per cent).

Formal Adult Warnings and Recorded Police Warnings

Recorded Police Warnings (RPWs) were introduced in January 2016 to replace the **Formal Adult Warnings** (FAW) system. They will address minor offending behaviour which was previously reported to COPFS and previously resulted in either a non-court disposal or no action being taken due to the minor nature of the offence and circumstances. There were 4,074 RPWs issued during January to March 2016.

Prior to the introduction of RPWs, FAWs were given to 3,355 people in 2015-16. This is 29 per cent less than the 4,756 given out in 2014-15, the difference being a direct result of FAWs being phased out over the course of 2015-16.

Chart 16: Most common offences for Formal Adult Warnings, 2015-16



With respect to FAWs three quarters of the people in 2015-16 received them for four crimes/offences:

- **Shoplifting** (27 per cent or 898);
- **Breach of the peace etc.** (17 per cent or 566);
- **Common Assault** (16 per cent or 532); and
- **Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct** (13 per cent or 443).

In 2015-16, 59 per cent of people given FAWs as a main penalty were **male** (1,987 people in 2015-16), a lower proportion in comparison to the 85 per cent of all ASBFPNs given to males. Around one in five males issued FAWs in 2015-16 (8 per cent) were given them for drunkenness (359 people). Proportions differ by age with one quarter (24 per cent) of males issued a FAW in the over 40 age group receiving them for drunkenness and other disorderly conduct, compared to 3 per cent of under 21s.

In 2015-16 over two fifths of FAWs (42%) issued to **women** were for shoplifting (576 people). Proportions differed by age with just over half (51 per cent) of females issued a FAW in the over 41 age group receiving them for shoplifting, compared to around a quarter (26 per cent) for under 21s. A further third of females issued FAWs were given the penalty for either common assault (227 people) or breach of the peace (220 people).

Police disposals for Young people involved in offending

This section provides statistics on some of the police disposals that specifically target young people, under the age of 18, involved in offending. The disposals we have information for are **Early and Effective Interventions (EIs)** and **Restorative Justice Warnings** as recorded on the Criminal History System (CHS). Please note that, following discussion with Police Scotland, there have been revisions made to our EEI statistics this year. See [below](#) and [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. This tends to happen for young people accused of more serious crimes with activity for these cases included within the statistics elsewhere in the report. No one under the age of 12 can be prosecuted in the adult courts in Scotland.
- Other young people are referred to the **Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA)**, which manages the children's hearing system. This is a needs based system, including responding to occasions when children offend, rather than exposing them to the adult courts, which can be a damaging experience.
- Increasingly the **Whole System Approach (WSA)** is used to deal with young people aged 8 to 17. This approach was rolled out across Scotland in 2011 to encourage partners to change offending behaviour by young people and to reduce the number of young people entering the adult criminal justice system. One approach used by the police to respond to the needs of children who offend is consideration for **Early and Effective Intervention (EEI)**, which was introduced following the preventing offending framework in 2008. Early and Effective Intervention is a multi-agency response to low level offending, typically offences of a less serious nature, which might previously have automatically resulted in referral to the Children's Reporter. The EEI process runs differently in each Local Authority and the involvement of the Police can be different in each Local Authority. For these reasons, the statistics presented here should be seen as a minimum indication of EEI activity.

- The focus of EEIs is to respond as quickly as possible to offending behaviour by children and young people and to put in place appropriate 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 374 people in 2015-16. There was a rise in numbers in the year to 2015-16 up from 220 in 2014-15 but levels are still much lower than in 2008-09.

By contrast the number of young people referred for **EEI** increased steadily since their introduction in 2008-09 rising to 2,588 people by 2011-12. In the three years between 2011-12 and 2014-15 numbers doubled to 5,222 people as the use of these practices became more commonplace. Between 2014-15 and 2015-16 numbers increased by a quarter (25 per cent) to 6,551.

Since the last publication it was identified that the EEI statistics were underestimated as not all codes used to record them on the CHS were picked up. As EEI practices vary greatly by local authority, different areas use a different combination of codes. After consultation with Police Scotland, we have included two more CHS codes and it is felt that by including these we are now providing a fuller (but not yet complete) measure of EEI activity. See [Annex B](#) for more detail.

16. Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service Disposals

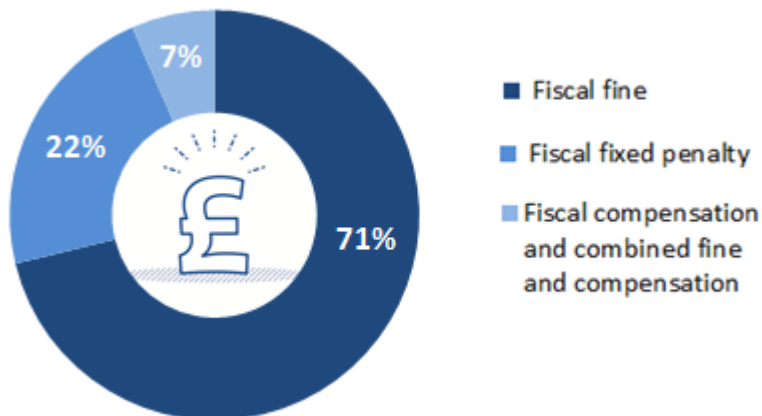
([Tables 21-24](#))

When a report is submitted by the police to the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (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 fine or a diversion from prosecution.

Of the COPFS disposals included in this publication, in 2015-16 around 71 per cent were fiscal fines (34,389 people) with a further 22 per cent being fiscal fixed penalties (10,740). 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 Work Orders (FWOs) were introduced across Scotland in April 2015 and provide COPFS with the option of offering an alleged offender a period of unpaid work of between 10 and 50 hours, as an alternative to prosecution. Successful completion of the order discharges the right to prosecute. We have been unable to derive statistics for this year's Criminal Proceedings bulletin due to uncertainty around what stage information relating to the FWO is captured on the Criminal History System. We will investigate the process of recording these disposals in the coming year with the hope of publishing FWO statistics in the 2016-17 report.

Chart 17: COPFS Disposals by type, 2015-16



Fiscal fines

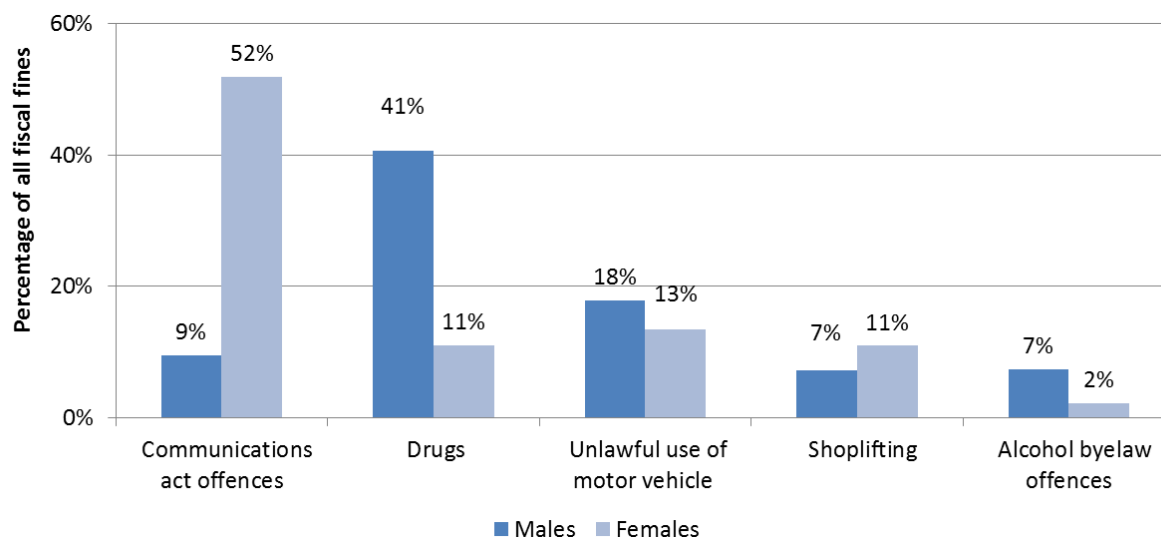
Fiscal fines of between £50 and £300 can be offered to the alleged offender by the COPFS as an alternative to prosecution. This means if the fine is paid the person involved does not get a criminal record, however, if the fine is not paid the case may still proceed to court.

In 2015-16 there were 34,389 people issued a fiscal fine as a main penalty, a decline of 5 per cent from 36,191 in 2014-15, a decline in line with the rate of fall in court proceedings. This is the second annual decline following a period of three years where the number of fiscal fines exceeded 42,000 (between 2011-12 to 2013-14). Fiscal fines were most commonly issued for the following crimes:

- Thirty-one per cent were for **Drugs** (10,683 fines);
- Twenty-three per cent were for **Communications Act offences** (mainly TV licensing), which totalled 7,965 fines; and
- Sixteen per cent were for **Unlawful use of vehicle** (5,655 fines).

Nearly seven in ten (68 per cent) of all fiscal fines in 2015-16 were issued to males (23,307 fines). The most noticeable differences for males and females for which fiscal fines were issued are presented in chart 18. For example 41 per cent of fiscal fines issued to males were for drugs offences compared to 11 per cent for females and 31 per cent overall.

Chart 18: Fiscal fines, percentage issued by crime type and gender



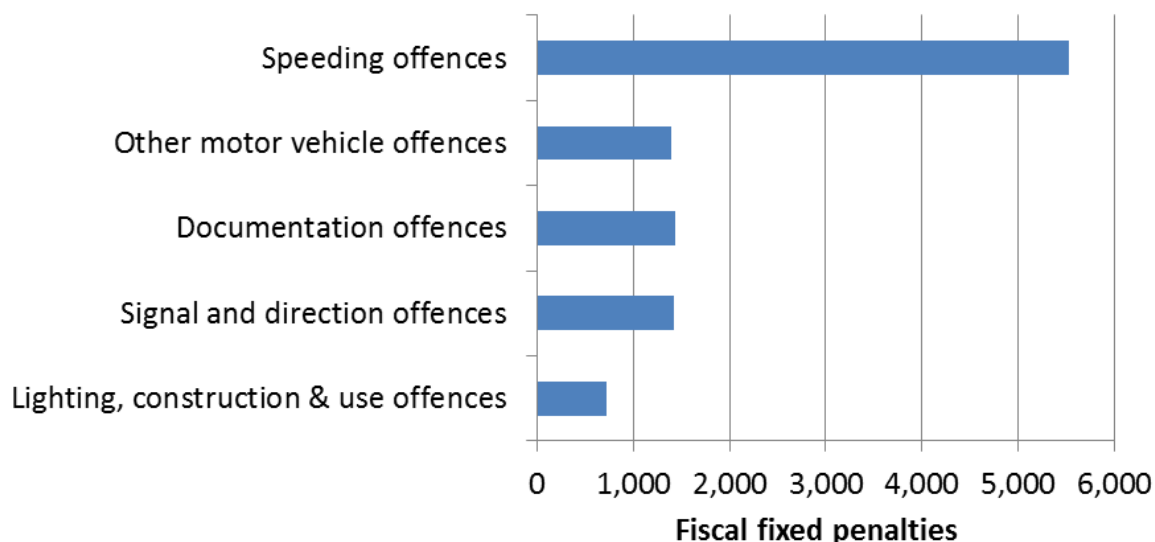
Fiscal fixed penalties

Crown Office Fixed Penalties (COFPs) are generally issued for motor vehicle offences. In 2015-16, 10,740 COFPs were issued to people as a main penalty, a decrease of 31 per cent from 15,480 in 2014-15. This is the second annual decline with the number issued being less than half the level in 2013-14 (23,494 COFPs). This is related to a fall in the number of Road Traffic offences reported by the Police.

The decrease was driven by a fall in penalties for:

- “**Other motor vehicle offences**” (including mobile phone offences and seatbelt offences) down 65 per cent to 1,390 from 4,003 in 2014-15; and
- **Documentation offences**, down 50 per cent to 1,433.

Chart 19: Most common offences for Fiscal Fixed Penalties, 2015-16



The most common crime COFPs were awarded for in 2015-16 was for **speeding offences** (5,540 penalties), which made up over half (52 per cent). After this the three following crime types accounted for a further 13 per cent each:

- **Documentation offences** (such as using a vehicle without a test certificate, without a licence or failure to insure), totalling 1,433;
- **Signal and direction offences**, totalling 1,425 penalties; and
- “**Other motor vehicle offences**”, which includes mobile phone and seatbelt offences, totalling 1,390 penalties.

In 2015-16, more than three quarters (78 per cent or 8,379) of COFPs were issued to males and over a third (36 per cent or 3,822) of all COFPs were issued to males aged over 40.

17. Bail and undertakings

[\(Tables 14 -16\)](#)

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 that four additional tables on **bail** are available for download from the "[Additional data](#)" page. These include bail statistics by court type as well as age and gender. One of the tables presents bail aggravators i.e. offences that were committed while the offender was on bail.

Bail orders made, and by main crime type

The number of bail orders decreased by 3 per cent from 46,560 in 2014-15 to 45,346 in 2015-16. Over the longer term numbers have fallen by 27 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 2015-16 there was also a decrease in the number of bail orders issued for **Handling offensive weapons** (down 15 per cent to 1,243) and continues the long term decline since 2009-10 (2,189 bail orders). There was also a relatively large decrease in bail orders issued for **sexual crimes** down 8 per cent from 1,497 in 2014-15 to 1,372 in 2015-16.

In contrast there were annual increases in the numbers of bail orders issued for **non-sexual crimes of violence** (up 6 per cent to 2,645) and **drug offences** (up 3 per cent to 2,647).

