

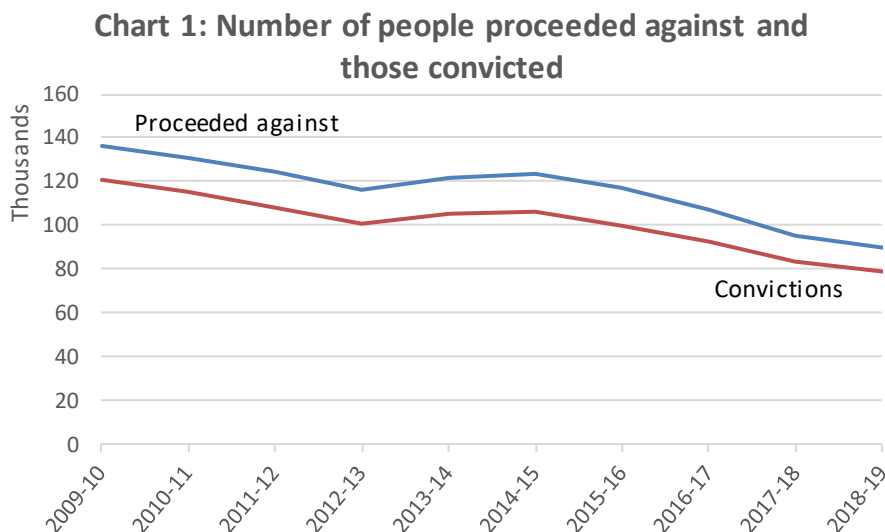
## CRIME AND JUSTICE

# Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, 2018-19

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 2018-19 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 89,733 people were *proceeded against* in Scottish criminal courts in 2018-19, a fall of 6% on 2017-18 (95,557 proceedings). The number of convictions fell at the same rate (6%) down to 78,503 in 2018-19 (from 83,179 in 2017-18). This continues the general downward trend of the last ten years with the exception of a short term rise in court activity between 2012-13 and 2014-15 (Chart 1). Convictions in 2018-19 were 35% lower than the ten-year high of 121,041 in 2009-10.



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# CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN SCOTLAND 2018-2019



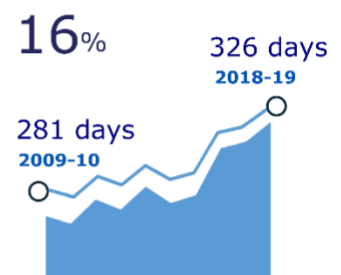
## COURT ACTIVITY DECREASED IN 2018-19 AND CONTINUES THE DOWNWARD TREND OF THE LAST TEN YEARS

### CONVICTIONS IN SCOTLAND



## Custodial sentences

Since 2009-10, the average length of custodial sentences increased by:



## Corresponds with

A larger proportion of longer sentences

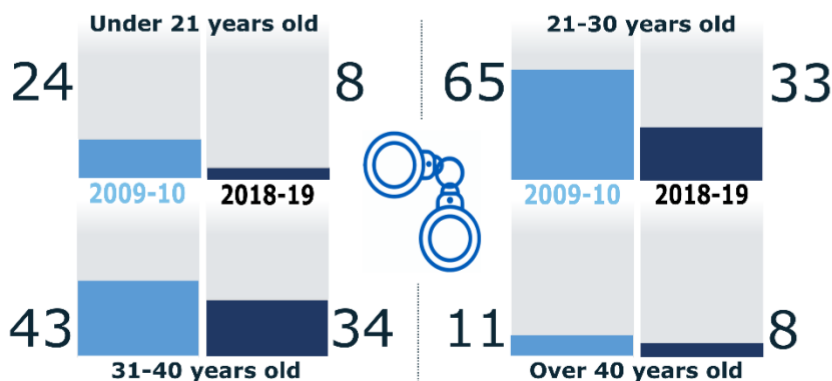
**Proportion over 3 months to 1 year**

46% → 53%

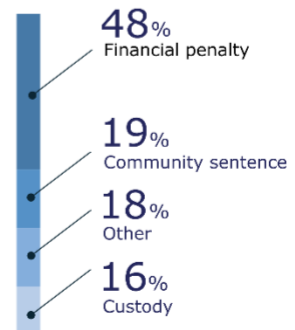
**Proportion longer than one year**

17% → 21%

## Since 2009-10 the fall in the number of convictions per 1,000 population has been driven by a decrease for the under-30s



Nearly half of sentences in 2018-19 were financial penalties



# Key points

## Court proceedings and convictions

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

- A total of 89,733 people were *proceeded against* in court in 2018-19, a fall of 6% on 2017-18 (95,557 proceedings). The number of convictions fell at the same rate, down 6% to 78,503 from 2017-18 (83,179). In the same period, there was a 4% fall in the number of criminal reports received by COPFS.
- The overall conviction rate has remained relatively stable over the last ten years, down slightly by two percentage points from 89% in 2009-10 to 87% in 2018-19. The rate remains unchanged compared to 2017-18.
- The number of convictions for **rape and attempted rape** increased by 43% in 2018-19 to 152, compared to 106 in 2017-18, and 57 in 2009-10. This increase is greater than the change in the number of proceedings for these crimes, which is up by 32% from 246 in 2017-18 to 324 proceedings in 2018-19.
- There has been an increase of 9% in the number of convictions for sexual crimes, from 1,112 in 2017-18 to 1,215 in 2018-19. This is driven by the increases in **rape and attempted rape**, and **other crimes**, which include “taking, distribution, possession etc of indecent photos of children”, and “communicating indecently”.
- Convictions for **non-sexual crimes of violence** decreased by 3% in 2018-19 to 1,781, compared to 1,829 in 2017-18. The number of convictions for homicide decreased by 9% to 81 convictions. The number of **attempted murder and serious assault** convictions was almost unchanged at 1,172, and convictions for **robbery** fell by 12% to 361, the lowest number this decade.
- Convictions for **crimes of dishonesty** fell by 1% in 2018-19, down to 9,771 convictions from 9,862 in 2017-18. This continues the decline of the last ten years with convictions now 39% lower than in 2009-10 (15,951).

## Court sentences

### (Tables 7 to 10)

- The total number of convictions fell by 6%, however, those resulting in a **custodial sentence** increased by 2% (from 11,980 in 2017-18 to 12,220 in 2018-19). Custodial sentences represented 16% of all convictions in 2018-19, up from 13% in 2009-10.
- The **average length of custodial sentence** for all crimes, excluding life sentences, in 2018-19 was almost eleven months (326 days), which is 9 days (3%) longer than in 2017-18 (317 days). This continues the long-term upward trend in sentence length, with the average sentence length now 16% longer than in 2009-10 (281 days).
- The crime type with the longest average sentences (excluding life sentences) in 2018-19 was **rape and attempted rape**, which increased by 2% to 2,626 from 2,578 days in 2017-18.
- Sentences of **3 to 6 months** have been the most common sentence length since 2011-12, accounting for 35% of all custodial sentences in 2018-19. Prior to 2011-12 sentences of up to three months were the most common custodial sentence, dropping from 38% in 2009-10 to 26% in 2018-19.
- In 2018-19, 19% (15,206) of all convictions resulted in a main penalty of a **community sentence**. This is up five percentage points from 14% in 2009-10, but down by two percentage points from 21% in 2017-18.
- The overall 12% reduction in community sentences is driven by a 16% reduction in the number of **Community Payback Orders**, from 14,074 in 2017-18 to 11,803 in 2018-19. This contrasts with an increase in the use of other types of community sentences. There has been a 5% increase in the use of **Restriction of Liberty Orders**, from 2,712 to 2,840; and the number of **Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs)** increased from 497 in 2017-18 to 541 in 2018-19 (a rise of 9%).

## 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 25 in 2009-10 to 16 in 2018-19. This fall is driven by a decline for males, down to 27 convictions per 1,000 population in 2018-19 from 44 in 2009-10. The rate for females has also declined over the ten year period although more gradually, from eight convictions per 1,000 population in 2009-10 to five in 2018-19.
- During the past 10 years, the number of convictions per 1,000 population for younger people (under-21s and 21-30s) has fallen much more quickly than the numbers for older people (those aged 31 and over). Nonetheless, in all but the oldest age-gender groups there has been a fall in the number of convictions per 1,000 people.
- Whilst the **number of convictions has fallen** in all age and gender groupings apart from over-60s, the **number receiving custodial sentences has increased** for all age groups for males, and for females aged 31-40.

## Aggravations

([Tables 12 and 13](#))

- There were 9,210 convictions with a domestic abuse identifier recorded, a 7% decrease from 2017-18 (9,884 convictions). This is the fourth consecutive annual fall and, following the peak in 2014-15, numbers are now close to the level seen in 2009-10 (8,844 convictions).
- The statutory domestic abuse aggravator was introduced in 2017-18, and was proven in 7,752 convictions in 2018-19 (84% of all cases with a domestic abuse identifier).

## Bail

([Tables 14, 15 and 16](#))

- The number of **bail orders** issued decreased by 6% from 36,853 in 2017-18 to 34,735 in 2018-19. Over the last decade, numbers have fallen by 28%, down from 47,922 bail orders in 2009-10. This is consistent with the longer term trends in volumes of cases coming to court.
- There were 6,501 **bail-related offences** in 2018-19 (e.g. breach of bail conditions, such as failure to appear in court after being granted bail), a 7% fall compared to 2017-18 (7,000 bail related offences). Around one of every five bail orders (19%) result in a bail-related offence. This is unchanged compared to 2017-18.
- In 2018-19 there were 15,646 **undertakings** to appear in Court, a decrease of 11% from 2017-18 (17,644 undertakings). After a relatively large increase last year, this is a return to the level seen in 2015-16. Numbers are now 40% below where they were in 2009-10, continuing the longer term downward trend.

## Police disposals

(Tables 17 to 18)

- The total number of police disposals increased for the first time in a decade in 2018-19 (up 4% on 2017-18 levels), driven by an increase in Recorded Police Warnings.
- There were 22,070 **Recorded Police Warnings** issued during 2018-19, an increase of 27% from 17,332 in 2017-18.
- In 2018-19, 8,890 people received an **Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice (ASBFPN)** as a main penalty, a fall of 19% from 11,018 in 2017-18.

## Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service

(Tables 19 to 22)

- In 2018-19 18,443 people were issued a **fiscal fine** as a main penalty, a decrease of 19% from 22,693 in 2017-18. This resumes the general downward trend, which has been ongoing since 2012-13.
- In 2018-19, 6,977 **Crown Office Fixed Penalty Notices (COFP)** were issued to people as a main penalty, an increase of 7% from 6,546 in 2017-18. This is the first annual rise in six years.

# 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 people accused or convicted of perpetrating a criminal act. The CHS is used and maintained by Police Scotland.

## Changes made to this year's report

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

1. A new data management system has been employed to process the data provided in this year's publication. The transition to the new system identified some data processing errors present in the previous system, which were removed with the introduction of the new system. Fixes implemented to the 2017-18 and 2018-19 data have improved the quality of this data, however, it has not been possible to apply these fixes to the full time series for this release. We intend to present the fully corrected time series in the future.
2. These fixes are detailed in [Annex B3](#). The changes affect less than 1% of entries in 2017-18 and 2018-19.
3. Several charts have been updated and reformatted to provide a clearer and more relevant illustration of the trends in the data. In a similar manner, a number of the Excel tables have been formatted differently so that raw numbers and proportions can be viewed in the same table by using a drop-down menu.
4. A breakdown of Record Police Warnings by offence type has been included for the first time.
5. An analysis of the punishment parts of life sentences and Orders for Lifelong Restriction has been published in a separate paper. This is derived from a separate data source.

## Routes through the Criminal Justice System

[Chart 2](#) depicts the various possible routes through the criminal justice system. People accused of a crime can be dealt with in a variety of ways: they can be dealt with directly by the police or the police can send a report to the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) for review. COPFS can decide to:

- take no action
- to issue a direct measure, or
- to proceed against the individual 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. COPFS and the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service (SCTS) provide updates on their own systems which are fed back electronically to Police Scotland's CHS. When an accused's case is given a 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 COPFS or the Police.

## **Recorded Crime**

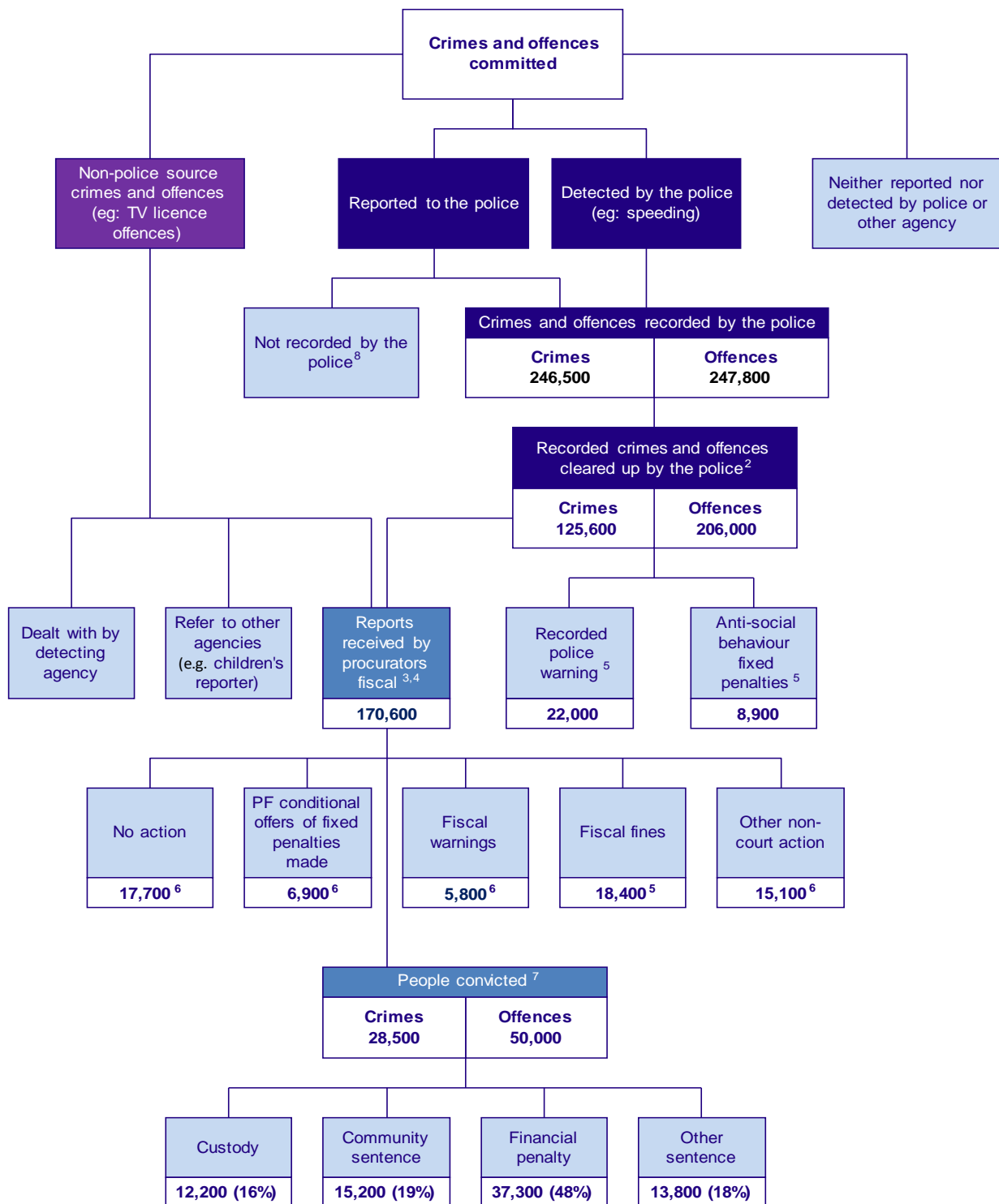
The statistical publication, [Recorded Crime in Scotland 2018-19](#), was published on 24th September 2019. The Recorded Crime publication and this Criminal Proceedings publication divide violations of criminal law into (a) crimes and (b) offences (see [Annex D](#) for further detail). This distinction is made only for statistical reporting purposes.