Since 2006-07 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 a fifth (20 per cent) of all bail orders issued in 2006-07 falling by six percentage points to 14 per cent in 2015-16;

- **Common assault** accounted for 19 per cent of all bail orders issued in 2015-16. This figure has increased by three percentage points from 16 per cent in 2006-07; and
- **Breach of the peace** – accounted for 16 per cent of bail orders in 2015-16, also increasing four percentage points from 12 per cent in 2006-07.

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 8,563 bail-related offences had a charge proved in 2015-16, broadly stable with 2014-15 (8,548).

The proportion of bail-related offences as a percentage of all bail orders granted in 2015-16 was 19 per cent. This has remained fairly constant for the six years from 2008-09 but is 7 percentage points higher than in 2006-07 (12 per cent).

Undertakings

Previously published statistics on police **undertakings** were not released last year due to concerns around data quality. This was because there was a decrease of 24 per cent in the number of undertakings in the year to 2014-15 and we did not want to publish without assurance that the decline was not a result of a data issue. Over the last year we have investigated the issue with Police Scotland and have validated our trends in undertakings with other data sources. We now have confidence that the data are robust and have included statistics on them at table 16.

In 2015-16 there were 15,641 undertakings to appear in court, a fall of 7 per cent from 2014-15 (16,757 undertakings). This follows a sizeable fall in 2014-15 of 24 per cent down from 22,110 in 2013-14. Three quarters of undertakings were issued to males in 2015-16 (11,769 people) a proportion that has been in decline since 2009-10 when they represented 79 per cent of all undertakings. The proportion of young people being issued with an undertaking has been in decline with 16 per cent of undertakings for under 21 year olds in 2015-16 compared to 25 per cent in 2009-10.

Tables

Table 1 Summary of known action in the Scottish Criminal Justice System, 2006-07 to 2015-16	50
Table 2(a) People proceeded against in court by main crime/offence and outcome of court proceedings, 2015-16 ¹	51
Table 2(b) People proceeded against in court by main crime/offence and percentage outcome of court proceedings, 2015-16	52
Table 3 People convicted by type of court, 2006-07 to 2015-16	53
Table 4(a) People proceeded against by main crime/offence, 2006-07 to 2015-16	54
Table 4(b) People convicted by main crime/offence, 2006-07 to 2015-16	55
Table 4(c) Conviction rate by main crime/offence, 2006-07 to 2015-16	56
Table 5 Numbers of people convicted per 1,000 pop by sex and age, 2006-07 to 2015-16	57
Table 6(a) Males convicted by main crime/offence and age, 2015-16	58
Table 6(b) Females convicted by main crime/offence and age, 2015-16	59
Table 7(a) People convicted by main penalty, 2006-07 to 2015-16	60
Table 7(b) Percentage of people convicted by main penalty, 2006-07 to 2015-16	60
Table 8(a) People convicted by main crime/offence and main penalty, 2015-16	61
Table 8(b) People convicted by main crime/offence and main penalty, 2015-16	62
Table 8(c) People convicted by gender, main crime/offence and main penalty, 2015-16	63
Table 9 Percentage of people convicted receiving custodial sentences by main crime/offence, 2006-07 to 2015-16	64
Table 10(a) People receiving a custodial sentence by main crime/offence and length of sentence, 2015-16	65
Table 10(b) People receiving a custodial sentence by gender, main crime/offence and length of sentence, 2015-16	66
Table 10(c) Average length of custodial sentence in days, by main crime/offence, 2006-07 to 2015-16	67
Table 10(d) People receiving a custodial sentence by length of sentence, 2006-07 to 2015-16	68
Table 11 People convicted by main penalty, gender and age, 2006-07 to 2015-16	69
Table 12 People convicted with an aggravator recorded against the main charge by gender, 2006-07 to 2015-16	70
Table 13 People convicted with an aggravator recorded against the main charge by crime type, 2015-16	71
Table 14 Bail orders made by main charge, 2006-07 to 2015-16	72
Table 15 Bail-related Offences with a conviction, 2006-07 to 2015-16	73
Table 16 Undertakings to appear in court, by gender and age, 2009-10 - 2015-16	74
Table 17 People given police disposals by disposal type, 2008-09 to 2015-16	75
Table 18 People given ASBFPNs, by main crime/offence and age and gender, 2015-16	76
Table 19 Males given Formal Adult Warnings by main crime/offence and age, 2015-16	77
Table 20 Females given Formal Adult Warnings by main crime/offence and age, 2015-16	78
Table 21 People given COPFS disposals by disposal type, 2008-09 to 2015-16	79
Table 22 Males given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2015-16	80
Table 23 Females given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2015-16	81
Table 24 Fiscal fixed penalties by main crime/offence and age and gender, 2015-16	82

Table 1 Summary of known action in the Scottish Criminal Justice System, 2006-07 to 2015-16

	Thousands									
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Crimes and offences recorded by the police										
Crimes	419	386	377	338	323	314	273	270	256	246
Offences ¹								501	379	339
Crimes and offences cleared up by the police										
Crimes	199	185	185	167	157	155	140	139	129	127
Offences ¹								472	351	308
Police disposals										
Anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notices	n/a	n/a	48	61	54	54	55	56	43	29
Formal adult warnings	n/a	n/a	8	8	8	8	8	7	5	3
Recorded Police Warnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Early & Effective Interventions and Restorative Justice Warnings	n/a	n/a	3	3	2	4	5	5	5	7
Children's Panel referrals										
Offence referrals to Reporter to Children's Panel ²	34	30	25	21	16	12	8	7	7	7
Procurator Fiscal action										
Total criminal reports received (COPFS cases)	316	307	285	276	266	276	281	294	244	226
Fiscal fines (CHS people) ^{3,4}	n/a	n/a	38	36	36	42	48	47	36	34
Fiscal fines (COPFS cases) ^{4,5}	21	19	37	34	33	41	46	47	35	33
Fiscal fixed penalties (CHS people) ³	n/a	n/a	18	19	20	21	22	23	15	11
Fiscal fixed penalties (COPFS cases) ⁵	14	15	20	18	20	21	22	24	15	11
Compensation orders (CHS people) ³	n/a	n/a	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Compensation orders (COPFS cases) ⁵	n/a	n/a	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	*
Combined fiscal fines/compensation orders (CHS people) ^{3,4}	n/a	n/a	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Combined fiscal fines/compensation orders (COPFS cases) ^{4,5}	n/a	n/a	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Fiscal warnings (COPFS cases) ^{4,5}	27	25	15	14	13	12	13	8	8	13
No action (COPFS cases) ^{4,5}	44	44	32	30	29	32	35	28	27	26
Other non-court disposals ⁶ (COPFS cases)	12	10	9	8	8	8	10	13	13	10
People proceeded against in court	149	149	141	136	131	125	117	122	123	117

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 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 Crown Office & Procurator Fiscal (COPFS) action totals.

3. Number of people with main penalty as recorded on the Police Scotland's Criminal History System (CHS).

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 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, 2015-16¹

Main crime or offence	PNGA ^{2,3} or deserted ⁴	Acquitted not guilty	Acquitted not proven	Charge proved	Total
All crimes and offences	9,044	6,633	1,173	99,950	116,800
All crimes	3,966	1,860	452	35,721	41,999
Non-sexual crimes of violence	289	429	144	1,765	2,627
Homicide etc	-	16	11	84	111
Attempted murder and serious assault	177	341	103	1,112	1,733
Robbery	77	40	20	379	516
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	35	32	10	190	267
Sexual crimes	94	240	116	1,156	1,606
Rape and attempted rape	6	60	46	104	216
Sexual assault	22	107	40	279	448
Crimes associated with prostitution	13	12	6	86	117
Other sexual crimes	53	61	24	687	825
Crimes of dishonesty	1,284	303	41	11,580	13,208
Housebreaking	119	28	12	853	1,012
Theft by opening lockfast places	29	8	1	197	235
Theft from a motor vehicle	17	2	-	100	119
Theft of a motor vehicle	86	25	4	298	413
Shoplifting	471	24	1	6,583	7,079
Other theft	311	137	11	2,091	2,550
Fraud	108	23	1	544	676
Other dishonesty	143	56	11	914	1,124
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	271	190	18	2,229	2,708
Fire-raising	14	9	4	115	142
Vandalism etc.	257	181	14	2,114	2,566
Other crimes	2,028	698	133	18,991	21,850
Crimes against public justice	1,014	354	45	10,195	11,608
Handling offensive weapons	135	195	62	1,493	1,885
Drugs	871	138	26	7,152	8,187
Other crime	8	11	-	151	170
All offences	5,078	4,773	721	64,229	74,801
Miscellaneous offences	3,507	3,886	627	31,660	39,680
Common assault	1,684	2,268	336	12,079	16,367
Breach of the peace etc.	1,538	1,333	246	16,298	19,415
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	14	3	-	148	165
Urinating etc.	1	1	-	29	31
Other miscellaneous	270	281	45	3,106	3,702
Motor vehicle offences	1,571	887	94	32,569	35,121
Dangerous and careless driving	144	241	35	3,572	3,992
Driving under the influence	70	103	20	3,539	3,732
Speeding	181	75	4	12,365	12,625
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	695	52	5	6,331	7,083
Vehicle defect offences	101	23	-	1,534	1,658
Seat belt offences	26	18	2	481	527
Mobile phone offences	117	229	18	2,279	2,643
Other motor vehicle offences	237	146	10	2,468	2,861

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, 2015-16¹

Main crime or offence	Row per cent					
	PNGA ^{2,3} or deserted ⁴	Acquitted not guilty	Acquitted not proven	Charge proved	Total	Not proven as % of all acquitted
All crimes and offences	8	6	1	86	100	15
All crimes	9	4	1	85	100	20
Non-sexual crimes of violence	11	16	5	67	100	25
Homicide etc	*	14	10	76	100	41
Attempted murder and serious assault	10	20	6	64	100	23
Robbery	15	8	4	73	100	33
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	13	12	4	71	100	24
Sexual crimes	6	15	7	72	100	33
Rape and attempted rape	3	28	21	48	100	43
Sexual assault	5	24	9	62	100	27
Crimes associated with prostitution	11	10	5	74	100	33
Other sexual crimes	6	7	3	83	100	28
Crimes of dishonesty	10	2	*	88	100	12
Housebreaking	12	3	1	84	100	30
Theft by opening lockfast places	12	3	*	84	100	11
Theft from a motor vehicle	14	2	*	84	100	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	21	6	1	72	100	14
Shoplifting	7	*	*	93	100	4
Other theft	12	5	*	82	100	7
Fraud	16	3	*	80	100	4
Other dishonesty	13	5	1	81	100	16
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	10	7	1	82	100	9
Fire-raising	10	6	3	81	100	31
Vandalism etc.	10	7	1	82	100	7
Other crimes	9	3	1	87	100	16
Crimes against public justice	9	3	*	88	100	11
Handling offensive weapons	7	10	3	79	100	24
Drugs	11	2	*	87	100	16
Other crime	5	6	*	89	100	-
All offences	7	6	1	86	100	13
Miscellaneous offences	9	10	2	80	100	14
Common assault	10	14	2	74	100	13
Breach of the peace etc.	8	7	1	84	100	16
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	8	2	*	90	100	-
Urinating etc.	3	3	*	94	100	-
Other miscellaneous	7	8	1	84	100	14
Motor vehicle offences	4	3	*	93	100	10
Dangerous and careless driving	4	6	1	89	100	13
Driving under the influence	2	3	1	95	100	16
Speeding	1	1	*	98	100	5
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	10	1	*	89	100	9
Vehicle defect offences	6	1	*	93	100	-
Seat belt offences	5	3	*	91	100	10
Mobile phone offences	4	9	1	86	100	7
Other motor vehicle offences	8	5	*	86	100	6

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 convicted by type of court, 2006-07 to 2015-16

Type of court	Number									
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
All court types	134,416	133,608	125,893	121,041	115,581	108,424	101,018	105,656	106,622	99,950
High court ^{1,2}	908	862	810	769	706	765	708	702	582	586
Sheriff solemn	4,685	5,195	4,533	4,223	4,022	4,141	4,292	4,180	4,757	4,988
Sheriff summary ³	87,087	85,703	78,329	69,773	65,360	64,264	60,055	59,200	59,950	59,197
Justice of the Peace court ⁴	41,736	41,848	42,221	46,276	45,493	39,254	35,963	41,574	41,333	35,179

Type of court	Per cent									
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
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	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
Sheriff summary ³	65	64	62	58	57	59	59	56	56	59
Justice of the Peace court ⁴	31	31	34	38	39	36	36	39	39	35

Type of court	Index: 2006-07=100									
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
All court types	100	99	94	90	86	81	75	79	79	74
High court ^{1,2}	100	95	89	85	78	84	78	77	64	65
Sheriff solemn	100	111	97	90	86	88	92	89	102	106
Sheriff summary ³	100	98	90	80	75	74	69	68	69	68
Justice of the Peace court ⁴	100	100	101	111	109	94	86	100	99	84

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

2. The figures for the most recent year, and to an extent earlier years, may be underestimated due to late recording of disposals. See annex notes B16 to B19.

3. Includes the stipendiary magistrates court in Glasgow.

4. Includes District courts up to 2009-10.

Table 4(a) People proceeded against by main crime/offence, 2006-07 to 2015-16

Main crime or offence	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ¹	% change 2014-15 to 2015-16	All offences proceeded, 2015-16 ²
All crimes and offences	149,419	149,048	140,666	136,303	131,142	124,842	116,684	121,784	123,369	116,800	-5	203,102
All crimes	55,432	55,638	53,674	50,351	49,105	48,066	44,092	42,973	42,812	41,999	-2	78,713
Non-sexual crimes of violence	3,186	3,592	3,574	3,430	3,557	3,434	3,175	2,655	2,580	2,627	2	3,456
Homicide etc	140	158	136	144	139	134	148	113	110	111	1	121
Attempted murder and serious assault	2,007	2,326	2,382	2,210	2,098	2,047	2,033	1,633	1,637	1,733	6	2,081
Robbery	639	667	703	677	687	771	668	585	504	516	2	727
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	400	441	353	399	633	482	326	324	329	267	-19	527
Sexual crimes	1,016	915	1,114	1,016	933	972	1,178	1,448	1,641	1,606	-2	3,764
Rape and attempted rape	107	119	114	117	80	93	138	219	270	216	-20	425
Sexual assault	236	204	231	218	216	218	314	373	453	448	-1	1,307
Crimes associated with prostitution	314	267	355	264	270	217	167	185	176	117	-34	139
Other sexual crimes	359	325	414	417	367	444	559	671	742	825	11	1,893
Crimes of dishonesty	20,641	19,901	19,585	17,902	17,630	17,040	15,366	14,654	14,261	13,208	-7	24,413
Housebreaking	2,329	2,133	2,172	1,886	1,813	1,880	1,706	1,276	1,171	1,012	-14	1,838
Theft by opening lockfast places	457	452	408	367	338	337	312	284	254	235	-7	549
Theft from a motor vehicle	460	505	437	340	318	295	238	167	131	119	-9	362
Theft of a motor vehicle	1,107	1,009	975	772	647	669	553	442	449	413	-8	1,418
Shoplifting	9,180	9,074	8,826	8,617	8,369	7,817	6,986	7,070	7,428	7,079	-5	11,380
Other theft	3,897	3,744	3,596	3,213	3,391	3,571	3,308	3,155	2,867	2,550	-11	4,851
Fraud	1,566	1,512	1,623	1,292	1,228	925	761	825	694	676	-3	1,876
Other dishonesty	1,645	1,472	1,548	1,415	1,526	1,546	1,502	1,435	1,267	1,124	-11	2,139
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	6,186	6,185	4,964	4,452	3,991	3,623	3,174	3,024	2,947	2,708	-8	5,124
Fire-raising	288	273	283	223	194	176	170	161	159	142	-11	213
Vandalism etc.	5,898	5,912	4,681	4,229	3,797	3,447	3,004	2,863	2,788	2,566	-8	4,911
Other crimes	24,403	25,045	24,437	23,551	22,994	22,997	21,199	21,192	21,383	21,850	2	41,956
Crimes against public justice	10,335	11,231	11,789	11,200	11,244	11,806	11,249	11,109	11,439	11,608	1	23,042
Handling offensive weapons	4,172	4,021	4,134	3,457	2,953	2,838	2,226	2,104	1,989	1,885	-5	3,242
Drugs	9,670	9,501	8,261	8,694	8,553	8,125	7,492	7,782	7,770	8,187	5	15,395
Other crime	226	292	253	200	244	228	232	197	185	170	-8	277
All offences	93,987	93,410	86,992	85,952	82,037	76,776	72,592	78,811	80,557	74,801	-7	124,389
Miscellaneous offences	46,340	45,531	39,677	37,411	34,976	35,853	34,746	35,939	38,800	39,680	2	72,039
Common assault	16,649	16,766	16,511	16,079	15,812	16,341	15,017	14,744	15,772	16,367	4	28,744
Breach of the peace etc.	20,322	19,739	18,003	16,168	13,958	14,608	15,069	16,262	18,525	19,415	5	35,505
Drunkness and other disorderly conduct	3,487	3,539	960	768	670	352	257	358	283	165	-42	946
Urinating etc.	481	524	82	54	55	28	44	47	47	31	-34	174
Other miscellaneous	5,401	4,963	4,121	4,342	4,481	4,524	4,359	4,528	4,173	3,702	-11	6,670
Motor vehicle offences	47,647	47,879	47,315	48,541	47,061	40,923	37,846	42,872	41,757	35,121	-16	52,350
Dangerous and careless driving	4,033	4,266	4,002	3,713	3,495	3,198	3,095	3,899	3,781	3,992	6	5,110
Driving under the influence	8,336	8,124	7,516	6,529	5,648	5,562	5,009	4,318	3,845	3,732	-3	4,779
Speeding	13,520	14,245	13,696	14,490	13,172	12,602	12,195	14,281	14,252	12,625	-11	13,225
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	14,765	14,869	13,812	13,271	12,137	9,899	8,671	9,474	9,244	7,083	-23	14,884
Vehicle defect offences	1,894	1,531	1,614	1,792	1,902	1,623	1,374	1,740	1,724	1,658	-4	3,509
Seat belt offences	1,235	1,037	1,282	2,267	2,743	2,047	2,132	2,604	2,293	527	-77	776
Mobile phone offences	827	1,244	2,386	3,018	3,916	2,896	2,937	3,415	3,607	2,643	-27	2,966
Other motor vehicle offences	3,037	2,563	3,007	3,461	4,048	3,096	2,433	3,141	3,011	2,861	-5	7,101

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 B16 to B19.
2. Number of individual offences relating to people proceeded against, whether or not the main crime/offence involved.

Table 4(b) People convicted by main crime/offence, 2006-07 to 2015-16

Main crime or offence	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ¹	% change 2014-15 to 2015-16	All offences proved, 2015-16 ²
All crimes and offences	134,416	133,608	125,893	121,041	115,581	108,424	101,018	105,656	106,622	99,950	-6	134,362
All crimes	48,810	48,642	46,799	43,552	42,288	40,671	36,978	36,202	36,525	35,721	-2	48,118
Non-sexual crimes of violence	2,461	2,750	2,659	2,463	2,540	2,461	2,143	1,803	1,739	1,765	1	1,969
Homicide etc	121	136	116	118	117	111	115	93	80	84	5	91
Attempted murder and serious assault	1,496	1,732	1,709	1,511	1,419	1,365	1,285	1,043	1,049	1,112	6	1,204
Robbery	529	548	563	533	526	606	520	448	385	379	-2	436
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	315	334	271	301	478	379	223	219	225	190	-16	238
Sexual crimes	857	727	914	832	756	784	865	1,060	1,152	1,156	0	2,135
Rape and attempted rape	60	49	42	57	36	49	77	91	124	104	-16	178
Sexual assault	186	145	182	159	160	151	204	236	276	279	1	713
Crimes associated with prostitution	306	253	333	250	245	200	142	169	145	86	-41	90
Other sexual crimes	305	280	357	366	315	384	442	564	607	687	13	1,154
Crimes of dishonesty	18,382	17,728	17,429	15,951	15,613	14,772	13,250	12,579	12,538	11,580	-8	15,596
Housebreaking	2,025	1,867	1,860	1,604	1,540	1,498	1,365	1,037	982	853	-13	1,121
Theft by opening lockfast places	398	389	349	312	284	291	247	218	212	197	-7	284
Theft from a motor vehicle	408	447	387	297	270	250	200	143	112	100	-11	199
Theft of a motor vehicle	851	776	733	572	483	450	373	272	321	298	-7	570
Shoplifting	8,548	8,457	8,287	8,098	7,853	7,267	6,500	6,532	6,944	6,583	-5	8,400
Other theft	3,430	3,260	3,113	2,768	2,871	2,961	2,720	2,577	2,343	2,091	-11	2,820
Fraud	1,356	1,337	1,438	1,142	1,067	811	624	681	603	544	-10	965
Other dishonesty	1,366	1,195	1,262	1,158	1,245	1,244	1,221	1,119	1,021	914	-10	1,237
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	5,438	5,392	4,375	3,836	3,362	3,016	2,583	2,504	2,445	2,229	-9	2,808
Fire-raising	251	224	244	190	159	146	133	130	133	115	-14	142
Vandalism etc.	5,187	5,168	4,131	3,646	3,203	2,870	2,450	2,374	2,312	2,114	-9	2,666
Other crimes	21,672	22,045	21,422	20,470	20,017	19,638	18,137	18,256	18,651	18,991	2	25,610
Crimes against public justice	9,018	9,825	10,350	9,744	9,822	10,170	9,767	9,670	10,022	10,195	2	14,236
Handling offensive weapons	3,547	3,405	3,516	2,838	2,445	2,265	1,709	1,684	1,586	1,493	-6	1,855
Drugs	8,904	8,547	7,318	7,699	7,531	6,990	6,449	6,720	6,872	7,152	4	9,337
Other crime	203	268	238	189	219	213	212	182	171	151	-12	182
All offences	85,606	84,966	79,094	77,489	73,293	67,753	64,040	69,454	70,097	64,229	-8	86,244
Miscellaneous offences	40,492	39,610	34,165	31,508	29,187	29,470	28,587	29,169	31,131	31,660	2	44,503
Common assault	13,717	13,834	13,647	12,966	12,600	12,762	11,648	11,213	11,768	12,079	3	16,439
Breach of the peace etc.	18,104	17,494	16,003	14,077	12,114	12,544	12,961	13,731	15,588	16,298	5	23,205
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	3,363	3,432	898	705	624	309	220	306	250	148	-41	398
Urinating etc.	473	514	81	47	43	20	32	41	43	29	-33	70
Other miscellaneous	4,835	4,336	3,536	3,713	3,806	3,835	3,726	3,878	3,482	3,106	-11	4,391
Motor vehicle offences	45,114	45,356	44,929	45,981	44,106	38,283	35,453	40,285	38,966	32,569	-16	41,741
Dangerous and careless driving	3,774	3,967	3,696	3,405	3,167	2,858	2,811	3,574	3,414	3,572	5	4,130
Driving under the influence	8,066	7,820	7,222	6,232	5,351	5,287	4,735	4,091	3,681	3,539	-4	4,038
Speeding	13,395	14,156	13,589	14,357	12,955	12,381	12,034	14,125	14,008	12,365	-12	12,667
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	13,450	13,609	12,740	12,175	11,052	9,001	7,855	8,515	8,305	6,331	-24	11,233
Vehicle defect offences	1,707	1,414	1,483	1,662	1,723	1,504	1,243	1,611	1,580	1,534	-3	2,532
Seat belt offences	1,211	1,010	1,257	2,199	2,673	1,982	2,052	2,539	2,172	481	-78	595
Mobile phone offences	814	1,197	2,265	2,856	3,603	2,641	2,663	3,096	3,163	2,279	-28	2,389
Other motor vehicle offences	2,697	2,183	2,677	3,095	3,582	2,629	2,060	2,734	2,643	2,468	-7	4,157

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 B16 to B19.

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

Table 4(c) Conviction rate¹ by main crime/offence, 2006-07 to 2015-16

Main crime or offence	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
All crimes and offences	90	90	89	89	88	87	87	87	86	86
All crimes	88	87	87	86	86	85	84	84	85	85
Non-sexual crimes of violence	77	77	74	72	71	72	67	68	67	67
Homicide etc	86	86	85	82	84	83	78	82	73	76
Attempted murder and serious assault	75	74	72	68	68	67	63	64	64	64
Robbery	83	82	80	79	77	79	78	77	76	73
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	79	76	77	75	76	79	68	68	68	71
Sexual crimes	84	79	82	82	81	81	73	73	70	72
Rape and attempted rape	56	41	37	49	45	53	56	42	46	48
Sexual assault	79	71	79	73	74	69	65	63	61	62
Crimes associated with prostitution	97	95	94	95	91	92	85	91	82	74
Other sexual crimes	85	86	86	88	86	86	79	84	82	83
Crimes of dishonesty	89	89	89	89	89	87	86	86	88	88
Housebreaking	87	88	86	85	85	80	80	81	84	84
Theft by opening lockfast places	87	86	86	85	84	86	79	77	83	84
Theft from a motor vehicle	89	89	89	87	85	85	84	86	85	84
Theft of a motor vehicle	77	77	75	74	75	67	67	62	71	72
Shoplifting	93	93	94	94	94	93	93	92	93	93
Other theft	88	87	87	86	85	83	82	82	82	82
Fraud	87	88	89	88	87	88	82	83	87	80
Other dishonesty	83	81	82	82	82	80	81	78	81	81
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	88	87	88	86	84	83	81	83	83	82
Fire-raising	87	82	86	85	82	83	78	81	84	81
Vandalism etc.	88	87	88	86	84	83	82	83	83	82
Other crimes	89	88	88	87	87	85	86	86	87	87
Crimes against public justice	87	87	88	87	87	86	87	87	88	88
Handling offensive weapons	85	85	85	82	83	80	77	80	80	79
Drugs	92	90	89	89	88	86	86	86	88	87
Other crime	90	92	94	95	90	93	91	92	92	89
All offences	91	91	91	90	89	88	88	88	87	86
Miscellaneous offences	87	87	86	84	83	82	82	81	80	80
Common assault	82	83	83	81	80	78	78	76	75	74
Breach of the peace etc.	89	89	89	87	87	86	86	84	84	84
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	96	97	94	92	93	88	86	85	88	90
Urinating etc.	98	98	99	87	78	71	73	87	91	94
Other miscellaneous	90	87	86	86	85	85	85	86	83	84
Motor vehicle offences	95	95	95	95	94	94	94	94	93	93
Dangerous and careless driving	94	93	92	92	91	89	91	92	90	89
Driving under the influence	97	96	96	95	95	95	95	95	96	95
Speeding	99	99	99	99	98	98	99	99	98	98
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	91	92	92	92	91	91	91	90	90	89
Vehicle defect offences	90	92	92	93	91	93	90	93	92	93
Seat belt offences	98	97	98	97	97	97	96	98	95	91
Mobile phone offences	98	96	95	95	92	91	91	91	88	86
Other motor vehicle offences	89	85	89	89	88	85	85	87	88	86

1. Conviction rate is calculated as the proportion of people with charge proved as a proportion of people proceeded against for a specific crime type.