As shown in [Chart 2](#), the total number of crimes recorded by the police in Scotland in 2018-19 was 246,480, 1% higher than in 2017-18 (244,504). The proportion of recorded crimes 'cleared up' by the Police increased by 1.5 percentage points from 49.5% in 2017-18 to 51.0% in 2018-19. A crime is regarded as 'cleared-up' where there is sufficient evidence under Scots criminal law to justify consideration of criminal proceedings.

The total number of offences recorded by the police decreased by 6% from 264,027 in 2017-18 to 247,791 in 2018-19. 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.

Whilst differences in counting methods (see [Annex C](#)) mean the figures in the Recorded Crime publication and those in this bulletin are not directly comparable, a crime or offence only comes to the attention of COPFS for consideration for prosecution once it has been recorded as such by the police, so recorded crime figures will have some influence on the number of prosecutions and convictions in Court.

**Chart 2: Overview of action within the criminal justice system 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**



1. Figures rounded to the nearest 100, and based on activity during 2018-19.
2. Crimes recorded in 2018-19 may not be cleared up or dealt with until 2019-20 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, Recorded Police Warning also includes 33 Formal Adult Warnings.
6. Number of cases; Data from [Crown Office](#).
7. Figures for people with a charge proved count the number of different proceedings in which a person is convicted. People may be convicted of multiple charges in one proceeding, but this is counted as one person convicted per proceeding.
8. It may be deemed that an incident does not warrant recording e.g. if there is a lack of evidence that a crime was committed.

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

## Police disposals and referrals

[Chart 2](#) also shows that following a crime being cleared up, Police Scotland will either send a report to 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:

- **Recorded Police Warnings** (RPW) were introduced on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2016 to deal with a wider range of low level offences. A warning can be issued on the spot, or a notice issued retrospectively. This scheme replaced and extended Formal Adult Warnings.
- **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; 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 2018-19, COPFS received 170,575 criminal reports (from the police and other specialist reporting agencies), a decrease of 4% compared with 2017-18 (177,801). Where there is sufficient evidence and it is in the public interest to take action, prosecution in court is only one of a range of possible options the Procurator Fiscal has for dealing with people they have received a report for and, where appropriate, they may issue a direct measure. 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
- **Fiscal warnings**, and
- **Fixed penalties** of between £50 and £300, generally issued for motor vehicle offences.

There are further actions that the Procurator Fiscal can take that are not included in this report such 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 [14](#). 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**, or
- the person has their **plea of not guilty accepted** by the prosecutor or the case against them is **deserted** i.e. the Crown decides no longer to proceed with a prosecution at that time (though they may in some cases decide to prosecute at a future date).

## **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. There are also some offences included in this bulletin, such as failure to pay a television licence, which 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.

There are other comparability issues in that crimes or offences recorded and cleared up by the Police may not be processed by the Procurator Fiscal or the Courts in the same year as they were recorded. There is also the possibility that the crime or offence recorded by the police is altered by the Procurator Fiscal during the marking process.

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

### ► 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

# Commentary

## 1. Trends in people proceeded against and convicted

([Tables 1 and 2a and 2b, 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. If there are multiple charges libelled on a Complaint or Indictment, and thereafter proven against an accused in a single proceeding, the main charge is the crime or offence receiving the most severe penalty (as defined in [Annex C](#)). The final column of [table 4\(b\)](#) provides counts of individual crimes or offences with a charge proven regardless of whether or not it was the main crime or offence involved. Please note that where an accused is subject to multiple separate proceedings, that accused is counted multiple times in the figures presented in this bulletin.

A total of 89,733 people were **proceeded against** in Court in 2018-19, a fall of 6% on 2017-18 (95,557 proceedings). The number of convictions fell at the same rate, down 6% to 78,503 from 2017-18 (83,179). 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 which was a result of a short term rise in the number of motor vehicle offence cases reaching court. Convictions in 2018-19 were 35% lower than the ten-year high of 121,041 in 2009-10.

The fall in the number of convictions in the last year has been led by a fall in **breach of the peace** convictions (down 13% to 11,904 convictions in 2018-19), **common assault** convictions (down 12% to 8,726) and **crimes against public justice** convictions (down 11% to 7,243). Together these 3 crimes and offences represented a large number of convictions, making up 38% of convictions in 2017-18 and 36% in 2018-19. The conviction rates for these crimes are almost unchanged.

## 2. Trends in conviction rates

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

Conviction rates are calculated by dividing the number of people convicted by the number of people proceeded against. Care should be taken when interpreting data on conviction rates. Convictions rates are dependent on a number of factors, including the strength of evidence available; and the complexity of the case. However, all convictions are wholly dependent upon the decision of the fact-finder hearing the evidence in the case. A high conviction rate could indicate that cases brought to court are evidentially strong or straightforward (for example road traffic offences), but it could also indicate that cases which are evidentially weak, for instance, lacking sufficient admissible evidence are not reaching court. Conversely, a low conviction rate could indicate that the highly complex or evidentially difficult cases are brought to Court, but, the fact-finder (the judge or jury) is unwilling to

accept the evidence provided by the prosecutor and thereafter unable to convict the accused.

Eighty-seven per cent of people proceeded against in court in 2018-19 were convicted after being found guilty of at least one charge (78,503 people). This remains unchanged from 2017-18. The conviction rate for all crimes and offences has remained relatively stable over the last decade, sitting between 86% and 89% in each year.

Conviction rates are highest for motor vehicle offences, with 94% of people proceeded against being convicted in 2018-19. In particular, **speeding offences** had a conviction rate of 99%. Apart from motor vehicle offences, the highest conviction rate for a crime was 93%, recorded for **shoplifting**, whilst the lowest rate was for **rape and attempted rape** (47%), four percentage points higher than in 2017-18. The conviction rate for rape and attempted rape has been the lowest of all crimes in each of the last ten years. Further detail of acquittals with respect to **rape and attempted rape** can be seen in [section 3](#).

Over the last ten years, the most notable declines in conviction rates have been for:

- **sexual assault**, down 17 percentage points from 73% in 2009-10 to 56% in 2018-19 (reaching its lowest rate of the last ten years); and
- **mobile phone offences**, down 11 percentage points from 95% in 2009-10 to 84% in 2018-19.

### 3. Acquittals by crime type

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

When an accused person is found not guilty of a charge, or the charge is not proven, this is called an 'acquittal'. In 2018-19, 5% of people were **acquitted on a 'not guilty'** verdict, and 1% were **acquitted on a 'not proven'** verdict. A further 6% either had a plea of **'not guilty'** accepted or their case was deserted by the prosecution or the Court. These proportions are broadly unchanged over the last five years.

**Chart 3: Crime types with the highest acquittal rates  
(not guilty and not proven)**

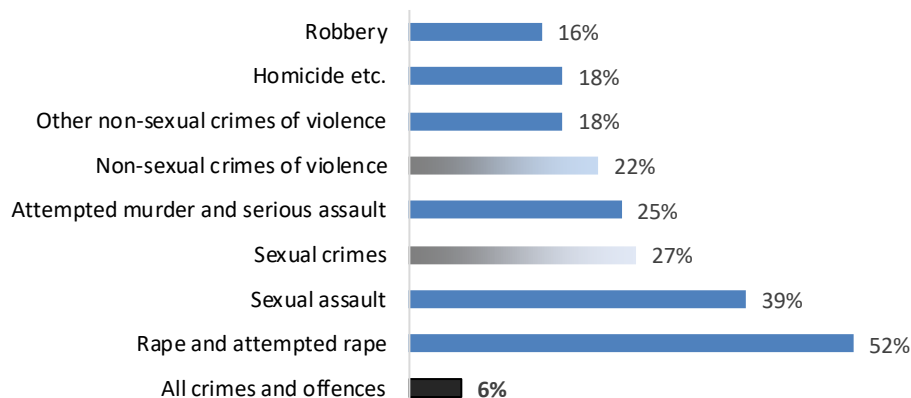


Chart 3 shows the crime types with the highest acquittal rates in comparison with the overall rate of 6% in 2018-19:

- as in previous years, the highest rate was seen for **rape and attempted rape**, where 52% or 168 people of the 324 proceeded against were acquitted
- there were also high acquittal rates for **sexual assault** (39% had their case acquitted), and
- the highest rate of acquittals for non-sexual crimes was the 25% of cases of **attempted murder and serious assault**.

## 4. People convicted by court type

### (Table 3)

There are four 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. The maximum penalty that may be imposed is up to life imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine. The exact maximum in a given case will be determined by any limit provided for in the statute creating the offence being prosecuted. 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<sup>1</sup>. For solemn cases the maximum

<sup>1</sup> In a sheriff solemn court, the jury determines whether an accused is guilty or not and the sheriff determines sentence. In a sheriff summary court, the sheriff determines both whether an accused is guilty or not and, if guilty, the sentence.

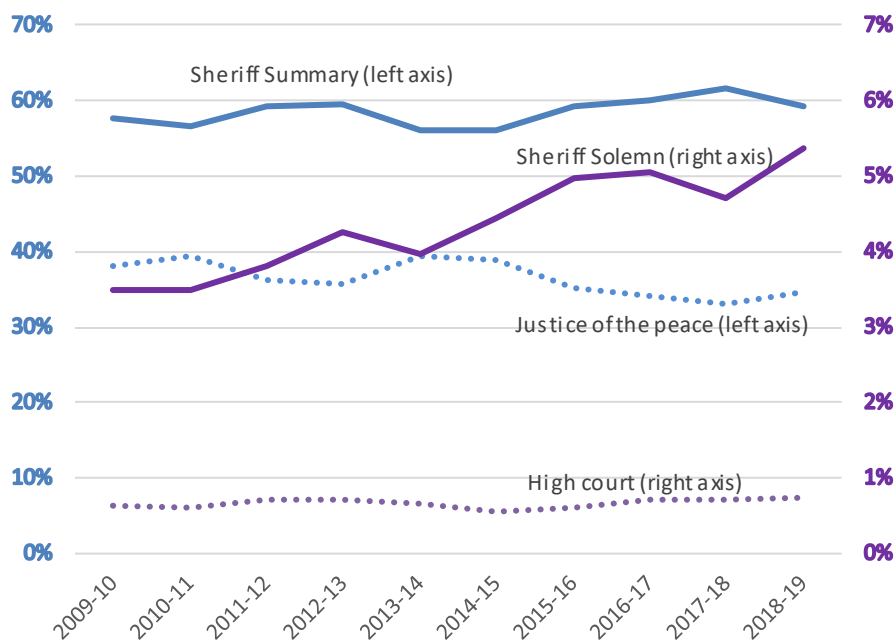


penalty is 5 years' imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine and for summary cases, the maximum penalty that may be imposed (in most circumstances<sup>2</sup>) is 1 year's imprisonment and/or a £10,000 fine, and

- **The Justice of the Peace** courts. These deal with the less serious crimes, such as speeding, shoplifting 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. They can impose custodial sentences of up to 60 days and fines up to £2,500.

Chart 4 shows the changes in the proportion of cases seen in each court type relative to 2009-10. It can be seen that the largest increase has been in Sheriff Solemn courts, having risen from 3% of all cases in 2009-10 to 5% in 2018-19. This increase in the proportion of more serious cases is likely to be partly responsible for the increase in sentence lengths since 2009-10. The proportion of cases seen in High Court has been broadly steady over the last decade, although has exhibited a slow increase in recent years.

**Chart 4: Proportion of convictions by court type, 2009-10 to 2018-19**



There has been little change in the proportion seen in Sheriff Summary courts, where there were 59% of convictions in 2018-19, a fall from 62% in 2017-18, but very similar to most years in the previous decade.

<sup>2</sup> The court can sentence up to an additional six months where there is a bail aggravation on the charge, and Sheriff Court fines can be higher than £10,000 where there is legislative provision for this in relation to a specific offence.

Justice of the Peace courts account for 35% of convictions in 2018-19 compared to 38% in 2009-10. This shows a slight proportional reduction in cases coming to JP courts during that period, although a low-point was reached in 2017-18 at 33%. The rise in 2018-19 may be due to the increase in the proportion of convictions for motor vehicle offences.

- The number of convictions in **Justice of the Peace** courts has fallen by 1% from 27,444 in 2017-18 to 27,144 in 2018-19. This represents a levelling of the decline which followed relatively high levels in 2013-14 and 2014-15. The long-term fall in numbers of convictions for motor offences, which the JP courts tend to deal with, has slowed this year.
- Convictions in **Sheriff Summary** courts fell by 9% to 46,559 in 2018-19 from 51,229 in 2017-18. This continues the general downward trend in sheriff summary convictions since 2009-10.
- The number of convictions in **Sheriff Solemn** courts increased by 8% in 2018-19 to 4,215 convictions, from 3,908 in 2017-18.
- The number of **High Court** convictions decreased by 2% in 2018-19 to 585 convictions (from 598 in 2017-18) – this is the lowest number of High Court convictions in the last decade, although, proportionally, this represents an increase. 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 the most recent year may be slightly underestimated, and will likely be revised upwards next year.

## 5. People convicted by crime/offence

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

This publication divides breaches of criminal law into (a) crimes and (b) offences. This distinction is made only for statistical reporting purposes. Although the breaches allocated under “crimes” can generally be considered to be more serious, there are some “offences” that have more severe punishments associated with them than “crimes”. The Scottish Government has recently consulted about changing the classification of some of these and future publications may reflect the change. See [Annex D](#) for a full listing of the classification as it stands.

In 2018-19 “crimes” made up 28,458 of the total number of convictions (36%) while “offences” stood at 50,045 (64%). The decrease from 2017-18 was marginally higher for offences (down 6% in 2018-19) than for crimes (down 4%). Falls in convictions for crimes have been driven by reductions in the number of ‘Other crimes’ (down 8% or 1,196 convictions). The largest contributors to this decrease were convictions for crimes against public justice and drugs-related crimes.

Most of the decrease in convictions for offences is due to falls in the number of convictions for miscellaneous offences. In particular, convictions for common assault and breach of the peace (down 1,770 and 1,175 convictions respectively).

## 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. Convictions for these types of crimes fell by 3% in the past year, from 1,829 in 2017-18 to 1,781 in 2018-19.

The only increase for an individual crime type within non-sexual crimes of violence was for **other non-sexual crimes of violence**, which rose by 8% from 154 in 2017-18 (the lowest value in ten years) to 167 in 2018-19.

There were small reductions in the number of convictions for all other types of non-sexual crimes of violence. **Homicide convictions** fell by 9% from 89 convictions in 2017-18 to 81, the second-lowest number in the last ten years. The number of convictions for **robbery** declined by 12%, from 410 convictions in 2017-18 to 361 in 2018-19. Convictions for **attempted murder and serious assault** decreased slightly to 1,172 in 2018-19, and now are 22% below their 2009-10 level (1,511 convictions). However, it remains 12% above its lowest value from the last decade of 1,043 in 2013-14. Since 2015-16, the number of convictions for attempted murder and serious assault has remained between 1,100 and 1,200.

### Sexual crimes

Sexual crimes was the only crime group where the number of convictions has increased compared to 2017-18. The number of convictions for sexual crimes is now at its highest level since 2009-10, with 1,215 convictions in 2018-19. This is 9% higher than in 2017-18, when there were 1,112 convictions. Convictions for sexual crimes are now 61% higher than their lowest point in the last decade in 2010-11 (756 convictions). The rise in part reflects a corresponding rise in the number of people being proceeded against in Court, up 89% since 2010-11 from 933 proceedings to 1,762 in 2018-19, the highest number this decade.

The number of convictions for **rape and attempted rape** increased by 43% (from 106 in 2017-18 to 152 in 2018-19). The number of proceedings for these crimes rose by 32% to 324 in 2018-19, from 246 in 2017-18. The conviction rate for **rape and attempted rape** increased this year by four percentage points to 47%, although remains below the recent peak of 56% in 2012-13. 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 proceedings and convictions for rape and attempted rape for 2018-19 may be slightly underestimated.

The number of **sexual assault** convictions is down by 3% in 2018-19 at 292 convictions compared to 300 in 2017-18. This remains a notably high number in comparison to the previous decade, and is almost twice as many as in 2009-10 (159 convictions).

**Chart 5: Number of sexual crime convictions, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

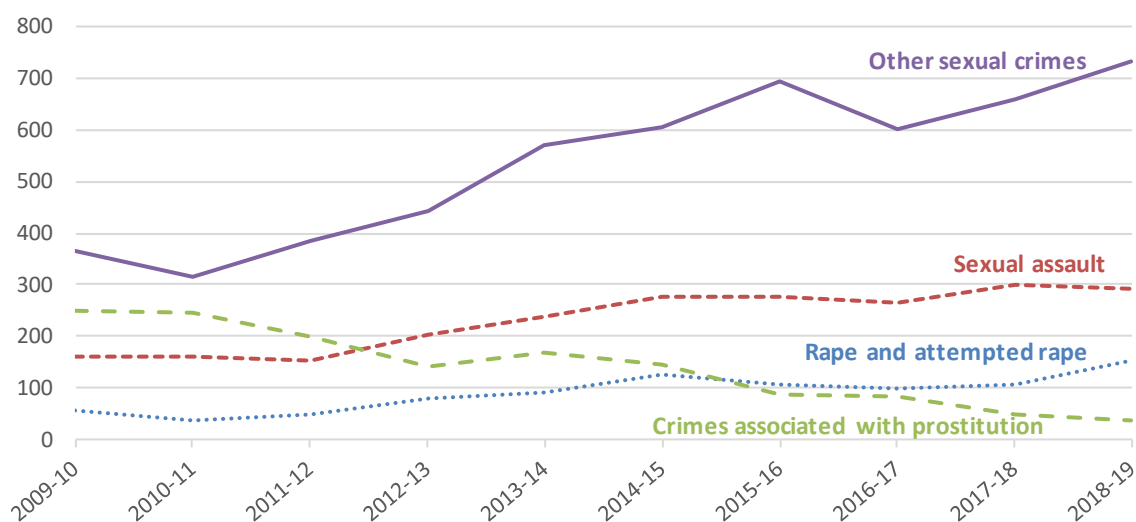


Chart 5 shows that over the last decade, **other sexual crimes**<sup>3</sup> have grown as a proportion of all sexual crimes to make up the majority (60%) of all crimes in this category. The number of convictions in this category has almost doubled in the last decade, from 366 in 2009-10, to 734 in 2018-19. This also represents an 11% increase in the past year, from 659 convictions in 2017-18. The long-term growth in the proportion of this crime type has been partly driven by increases in convictions for “taking, distribution, possession etc of indecent photos of children”, and for “communicating indecently”. Further information can be found in the study into recorded ‘other sexual crimes’ which was published by the Scottish Government in 2017<sup>4</sup>.

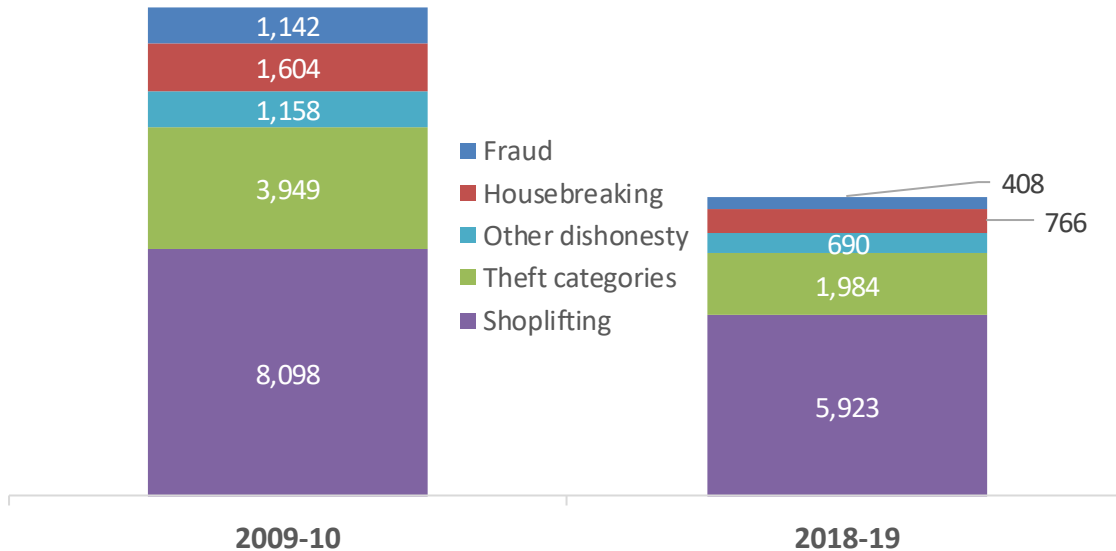
<sup>3</sup> Includes “taking, distribution, possession etc of indecent photos of children”, public indecency, sexual exposure, communicating indecently and intercourse with older child. See annex D for more detail.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/recorded-crime-scotland-sexual-crimes-2013-14-2016-17/>

## Crimes of dishonesty

Convictions for **crimes of dishonesty**, as shown in chart 6, have steadily declined in the last ten years down from 15,951 in 2009-10 to 9,771 convictions in 2018-19 (a drop of 39%).

Chart 6: Convictions for Crimes of Dishonesty 2009-10 to 2018-19



The total number of proceedings has declined at the same rate, down 39% from 17,902 in 2009-10 to 10,931 in 2018-19.

Convictions for crimes of dishonesty declined by 1% in 2018-19, down to 9,771 convictions from 9,862 in 2017-18. There were declines in most crime types within crimes of dishonesty between 2017-18 and 2018-19, including:

- a 13% decline in fraud convictions from 471 to 408; this is now 64% lower than in 2009-10 (1,142 convictions) and
- a 6% decline in **housebreaking** convictions, from 805 to 751 convictions.
- There were increases compared to last year in numbers of convictions for ‘theft by opening lockfast places’ (up 10% compared to 2017-18), ‘theft from a motor vehicle’ (up 32%) and shoplifting (up 5%).
- **Shoplifting** convictions have fallen by 27% since 2009-10, more slowly than all of the other crimes within this group (down 39%).

## 7. People convicted by offence group

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

There were 50,045 “offence” convictions in 2018-19. As a proportion of all offences, **common assault** and **breach of the peace** together made up 41%, while **speeding** and **unlawful use of a vehicle** accounted for 33%. There is some variation year-to-year, but in total, these crimes have increased from 69% of

offences in 2009-10 to 73% in 2018-19, mostly due to larger declines in convictions in other categories.

### **Motor vehicle offences**

Motor vehicle offence convictions declined by 1% from 27,669 convictions in 2017-18 to 27,504 in 2018-19. This represents a slowing down of the general longer-term downward trend following a marked rise of 14% in 2013-14. Since 2009-10, overall declines have occurred across all categories of motor vehicle offences.

While overall convictions have declined since 2009-10, there were some increases in motor vehicle offence convictions over the last year. The crime groups which increased the most between 2017-18 and 2018-19 were for:

- **seat belt offences**, up 143% from 86 convictions to 209; and
- **vehicle defect offences**, up 15% from 981 to 1,128.

The increases follow notably low numbers of convictions for these kind of offences in 2017-18, and numbers remain below 2016-17 levels.

Crimes with the largest decreases since 2017-18 were:

- **mobile phone offences**, down 20% from 864 convictions to 692; and
- **dangerous and careless driving**, down 18% from 3,813 convictions to 3,117.

There were 3,558 convictions in 2018-19 for **driving under the influence**, which is 3% below the figure of 3,660 in 2017-18. This represents a 43% fall in the number of convictions for this offence since 2009-10 (when there were 6,232 convictions). Most of this fall occurred in the years to 2014-15; since then there have been around 3,600 convictions a year. It is to be noted that the **alcohol limit for drivers was reduced from 80 mg to 50 mg per 100 ml blood** in December 2014. Further investigation is required to establish the impact of the reduced blood alcohol limit on behaviour.

### **Miscellaneous Offences**

Ninety-two per cent of “miscellaneous offences” are **breach of the peace** and **common assault** offences. Both groups showed decreases in convictions between 2017-18 and 2018-19, with the **breach of the peace** category down 13% from 13,674 to 11,904 convictions, and **common assault**, down 12% from 9,901 to 8,726 convictions.

## 8. Headlines in court sentencing

([Tables 7 and 8](#))

The main types of penalty or sentence given to those found guilty in Scottish Courts are **custodial sentences**, **community sentences** and **financial penalties**.

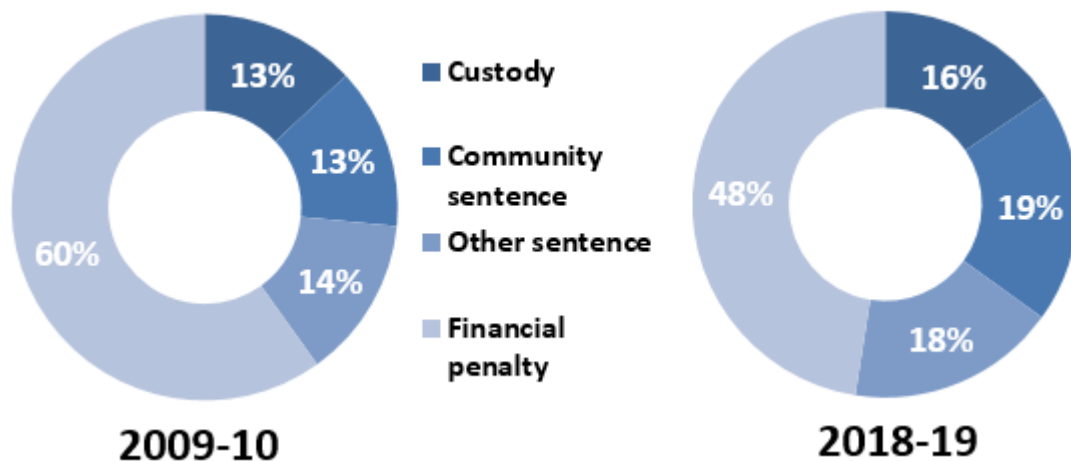
[Sections 9-12](#) provide statistics on these types of punishments. In addition, for less serious cases or where it is felt the main punishment types are not suitable, the individual found guilty can be “**admonished**” (given a verbal warning from the sheriff). A full listing of the range of court disposals is outlined in [Annex D](#).

Of all people convicted during 2018-19:

- 48% were issued **financial penalties** (37,294)
- 19% were issued **community sentences** (13,783), and
- 16% were issued **custodial sentences** (12,220).

A further 18% of people were issued **other sentences** (13,783), which are mostly admonishments.

**Chart 7: Sentences imposed, 2009-10 and 2018-19**



## 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. The number of custodial sentences given is affected by a range of factors, including the number of convictions in any given year and the types of crimes for which people are being convicted.

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 mitigating circumstances. These statistics do not take into account the factors influencing the sentencing decisions.

The number of custodial sentences, in contrast with other sentence types, rose by 2% (from 11,980 in 2017-18 to 12,220 in 2018-19). Prior to this the number of custodial sentences had declined every year since the peak of 15,950 in 2011-12. Despite the increase in the most recent year, the number of custodial sentences is still 23% below that level. Custodial sentences represented 16% of all convictions in 2018-19, this being the highest value recorded in the past decade.

This overall 2% increase in the number of custodial sentences masks larger changes at a crime group level. There have been increases of 8%, 16% and 9% respectively for non-sexual crimes of violence, sexual crimes and crimes of dishonesty, almost balanced by falls in miscellaneous offences and motor vehicle offences.

Notable changes at a crime level include a 22% increase (to 1,824) in custodial sentences for shoplifting, a 19% increase (to 601) for handling offensive weapons, and a 14% increase (to 656) for attempted murder and serious assault.

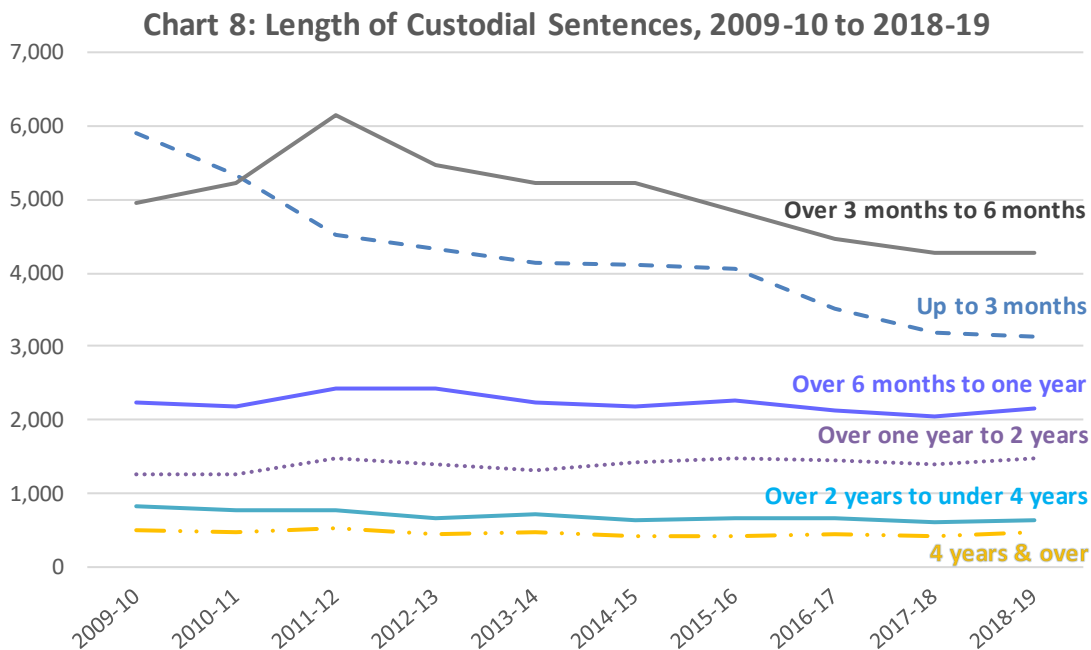
### **Extended sentences and Supervised Release Orders**

Extended sentences and supervised release orders 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). There has been little change in their use this year (from 449 in 2017-18 to 455 in 2018-19). This combined total issued has remained between 400 and 550 per year since 2010-11. 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. Experimental statistics have been released alongside this bulletin which present some data on this topic.



## Length of custodial sentences

All but one of the 37 people issued **life sentences** in 2018-19 received these for murder<sup>5</sup>. 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 in their lifetime.



## Average custodial sentence

Note that life sentences and OLRs are not included in calculations for average life sentence as they are of indeterminate length. Although a minimum term in custody is specified, the actual time in custody will depend on decisions by the Parole Board and they may spend longer in custody than the minimum specified. Data on the average length of the punishment part of life sentences and OLRs is published in an experimental statistics paper alongside this bulletin.

The **average length of custodial sentences** for all crimes, excluding life sentences, in 2018-19 was more than ten and a half months (326 days), which is 3% longer than in 2017-18 (317 days). Over the longer term, there has been a general upward trend in average sentence length, and they are now 16% longer than in 2009/10 (281 days).

<sup>5</sup> Murder carries a mandatory life sentence upon conviction. Although an Order for Lifelong Restriction is a sentence that lasts for the rest of a person’s life, it is not treated as a life sentence for the purpose of these statistics.

The largest components of this increase in 2018-19 have been increased numbers and lengths of sentences for rape and attempted rape, attempted murder and serious assault, and handling offensive weapons. Since 2009-10, the largest components of the increase in average sentence lengths are due to sentences for rape and attempted rape, and breach of the peace etc. Even though the numbers of custodial sentences for breach of the peace have fallen by 6%, the sentence length has increased from 115 days in 2009-10 to 155 days in 2018-19.

### Categories of custodial sentence length

The [Criminal Justice and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2010](#) commenced in February 2011 and introduced a presumption against short sentences (PASS) (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 unless it considers that no other method of dealing with the person is appropriate.

In June 2019, the extension of the presumption to 12 months or less was approved by the Scottish Parliament. This came into force on 4 July 2019 in relation to offences committed from then and does not apply to the statistics in this bulletin. Initial monitoring data on the extended presumption, covering the period July to December 2019, was [published on 25 February 2020](#).

[Chart 8](#) illustrates patterns of custodial sentence length by specific categories. In 2009-10, the most common length was “**up to 3 months**” (5,919 people), which made up 38% of custodial sentences. Over the ten-year period, levels have dropped with sentences of “**up to 3 months**” making up 26% of custodial sentences in 2018-19. These sentences started to fall before the presumption against sentences of three months or less was introduced.