Table 5 Numbers of people convicted per 1,000 population by sex and age, 2006-07 to 2015-16

Type of accused ¹	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
All People^{2,3}										
Total⁴	29	28	26	25	24	22	21	22	22	20
under 16 ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16-17	66	60	50	39	32	27	20	16	15	15
18-20	100	97	81	71	62	54	45	42	41	41
21-30	75	74	69	65	60	55	51	51	49	45
31-40	43	43	43	43	43	41	40	42	44	41
41-50	22	23	22	23	23	22	22	24	25	24
51-60	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	12	11
Over 60	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Males										
Total⁴	50	50	46	44	42	39	36	37	38	35
under 16 ⁵	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16-17	116	105	87	67	55	45	34	28	26	26
18-20	176	170	140	123	108	94	77	72	69	68
21-30	127	127	117	110	103	94	86	86	84	77
31-40	74	73	73	73	72	69	67	71	74	68
41-50	38	38	38	38	38	38	37	41	42	40
51-60	16	16	16	17	17	16	16	19	20	19
Over 60	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Females										
Total⁴	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
under 16 ⁵	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-
16-17	14	14	12	11	7	7	6	4	4	3
18-20	23	24	20	18	17	14	12	12	12	12
21-30	23	22	22	20	19	17	16	16	15	14
31-40	15	15	14	15	15	14	13	15	16	15
41-50	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
51-60	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Over 60	*	*	*	1	1	*	*	1	1	1

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 upwards.

5. Uses mid-year population estimate for those aged 8-15.

Table 6(a) Males¹ convicted by main crime/offence and age, 2015-16

Main crime or offence	(Number)					(Per cent)				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total
All crimes and offences	8,422	28,135	22,097	24,367	83,021	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	3,934	10,428	8,737	6,803	29,902	47	37	40	28	36
Non-sexual crimes of violence	259	647	361	268	1,535	3	2	2	1	2
Homicide etc	8	19	16	26	69	*	*	*	*	*
Attempted murder and serious assault	190	448	218	174	1,030	2	2	1	1	1
Robbery	54	157	93	29	333	1	1	*	*	*
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	7	23	34	39	103	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual crimes	141	285	206	454	1,086	2	1	1	2	1
Rape and attempted rape	20	32	15	37	104	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual assault	23	58	60	135	276	*	*	*	1	*
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	4	6	22	32	-	*	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	98	191	125	260	674	1	1	1	1	1
Crimes of dishonesty	937	2,668	3,257	2,107	8,969	11	9	15	9	11
Housebreaking	160	268	272	130	830	2	1	1	1	1
Theft by opening lockfast places	31	37	74	39	181	*	*	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	17	28	38	16	99	*	*	*	*	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	89	135	43	20	287	1	*	*	*	*
Shoplifting	276	1,286	1,940	1,217	4,719	3	5	9	5	6
Other theft	215	541	560	386	1,702	3	2	3	2	2
Fraud	25	117	107	117	366	*	*	*	*	*
Other dishonesty	124	256	223	182	785	1	1	1	1	1
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	426	814	405	286	1,931	5	3	2	1	2
Fire-raising	37	26	24	7	94	*	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	389	788	381	279	1,837	5	3	2	1	2
Other crimes	2,171	6,014	4,508	3,688	16,381	26	21	20	15	20
Crimes against public justice	1,253	3,143	2,203	1,985	8,584	15	11	10	8	10
Handling offensive weapons	274	494	319	270	1,357	3	2	1	1	2
Drugs	630	2,358	1,966	1,377	6,331	7	8	9	6	8
Other crime	14	19	20	56	109	*	*	*	*	*
All offences	4,488	17,707	13,360	17,564	53,119	53	63	60	72	64
Miscellaneous offences	2,930	9,358	6,422	7,145	25,855	35	33	29	29	31
Common assault	1,292	3,665	2,273	2,276	9,506	15	13	10	9	11
Breach of the peace etc.	1,469	4,969	3,529	3,951	13,918	17	18	16	16	17
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	7	38	40	40	125	*	*	*	*	*
Urinating etc.	4	14	4	7	29	*	*	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous	158	672	576	871	2,277	2	2	3	4	3
Motor vehicle offences	1,558	8,349	6,938	10,419	27,264	18	30	31	43	33
Dangerous and careless driving	376	965	578	1,053	2,972	4	3	3	4	4
Driving under the influence	180	847	719	1,124	2,870	2	3	3	5	3
Speeding	376	3,011	2,697	4,504	10,588	4	11	12	18	13
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	440	1,786	1,336	1,491	5,053	5	6	6	6	6
Vehicle defect offences	63	415	357	568	1,403	1	1	2	2	2
Seat belt offences	9	150	138	140	437	*	1	1	1	1
Mobile phone offences	23	641	644	638	1,946	*	2	3	3	2
Other motor vehicle offences	91	534	469	901	1,995	1	2	2	4	2

1. Excludes companies and gender not known.

Table 6(b) Females¹ convicted by main crime/offence and age, 2015-16

Main crime or offence	(Number)					(Per cent)				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total
All crimes and offences	1,357	5,171	4,992	5,409	16,929	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	508	1,863	2,002	1,446	5,819	37	36	40	27	34
Non-sexual crimes of violence	22	81	80	47	230	2	2	2	1	1
Homicide etc	-	4	6	5	15	-	*	*	*	*
Attempted murder and serious assault	19	30	21	12	82	1	1	*	*	*
Robbery	1	12	23	10	46	*	*	*	*	*
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	2	35	30	20	87	*	1	1	*	1
Sexual crimes	4	22	33	11	70	*	*	1	*	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	*	*	*
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	20	26	8	54	-	*	1	*	*
Other sexual crimes	4	2	5	2	13	*	*	*	*	*
Crimes of dishonesty	117	786	1,030	678	2,611	9	15	21	13	15
Housebreaking	3	12	6	2	23	*	*	*	*	*
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	5	7	4	16	-	*	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	1	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	1	6	3	1	11	*	*	*	*	*
Shoplifting	61	550	768	485	1,864	4	11	15	9	11
Other theft	33	118	150	88	389	2	2	3	2	2
Fraud	10	55	52	61	178	1	1	1	1	1
Other dishonesty	9	39	44	37	129	1	1	1	1	1
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	63	90	73	72	298	5	2	1	1	2
Fire-raising	4	6	3	8	21	*	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	59	84	70	64	277	4	2	1	1	2
Other crimes	302	884	786	638	2,610	22	17	16	12	15
Crimes against public justice	232	565	426	388	1,611	17	11	9	7	10
Handling offensive weapons	27	50	38	21	136	2	1	1	*	1
Drugs	36	258	316	211	821	3	5	6	4	5
Other crime	7	11	6	18	42	1	*	*	*	*
All offences	849	3,308	2,990	3,963	11,110	63	64	60	73	66
Miscellaneous offences	638	1,887	1,525	1,755	5,805	47	36	31	32	34
Common assault	335	901	677	660	2,573	25	17	14	12	15
Breach of the peace etc.	258	784	634	704	2,380	19	15	13	13	14
Drunkness and other disorderly conduct	1	5	7	10	23	*	*	*	*	*
Urinating etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous	44	197	207	381	829	3	4	4	7	5
Motor vehicle offences	211	1,421	1,465	2,208	5,305	16	27	29	41	31
Dangerous and careless driving	42	142	131	285	600	3	3	3	5	4
Driving under the influence	26	139	159	345	669	2	3	3	6	4
Speeding	51	478	490	758	1,777	4	9	10	14	10
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	64	377	388	449	1,278	5	7	8	8	8
Vehicle defect offences	2	36	40	53	131	*	1	1	1	1
Seat belt offences	1	13	20	10	44	*	*	*	*	*
Mobile phone offences	5	114	132	82	333	*	2	3	2	2
Other motor vehicle offences	20	122	105	226	473	1	2	2	4	3

1. Excludes companies and gender not known.

Table 7(a) People convicted by main penalty, 2006-07 to 2015-16

Main penalty	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	% change 2014-15 to 2015-16
Total	134,416	133,608	125,893	121,041	115,581	108,424	101,018	105,656	106,622	99,950	-6
Custody	16,764	16,762	16,946	15,802	15,320	15,950	14,789	14,172	14,035	13,735	-2
Prison	13,234	13,378	13,709	12,760	12,810	13,356	12,727	12,402	12,327	12,023	-2
Young offenders institution	3,199	3,089	2,960	2,679	2,082	2,105	1,606	1,244	1,157	1,183	2
Supervised release order	135	178	206	179	230	267	265	286	324	350	8
Extended sentence	196	117	70	175	185	212	174	223	207	169	-18
Order for life-long restriction	-	-	1	9	13	10	17	17	20	10	-50
Community sentence	16,074	16,709	17,921	16,349	15,615	16,937	17,263	18,272	18,616	18,943	2
Community payback order	-	-	-	-	461	10,380	14,940	16,375	16,794	16,742	0
Restriction of liberty order	1,179	1,155	1,143	931	831	845	919	1,078	1,177	1,646	40
Drug treatment & testing order	865	822	885	807	806	642	607	589	528	486	-8
Community service order	5,285	5,601	5,784	5,471	5,306	2,642	479	141	68	40	-41
Probation and other community sentences ¹	8,745	9,131	10,109	9,140	8,211	2,428	318	89	49	29	-41
Financial penalty	84,820	83,344	73,991	72,491	67,576	59,320	53,429	57,795	56,792	49,918	-12
Fine	83,445	82,019	72,838	71,452	66,492	58,395	52,661	56,921	55,952	49,147	-12
Compensation order	1,375	1,325	1,153	1,039	1,084	925	768	874	840	771	-8
Other sentence	16,758	16,793	17,035	16,399	17,070	16,217	15,537	15,417	17,179	17,354	1
Admonition ²	15,967	16,084	16,398	15,687	16,421	15,577	15,011	14,839	16,427	16,496	0
Absolute discharge, no order made	413	430	412	522	460	476	361	463	660	774	17
Remit to children's hearing	313	259	209	175	170	140	133	94	67	76	13
Insanity, hospital, guardianship order	65	20	16	15	19	24	32	21	25	8	-68
Average amount of penalty											
Custody (days)	232	249	263	282	278	290	285	296	289	292	
Fine (£) ^{3,4}	150	175	200	180	180	200	200	180	200	200	
Compensation order (£) ^{4,5}	150	150	180	180	190	200	200	200	200	200	

1. Includes supervised attendance orders, community reparation orders and anti-social behaviour orders. 2. Includes a small number of court cautions and dog-related disposals.
3. Excludes company fines. 4. Excludes a small number of large fines and calculated as the median. 5. As main or secondary penalty.

Table 7(b) Percentage of people convicted by main penalty, 2006-07 to 2015-16

Main penalty	Percentage									
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total										
Custody	12	13	13	13	13	15	15	13	13	14
Prison	10	10	11	11	11	12	13	12	12	12
Young offenders institution	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Supervised release order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Extended sentence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Order for life-long restriction	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Community sentence	12	13	14	14	14	16	17	17	17	19
Community payback order	-	-	-	-	*	10	15	15	16	17
Restriction of liberty order	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Drug treatment & testing order	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*
Community service order	4	4	5	5	5	2	*	*	*	*
Probation and other community sentences	7	7	8	8	7	2	*	*	*	*
Financial penalty	63	62	59	60	58	55	53	55	53	50
Fine	62	61	58	59	58	54	52	54	52	49
Compensation order	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other sentence	12	13	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	17
Admonition	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	14	15	17
Absolute discharge, no order made	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	1
Remit to children's hearing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insanity, hospital, guardianship order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 8(a) People convicted by main crime/offence and main penalty, 2015-16