Figures show that:

- custodial sentences of “**over 3 months to 6 months**” accounted for 4,957 custodial sentences in 2009-10 (31%) and rose to 6,153 (39%) by 2011-12, immediately after the presumption against short sentences of 3 months or less was implemented. The number had declined to 4,279 (35%) by 2018-19
- sentences of “**over 6 months to 1 year**” made up 2,250 sentences in 2009-10 (14%), rising to 2,162 by 2018-19 (18%)
- the number of custodial sentences “**over one year to 2 years**” has also been increasing. There were 1,269 in 2009-10 (8%), rising to 1,468 by 2018-19 (12%)
- the number of custodial sentences of “**2 years to under 4 years**” has declined from 834 (5%) in 2009-10 to 644 (5%) in 2018-19, and
- “**4 years and over**” has changed little over the last ten years, from 552 (3%) in 2009-10 to 497 (4%) in 2018-19
- In total, the proportion of sentences of up to one year in length has declined slowly over the last decade, from 83% in 2009-10 to 79% in 2018-19.

## 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. unlawful killing but without intent to do so) 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-four per cent, or 60 of the 81 people convicted of homicide in 2018-19 were given a **custodial sentence**, a four percentage-point increase on the 2017-18 figure of 70%. During the period from 2009-10 to 2013-14, the proportion of homicide convictions receiving custodial sentences was more than 80%. Since then, it has been between 69% and 75%. This can mostly be attributed to a higher proportion of “**causing death by careless driving**” crimes making up the total of homicide convictions since 2014-15, and the fact that these types of homicide are more likely to have imposed non-custodial sentences as the sentencing disposal than other types of homicide. In the five years to 2013-14, 14% of homicide convictions were for death by careless driving, and in the latter five years, this proportion increased to 30%. Of all non-custodial homicide sentences, 93% of them were for death by careless driving since 2014-15.

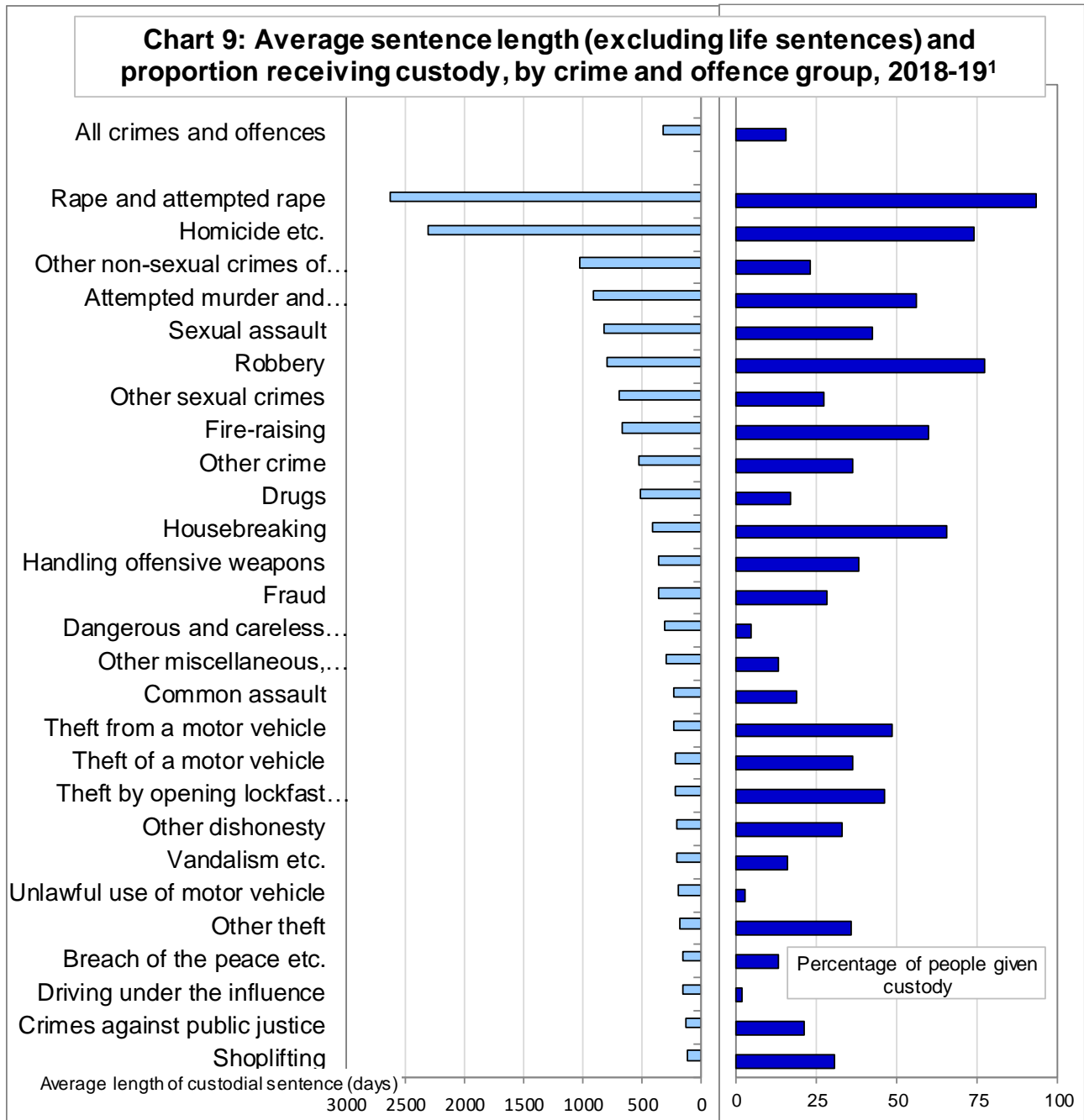
Sixty per cent of custodial sentences for homicide were life sentences imposed for murder (36 people), an increase compared to 2017-18 (43%, 27 people). The remainder, who were convicted for other types of homicide, were given an average sentence of around six years and three months (2,312 days), two-and-a-half months (78 days) less than in 2017-18 (2,390 days), but still higher than most years in the last decade.

Other changes in average custodial sentence lengths for non-sexual crimes of violence between 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as follow:

- A decrease of 4% (40 days) for “**attempted murder and serious assault**” (an average of 914 days given on average in 2018-19);
- Little change for **robbery** (down 3 days, to 797 days); and
- An increase of 21% for **other non-sexual crimes of violence**, (up by 176 to 1,075 days), this makes it the highest value in the last decade. This is a relatively small group, with a total of 39 people receiving a custodial sentence in 2018-19, and the average is therefore more variable.

## Custodial Sentences for Sexual Crimes

As shown in chart 9, custody was the most frequently used disposal for “**rape and attempted rape**”, being imposed on 93% 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). The average sentence length for this kind of crime increased in 2018-19, up 48 days (2%) to 2,626 days (more than seven years), the highest average sentence for rape and attempted rape of the last ten years.



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

**Sexual assault** sentences were, on average, 148 days (15%) shorter than in 2017-18, falling to 828 days (around 2 years and 3 months) in 2018-19. This is the shortest average sentence for this crime in the last ten years.

### **Custodial Sentences for Crimes of Dishonesty**

Overall, the average custodial sentence length for crimes of dishonesty decreased from 208 days in 2017-18 to 190 days in 2018-19; a fall of 9%. However, this was still 39 days longer (26%) than in 2009-10 when the average was 151 days.

Other changes for crimes of dishonesty included:

Around 65% of **housebreaking** convictions received custodial sentences in 2018-19, up 1% from 2017-18. This is the highest proportion of custodial sentences imposed for housebreaking convictions in the last decade. In 2018-19, the average custodial sentence for **housebreaking** was more than a year (407 days), a 34-day (8%) decrease from 2017-18 when it was 441 days. The average sentence length remains 68% longer it was in 2009-10 (242 days).

The proportion of convictions for **fraud** that resulted in a custodial sentence was 28% in 2018-19, no change on the previous year. The average sentence length has increased by 57% since 2009-10 up to 355 days, although this is 8% below the ten-year high point of 387 days in 2017-18.

## 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 A, there were 1,576 people convicted of “handling offensive weapons” in 2018-19, of which almost two-thirds (64%) were for carrying knives i.e. “**having in a public place an article with a blade or point**” (1,006 convictions). Compared to last year these changes represent increases of 7% and 5% respectively, but numbers of convictions are around two-thirds of what they were in 2009-10. The remainder of offensive weapons convictions 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 A: Sentencing for handling offensive weapons**

		2009-10	2017-18	2018-19
<b>"Handling offensive weapons"</b> (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	2,838	1,476	1,576
	% receiving a custodial sentence	32%	34%	38%
	Average custodial sentence (days)	269	354	358
<b>Knife offences only:</b> "Having in a public place an article with a blade or point"	Number convicted	1,443	958	1,006
	% receiving a custodial sentence	40%	38%	41%
	Average custodial sentence (days)	284	365	382

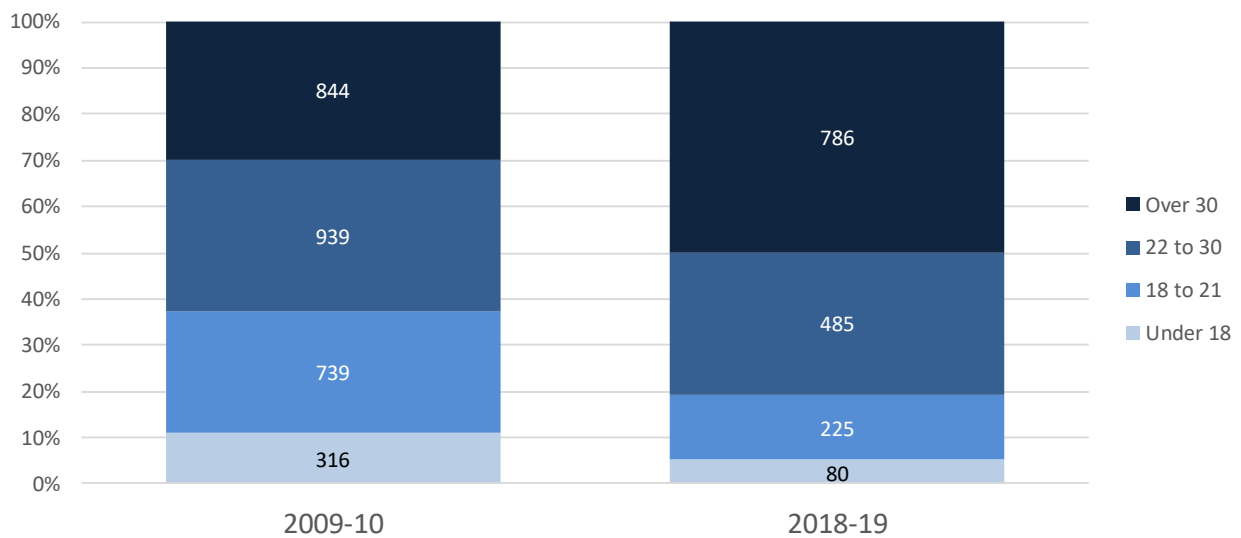
The proportion of convictions **for handling offensive weapons** which received a custodial sentence increased to 38% in 2018-19, the highest rate seen since 2012-13, and six percentage points higher than in 2009-10. The proportion of custodial sentences given specifically for **knife offences** has also increased (up to 41% in 2018-19 compared to 40% in 2009-10).

As seen in Chart A below, there has been a shift in the age profile of persons being convicted for handling offensive weapons since 2009-10. In 2009-10, 30% of convictions were in the over-30s group, and 37% were for people under 22 years of age. We now see half (50%) of all offensive weapon convictions in the over 30s,

and under a fifth (19%) for those aged under 22, 5% being for under-18s. Whilst this is the case, the number of convictions has fallen across all age groups.

The average custodial sentence length for handling offensive weapons is 33% higher than it was in 2009-10, increasing from 269 days in 2009-10 to 358 days in 2018-19. The figure in 2018-19 is almost unchanged from the 354 days in 2017-18. The trend over the last ten years is broadly similar for knife offences only, with the average custodial sentence length being 7% longer than that of all handling offensive weapons at 382 days in 2018-19.

**Chart A: Proportion of convictions for handling offensive weapons - by age group, 2009-10 and 2018-19**



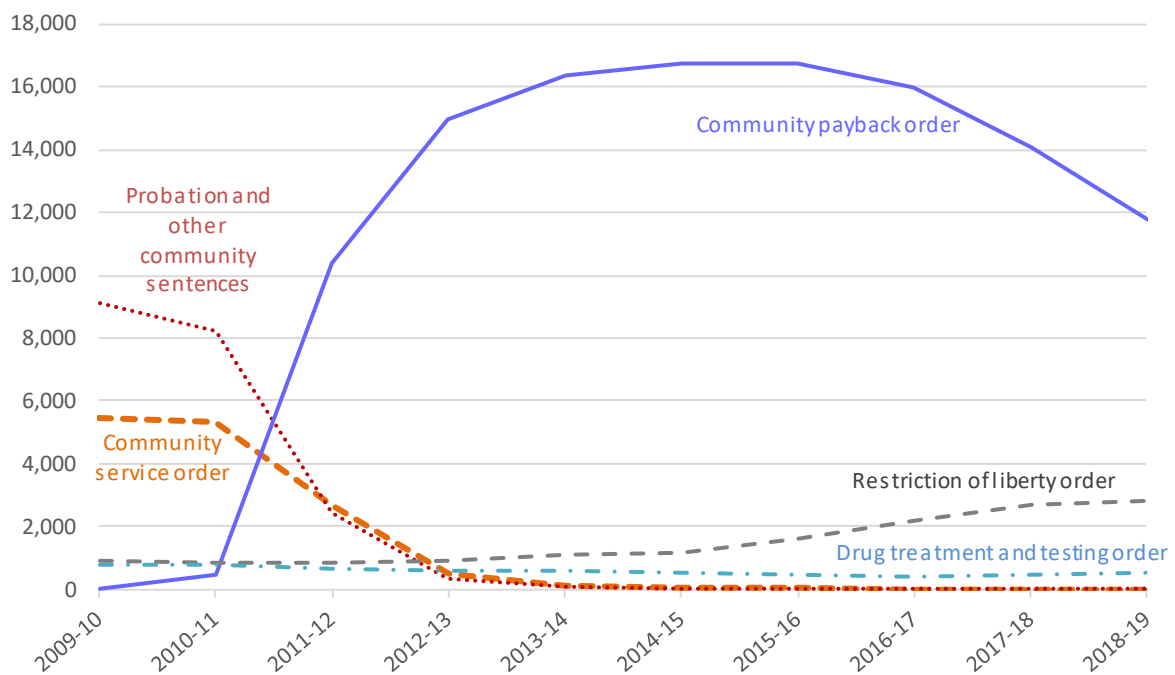
## 11. Community Sentences

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

Community sentence is a collective term for the different sentences given by courts that are served in the community, often as an alternative to a custodial sentence. Community sentences consist of requirements, such as unpaid work, being supervised by a social worker, or being restricted to their home at certain times. There is a wide range of options available in the Scottish courts, which are listed at [Annex D](#).

Nineteen per cent (or 15,206) of all convictions in 2018-19 resulted in a main penalty of a community sentence. These account for a higher proportion of court sentences than ten years ago, up from 14% in 2009-10, although there has been a two percentage point fall since 2017-18. There was a decrease of 12% in the number of community sentences in 2018-19 from 17,303 in 2017-18, driven by the 16% fall in the use of Community Payback Orders.

**Chart 10: People issued community sentences, 2009-10 to 2018-19**



**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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (16,379 CPOs). Numbers declined by 16% in 2018-19 to 11,803 people, representing 78% of all community sentences (compared to 81% the previous year). The use of CPOs has now declined for four consecutive years.

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 19% of people receiving community sentences in 2018-19 (2,840 RLOs), up 5% from 2,712 in 2017-18. 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 not include 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 rose by 10% from 497 in 2017-18 to 541 in 2018-19. This is the second consecutive year of increase following a relatively long period of decline. Despite the recent increase, levels remain 33% lower than in 2009-10 (807 DTTOs).

Community sentences are available for courts to use in any case where the offence is punishable by imprisonment (with the exception of charges which attract mandatory life sentences). The majority of community sentences were given for breach of the peace (3,096 or 20%), common assault (2,851 or 19%) and crimes against public justice (1,779 or 12%).

In 2018-19 the crimes/offences where community sentences were most commonly given were:

- **other sexual crimes** – 407 people, or 55% of court disposals for these crimes
- **sexual assault** – 145 people, or 50%
- **other non-sexual crimes of violence** – 72 people, or 43%
- **handling offensive weapons** – 622 people, or 39%, and
- **fraud** – 159 people, or 39% of court disposals.

## 12. Financial penalties and other sentences

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

The Courts can impose financial penalties such as **fin**es, which are enforced by the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service (SCTS), or **compensation orders**, which collected by SCTS with the monies then paid to the victim.

The number of **financial penalties** has been in general decline over the last ten years, dropping from 72,491 in 2009-10, when they accounted for 60% of all disposals. Numbers have continued to decline in the latest year, down by 5% from 39,235 in 2017-18 to 37,294 in 2018-19. They now account for fewer than half (48%) of all disposals. This is possibly because the types of cases that would have historically attracted a financial penalty are more likely to be dealt with non-court disposals before they get to Court (see [non-court disposal section](#)).

The median<sup>6</sup> **fine** imposed by Courts on individuals (excluding companies) in 2018-19 was £230, in cash terms<sup>7</sup>. The median fine has increased by 28% over the last 10 years, up from £180 in 2009-10.

The use of **compensation orders** as a main penalty remained almost unchanged at 787 in the year to 2018-19. Numbers are 24% lower than in 2009-10 (1,039). The median value for compensation orders has risen at a faster rate than for fines, up from £180 in 2009-10 to £250 in 2018-19. Please note that 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, although this still only refers to the main offence.

### Other sentences

“Other sentences” are mostly admonishments (a verbal warning from the sheriff). In 2018-19, 13,072 offenders were admonished, which represented 17% of all convictions. This has increased from 13% in 2009-10, although has remained almost unchanged since 2015-16. In 2018-19 the crimes for which admonishments were most frequently given (where there were more than 1,000 convictions overall) were:

- **crimes against public justice** with 34% of all convictions being admonishments (2,450 convictions)
- **shoplifting** with 30% (1,770 convictions), and
- **breach of the peace etc.** with 29% (3,460 convictions).

<sup>6</sup> The median value is the midpoint of a ranked series of data so that very high or very low values do not impact excessively on the calculated average.

<sup>7</sup> Year-on-year comparisons for fines and compensation orders are in cash terms, and have therefore not been adjusted for inflation.

## 13. Aggravations

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

Codes can be recorded on the Criminal History System (CHS) by Police Scotland or COPFS to provide additional information relating to the nature of a charge. Some of these codes (aggravations) are created by legislation. Although aggravations must be proved in Court they can be proven by a single source of evidence, rather than by corroborated evidence. For example, someone who commits a common assault which is motivated by malice towards the victim as a result of their religion would have their offence recorded under assault with an aggravation code of religious prejudice. The statutory aggravations are taken into account during sentencing, and a higher penalty may be given as a result.

Other aggravations are not created by legislation, but are identifiers added to a charge to provide additional information. These do not need to be proved in Court.

This publication includes statistics on a subset of the full set of aggravation/identifier codes on the CHS. The set of aggravations published covers **domestic abuse, disability, racial, religious, sexual orientation and transgender**. The legislation creating these aggravations is outlined in [Annex C](#). In addition, the [Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#) created a statutory aggravation of domestic abuse. This part of the legislation came into force on 24 April 2017 and as such, 2018-19 is the first full year of its use.

Please note that statistics on statutory **bail aggravations**, which identify offences that were committed while the offender was on bail, are not included in this publication but are published alongside this bulletin.

### Statistics on aggravations

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

### Domestic abuse

There were 9,210 convictions with a domestic abuse identifier in 2018-19, a 7% decrease from 2017-18 (9,884 convictions). Levels have been declining since 2014-15 but remain 8% higher than when numbers were at their lowest of the last decade in 2010-11 (8,566 convictions). Their use has fallen at a similar rate this year to the overall number of convictions.

The new statutory domestic abuse aggravation, used for the first time in 2017-18, has in 2018-19 been applied to 7,752, or 84% of convictions with a domestic identifier – it is never applied to a proceeding without the non-statutory identifier.

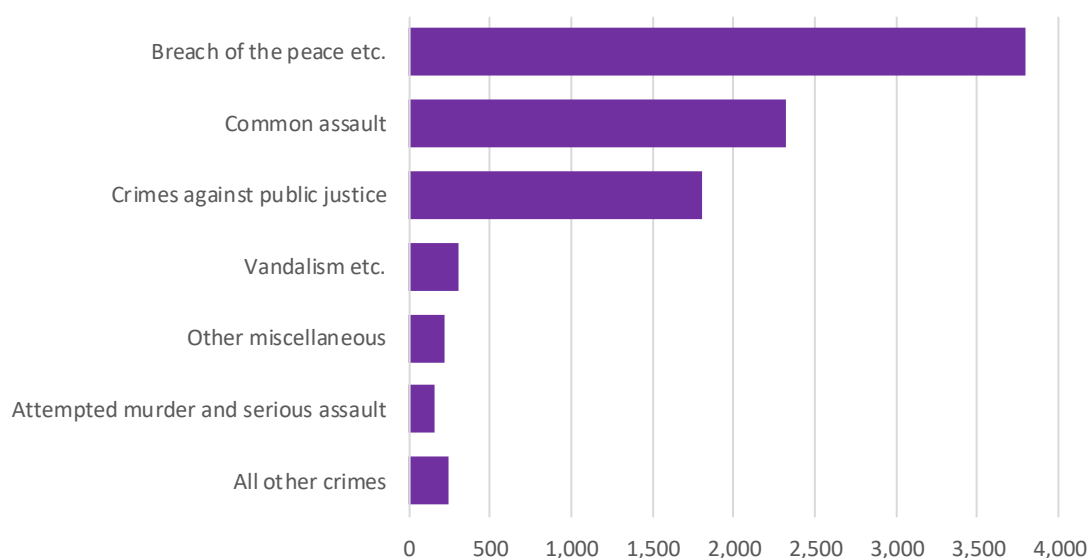
In 2018-19 the vast majority of people convicted of an offence with a domestic abuse identifier recorded were **male** (8,168 convictions or 89%). This proportion

has decreased by one percentage point from 90% in 2009-10, although the proportion has changed very little in recent years.

In 2018-19 the most common crime types with a domestic abuse identifier recorded against a conviction were:

- **breach of the peace**, which made up 43% of domestic abuse convictions (3,957 convictions) – of these breach of the peace-type convictions, the majority of convictions were for offences of “threatening or abusive behaviour” or stalking
- **common assault** (26% or 2,421 convictions), and
- **crimes against public justice** (20% or 1,836 convictions).

**Chart 11 - The number of convictions by crime with a domestic abuse identifier 2018-19**



### Other aggravations

After the domestic abuse aggravation, the next most common types of aggravations recorded in 2018-19 were:

- racial (629 convictions);
- sexual orientation (356 convictions); and
- religious (204 convictions).

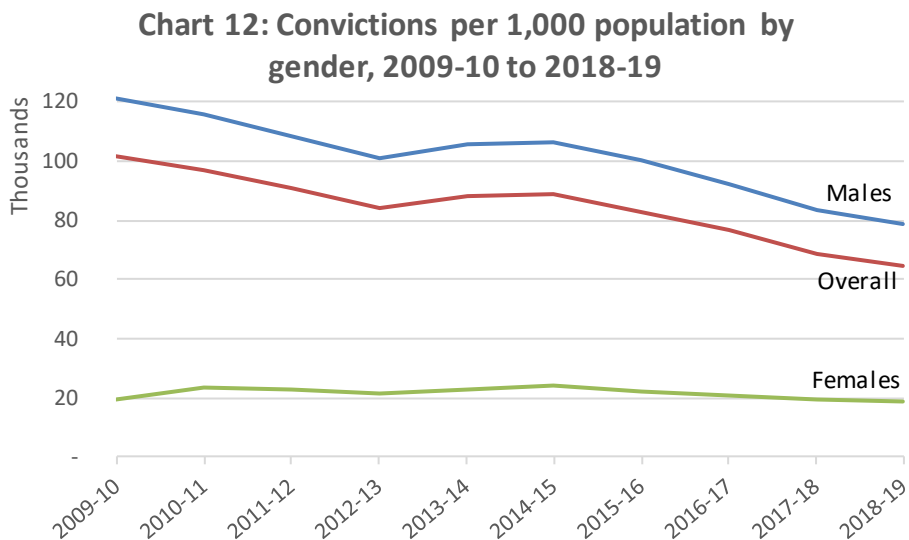
Since 2017-18, convictions with racial and sexual orientation aggravations attached have fallen by 5% and 1% respectively, compared to the 6% fall in overall convictions. There was a 19% decline in convictions with a religious aggravation. The only aggravation attached to more convictions in 2018-19 compared to the previous year was that relating to disability, increasing by 51% from 59 convictions in 2017-18 to 89 in 2018-19.

## 14. Age and Gender

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

In 2018-19 there were 16 convictions per 1,000 population. There were more convictions for males at 27 convictions per 1,000 population compared to five for females.

The overall number of convictions per 1,000 population has declined over the last ten years from 25 convictions per 1,000 population in 2009-10. The decline has been driven by a decrease for males, down to 27 convictions per 1,000 population in 2018-19 from 44 in 2009-10. The number for females has been consistently much lower than for males, but also shows an overall decline, from eight to five convictions per 1,000 population between 2009-10 and 2018-19.



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, especially younger men. For people aged 31-50, the number has been on a more gradual downward trend over the last decade, but the fall has not been as consistent as for younger people.

In 2009-10, the age group with the highest numbers of convictions per 1,000 population was those aged 18-20, with 71 convictions per 1,000 population. Since then, this has changed. In 2018-19, the highest number of convictions per 1,000 population was for the 31-40 age group overall (34 per 1,000), the 21-30 age group also showing a similar 33 convictions per 1,000 population.

## Convictions by gender/age and crime type

Males accounted for 82% of all convictions in 2018-19, the same proportion as in 2017-18. More males than females were convicted in all crime/offence categories.

Whilst females accounted for 18% of all convictions, they accounted for relatively higher proportions of convictions for the following crime types in 2018-19:

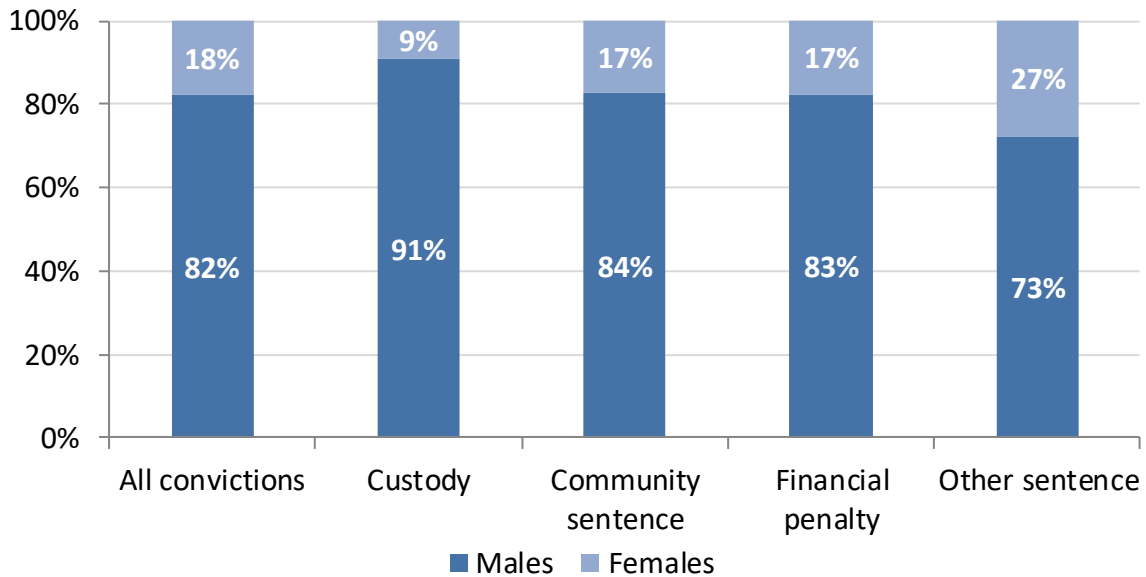
- 44% (74 convictions) of **other non-sexual crimes of violence**. The vast majority of these were for “cruelty to and unnatural treatment of children” convictions; and
- 33% (135 convictions) of all **fraud** convictions.

Compared to older people, a larger proportion of convictions for **people under 21** are for **crimes against public justice** and **common assault**. For example, more than a fifth (23%) of convictions for females under 21 were for common assault with the corresponding figure for males being 15%. By contrast common assault accounted for smaller proportions of convictions for both men and women aged over 40 (nine and 10% for males and females respectively).

Convictions for **motor vehicle offences** accounted for higher proportions of convictions for those aged over 40; 42% of males, and 45% of females convicted. This compares to the under 21-age group where 24% of both males and females were convicted of motor vehicle offences.

## Sentencing by gender and age

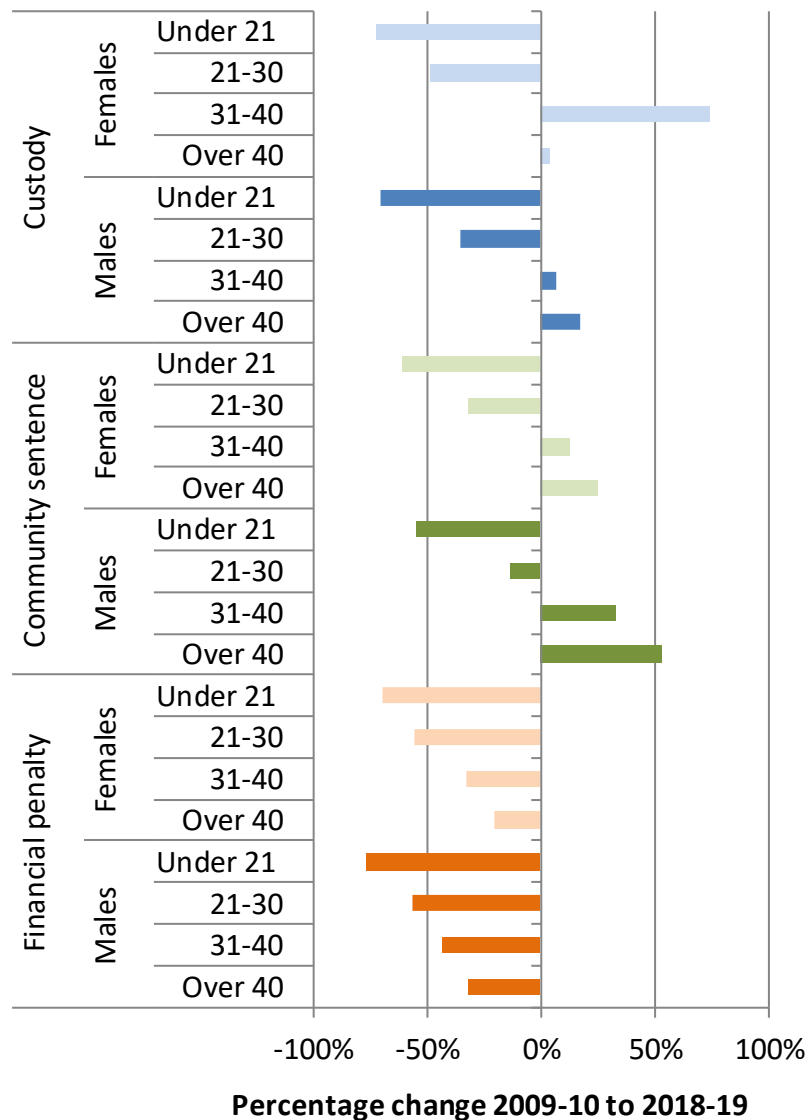
Chart 13: Total convictions and disposal type by gender, 2018-19



Overall, males are more likely to receive a custodial sentence than females. This is illustrated by males accounting for 82% of all people convicted in 2018-19 but representing a higher proportion of all **custodial sentences** (91%). Females were more likely to be issued with an “**Other sentence**” with 27% of these types of punishments having been given to females compared to the 18% of all convictions that females represent.