Main crime or offence	Prison	Young offenders institution	Supervised release order	Extended sentence	Order for lifelong restriction	Community payback order	Restriction of liberty order	Drug treatment and testing order	Community service order	Probation and other community sentences	Fine	Compensation order	Admonition	Absolute discharge	Remit to Children's hearing	Insanity, guardianship, hospital order	Total
	All crimes and offences	12,023	1,183	350	169	10	16,742	1,646	486	40	29	49,147	771	16,496	774	76	8
All crimes	7,831	787	269	167	10	8,072	931	444	15	23	8,927	449	7,530	216	45	5	35,721
Non-sexual crimes of violence	706	107	158	44	6	470	98	7	-	1	84	17	59	3	5	-	1,765
Homicide etc	53	6	-	2	-	14	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	84
Attempted murder and serious assault	410	77	107	31	5	320	76	1	-	1	59	16	8	-	1	-	1,112
Robbery	219	23	47	7	1	45	8	5	-	-	8	1	11	-	4	-	379
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	24	1	4	4	-	91	10	1	-	-	13	-	40	2	-	-	190
Sexual crimes	248	11	4	115	4	536	31	-	4	20	94	4	66	16	1	2	1,156
Rape and attempted rape	53	5	-	33	4	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
Sexual assault	84	1	1	35	-	120	10	-	2	8	7	4	2	3	1	1	279
Crimes associated with prostitution	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	40	-	41	-	-	-	86
Other sexual crimes	110	5	3	47	-	404	21	-	2	11	47	-	23	13	-	1	687
Crimes of dishonesty	3,397	261	41	-	-	2,387	219	298	10	1	2,188	236	2,491	38	13	-	11,580
Housebreaking	425	77	28	-	-	194	35	27	-	-	25	5	32	2	3	-	853
Theft by opening lockfast places	63	9	-	-	-	58	8	7	-	-	25	8	18	-	1	-	197
Theft from a motor vehicle	37	2	-	-	-	24	6	5	-	-	8	2	14	1	1	-	100
Theft of a motor vehicle	77	18	-	-	-	98	12	3	-	-	62	3	23	1	1	-	298
Shoplifting	1,803	69	3	-	-	1,083	71	195	-	1	1,361	101	1,875	20	1	-	6,583
Other theft	557	51	6	-	-	512	49	37	1	-	422	76	367	10	3	-	2,091
Fraud	156	8	1	-	-	148	11	6	5	-	125	32	50	2	-	-	544
Other dishonesty	279	27	3	-	-	270	27	18	4	-	160	9	112	2	3	-	914
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	284	57	17	1	-	598	63	7	1	-	605	184	383	22	5	2	2,229
Fire-raising	25	8	16	-	-	35	8	-	-	-	13	-	8	-	1	1	115
Vandalism etc.	259	49	1	1	-	563	55	7	1	-	592	184	375	22	4	1	2,114
Other crimes	3,196	351	49	7	-	4,081	520	132	-	1	5,956	8	4,531	137	21	1	18,991
Crimes against public justice	1,774	260	7	4	-	2,284	272	42	-	1	2,299	2	3,165	70	15	-	10,195
Handling offensive weapons	419	54	36	-	-	523	82	16	-	-	224	-	120	13	5	1	1,493
Drugs	970	34	5	1	-	1,233	160	74	-	-	3,410	-	1,212	52	1	-	7,152
Other crime	33	3	1	2	-	41	6	-	-	-	23	6	34	2	-	-	151
All offences	4,192	396	81	2	-	8,670	715	42	25	6	40,220	322	8,966	558	31	3	64,229
Miscellaneous offences	3,783	371	78	2	-	7,597	646	38	25	6	10,310	315	7,949	506	31	3	31,660
Common assault	1,623	199	58	1	-	3,335	302	13	4	2	3,666	188	2,448	223	16	1	12,079
Breach of the peace etc.	1,822	163	19	1	-	3,516	272	21	1	-	5,418	83	4,738	232	10	2	16,298
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	67	-	70	2	-	-	148
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	335	9	1	-	-	740	72	4	20	4	1,159	44	693	49	5	-	3,135
Motor vehicle offences	409	25	3	-	-	1,073	69	4	-	-	29,910	7	1,017	52	-	-	32,569
Dangerous and careless driving	125	15	3	-	-	217	23	1	-	-	3,118	5	64	1	-	-	3,572
Driving under the influence	96	1	-	-	-	559	29	3	-	-	2,820	-	28	3	-	-	3,539
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	12,282	-	64	5	-	-	12,365
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	182	7	-	-	-	246	16	-	-	-	5,224	-	620	36	-	-	6,331
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1,426	-	98	3	-	-	1,534
Other motor vehicle offences ¹	6	2	-	-	-	30	1	-	-	-	5,040	2	143	4	-	-	5,228

1. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

Table 8(b) People convicted by main crime/offence and main penalty, 2015-16

Main crime or offence	Row percentages					Column percentages				
	Community					Community				
	Custody	sentence	Monetary	Other	Total	Custody	sentence	Monetary	Other	Total
All crimes and offences	14	19	50	17	100	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	25	27	26	22	100	66	50	19	45	36
Non-sexual crimes of violence	58	33	6	4	100	7	3	*	*	2
Homicide etc	73	21	5	1	100	*	*	*	*	*
Attempted murder and serious assault	57	36	7	1	100	5	2	*	*	1
Robbery	78	15	2	4	100	2	*	*	*	*
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	17	54	7	22	100	*	1	*	*	*
Sexual crimes	33	51	8	7	100	3	3	*	*	1
Rape and attempted rape	91	9	-	-	100	1	*	-	-	*
Sexual assault	43	50	4	3	100	1	1	*	*	*
Crimes associated with prostitution	1	5	47	48	100	*	*	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	24	64	7	5	100	1	2	*	*	1
Crimes of dishonesty	32	25	21	22	100	27	15	5	15	12
Housebreaking	62	30	4	4	100	4	1	*	*	1
Theft by opening lockfast places	37	37	17	10	100	1	*	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	39	35	10	16	100	*	*	*	*	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	32	38	22	8	100	1	1	*	*	*
Shoplifting	28	21	22	29	100	14	7	3	11	7
Other theft	29	29	24	18	100	4	3	1	2	2
Fraud	30	31	29	10	100	1	1	*	*	1
Other dishonesty	34	35	18	13	100	2	2	*	1	1
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	16	30	35	18	100	3	4	2	2	2
Fire-raising	43	37	11	9	100	*	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	15	30	37	19	100	2	3	2	2	2
Other crimes	19	25	31	25	100	26	25	12	27	19
Crimes against public justice	20	25	23	32	100	15	14	5	19	10
Handling offensive weapons	34	42	15	9	100	4	3	*	1	1
Drugs	14	21	48	18	100	7	8	7	7	7
Other crime	26	31	19	24	100	*	*	*	*	*
All offences	7	15	63	15	100	34	50	81	55	64
Miscellaneous offences	13	26	34	27	100	31	44	21	49	32
Common assault	16	30	32	22	100	14	19	8	15	12
Breach of the peace etc.	12	23	34	31	100	15	20	11	29	16
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	2	4	45	49	100	*	*	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	11	27	38	24	100	3	4	2	4	3
Motor vehicle offences	1	4	92	3	100	3	6	60	6	33
Dangerous and careless driving	4	7	87	2	100	1	1	6	*	4
Driving under the influence	3	17	80	1	100	1	3	6	*	4
Speeding	-	*	99	1	100	-	*	25	*	12
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	3	4	83	10	100	1	1	10	4	6
Vehicle defect offences	-	*	93	7	100	-	*	3	1	2
Other motor vehicle offences ¹	*	1	96	3	100	*	*	10	1	5

1. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

Table 8(c) People convicted by gender, main crime/offence and main penalty, 2015-16

Main crime or offence	Male					Female				
	Total	(percentages)				Total	(percentages)			
		Community					Community			
		Custody	sentence	Monetary	Other		Custody	sentence	Monetary	Other
All crimes and offences	83,021	15	19	51	15	16,929	7	18	46	28
All crimes	29,902	28	27	27	19	5,819	14	26	24	36
Non-sexual crimes of violence	1,535	62	30	5	2	230	29	47	7	17
Homicide etc	69	80	16	4	-	15	40	47	7	7
Attempted murder and serious assault	1,030	59	35	6	*	82	33	50	11	6
Robbery	333	80	14	2	4	46	63	28	2	7
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	103	28	52	7	13	87	5	55	7	33
Sexual crimes	1,086	35	53	8	4	70	6	14	20	60
Rape and attempted rape	104	91	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	276	43	50	4	3	3	67	33	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	32	3	-	88	9	54	-	7	22	70
Other sexual crimes	674	24	64	7	5	13	15	38	15	31
Crimes of dishonesty	8,969	36	25	20	19	2,611	17	26	23	33
Housebreaking	830	63	29	3	4	23	30	61	4	4
Theft by opening lockfast places	181	38	38	16	8	16	25	25	25	25
Theft from a motor vehicle	99	39	34	10	16	1	-	100	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	287	33	38	21	8	11	-	27	55	18
Shoplifting	4,719	33	20	22	25	1,864	17	22	23	38
Other theft	1,702	32	28	24	16	389	16	30	24	30
Fraud	366	36	27	29	8	178	18	41	29	12
Other dishonesty	785	37	33	18	12	129	17	47	19	16
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	1,931	18	30	36	16	298	6	28	32	35
Fire-raising	94	41	37	12	10	21	48	38	10	5
Vandalism etc.	1,837	16	30	37	16	277	3	27	33	37
Other crimes	16,381	20	25	33	22	2,610	11	25	25	39
Crimes against public justice	8,584	22	26	23	29	1,611	12	23	18	46
Handling offensive weapons	1,357	36	41	16	8	136	18	50	9	24
Drugs	6,331	15	20	49	16	821	10	23	40	27
Other crime	109	32	27	21	20	42	10	43	14	33
All offences	53,119	8	15	64	13	11,110	3	14	58	25
Miscellaneous offences	25,855	15	27	35	23	5,805	6	24	28	43
Common assault	9,506	18	32	33	17	2,573	7	25	28	40
Breach of the peace etc.	13,918	14	24	35	27	2,380	5	18	27	50
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	125	2	4	47	47	23	4	4	35	57
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	2,306	13	24	42	22	829	5	35	30	30
Motor vehicle offences	27,264	2	4	92	3	5,305	*	3	92	5
Dangerous and careless driving	2,972	5	7	86	2	600	*	4	93	3
Driving under the influence	2,870	3	16	80	1	669	1	18	80	1
Speeding	10,588	-	*	99	1	1,777	-	-	100	*
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	5,053	4	5	82	10	1,278	*	1	85	14
Vehicle defect offences	1,403	-	*	93	6	131	-	1	89	11
Other motor vehicle offences ¹	4,378	*	1	97	3	850	-	*	96	4

1. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

Table 9 Percentage of people convicted receiving custodial sentences by main crime/offence, 2006-07 to 2015-16

Main crime or offence	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
All crimes and offences	12	13	13	13	13	15	15	13	13	14
All crimes	24	24	25	26	26	27	28	27	26	25
Non-sexual crimes of violence	54	51	55	58	53	60	60	61	59	58
Homicide etc	93	96	98	91	83	83	82	88	69	73
Attempted murder and serious assault	52	48	53	56	53	62	56	60	58	57
Robbery	70	66	71	73	72	78	78	76	78	78
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	22	25	19	27	27	21	23	24	25	17
Sexual crimes	26	24	24	31	26	27	34	34	31	33
Rape and attempted rape	98	92	98	93	94	94	92	92	93	91
Sexual assault	47	47	52	62	46	45	48	46	38	43
Crimes associated with prostitution	1	1	1	3	1	2	-	3	-	1
Other sexual crimes	24	22	23	27	28	24	28	30	23	24
Crimes of dishonesty	28	28	29	29	30	31	32	32	33	32
Housebreaking	50	47	45	49	53	54	54	55	58	62
Theft by opening lockfast places	36	34	36	37	38	40	45	42	37	37
Theft from a motor vehicle	43	40	45	39	41	45	42	39	51	39
Theft of a motor vehicle	27	22	27	24	27	29	31	26	27	32
Shoplifting	26	26	27	26	27	28	28	29	31	28
Other theft	24	26	27	29	28	28	30	30	31	29
Fraud	17	18	21	21	23	24	29	23	22	30
Other dishonesty	27	25	27	29	31	33	32	33	30	34
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	9	10	11	12	13	15	15	15	14	16
Fire-raising	27	36	31	30	35	41	47	38	35	43
Vandalism etc.	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	13	15
Other crimes	20	21	22	22	21	22	22	21	20	19
Crimes against public justice	22	22	20	22	20	21	21	21	21	20
Handling offensive weapons	30	29	30	32	31	36	38	38	37	34
Drugs	13	15	19	19	19	19	17	16	14	14
Other crime	37	35	31	27	26	32	35	35	25	26
All offences	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	7	7
Miscellaneous offences	10	10	12	12	13	15	15	14	13	13
Common assault	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	16	15	16
Breach of the peace etc.	10	10	11	12	13	14	14	14	13	12
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	*	*	*	1	*	2	1	1	*	2
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	4	5	8	6	7	11	11	11	11	11
Motor vehicle offences	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dangerous and careless driving	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	2	3	4
Driving under the influence	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	6	5	5	3	3	4	3	2	2	3
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences ¹	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

1. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

Table 10(a) People receiving a custodial sentence by main crime/offence and length of sentence, 2015-16¹

Main crime or offence	Total	(Numbers)							Average length of sentence (days) ^{2,3}	(Percentages)					
		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over	Life		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over including life etc
All crimes and offences	13,724	4,066	4,850	2,249	1,481	645	406	27	292	30	35	16	11	5	3
All crimes	9,059	2,749	2,748	1,340	1,219	582	391	27	347	30	30	15	13	6	4
Non-sexual crimes of violence	1,016	8	45	153	379	239	165	27	900	1	4	15	37	24	16
Homicide etc	61	-	1	1	4	4	24	27	1,913	-	2	2	7	7	39
Attempted murder and serious assault	625	1	14	94	254	164	98	-	915	*	2	15	41	26	16
Robbery	297	4	23	55	116	60	39	-	767	1	8	19	39	20	13
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	33	3	7	3	5	11	4	-	756	9	21	9	15	33	12
Sexual crimes	382	13	31	55	77	66	140	-	1,273	3	8	14	20	17	37
Rape and attempted rape	95	-	-	-	1	3	91	-	2,572	-	-	-	1	3	96
Sexual assault	121	2	7	18	34	30	30	-	1,025	2	6	15	28	25	25
Crimes associated with prostitution	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1,096	-	-	-	-	100	-
Other sexual crimes	165	11	24	37	42	32	19	-	708	7	15	22	25	19	12
Crimes of dishonesty	3,699	1,289	1,480	533	294	90	11	-	193	35	40	14	8	2	*
Housebreaking	530	32	109	144	181	62	2	-	425	6	21	27	34	12	*
Theft by opening lockfast places	72	15	28	23	5	-	1	-	215	21	39	32	7	-	1
Theft from a motor vehicle	39	9	18	10	2	-	-	-	177	23	46	26	5	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	95	16	45	24	9	1	-	-	214	17	47	25	9	1	-
Shoplifting	1,875	890	847	126	10	1	-	-	115	47	45	7	1	*	-
Other theft	614	181	272	108	40	11	1	-	188	29	44	18	7	2	*
Fraud	165	24	60	46	19	13	3	-	332	15	36	28	12	8	2
Other dishonesty	309	122	101	52	28	2	4	-	199	39	33	17	9	1	1
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	359	96	153	58	39	7	5	-	240	27	43	16	11	2	1
Fire-raising	49	-	8	13	22	3	3	-	553	-	16	27	45	6	6
Vandalism etc.	310	96	145	45	17	4	2	-	190	31	47	15	5	1	1
Other crimes	3,603	1,343	1,039	541	430	180	70	-	265	37	29	15	12	5	2
Crimes against public justice	2,045	1,127	686	158	56	14	4	-	128	55	34	8	3	1	*
Handling offensive weapons	509	26	119	189	146	28	1	-	365	5	23	37	29	6	*
Drugs	1,010	184	217	189	224	136	60	-	476	18	21	19	22	13	6
Other crime	39	6	17	5	4	2	5	-	641	15	44	13	10	5	13
All offences	4,670	1,317	2,102	909	262	63	15	-	187	28	45	19	6	1	*
Miscellaneous offences	4,233	1,265	1,908	758	231	55	14	-	183	30	45	18	5	1	*
Common assault	1,880	373	843	471	149	42	2	-	214	20	45	25	8	2	*
Breach of the peace etc.	2,005	786	915	224	71	8	-	-	145	39	46	11	4	*	-
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	100	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	345	103	150	63	11	5	12	-	233	30	43	18	3	1	3
Motor vehicle offences	437	52	194	151	31	8	1	-	229	12	44	35	7	2	*
Dangerous and careless driving	143	12	37	58	28	7	1	-	323	8	26	41	20	5	1
Driving under the influence	97	16	62	18	1	-	-	-	156	16	64	19	1	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	189	17	94	75	2	1	-	-	202	9	50	40	1	1	-
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences ⁴	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	88	13	-	-	-	-