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. The [Reconviction Rates in Scotland](#) National Statistics present analyses on the last sentence received in a financial year, by the number and type of previous crimes and sentences.

**Chart 14: Change in number of disposals by age and gender, 2009-10 to 2018-19**



[Table 11](#) illustrates different patterns by age and gender over the last ten years. Chart 14 above summarises the main changes between 2009-10 and 2018-19.

- There are falls in the total numbers of convictions across every sentence type. This fits with the overall fall in convictions, although the largest and most consistent falls are seen in **financial penalties**.
- **Financial penalties** are the only disposal types where the trend is in decline for all age-gender groups, with the largest decreases being for younger age groups.
- With respect to **custodial sentences**, numbers for males have fallen by 23% (with a notable decrease of 70% for under-21s), whereas numbers of



custodial sentences for females have only decreased by 14%, with large falls for under 30s and a 75% increase for the 31-40 age group.

- **Community sentences** have seen a fall of 7%, although all of the decreases are seen in the under-30s, the over-30s are increasing. Since 2017-18, the number of community sentences has fallen by 12% and these falls are seen across all age groups. This is related to the falls in the numbers of CPOs being issued.

## 15. Police Disposals

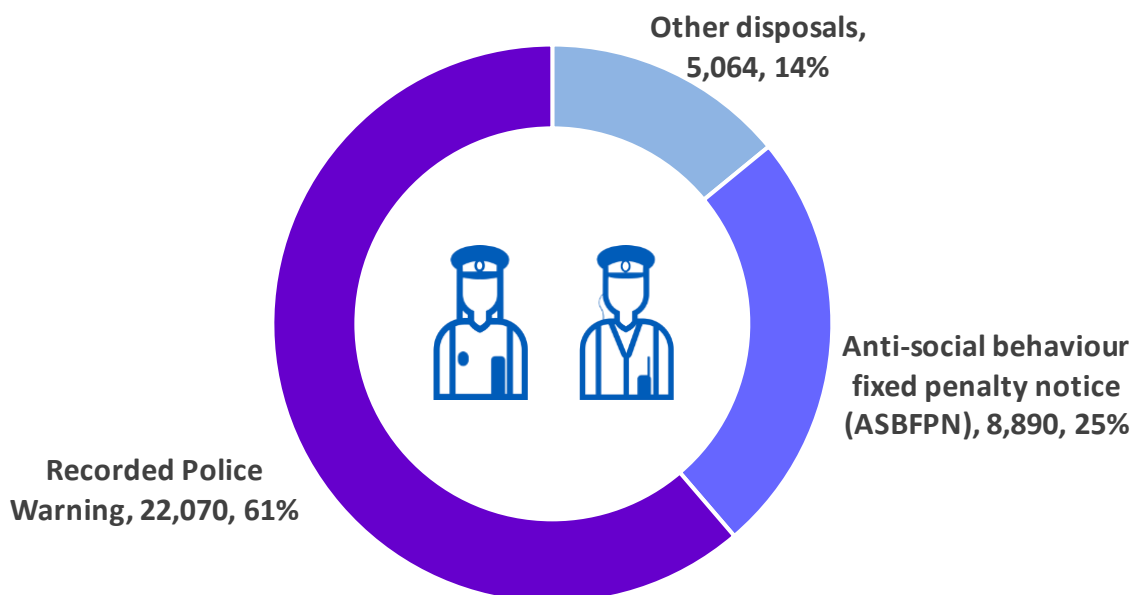
(Tables 17 - 20)

This section outlines detail on some of the measures available to the police for dealing with minor offences rather than referring individuals to COPFS and therefore potentially to court. Statistics are presented on **Recorded Police Warnings** (RPW), **Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices** (ASBFPNs) and actions used specifically for juveniles (aged 8 to 17) such as **Restorative Justice Warnings** and **Early and Effective Interventions** (EEI). **Formal Adult Warnings** were phased out following the introduction of RPWs in January 2016.

In 2009-10, there were 72,173 police disposals, the highest total seen in the last decade. This has now fallen by 50% to 36,108 in 2018-19.

At their peak, ASBFPNs accounted for more than 80% of the police disposals presented in this publication, but the number has been declining since 2013-14, and they now make up only 25% of police disposals this year. The most used police disposal in 2018-19 (61%) is now the Recorded Police Warning. It is important to note, however, that there are other types of police measures not included in these statistics 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 15: Police disposals by type in 2018-19



## Recorded Police Warnings

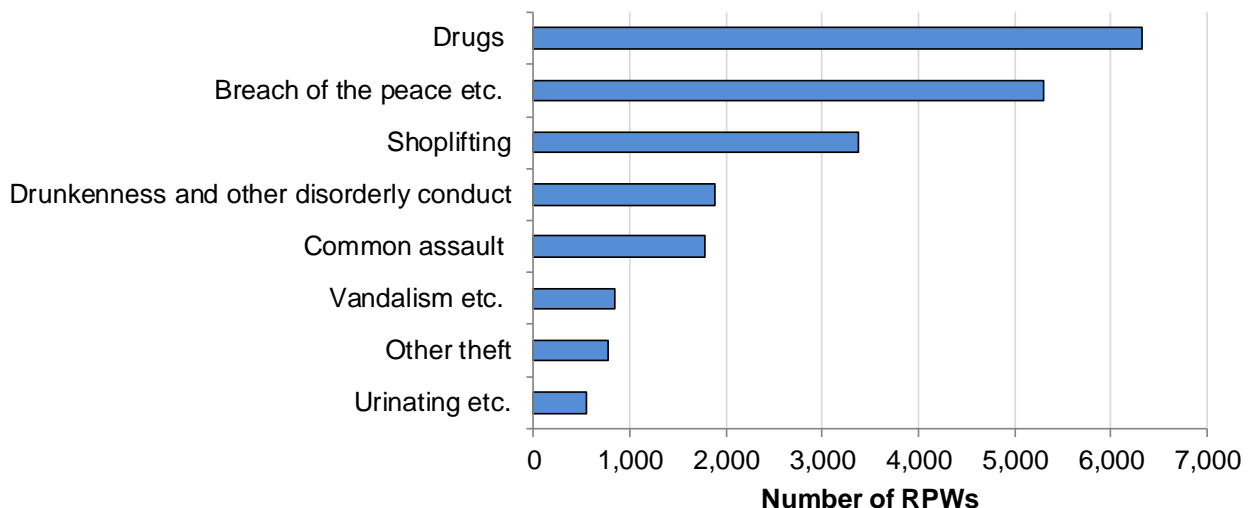
The use of **Recorded Police Warnings (RPWs)** grew quickly after their introduction in January 2016, becoming the most used police disposal in 2016-17 (19,678 issued). In 2018-19, use has increased by 27% to 22,070 from 17,332 in 2017-18.

RPWs were issued in 2018-19 for a wide range of offences, such as **drugs** (which made up 29% of the total number issued in 2018-19), **breach of the peace etc** (24%) and **shoplifting** (15%). Males received 72% of all RPWs in 2018-19.

The introduction of RPWs coincided with the phasing out of Formal Adult Warnings (FAWs), although wasn't a direct replacement. Only 33 FAWs were recorded in 2018-19, and they should disappear from the records completely in the near future.

From 16 July 2018, it became possible to issue RPWs for less serious, non-sexual common assault, and this use made up 8% of the total number of RPWs in 2018-19.

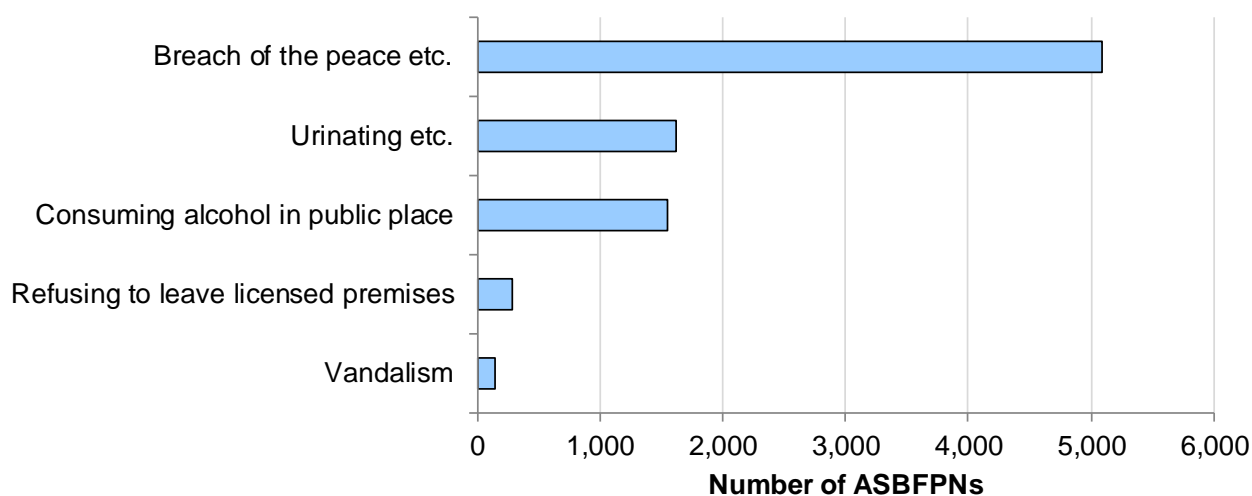
**Chart 16: Most common offences for Recorded Police Warnings, 2018-19**



## Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices

Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPNs) allow the police to issue offenders a £50 fine for a range of offences including drunken-related behaviours and playing loud music. In 2018-19, 8,890 people received an ASBFPN as a main penalty, a decrease of 19% from 11,018 in 2017-18. Levels have decreased for the fifth year in a row after a period of relative stability between 2010-11 and 2013-14 (around 55,000 ASBFPNs per annum). Some of the decline may be due to Police Scotland issuing revised guidance around the use of ASBFPNs, and there may be also some displacement by the use of Recorded Police Warnings.

**Chart 17: Most common offences for Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPNs), 2018-19**



In 2018-19 the vast majority of ASBFPNs were issued for three offence types:

- 5,090 for **breach of the peace** (57% of total);
- 1,615 for **urinating etc** (18%); and
- 1,549 for **consuming alcohol in a public place** (17%).

Males received 83% of all ASBFPNs in 2018-19 (7,406 people) with the most common offences being for **breach of the peace etc.** (54% of ASBFPNs issued to males) followed by **urinating etc.** (21%). ASBFPNs issued to females (1,483 people in total) were primarily issued for breach of the peace (75% of ASBFPNs to females) and consuming alcohol in a public place (14%).

## Police disposals for children and young people involved in offending

This section provides statistics on some of the police disposals that specifically target children and young people, under the age of 18, involved in offending. The disposals we have information for are **Early and Effective Interventions (EEIs)** and **Restorative Justice Warnings** as recorded on the Criminal History System (CHS).

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.

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

- The **Whole System Approach (WSA)** is increasingly used to deal with young people aged 8 to 17. Following the preventing offending framework in 2008 and a WSA pilot in 2010, this approach was rolled out across Scotland in 2011 to encourage justice partners to channel young people away from the adult courts and hearing system. One approach used by the police to respond to the needs of children who offend is **Early and Effective Intervention (EEI)**. 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.
- 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. The police can use a number of ways to refer individuals to SCRA such as **restorative justice warnings**, the disposal for which statistics are available. It is important to note that other organisations such as COPFS, social work and educational bodies can also make referrals to SCRA, though such referrals are not included in the statistics in this report, and can be found elsewhere.
- 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.

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.scra.gov.uk/resources\\_articles\\_category/official-statistics/](http://www.scra.gov.uk/resources_articles_category/official-statistics/)

- The focus of EEs 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. The number issued has fallen from 2,313 people in 2009-10 to 300 people in 2018-19, but numbers have fluctuated since 2014-15.

By contrast, the number of young people referred for **EEI** increased steadily since their introduction, rising to 6,655 in 2015-16 as the use of these practices became more commonplace. Since then, numbers have decreased each year. In 2018-19, the total number fell by 17% to 4,731 from 5,716 in 2017-18.

## 16. Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service Disposals

### (Tables 20-22)

When a report is submitted by the Police (or other specialist reporting agency) to the Procurator Fiscal, prosecution in court is only one of a range of possible options for dealing with people who have been charged. The Procurators Fiscal 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, the Procurators Fiscal can decide to use a non-court direct measure such as a fiscal fine or a diversion from prosecution. Where the Procurators Fiscal decide to offer a diversion from prosecution, this is not shown in the data in this publication.

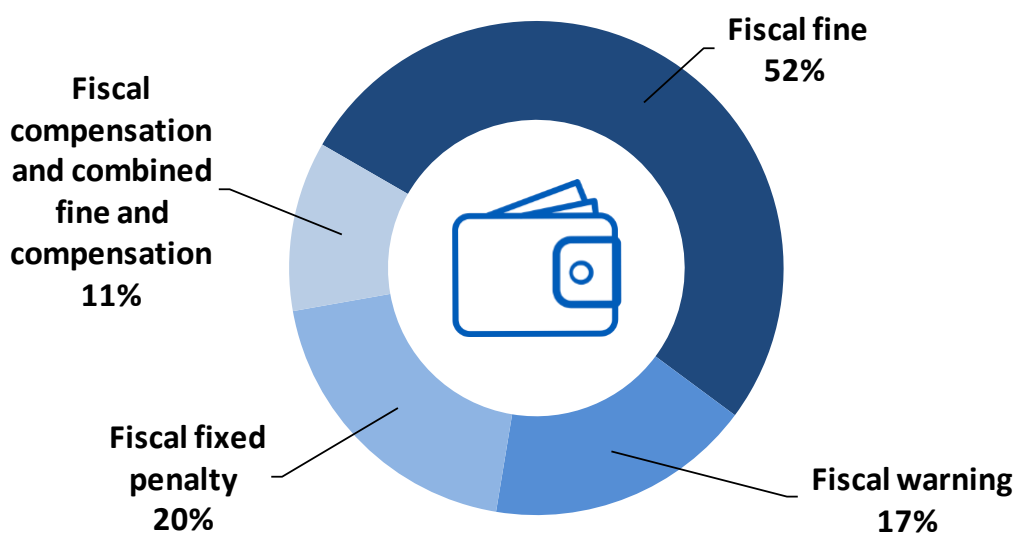
Of COPFS disposals included in this publication for 2018-19, around 52% were fiscal fines (18,443 people) with a further 20% being fiscal fixed penalties (6,977). Fiscal Warnings made up 17% of all COPFS disposals (6,211). The remainder were made up of compensation orders, where the accused pays a prescribed sum of money to court and it is then remitted to the victim, and combined offers which comprise a fine and a compensation element. A full listing of the range of disposals available can be seen in [Annex D](#).

**Procurator Fiscal Warnings (FW)** provide a method of dealing with a case that doesn't involve prosecution, and if someone receives a FW, they cannot be prosecuted for that specific offence in the future. Figures are reported from 2012-13 onwards (earlier figures obtained from COPFS can be seen in [Table 1](#)). Different recording practices before this date meant that it wasn't possible to present older figures.

In 2018-19, there was a decrease of 34% from 9,390 Fiscal Warnings in 2017-18 to 6,211. Prior to this, the numbers had been relatively steady around 9,000 per year apart from a spike of around 14,000 in 2015-16 – the fall in 2018-19 is a notable change, and may be partly due to increased use of RPWs, and to a presumption that 16- and 17-year-olds will be referred to the Children’s Reporter. At the same time, the range of offences for which Fiscal Warnings are used has increased.

**Fiscal Work Orders (FWO)** were introduced across Scotland in April 2015 and provide the Procurators Fiscal with the option of offering an 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 are currently unable to derive statistics on Fiscal Work Orders due to uncertainty around the recording of this information on the Criminal History System. Work is ongoing to resolve this issue, with the intention of publishing FWO statistics in the future.

**Chart 18: COPFS Disposals by type, 2018-19**



## Fiscal fines

Fiscal fines of between £50 and £300 can be offered to an accused by the Procurators Fiscal as an alternative to prosecution. Where a fiscal fine is accepted, the accused cannot be prosecuted, but if the fine is unpaid, it can be enforced through the courts. If the fine is actively rejected, prosecution for the original offence will normally follow.

In 2018-19 there were 18,443 people issued a fiscal fine as a main penalty, a decrease of 19% from 22,693 in 2017-18, resuming the large falls in their use since the 2012-13 peak. Fiscal fines were most commonly issued for the following crimes:

- 33% were for **Other miscellaneous** offences (6,126 fines)
- 21% were for **Drugs** crimes (3,957 fines), and
- 17% were for **Unlawful use of vehicle**, which totalled 3,046 fines.

## Fiscal fixed penalties

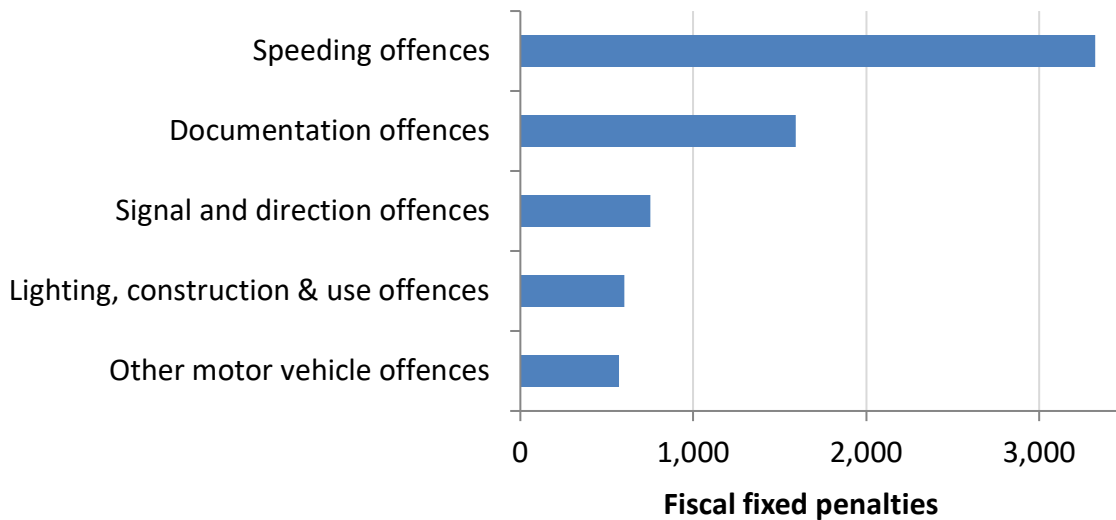
Crown Office Fixed Penalties (COFPs) are generally issued for certain road traffic/motor vehicle offences and can involve a fine or a fine and points. The amount of the fine is prescribed by law. In 2018-19, 6,977 COFPs were issued to people as a main penalty, an increase of 7% from 6,546 in 2017-18. This is the first increase in their use since 2013-14, although the number issued now is only 30% of the level in that year (23,467 COFPs). This is related to a fall in the number of Road Traffic offences reported by the police.

The increase in the most recent year was driven by a rise in penalties for:

- “**Documentation offences**” up 17% to 1,592 from 1,366
- “**Other motor vehicle offences**” (including mobile phone offences and seatbelt offences) up 40% to 570 from 407; and
- “**Speeding offences**” almost unchanged at 3,325 from 3,237.



**Chart 19: Most common offences for Fiscal Fixed Penalties, 2018-19**



The most common crime COFPs were issued for in 2018-19 was for speeding offences (3,325 penalties), which made up almost half (48%). After this COFPs were most commonly issued for the following crimes:

- 23% were for **Documentation offences** (such as using a vehicle without a test certificate, without a licence or failure to insure), totalling 1,592;
- 11% were for **Signal and direction offences**, totalling 750 penalties; and
- 9% were for “**Lighting, construction and use offences**”, which includes mobile phone and seatbelt offences, totalling 602 penalties.

In 2018-19, more than three-quarters (77% or 5,395 of COFPs were issued to males and a third (34% or 2,348) of all COFPs were issued to males aged over 40.

## 17. Bail and undertakings

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

When a person is arrested or charged by the Police, the Police may decide to keep that person in custody. The police will submit a report to the Procurator Fiscal in respect of the person in custody and where the Procurator Fiscal decides that the accused 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 Court 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, the individual is not merely cited to appear at Court at a later date, but the Police decide to release the individual on an **Undertaking to appear at Court on a specified date and time**.

On 25th January 2018, the law applicable to undertakings was changed, and is now set out under [sections 25-30 of the Criminal Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#). An Undertaking generally has conditions attached including that the person should not commit an offence; interfere with witnesses or evidence or otherwise obstruct the course of justice; or behave in a manner which causes, or is likely to cause, alarm or distress to witnesses. Any further condition that a constable considers necessary and proportionate to ensure that the undertaking conditions are observed may also be imposed. These undertaking conditions are similar to those for bail.

Please note that four additional tables on **bail** are published alongside this bulletin. These include bail statistics by court type as well as age and gender. One of the tables presents bail aggravations 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 relates to individual bail orders. Unlike the number of proceedings, where we count only one 'main' charge per person in each proceeding, multiple orders can be issued to a person during one case. Bail orders can also be issued in circumstances which may not lead to proceedings. However, there is a direct correlation between numbers of bail orders and numbers of proceedings, and any overall trend is likely to be similar in both. This is the case in 2018-19, as the number of bail orders decreased by 6% from 36,853 in 2017-18 to 34,735 in 2018-19. Over the longer term, numbers have fallen by 28% since 2009-10.

In the year to 2018-19, there were annual decreases in most categories, the exceptions being in **fire-raising and vandalism** (up 2% to 2,274 bail orders) and **handling offensive weapons** (up 6% to 1,510).

## **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 when required to do so. There were 6,501 convictions for bail-related offences in 2018-19, a decrease of 8% on 2017-18 (7,000).

The proportion of bail-related offences as a percentage of all bail orders granted in 2018-19 was 19%. This has remained fairly constant since 2009-10.

## **Undertakings**

In 2018-19, there were 15,646 undertakings to appear in court, a fall of 11% from 2017-18 (17,644 undertakings). The number of undertakings fell sharply between 2010-11 and 2014-15, but there has been no clear trend since then. The total in 2018-19 is 43% below the 2010-11 peak. This may be related to changes introduced by the [Criminal Justice \(Scotland\) 2016 Act - Part I \(Police powers\)](#), which replaced written undertaking provisions from the [Criminal Procedure \(Scotland\) Act 1995](#).

More than three-quarters of undertakings were issued to males in 2018-19 (12,031 people). The proportion of young people being issued with an undertaking has continued to decline, with 14% of undertakings being issued to under-21 year olds in 2018-19 compared to 25% in 2009-10.

## Tables – also provided on accompanying spreadsheet

**Table 1** Summary of known action in the Scottish Criminal Justice System, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 2(a)** People proceeded against in court by main crime/offence and outcome of court proceedings, 2018-19

**Table 2(b)** Percentage of people proceeded against in court by main crime/offence and outcome of court proceedings, 2018-19

**Table 3** People convicted by type of court, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 4(a)** People proceeded against by main crime/offence, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 4(b)** People convicted by main crime/offence, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 4(c)** Conviction rate by main crime/offence, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 5(a)** People convicted by gender and age, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 5(b)** Percentage of people convicted by gender and age, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 5(c)** People convicted per 1,000 population by gender and age, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 6(a)** Males convicted by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19

**Table 6(b)** Females convicted by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19

**Table 6(c)** People convicted by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19

**Table 7(a)** People convicted by main penalty, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 7(b)** Percentage of people convicted by main penalty, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 8(a)** People convicted by main crime/offence and main penalty, 2018-19

**Table 8(b)** People convicted by main crime/offence and main penalty type, 2018-19

**Table 8(c)** People convicted by gender, main crime/offence and main penalty, 2018-19

**Table 9(a)** People convicted receiving custodial sentences by main crime/offence, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 9(b)** Percentage of people convicted receiving custodial sentences by main crime/offence, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 10(a)** People receiving a custodial sentence by main crime/offence and length of sentence, 2018-19

**Table 10(b)** People receiving a custodial sentence by gender, main crime/offence and length of sentence, 2018-19

**Table 10(c)** Average length of custodial sentence in days, by main crime/offence, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 10(d)** People receiving a custodial sentence by length of sentence, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 11** People convicted by main penalty, gender and age, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 12** People convicted with an aggravation recorded against the main charge by gender, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 13** People convicted with an aggravation recorded against the main charge by crime type, 2018-19

**Table 14** Bail orders made by main charge, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 15** Bail-related Offences with a conviction, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 16** Undertakings to appear in court, by gender and age, 2009-10 - 2018-19

**Table 17** People given police disposals by disposal type, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 18(a)** People given RPWs, by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19

**Table 18(b)** Females given RPWs, by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19

**Table 18(c)** People given RPWs, by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19

**Table 19** People given ASBFPNs, by main crime/offence and age and gender, 2018-19

**Table 20** People given COPFS disposals by disposal type, 2009-10 to 2018-19

**Table 21(a)** Males given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19

**Table 21(b)** Females given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19

**Table 21(c)** People given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19

**Table 22** Fiscal fixed penalties by main crime/offence and age and gender, 2018-19

**Table 1 Summary of known action in the Scottish Criminal Justice System, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Thousands

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>Crimes and offences recorded by the police</b>										
Crimes	338	323	314	273	270	256	246	239	245	246
Offences <sup>1</sup>					501	379	339	289	264	248
<b>Crimes and offences cleared up by the police</b>										
Crimes	167	157	155	140	139	129	127	119	121	126
Offences <sup>1</sup>					472	351	308	254	222	206
<b>Police disposals</b>										
Anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notices	61	54	54	55	56	43	29	15	11	9
Formal adult warnings	8	8	8	8	7	5	3	*	*	*
Recorded Police Warnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	17	22
Early & Effective Interventions and Restorative Justice Warnings	3	2	4	5	5	5	7	6	6	5
<b>Children's Panel referrals</b>										
Offence referrals to Reporter to Children's Panel <sup>2</sup>	21	16	12	8	7	7	7	7	9	8
<b>Procurator Fiscal action</b>										
Total criminal reports received (COPFS cases)	276	266	276	281	294	244	226	196	178	171
Fiscal fines (CHS people) <sup>3,4</sup>	36	36	42	48	47	36	34	22	23	18
Fiscal fines (COPFS cases) <sup>4,5</sup>	34	33	41	46	47	35	33	21	22	18
Fiscal fixed penalties (CHS people) <sup>3</sup>	19	20	21	22	23	15	11	8	7	7
Fiscal fixed penalties (COPFS cases) <sup>5</sup>	18	20	21	22	24	15	11	8	6	7
Compensation orders (CHS people) <sup>3</sup>	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Compensation orders (COPFS cases) <sup>5</sup>	2	2	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	1
Combined fiscal fines/compensation orders (CHS people) <sup>3,4</sup>	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
Combined fiscal fines/compensation orders (COPFS cases) <sup>4,5</sup>	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
Fiscal warnings (COPFS cases) <sup>4,5</sup>	14	13	12	13	8	8	13	8	9	6
No action (COPFS cases) <sup>4,5</sup>	30	29	32	35	28	27	26	21	21	18
Other non-court disposals <sup>6</sup> (COPFS cases)	8	8	8	10	13	13	10	11	10	11
<b>People proceeded against in court</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>90</b>

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 COPFS information system.

6. Includes cases diverted from prosecution by 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, 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

Main crime or offence	PNGA <sup>2,3</sup> or deserted <sup>4</sup>	Acquitted not guilty	Acquitted not proven	Charge proved	Total	Not proven as % of all acquitted
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>5,645</b>	<b>4,545</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>78,503</b>	<b>89,733</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>28,458</b>	<b>33,349</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>22</b>
Homicide etc	1	11	7	81	100	39
Attempted murder and serious assault	170	340	103	1,172	1,785	23
Robbery	66	65	14	361	506	18
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	24	36	6	167	233	14
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>32</b>
Rape and attempted rape	4	100	68	152	324	40
Sexual assault	27	148	59	292	526	29
Crimes associated with prostitution	2	3	1	37	43	25
Other sexual crimes	46	65	24	734	869	27
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9,771</b>	<b>10,931</b>	<b>21</b>
Housebreaking	86	29	12	766	893	29
Theft by opening lockfast places	20	2	3	161	186	60
Theft from a motor vehicle	11	-	-	111	122	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	61	12	5	221	299	29
Shoplifting	425	15	2	5,923	6,365	12
Other theft	172	78	12	1,491	1,753	13
Fraud	53	24	7	408	492	23
Other dishonesty	92	29	10	690	821	26
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>16</b>
Fire-raising	11	6	5	120	142	45
Vandalism etc.	184	125	20	1,653	1,982	14
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>13,918</b>	<b>15,908</b>	<b>21</b>
Crimes against public justice	717	217	46	7,243	8,223	17
Handling offensive weapons	152	141	49	1,576	1,918	26
Drugs	527	102	29	4,997	5,655	22
Other crime	5	4	1	102	112	20
<b>All offences</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>50,045</b>	<b>56,384</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>22,541</b>	<b>27,235</b>	<b>17</b>
Common assault	938	1,391	276	8,726	11,331	17
Breach of the peace etc.	764	844	167	11,904	13,679	17
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	3	1	-	31	35	-
Urinating etc.	2	-	1	9	12	100
Other miscellaneous	126	140	41	1,871	2,178	23
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>27,504</b>	<b>29,149</b>	<b>10</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	78	165	29	3,117	3,389	15
Driving under the influence	41	109	24	3,558	3,732	18
Speeding	69	34	-	9,067	9,170	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	549	59	4	7,648	8,260	6
Vehicle defect offences	58	9	-	1,128	1,195	-
Seat belt offences	3	5	-	209	217	-
Mobile phone offences	16	100	10	692	818	9
Other motor vehicle offences	142	136	5	2,085	2,368	4

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 fail to attend.

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, 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

Main crime or offence	PNGA <sup>2,3</sup> or deserted <sup>4</sup>	Acquitted not guilty	Acquitted not proven	Charge proved	Total	Not proven as % of all acquitted
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22</b>
Homicide etc	1	11	7	81	100	39
Attempted murder and serious assault	10	19	6	66	100	23
Robbery	13	13	3	71	100	18
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	10	15	3	72	100	14
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>
Rape and attempted rape	1	31	21	47	100	40
Sexual assault	5	28	11	56	100	29
Crimes associated with prostitution	5	7	2	86	100	25
Other sexual crimes	5	7	3	84	100	27
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21</b>
Housebreaking	10	3	1	86	100	29
Theft by opening lockfast places	11	1	2	87	100	60
Theft from a motor vehicle	9	-	-	91	100	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	20	4	2	74	100	29
Shoplifting	7	-	-	93	100	12
Other theft	10	4	1	85	100	13
Fraud	11	5	1	83	100	23
Other dishonesty	11	4	1	84	100	26
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>
Fire-raising	8	4	4	85	100	45
Vandalism etc.	9	6	1	83	100	14
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21</b>
Crimes against public justice	9	3	1	88	100	17
Handling offensive weapons	8	7	3	82	100	26
Drugs	9	2	1	88	100	22
Other crime	4	4	1	91	100	20
<b>All offences</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>
Common assault	8	12	2	77	100	17
Breach of the peace etc.	6	6	1	87	100	17
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	9	3	-	89	100	-
Urinating etc.	17	-	8	75	100	100
Other miscellaneous	6	6	2	86	100	23
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	2	5	1	92	100	15
Driving under the influence	1	3	1	95	100	18
Speeding	1	-	-	99	100	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	7	1	-	93	100	6
Vehicle defect offences	5	1	-	94	100	-
Seat belt offences	1	2	-	96	100	-
Mobile phone offences	2	12	1	85	100	9
Other motor vehicle offences	6	6	-	88	100	4

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 fail to attend.