1. Excludes a small number of cases which resulted in detention of a child aged under 16, recall sentences and a small number of records we do not have sentence information for.
2. Excludes life sentences
3. Average sentence length figures for some categories may be underestimated slightly due to late recording of some high court disposals.
4. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

Table 10(b) People receiving a custodial sentence by gender, main crime/offence and length of sentence, 2015-16¹

Main crime or offence	Male							Female						
	Total	(Percentages)						Total	(Percentages)					
		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to less than 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 1 year	Over 1 year to less than 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over including life etc
All crimes and offences	12,537	29	35	17	11	5	3	1,187	41	36	12	7	3	1
All crimes	8,218	29	30	15	14	7	5	838	41	34	11	8	4	2
Non-sexual crimes of violence	950	1	4	15	37	24	19	66	3	11	20	35	21	11
Homicide etc	55	*	2	2	7	5	84	6	*	*	*	*	17	83
Attempted murder and serious assault	598	*	2	15	40	26	16	27	*	*	15	56	26	4
Robbery	268	1	6	17	41	21	14	29	7	21	31	24	14	3
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	29	10	21	10	14	31	14	4	*	25	*	25	50	*
Sexual crimes	378	3	8	15	20	17	37	4	25	25	*	*	25	25
Rape and attempted rape	95	*	*	*	1	3	96	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual assault	119	2	6	15	29	24	24	2	*	*	*	*	50	50
Crimes associated with prostitution	1	*	*	*	*	100	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	163	6	14	23	26	20	12	2	50	50	*	*	*	*
Crimes of dishonesty	3,244	33	40	15	8	3	*	453	46	40	9	4	1	*
Housebreaking	523	6	20	27	34	12	*	7	*	43	14	43	*	*
Theft by opening lockfast places	68	22	38	31	7	*	1	4	*	50	50	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	39	23	46	26	5	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	95	17	47	25	9	1	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shoplifting	1,550	46	47	7	1	*	*	324	56	39	5	1	*	*
Other theft	549	30	44	17	7	2	*	64	30	47	19	3	2	*
Fraud	133	15	35	29	11	8	2	32	13	41	22	16	9	*
Other dishonesty	287	41	33	16	7	*	1	22	18	23	23	32	5	*
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	339	27	43	16	10	2	1	19	16	37	21	21	5	*
Fire-raising	39	*	15	26	46	5	8	10	*	20	30	40	10	*
Vandalism etc.	300	31	47	15	6	1	1	9	33	56	11	*	*	*
Other crimes	3,307	37	29	15	12	5	2	296	45	31	10	8	4	2
Crimes against public justice	1,856	55	34	8	3	1	*	189	58	34	6	2	*	*
Handling offensive weapons	485	4	22	38	30	6	*	24	21	46	25	8	*	*
Drugs	931	18	22	19	22	13	6	79	23	19	15	23	14	6
Other crime	35	14	43	11	11	6	14	4	25	50	25	*	*	*
All offences	4,319	27	45	20	6	1	*	349	40	41	16	3	*	*
Miscellaneous offences	3,890	29	45	18	6	1	*	341	40	42	16	3	*	*
Common assault	1,699	18	45	26	9	2	*	181	38	40	20	2	1	*
Breach of the peace etc.	1,886	39	46	12	4	*	*	118	46	47	5	2	*	*
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	2	100	*	*	*	*	*	1	100	*	*	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	303	30	45	17	3	2	4	41	29	34	29	7	*	*
Motor vehicle offences	429	11	45	34	7	2	*	8	38	25	38	*	*	*
Dangerous and careless driving	142	8	26	40	20	5	1	1	*	*	100	*	*	*
Driving under the influence	93	15	66	18	1	*	*	4	50	25	25	*	*	*
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	186	9	50	40	1	1	*	3	33	33	33	*	*	*
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences ²	8	88	13	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*

1. Excludes a small number of cases which resulted in detention of a child aged under 16, recall sentences and a small number of records we do not have sentence information for.

2. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

Table 10(c) Average length of custodial sentence in days, by main crime/offence, 2006-07 to 2015-16^{1,2}

Main crime or offence	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	% change 2014-15 to 2015-16
All crimes and offences	232	249	263	282	278	290	285	296	289	292	1
All crimes	277	295	307	328	319	337	334	351	342	347	1
Non-sexual crimes of violence	905	927	907	904	878	950	894	974	983	900	-8
Homicide etc	1,957	2,630	2,329	2,201	2,264	2,206	2,392	2,335	2,022	1,913	-5
Attempted murder and serious assault	898	878	886	917	924	999	880	957	1,009	915	-9
Robbery	818	727	807	761	812	834	804	907	927	767	-17
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	566	658	510	529	271	482	472	726	565	756	34
Sexual crimes	1,218	1,306	1,339	1,312	1,214	1,257	1,278	1,240	1,344	1,273	-5
Rape and attempted rape	2,055	2,713	2,543	2,275	2,105	2,224	2,437	2,456	2,390	2,572	8
Sexual assault	1,123	948	1,090	1,220	1,363	1,222	1,070	871	876	1,025	17
Crimes associated with prostitution	96	244	403	183	185	540	-	1,089	-	1,096	-
Other sexual crimes	710	758	1,069	971	805	832	808	874	848	708	-17
Crimes of dishonesty	133	137	142	151	154	165	166	168	181	193	7
Housebreaking	211	228	223	242	255	267	266	315	382	425	11
Theft by opening lockfast places	127	132	150	171	169	190	214	198	231	215	-7
Theft from a motor vehicle	129	122	146	162	172	156	154	161	169	177	5
Theft of a motor vehicle	135	133	158	159	151	182	174	216	201	214	6
Shoplifting	90	94	98	101	105	116	114	113	116	115	-1
Other theft	119	128	137	156	159	167	162	165	190	188	-1
Fraud	246	206	224	226	236	220	270	262	250	332	33
Other dishonesty	146	167	143	164	133	164	171	176	190	199	5
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	168	188	176	198	194	220	213	226	234	240	3
Fire-raising	507	469	447	470	555	702	496	511	641	553	-14
Vandalism etc.	112	142	128	158	144	145	159	184	173	190	10
Other crimes	230	254	268	294	300	285	285	302	263	265	1
Crimes against public justice	78	90	96	102	112	116	113	121	120	128	7
Handling offensive weapons	160	218	260	269	289	312	343	375	369	365	-1
Drugs	547	559	544	575	575	542	578	604	517	476	-8
Other crime	221	215	183	659	155	260	258	343	233	641	175
All offences	133	142	162	168	178	184	178	179	178	187	5
Miscellaneous offences	125	134	159	164	174	181	175	177	175	183	5
Common assault	156	160	181	195	202	212	206	206	216	214	-1
Breach of the peace etc.	83	87	109	115	124	136	135	142	139	145	4
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	44	6	38	31	33	73	97	35	40	60	50
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	232	295	326	285	243	216	210	205	168	233	39
Motor vehicle offences	157	170	176	188	202	207	202	203	218	229	5
Dangerous and careless driving	212	233	230	241	289	283	261	275	315	323	3
Driving under the influence	105	124	142	137	130	145	146	141	151	156	3
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	161	168	174	189	204	207	207	200	199	202	2
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vehicle	95	115	80	123	152	100	93	97	118	60	-49

1. Average sentence lengths exclude life sentences and indeterminate detention.

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 B16 to B19.

Table 10(d) People receiving a custodial sentence by length of sentence, 2006-07 to 2015-16

Year	Total ¹	Over 2						
		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over	Life
2006-07	16,741	8,825	4,334	1,407	992	636	489	58
2007-08	16,737	8,414	4,250	1,662	1,188	640	529	54
2008-09	16,924	6,914	5,230	2,158	1,318	721	524	59
2009-10	15,781	5,919	4,957	2,250	1,269	834	504	48
2010-11	15,296	5,332	5,229	2,192	1,264	776	455	48
2011-12	15,926	4,529	6,153	2,437	1,478	755	523	51
2012-13	14,768	4,339	5,471	2,418	1,390	665	436	49
2013-14	14,139	4,140	5,223	2,247	1,301	707	475	46
2014-15	14,012	4,107	5,231	2,170	1,436	621	415	32
2015-16	13,724	4,066	4,850	2,249	1,481	645	406	27

1. Excludes a small number of cases which resulted in detention of a child aged under 16, recall sentences and a small number of records we do not have sentence information for.

Table 12 People convicted with an aggravator recorded against the main charge by gender, 2006-07 to 2015-16 ^{1,2}

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	% change 2014-15 to 2015-16
Male and Female All aggravators	6,093	6,584	7,981	9,642	9,519	10,040	10,481	12,294	13,751	13,823	1%
Domestic	5,212	5,650	7,108	8,844	8,566	8,877	9,292	11,077	12,440	12,374	-1%
Racial	605	674	583	563	614	626	696	699	702	761	8%
Religious	276	260	290	235	275	370	272	256	241	245	2%
Sexual orientation	-	-	-	-	56	155	194	227	320	368	15%
Disability	-	-	-	-	5	9	21	30	40	68	70%
Transgender	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	8	7	-13%
Male All aggravators	5,628	6,064	7,250	8,627	8,492	8,933	9,184	10,715	11,884	11,978	1%
Domestic	4,857	5,255	6,495	7,944	7,665	7,927	8,176	9,693	10,795	10,741	-1%
Racial	516	561	482	468	520	512	569	569	574	633	10%
Religious	255	248	273	215	254	349	255	239	213	228	7%
Sexual orientation	-	-	-	-	48	135	164	186	265	316	19%
Disability	-	-	-	-	2	8	16	23	33	55	67%
Transgender	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	5	4	5	25%
Female All aggravators	465	520	731	1,015	1,027	1,107	1,297	1,579	1,867	1,845	-1%
Domestic	355	395	613	900	901	950	1,116	1,384	1,645	1,633	-1%
Racial	89	113	101	95	94	114	127	130	128	128	0%
Religious	21	12	17	20	21	21	17	17	28	17	-39%
Sexual orientation	-	-	-	-	8	20	30	41	55	52	-5%
Disability	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	7	7	13	86%
Transgender	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	2	-50%

1. Each proceeding may have one or more aggravator codes associated with it. A proceeding 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 13 People convicted with an aggravator recorded against the main charge by crime type, 2015-16¹

Main crime or offence	Domestic				Sexual orientation	Trans-gender	Total
	Abuse	Disability	Racial	Religious			
All crimes and offences	12,374	68	761	245	368	7	13,823
All crimes	2,725	8	44	8	12	-	2,797
Non-sexual crimes of violence	159	1	12	1	8	-	181
Homicide etc	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Attempted murder and serious assault	133	-	12	-	4	-	149
Robbery	11	-	-	-	4	-	15
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	11	1	-	1	-	-	13
Sexual crimes	47	-	-	-	-	-	47
Rape and attempted rape	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
Sexual assault	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
Crimes of dishonesty	109	5	3	-	-	-	117
Housebreaking	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Theft by opening lockfast places	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Shoplifting	2	-	2	-	-	-	4
Other theft	81	1	1	-	-	-	83
Fraud	10	2	-	-	-	-	12
Other dishonesty	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	426	-	14	5	3	-	448
Fire-raising	9	-	1	1	-	-	11
Vandalism etc.	417	-	13	4	3	-	437
Other crimes	1,984	2	15	2	1	-	2,004
Crimes against public justice	1,941	2	7	2	1	-	1,953
Handling offensive weapons	21	-	5	-	-	-	26
Drugs	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other crime	2	-	3	-	-	-	5
All offences	9,649	60	717	237	356	7	11,026
Miscellaneous offences	9,637	60	717	237	356	7	11,014
Common assault	3,687	6	120	17	22	1	3,853
Breach of the peace etc.	5,421	45	460	194	309	6	6,435
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urinating etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous	529	9	137	26	25	-	726
Motor vehicle offences	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Dangerous and careless driving	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Driving under the influence	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

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 14 Bail orders made by main charge, 2006-07 to 2015-16¹

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 ²	Total ³
	Number												
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
2015-16	2,645	1,372	6,390	2,457	1,243	2,647	7,934	8,673	7,228	2,959	1,768	20	45,346
	Percentage of total ⁴												
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
2015-16	6	3	14	5	3	6	18	19	16	7	4	*	100

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

2. A breakdown of bail orders by the main charge is not available for the period from 20 October 2007 to 31 March 2009.

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

Table 15 Bail-related Offences¹ with a conviction, 2006-07 to 2015-16

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	% change 2014-15 to 2015-16
All bail-related offences:	7,438	8,025	9,098	8,363	8,261	8,860	8,462	8,003	8,548	8,563	0
Bail-related offences as a percentage of bail orders made	12	13	17	17	18	19	19	17	18	19	
Court:											
High Court	34	35	35	15	27	20	16	26	114	169	48
Sheriff Solemn	332	352	275	222	227	209	224	236	330	341	3
Sheriff Summary	6,836	7,436	8,227	7,459	7,334	7,946	7,643	7,188	7,528	7,693	2
Justice of the Peace	236	202	561	667	673	685	579	553	576	360	-38
Age:											
Under 21	2,560	2,639	2,580	2,292	2,051	2,146	1,811	1,412	1,352	1,378	2
21-30	2,486	2,773	3,394	3,081	3,111	3,290	3,169	2,936	3,043	2,981	-2
Over 30	2,392	2,613	3,124	2,990	3,099	3,424	3,482	3,655	4,153	4,204	1
Gender:											
Male	6,622	7,145	7,911	7,316	7,215	7,758	7,267	6,939	7,413	7,342	-1
Female	816	880	1,187	1,047	1,046	1,102	1,195	1,064	1,135	1,221	8
Main result of proceedings:											
Custody	2,174	2,268	2,275	2,197	2,083	2,220	2,117	2,018	2,147	2,010	-6
Community	1,461	1,625	1,795	1,473	1,464	1,520	1,685	1,644	1,809	1,845	2
Monetary	1,703	1,889	2,267	1,916	1,818	1,922	1,679	1,508	1,560	1,511	-3
Other	2,100	2,243	2,761	2,777	2,896	3,198	2,981	2,833	3,032	3,197	5

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

Table 16 Undertakings to appear in court, by gender and age, 2009-10 - 2015-16^{1,2}

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Gender														
Male	20,661	79	21,384	78	20,244	77	17,328	76	16,642	75	12,738	76	11,769	75
Female	5,461	21	5,912	22	5,953	23	5,489	24	5,465	25	4,015	24	3,870	25
Not known	3	*	1	*	4	*	1	*	3	*	4	*	2	*
Age														
Under 21	6,499	25	6,297	23	5,484	21	4,244	19	3,992	18	2,812	17	2,542	16
21-30	8,807	34	9,468	35	8,978	34	7,824	34	7,203	33	5,356	32	4,829	31
31-40	5,251	20	5,629	21	5,712	22	5,086	22	5,095	23	3,918	23	3,686	24
Over 40	5,568	21	5,903	22	6,027	23	5,664	25	5,820	26	4,671	28	4,584	29
Not known	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	26,126	100	27,297	100	26,201	100	22,818	100	22,110	100	16,757	100	15,641	100

1. Gender and date of birth were added to the main collection of bail data from 2009-10.

2. Excludes modifications to existing bail orders. People counted once only where more than one bail order on the same day.

Table 17 People given police disposals by disposal type, 2008-09 to 2015-16

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	% change 14-15 to 15- 16
All police disposals	58,868	72,186	64,182	65,704	67,736	68,111	53,154	43,714	-18
Anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notice (ASBFPN)	48,462	61,236	54,360	53,674	54,748	55,562	42,956	29,360	-32
Police formal adult warning	7,828	8,386	7,517	8,446	8,264	7,135	4,756	3,355	-29
Police Restorative Justice Warning (PRW)	2,479	2,326	1,726	996	578	385	220	374	70
Early and Effective Intervention	99	238	579	2,588	4,146	5,029	5,222	6,551	25
Recorded Police Warning ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,074	-

1. Recorded Police Warnings were introduced as a new direct measure on 11th January 2016.

Table 18 People given ASBFPNs, by main crime/offence and age and gender, 2015-16¹

Main crime or offence	Male					Female				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total Male	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total Female
Total number of ASBFPNs	5,743	9,459	4,870	4,784	24,856	1,115	1,593	944	851	4,503
Riotous behaviour while drunk in licensed premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to leave licensed premises	89	254	123	100	566	4	30	18	16	68
Urinating etc.	1,239	2,606	1,234	1,070	6,149	83	96	41	22	242
Drunk & incapable	43	94	78	201	416	21	30	16	63	130
Drunk in charge of child	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Loud music etc.	17	43	19	19	98	22	28	11	9	70
Vandalism	82	102	34	34	252	9	14	6	7	36
Consuming alcohol in public place	2,090	2,974	1,900	1,877	8,841	476	574	393	207	1,650
Breach of the peace etc.	2,182	3,383	1,479	1,481	8,525	500	821	459	527	2,307
Malicious mischief	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive behaviour at football and threatening communications	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Per cent by ASBFPN type	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Riotous behaviour while drunk in licensed premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to leave licensed premises	2	3	3	2	2	*	2	2	2	2
Urinating etc.	22	28	25	22	25	7	6	4	3	5
Drunk & incapable	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	7	3
Drunk in charge of child	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Loud music etc.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	1	1	2
Vandalism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Consuming alcohol in public place	36	31	39	39	36	43	36	42	24	37
Breach of the peace etc.	38	36	30	31	34	45	52	49	62	51
Malicious mischief	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-
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, 2015-16¹

Main crime or offence	Number					Per cent				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total
All crimes and offences	357	493	334	803	1,987	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	123	129	94	213	559	34	26	28	27	28
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	81	105	78	188	452	23	21	23	23	23
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	1	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	1	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	*
Shoplifting	46	63	56	157	322	13	13	17	20	16
Other theft	19	26	15	28	88	5	5	4	3	4
Fraud	10	15	7	3	35	3	3	2	*	2
Other dishonesty	4	1	-	-	5	1	*	-	-	*
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	35	19	13	18	85	10	4	4	2	4
Fire-raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism etc.	35	19	13	18	85	10	4	4	2	4
Other crimes	7	5	3	6	21	2	1	1	1	1
Crimes against public justice	6	3	1	5	15	2	1	*	1	1
Handling offensive weapons	1	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	*
Drugs	-	2	2	1	5	-	*	1	*	*
Other crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All offences	234	364	240	590	1,428	66	74	72	73	72
Miscellaneous offences	231	361	240	586	1,418	65	73	72	73	71
Common assault	59	71	44	131	305	17	14	13	16	15
Breach of the peace etc.	52	80	61	153	346	15	16	18	19	17
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	9	78	76	196	359	3	16	23	24	18
Urinating etc.	16	22	10	17	65	4	4	3	2	3
Other miscellaneous	13	14	8	13	48	4	3	2	2	2
Alcohol byelaws	76	87	38	68	269	21	18	11	8	14
Litter Offences	2	7	2	5	16	1	1	1	1	1
Communications Act offences	4	2	1	3	10	1	*	*	*	1
Motor vehicle offences	3	3	-	4	10	1	1	-	*	1
Dangerous and careless driving	1	1	-	-	2	*	*	-	-	*
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle defect offences	1	2	-	1	4	*	*	-	*	*
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	1	-	-	3	4	*	-	-	*	*

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, 2015-16¹

Main crime or offence	Number					Per cent				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total
All crimes and offences	206	360	253	548	1,367	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	88	171	137	322	718	43	48	54	59	53
Non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual crimes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes of dishonesty	81	161	134	313	689	39	45	53	57	50
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	53	128	118	277	576	26	36	47	51	42
Other theft	8	20	10	23	61	4	6	4	4	4
Fraud	20	13	6	13	52	10	4	2	2	4
Other dishonesty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	1	6	2	9	18	*	2	1	2	1
Fire-raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism etc.	1	6	2	9	18	*	2	1	2	1
Other crimes	6	4	1	-	11	3	1	*	-	1
Crimes against public justice	5	4	1	-	10	2	1	*	-	1
Handling offensive weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	1	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	*
Other crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All offences	118	189	116	226	649	57	53	46	41	47
Miscellaneous offences	118	188	116	226	648	57	52	46	41	47
Common assault	44	74	31	78	227	21	21	12	14	17
Breach of the peace etc.	27	55	50	88	220	13	15	20	16	16
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	7	24	12	41	84	3	7	5	7	6
Urinating etc.	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	*
Other miscellaneous	3	4	2	5	14	1	1	1	1	1
Alcohol byelaw offences	32	29	18	13	92	16	8	7	2	7
Litter offences	2	1	-	-	3	1	*	-	-	*
Communications act offences	1	1	3	1	6	*	*	1	*	*
Motor vehicle offences	-	1	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	*
Dangerous and careless driving	-	1	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	*
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 2015-16

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	% change 14-15 to 15-16
All COPFS disposals	62,828	59,108	60,099	67,341	72,847	73,594	54,272	48,315	-11
Fiscal fine	38,418	36,057	35,604	42,184	47,826	47,338	36,191	34,389	-5
Fiscal fixed penalty	18,092	18,592	20,357	21,067	21,638	23,494	15,480	10,740	-31
Fiscal combined fine + compensation	1,405	2,030	2,195	2,713	2,326	1,942	1,980	2,669	35
Fiscal compensation	1,992	1,985	1,838	1,322	1,020	784	595	505	-15
Fiscal fixed penalties (Pre-SJR)	2,921	444	105	55	37	36	26	12	-54

Table 22 Males given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2015-16¹

Main crime or offence	Number					Per cent				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total
All crimes and offences	2,940	8,058	5,872	6,435	23,305	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	2,086	4,527	2,984	2,346	11,943	71	56	51	36	51
Non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual crimes	1	5	-	2	8	*	*	-	*	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	1	5	-	2	8	*	*	-	*	*
Crimes of dishonesty	197	549	600	712	2,058	7	7	10	11	9
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	1	-	2	3	-	*	-	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	153	415	481	616	1,665	5	5	8	10	7
Other theft	33	92	93	73	291	1	1	2	1	1
Fraud	4	30	16	12	62	*	*	*	*	*
Other dishonesty	7	11	10	9	37	*	*	*	*	*
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	36	61	16	17	130	1	1	*	*	1
Fire-raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism etc.	36	61	16	17	130	1	1	*	*	1
Other crimes	1,852	3,912	2,368	1,615	9,747	63	49	40	25	42
Crimes against public justice	56	111	60	58	285	2	1	1	1	1
Handling offensive weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	1,796	3,801	2,308	1,557	9,462	61	47	39	24	41
Other crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All offences	854	3,531	2,888	4,089	11,362	29	44	49	64	49
Miscellaneous offences	711	2,193	1,802	2,440	7,146	24	27	31	38	31
Common assault	50	142	76	75	343	2	2	1	1	1
Breach of the peace etc.	269	642	424	433	1,768	9	8	7	7	8
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	11	36	24	36	107	*	*	*	1	*
Urinating etc.	43	143	65	93	344	1	2	1	1	1
Other miscellaneous	49	127	104	120	400	2	2	2	2	2
Alcohol byelaw offences	221	505	459	518	1,703	8	6	8	8	7
Litter offences	34	101	66	72	273	1	1	1	1	1
Communications act offences	34	497	584	1,093	2,208	1	6	10	17	9
Motor vehicle offences	143	1,338	1,086	1,649	4,216	5	17	18	26	18
Dangerous and careless driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	142	1,331	1,071	1,616	4,160	5	17	18	25	18
Vehicle defect offences	-	2	-	-	2	-	*	-	-	*
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	1	5	15	33	54	*	*	*	1	*

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, 2015-16¹

Main crime or offence	Number					Per cent				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total
All crimes and offences	568	3,383	3,265	3,861	11,077	100	100	100	100	100
All crimes	253	826	814	761	2,654	45	24	25	20	24
Non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual crimes	-	7	3	-	10	-	*	*	-	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	7	2	-	9	-	*	*	-	*
Other sexual crimes	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	*	-	*
Crimes of dishonesty	90	391	411	475	1,367	16	12	13	12	12
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	*	-	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	75	336	373	429	1,213	13	10	11	11	11
Other theft	9	34	20	27	90	2	1	1	1	1
Fraud	5	15	13	18	51	1	*	*	*	*
Other dishonesty	1	6	4	1	12	*	*	*	*	*
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	3	12	5	10	30	1	*	*	*	*
Fire-raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism etc.	3	12	5	10	30	1	*	*	*	*
Other crimes	160	416	395	276	1,247	28	12	12	7	11
Crimes against public justice	5	10	7	4	26	1	*	*	*	*
Handling offensive weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	155	406	388	272	1,221	27	12	12	7	11
Other crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All offences	315	2,557	2,451	3,100	8,423	55	76	75	80	76
Miscellaneous offences	277	2,150	2,046	2,445	6,918	49	64	63	63	62
Common assault	19	51	24	43	137	3	2	1	1	1
Breach of the peace etc.	61	161	133	163	518	11	5	4	4	5
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	-	5	5	10	20	-	*	*	*	*
Urinating etc.	3	-	3	5	11	1	-	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous	14	31	27	31	103	2	1	1	1	1
Alcohol byelaw offences	40	55	82	64	241	7	2	3	2	2
Litter offences	16	42	35	41	134	3	1	1	1	1
Communications act offences	124	1,805	1,737	2,088	5,754	22	53	53	54	52
Motor vehicle offences	38	407	405	655	1,505	7	12	12	17	14
Dangerous and careless driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	37	402	402	650	1,491	7	12	12	17	13
Vehicle defect offences	-	1	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	*
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	1	4	3	5	13	*	*	*	*	*

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, 2015-16¹

Main crime or offence	Males					Females				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total Male	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total Female
Total number of Fiscal fixed penalties	368	2,171	2,018	3,822	8,379	84	572	604	1,098	2,360
Serious driving offences ²	28	36	29	84	177	7	12	6	25	50
Speeding offences	99	968	1,068	2,136	4,271	21	278	325	643	1,269
Signal and direction offences	44	261	234	507	1,046	21	88	90	180	379
Lighting, construction & use offences	78	201	132	208	619	10	28	24	39	101
Documentation offences	69	351	241	439	1,100	18	96	83	136	333
Other motor vehicle offences ³	49	353	313	448	1,163	7	70	76	74	227
Non-motor vehicle offences ⁴	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	1
Per cent by Fiscal fixed penalty type	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Serious driving offences ²	8	2	1	2	2	8	2	1	2	2
Speeding offences	27	45	53	56	51	25	49	54	59	54
Signal and direction offences	12	12	12	13	12	25	15	15	16	16
Lighting, construction & use offences	21	9	7	5	7	12	5	4	4	4
Documentation offences	19	16	12	11	13	21	17	14	12	14
Other motor vehicle offences ³	13	16	16	12	14	8	12	13	7	10
Non-motor vehicle offences ⁴	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	*

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 roadworks 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.

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 from another Police Scotland database. Please see [Annex C](#) for a description on how the counting bases for these data sources differ.

A.6 The population figures used 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 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. When 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 individuals from Police Scotland and COPFS. Once any updates and/or amendments have been agreed, 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 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** were not been published last year due to concerns around data quality. This was because there was a decrease of 24 per cent in the number of undertakings in the year to 2014-15 and we did not want to publish without fully understanding why there was a decline. Over the last year we have investigated the issue with Police Scotland and have validated our trends in undertakings with other data sources. We now have confidence that the data are robust and have included statistics on them at table 17.

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. 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 We have assessed the risk of individuals being identified in the tables in this bulletin and have established that no private information can be identified. Where demographic information is provided this is done either in wider categories of ages (for example tables 6, 22 and 23) or in numbers per 1,000 population (table 5). This ensures that where there are small numbers, individuals can not be identified.

B.13 Some of the additional data tables we provide alongside this publication have local authority information related to the offender. In the Local Authority tables, either demographic information is provided or offence-level information is provided, but not a combination of both. Similar to the main publication tables demographic information is divided into wider age categories to further ensure no information about individuals can be extracted from these tables.

B.14 In terms of 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.

B.15 The data presented in this publication are drawn from an administrative IT system. Although care is taken when processing and analysing the data, they are subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large scale recording system. While the figures shown have been checked as far as practicable, they should be regarded as approximate and not necessarily accurate to the last whole number shown in the tables. They are also updated and quality assured on an on-going basis, and the figures shown here may therefore differ slightly from those published previously. Where substantive revisions have been made to improve the quality of the data, these will be indicated in the footnotes.

Revisions

B.16 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 more than those of other types of court, as they are the most complex and lengthy trials.

B.17 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 2016, and as provided to the Scottish Government up to the end of September 2016. Any subsequent updates on court disposals made will be incorporated into future bulletins and therefore some figures for 2015-16 (in particular those relating to the High Court) are likely to be subject to minor revisions.

B.18 These recording delays mean that figures for 2015-16 should be considered provisional as future bulletins may provide updates. We estimate that the 2014-15 bulletin contained a small undercount of around 115 people convicted in 2014-15, less than 1 per cent of all people convicted.

B.19 A number of revisions have been made to the Criminal Proceedings statistics as described below. Revisions to these statistics comply with [Scotland's Chief Statistician's current revisions policy](#).

Reclassification of crimes of "Consumption of alcohol in designated places, byelaws prohibited"

B.20 This year it was identified that the crime "Consumption of alcohol in designated places, byelaws prohibited" was incorrectly classified under the crime type "other miscellaneous offences" when it should have been classified under "Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct". The classification in [Annex D](#) shows how the crimes should be classified into the 35 crime types.

B.21 This reclassification has been applied through the criminal proceedings series back to 2006-07. Convictions for crimes of “Consumption of alcohol in designated places, byelaws prohibited” were more prevalent ten years ago (3,102 convictions in 2006-07) than in 2015-16 (135 convictions) therefore the reclassification had a greater impact earlier in the ten year period than for more recent years.

Extended sentences and Supervised Release Orders – new disposal information

B.22 A methodological change was implemented to estimate statistics on extended sentences and supervised release orders. These sentences are for offenders who have served time in prison but have an additional post-release supervision period attached to their sentence. Extended sentences (ES) can be imposed on sex offenders or on violent offenders who would have received a determinate sentence of four years or more. Supervised release orders (SRO) can be used for people sentenced to more than 12 months and less than 4 years in custody for offences other than sexual crimes. The inclusion of these statistics provides greater detail on the nature and severity of custodial sentencing.

B.23 It was identified that ES and SRO 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 these disposals were not specified in the look up table that ranks the disposals in order of importance. However this issue has now been resolved and they have now been included.

B.24 The inclusion of these statistics has had an impact on the numbers of “prison” and “young offenders institution disposals”. This is because some of the sentences previously counted under these disposals are now counted as ES or SRO. For example 3 per cent of “prison” sentences from 2014-15 (406 sentences), are now counted as ES or SRO.

Aggravators – revision

B.25 To be consistent with the headline figures, aggravator information is now representative at **persons level** i.e. based on the main charge in a proceeding. In previous years aggravator statistics related to **all charges** but this made comparisons with the headline statistics difficult. Statistics relating to aggravators are lower than in the previous publication as they now only measure the main charge in a case. The scale of the revision for 2014-15 data is presented below.

Revision for 2014-15 aggravators

	"All charges"	"Main charge" in a case	Percentage revision
Disability	49	40	-18%
Domestic	15,452	12,440	-19%
Racial	1,030	702	-32%
Religious	368	241	-35%
Sexual orientation	508	320	-37%
Transgender	9	8	-11%

Early and Effective Interventions – revision

B.26 Since the last publication it was identified that the Early and Effective Interventions (EIs) statistics were underestimated as not all codes used to record them on the CHS were picked up. As EI practices vary greatly by local authority, different areas use a different combination of codes. After consultation with Police Scotland, we have included two more CHS codes and it is felt that by including these we are now providing a fuller measure of EI activity.

B.27 The inclusion of these new codes has meant that EI figures presented in last year's report have now been revised upwards. The table below compares the differences as a result of these revisions and shows that differences are larger for 2011-12 onwards but not so marked in terms of absolute numbers between 2008-09 and 2010-11.

Revision to the number of Early and Effective Interventions

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Last year's publication	36	196	400	650	1,427	2,637	2,533
This year's publication	99	238	579	2,588	4,146	5,029	5,222
Absolute change	63	42	179	1,938	2,719	2,392	2,689
Percentage change	175%	21%	45%	298%	191%	91%	106%

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 convicted** 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 ‘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 publishes information on reconvictions in the publication [Reconviction rates in Scotland](#).

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

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 statutory aggravators which are those introduced through legislation, such as the religious or racial aggravators, and a “domestic” abuse aggravator code, which is used to highlight particular cases to the police, COPFS or SCTS. Examples of statutory aggravators are:

- Sexual orientation, transgender identity and disability as introduced through the [Offences \(Aggravation by Prejudice\) \(Scotland\) Act 2009](#);
- Racially motivated crime as legislated for under [Section 96 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#);

- Religiously motivated crime as legislation for under [Section 74 of the Criminal Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2003](#);
- Bail and undertaking aggravations as introduced in [Criminal Procedure \(Scotland\) Act 1995](#), sections 22 and 27.

C.9 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. As Criminal Proceedings statistics only measure the main charge in a case it would be expected that the COPFS figures would be higher. There will also be timing differences since the COPFS figures are based on the year of the report to COPFS, while the Criminal Proceedings figures are based on year of disposal.

C.13 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 also 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 the age of the person.

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 2015-16 the custodial sentence measures available to courts, that we have statistics for, included the options to:

- a. **Imprison** the convicted person (if aged 21 or over); sentence to a **Young Offenders' Institution (YOI)** (if aged 16 to 21 and not a child subject to compulsory supervision); or, if the convicted person has been released on licence/ under supervision following a previous conviction, recall to prison or YOI. On licence means that a prisoner is subject to recall to prison if they breach the terms of their release.
- 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. Impose an **Extended Sentence**. These sentences give additional post-release supervision on licence where it is considered that any existing supervision after the offender's release from custody would be a risk to the public. Extended sentences are imposed on sex offenders or on violent offenders who receive a custodial sentence of four years or more.
- d. Impose a **Supervised Release Order**. These can be used for people sentenced to less than 4 years in custody for offences other than sexual crimes. They mean that the person is compulsorily supervised for up to one year following release. These orders should only be imposed where the Court believes it would help prevent serious harm. The offender must comply with the reasonable instructions of the supervising officer.

e. Sentence a person under the age of 18 convicted of murder to be detained without limit of time in such place, and under such conditions, as Scottish Ministers may direct (the effect of this is normally detention in a **young offenders institution or secure unit**). Where the person is aged 18 but under 21 he or she should be detained initially in a young offenders institution.

f. Where a child (as defined in section 199 of the Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011) is convicted on indictment and the court is of the view that no other method of dealing with the child is appropriate, the court may sentence the child to be detained for a period specified in the sentence and shall during that period be liable to be detained in such place, and on such conditions, as Scottish Ministers may direct.

Community sentences

D.4 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:

g. Impose a **community payback order** (CPO). These were introduced by the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 and 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.

A CPO can consist of one or more of nine requirements including offender supervision, compensation, unpaid work or other activity, mental health treatment, drug treatment and alcohol treatment. Every order must contain either an unpaid work or other activity requirement or an offender supervision requirement (or both). If an offender fails to comply with a requirement in the order, the court can impose a number of sanctions, including a restricted movement requirement.

h. 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.

i. 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.

- j. 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).
- k. Impose a **community service order** requiring the offender to undertake unpaid work (for offences committed prior to 1 February 2011).
- l. 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.5 The list below includes the financial penalty sentence options that allow the courts to :

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

Other sentences

D.6 The list below includes the “other” sentence options that allow the courts to :

- o. **Admonish** the offender or make an order to find caution (the overwhelming majority of these are admonishments).
- p. Order an **absolute discharge** (with no conviction recorded in summary procedure) or, following a deferral of sentence, make no order.
- q. **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).
- r. Make a **guardianship order** if the accused is suffering from a mental disorder (with no conviction recorded in summary procedure).
- s. 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. **Police recorded warnings** were introduced on 11th January 2016 to deal with low level offences and replace Formal Adult Warnings. Police recorded warnings can be issued to any person over the age of 16. It is not a finding of guilt but is an alternative to prosecution and can be taken into account within a period of two years should the offender come to the further notice of the police.

d. 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; and

e. **Fiscal Work Orders** (FWOs) were introduced across Scotland in April 2015 and provide COPFS with the option of offering an alleged offender a period of unpaid work of between 10 and 50 hours, as an alternative to prosecution. Successful completion of the order discharges the right to prosecute. We have been unable to derive statistics for this year's Criminal Proceedings bulletin due to uncertainty around what stage information relating to the FWO is captured on the Criminal History System. We will investigate the process of recording these disposals in the coming year with the hope of publishing FWO statistics in the 2016-17 report.

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.	<p>Includes:</p> <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	<p>Includes:</p> <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	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbery and assault with intent to rob
Other	<p>Includes:</p> <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 • Indecent image offences i.e. "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)	Includes: <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	Includes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of a motor vehicle and contents • Attempted theft of a motor vehicle
Shoplifting	Includes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<u>Group 7: Motor vehicle offences</u>	
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 There were no major legislative changes in 2015-16 but it may be useful for users to be aware of the following changes in more recent years:

E.2 On December 5th 2014 the **alcohol limit for drivers in Scotland** was reduced from 80 mg to 50 mg per 100 ml blood. This publication contains the first full years' worth of data (2015-16) since the limit was changed.

E.3 Aside from the changes in drink driving legislation there have been no other major legislative changes throughout 2015-16 which impact on the comparability of the statistics. However, it should be noted that legislation introduced in more recent years prior to 2015-16 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.4 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.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 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.9 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.10 Summary justice (i.e. non jury) reform focused on reducing the number of cases that go to court needlessly with more people being dealt with by non-court actions, where it is appropriate to do so. 2008-09 was the first full year across which many aspects of the reform were implemented.

E.11 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

A National Statistics publication for Scotland

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be interpreted to mean that the statistics: meet identified user needs; are produced, managed and disseminated to high standards; and are explained well.

Correspondence and enquiries

For enquiries about this publication please contact:

Peter Malek,

Justice Analytical Services, Scottish Government,

Telephone: 0300 244 5694,

e-mail: Justice_Analysts@gov.scot

For general enquiries about Scottish Government statistics please contact:

Office of the Chief Statistician, Telephone: 0131 244 0442,

e-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

- are available in more detail through Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
- are available via an alternative route
- may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact Justice_Analysts@gov.scot for further information.
- cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 3WR, St Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

If you would like to be consulted about statistical collections or receive notification of publications, please register your interest at www.gov.scot/scotstat
Details of forthcoming publications can be found at www.gov.scot/statistics

ISBN 978-1-78652-740-0 (web only)

Crown Copyright

You may use or re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. See: www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/