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

**Table 3 People convicted by type of court, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Type of court	Number										% change 2017-18 to 2018-19
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
<b>All court types</b>	<b>121,041</b>	<b>115,581</b>	<b>108,424</b>	<b>101,019</b>	<b>105,664</b>	<b>106,584</b>	<b>99,962</b>	<b>92,347</b>	<b>83,179</b>	<b>78,503</b>	<b>-6</b>
High court <sup>1,2</sup>	769	706	765	708	704	594	603	649	598	585	-2
Sheriff solemn	4,223	4,022	4,141	4,293	4,181	4,748	4,986	4,661	3,908	4,215	8
Sheriff summary <sup>3</sup>	69,773	65,360	64,264	60,055	59,205	59,918	59,224	55,548	51,229	46,559	-9
Justice of the Peace court <sup>4</sup>	46,276	45,493	39,254	35,963	41,574	41,324	35,149	31,489	27,444	27,144	-1

Type of court	percent									
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>All court types</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
High court <sup>1,2</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheriff solemn	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Sheriff summary <sup>3</sup>	58	57	59	59	56	56	59	60	62	59
Justice of the Peace court <sup>4</sup>	38	39	36	36	39	39	35	34	33	35

Type of court	Index: 2009-10=100									
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>All court types</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>65</b>
High court <sup>1,2</sup>	100	92	99	92	92	77	78	84	78	76
Sheriff solemn	100	95	98	102	99	112	118	110	93	100
Sheriff summary <sup>3</sup>	100	94	92	86	85	86	85	80	73	67
Justice of the Peace court <sup>4</sup>	100	98	85	78	90	89	76	68	59	59

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 B18.

3. Includes any remaining cases seen in the stipendiary magistrates court in Glasgow.

4. Includes District courts up to 2009-10.



**Table 4(a) People proceeded against by main crime/offence, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Main crime or offence	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 <sup>1</sup>	% change 2017-18 to 2018-19	All offences proceeded, 2018-19 <sup>2</sup>
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>136,303</b>	<b>131,142</b>	<b>124,842</b>	<b>116,685</b>	<b>121,793</b>	<b>123,333</b>	<b>116,833</b>	<b>107,362</b>	<b>95,557</b>	<b>89,733</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>169,179</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>50,351</b>	<b>49,105</b>	<b>48,066</b>	<b>44,093</b>	<b>42,982</b>	<b>42,794</b>	<b>42,027</b>	<b>38,503</b>	<b>34,765</b>	<b>33,349</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>69,048</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,438</b>
Homicide etc	144	139	134	148	113	111	111	94	113	100	-12	104
Attempted murder and serious assault	2,210	2,098	2,047	2,033	1,633	1,641	1,740	1,700	1,732	1,785	3	2,172
Robbery	677	687	771	668	585	505	522	525	544	506	-7	735
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	399	633	482	326	324	329	268	249	211	233	10	427
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4,287</b>
Rape and attempted rape	117	80	93	138	219	271	216	251	246	324	32	645
Sexual assault <sup>3</sup>	218	216	218	314	373	453	447	443	482	526	9	1,442
Crimes associated with prostitution	264	270	217	167	185	176	117	98	53	43	-19	51
Other sexual crimes	417	367	444	560	678	744	835	731	792	869	10	2,149
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>17,902</b>	<b>17,630</b>	<b>17,040</b>	<b>15,366</b>	<b>14,654</b>	<b>14,249</b>	<b>13,236</b>	<b>12,311</b>	<b>11,116</b>	<b>10,931</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>22,955</b>
Housebreaking	1,886	1,813	1,880	1,706	1,276	1,168	1,017	1,022	946	893	-6	1,513
Theft by opening lockfast places	367	338	337	312	284	254	234	217	167	186	11	437
Theft from a motor vehicle	340	318	295	238	167	131	120	105	93	122	31	310
Theft of a motor vehicle	772	647	669	553	442	446	417	380	331	299	-10	1,352
Shoplifting	8,617	8,369	7,817	6,986	7,070	7,426	7,092	6,725	6,067	6,365	5	12,280
Other theft	3,213	3,391	3,571	3,308	3,155	2,865	2,552	2,208	1,955	1,753	-10	3,780
Fraud	1,292	1,228	925	761	825	693	679	654	568	492	-13	1,524
Other dishonesty	1,415	1,526	1,546	1,502	1,435	1,266	1,125	1,000	989	821	-17	1,759
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>4,214</b>
Fire-raising	223	194	176	170	161	159	143	140	152	142	-7	220
Vandalism etc.	4,229	3,797	3,447	3,004	2,863	2,785	2,569	2,255	2,039	1,982	-3	3,994
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>23,551</b>	<b>22,994</b>	<b>22,997</b>	<b>21,199</b>	<b>21,194</b>	<b>21,371</b>	<b>21,823</b>	<b>19,706</b>	<b>17,285</b>	<b>15,908</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>34,154</b>
Crimes against public justice	11,200	11,244	11,806	11,249	11,111	11,430	11,589	10,304	9,159	8,223	-10	18,330
Handling offensive weapons	3,457	2,953	2,838	2,226	2,104	1,989	1,883	1,790	1,772	1,918	8	3,818
Drugs	8,694	8,553	8,125	7,492	7,782	7,766	8,181	7,412	6,238	5,655	-9	11,786
Other crime	200	244	228	232	197	186	170	200	116	112	-3	220
<b>All offences</b>	<b>85,952</b>	<b>82,037</b>	<b>76,776</b>	<b>72,592</b>	<b>78,811</b>	<b>80,539</b>	<b>74,806</b>	<b>68,859</b>	<b>60,792</b>	<b>56,384</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>100,131</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>37,411</b>	<b>34,976</b>	<b>35,853</b>	<b>34,746</b>	<b>35,939</b>	<b>38,789</b>	<b>39,688</b>	<b>36,050</b>	<b>31,220</b>	<b>27,235</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>53,928</b>
Common assault	16,079	15,812	16,341	15,017	14,744	15,766	16,374	14,867	12,891	11,331	-12	22,454
Breach of the peace etc.	16,168	13,958	14,608	15,069	16,262	18,522	19,418	18,025	15,795	13,679	-13	27,002
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	768	670	352	257	358	283	165	80	49	35	-29	318
Urinating etc	54	55	28	44	47	47	31	17	16	12	-25	88
Other miscellaneous	4,342	4,481	4,524	4,359	4,528	4,171	3,700	3,061	2,469	2,178	-12	4,066
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>48,541</b>	<b>47,061</b>	<b>40,923</b>	<b>37,846</b>	<b>42,872</b>	<b>41,750</b>	<b>35,118</b>	<b>32,809</b>	<b>29,572</b>	<b>29,149</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>46,203</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	3,713	3,495	3,198	3,095	3,899	3,778	3,989	4,168	4,199	3,389	-19	4,591
Driving under the influence	6,529	5,648	5,562	5,009	4,318	3,845	3,730	3,824	3,845	3,732	-3	5,112
Speeding	14,490	13,172	12,602	12,195	14,281	14,251	12,630	10,874	9,566	9,170	-4	9,655
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	13,271	12,137	9,899	8,671	9,474	9,242	7,076	7,921	7,584	8,260	9	17,030
Vehicle defect offences	1,792	1,902	1,623	1,374	1,740	1,724	1,661	1,429	1,058	1,195	13	2,645
Seat belt offences	2,267	2,743	2,047	2,132	2,604	2,293	527	326	97	217	124	372
Mobile phone offences	3,018	3,916	2,896	2,937	3,415	3,606	2,645	1,710	997	818	-18	910
Other motor vehicle offences	3,461	4,048	3,096	2,433	3,141	3,011	2,860	2,557	2,226	2,368	6	5,888

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, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Main crime or offence	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 <sup>1</sup>	% change 2017-18 to 2018-19	All offences proceeded, 2018-19 <sup>2</sup>
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>121,041</b>	<b>115,581</b>	<b>108,424</b>	<b>101,019</b>	<b>105,664</b>	<b>106,584</b>	<b>99,962</b>	<b>92,347</b>	<b>83,179</b>	<b>78,503</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>110,262</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>43,552</b>	<b>42,288</b>	<b>40,671</b>	<b>36,979</b>	<b>36,210</b>	<b>36,505</b>	<b>35,738</b>	<b>32,580</b>	<b>29,744</b>	<b>28,458</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>40,543</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>1,993</b>
Homicide etc	118	117	111	115	93	81	84	78	89	81	-9	84
Attempted murder and serious assault	1,511	1,419	1,365	1,285	1,043	1,053	1,118	1,115	1,176	1,172	*	1,255
Robbery	533	526	606	520	448	386	384	370	410	361	-12	431
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	301	478	379	223	219	225	190	162	154	167	8	223
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,386</b>
Rape and attempted rape	57	36	49	77	91	125	105	99	106	152	43	294
Sexual assault <sup>3</sup>	159	160	151	204	236	276	278	266	300	292	-3	748
Crimes associated with prostitution	250	245	200	142	169	145	86	84	47	37	-21	39
Other sexual crimes	366	315	384	443	570	607	694	600	659	734	11	1,305
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>15,951</b>	<b>15,613</b>	<b>14,772</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>12,579</b>	<b>12,526</b>	<b>11,605</b>	<b>10,809</b>	<b>9,862</b>	<b>9,771</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>14,269</b>
Housebreaking	1,604	1,540	1,498	1,365	1,037	979	858	873	812	766	-6	967
Theft by opening lockfast places	312	284	291	247	218	212	196	184	147	161	10	243
Theft from a motor vehicle	297	270	250	200	143	112	101	94	84	111	32	190
Theft of a motor vehicle	572	483	450	373	272	318	302	270	249	221	-11	512
Shoplifting	8,098	7,853	7,267	6,500	6,532	6,942	6,596	6,248	5,661	5,923	5	8,403
Other theft	2,768	2,871	2,961	2,720	2,577	2,341	2,093	1,796	1,634	1,491	-9	2,132
Fraud	1,142	1,067	811	624	681	602	545	545	471	408	-13	864
Other dishonesty	1,158	1,245	1,244	1,221	1,119	1,020	914	799	804	690	-14	958
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>3,836</b>	<b>3,362</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>2,302</b>
Fire-raising	190	159	146	133	130	133	116	114	124	120	-3	145
Vandalism etc.	3,646	3,203	2,870	2,450	2,374	2,309	2,117	1,858	1,703	1,653	-3	2,157
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>20,470</b>	<b>20,017</b>	<b>19,638</b>	<b>18,137</b>	<b>18,258</b>	<b>18,639</b>	<b>18,961</b>	<b>17,025</b>	<b>15,114</b>	<b>13,918</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>19,593</b>
Crimes against public justice	9,744	9,822	10,170	9,767	9,672	10,013	10,177	9,033	8,108	7,243	-11	10,609
Handling offensive weapons	2,838	2,445	2,265	1,709	1,684	1,586	1,489	1,436	1,476	1,576	7	2,026
Drugs	7,699	7,531	6,990	6,449	6,720	6,868	7,144	6,371	5,417	4,997	-8	6,810
Other crime	189	219	213	212	182	172	151	185	113	102	-10	148
<b>All offences</b>	<b>77,489</b>	<b>73,293</b>	<b>67,753</b>	<b>64,040</b>	<b>69,454</b>	<b>70,079</b>	<b>64,224</b>	<b>59,767</b>	<b>53,435</b>	<b>50,045</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>69,719</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>31,508</b>	<b>29,187</b>	<b>29,470</b>	<b>28,587</b>	<b>29,169</b>	<b>31,120</b>	<b>31,659</b>	<b>29,188</b>	<b>25,766</b>	<b>22,541</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>33,400</b>
Common assault	12,966	12,600	12,762	11,648	11,213	11,762	12,080	11,240	9,901	8,726	-12	12,687
Breach of the peace etc.	14,077	12,114	12,544	12,961	13,731	15,585	16,298	15,303	13,674	11,904	-13	17,964
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	705	624	309	220	306	250	148	69	42	31	-26	87
Urinating etc	47	43	20	32	41	43	29	13	14	9	-36	16
Other miscellaneous	3,713	3,806	3,835	3,726	3,878	3,480	3,104	2,563	2,135	1,871	-12	2,646
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>45,981</b>	<b>44,106</b>	<b>38,283</b>	<b>35,453</b>	<b>40,285</b>	<b>38,959</b>	<b>32,565</b>	<b>30,579</b>	<b>27,669</b>	<b>27,504</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>36,319</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	3,405	3,167	2,858	2,811	3,574	3,411	3,569	3,759	3,813	3,117	-18	3,682
Driving under the influence	6,232	5,351	5,287	4,735	4,091	3,681	3,537	3,634	3,660	3,558	-3	4,192
Speeding	14,357	12,955	12,381	12,034	14,125	14,007	12,370	10,686	9,410	9,067	-4	9,349
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	12,175	11,052	9,001	7,855	8,515	8,303	6,324	7,164	6,923	7,648	10	12,922
Vehicle defect offences	1,662	1,723	1,504	1,243	1,611	1,580	1,537	1,335	981	1,128	15	1,891
Seat belt offences	2,199	2,673	1,982	2,052	2,539	2,172	481	312	86	209	143	275
Mobile phone offences	2,856	3,603	2,641	2,663	3,096	3,162	2,281	1,477	864	692	-20	721
Other motor vehicle offences	3,095	3,582	2,629	2,060	2,734	2,643	2,466	2,212	1,932	2,085	8	3,287

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 rate<sup>1</sup> by main crime/offence, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Main crime or offence	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>68</b>
Homicide etc	82	84	83	78	82	73	76	83	79	81
Attempted murder and serious assault	68	68	67	63	64	64	64	66	68	66
Robbery	79	77	79	78	77	76	74	70	75	71
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	75	76	79	68	68	68	71	65	73	72
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>69</b>
Rape and attempted rape	49	45	53	56	42	46	49	39	43	47
Sexual assault <sup>2</sup>	73	74	69	65	63	61	62	60	62	56
Crimes associated with prostitution	95	91	92	85	91	82	74	86	89	86
Other sexual crimes	88	86	86	79	84	82	83	82	83	84
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>
Housebreaking	85	85	80	80	81	84	84	85	86	86
Theft by opening lockfast places	85	84	86	79	77	83	84	85	88	87
Theft from a motor vehicle	87	85	85	84	86	85	84	90	90	91
Theft of a motor vehicle	74	75	67	67	62	71	72	71	75	74
Shoplifting	94	94	93	93	92	93	93	93	93	93
Other theft	86	85	83	82	82	82	82	81	84	85
Fraud	88	87	88	82	83	87	80	83	83	83
Other dishonesty	82	82	80	81	78	81	81	80	81	84
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>
Fire-raising	85	82	83	78	81	84	81	81	82	85
Vandalism etc.	86	84	83	82	83	83	82	82	84	83
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>
Crimes against public justice	87	87	86	87	87	88	88	88	89	88
Handling offensive weapons	82	83	80	77	80	80	79	80	83	82
Drugs	89	88	86	86	86	88	87	86	87	88
Other crime	95	90	93	91	92	92	89	93	97	91
<b>All offences</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>
Common assault	81	80	78	78	76	75	74	76	77	77
Breach of the peace etc.	87	87	86	86	84	84	84	85	87	87
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	92	93	88	86	85	88	90	86	86	89
Urinating etc	87	78	71	73	87	91	94	76	88	75
Other miscellaneous	86	85	85	85	86	83	84	84	86	86
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	92	91	89	91	92	90	89	90	91	92
Driving under the influence	95	95	95	95	95	96	95	95	95	95
Speeding	99	98	98	99	99	98	98	98	98	99
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	92	91	91	91	90	90	89	90	91	93
Vehicle defect offences	93	91	93	90	93	92	93	93	93	94
Seat belt offences	97	97	97	96	98	95	91	96	89	96
Mobile phone offences	95	92	91	91	91	88	86	86	87	85
Other motor vehicle offences	89	88	85	85	87	88	86	87	87	88

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(a) Numbers of people convicted by sex and age, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Type of accused <sup>1</sup>		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	% change 2017-18 to 2018-19
<b>All People<sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>121,038</b>	<b>115,574</b>	<b>108,339</b>	<b>100,906</b>	<b>105,579</b>	<b>106,580</b>	<b>99,962</b>	<b>92,346</b>	<b>83,177</b>	<b>78,503</b>	<b>-6</b>
	under 16 <sup>5</sup>	106	67	47	36	16	12	14	17	11	12	9
	16-17	5,174	4,053	3,347	2,534	2,027	1,834	1,787	1,713	1,478	1,324	-10
	18-20	14,559	13,253	11,693	9,404	8,573	8,230	7,974	7,088	6,002	5,296	-12
	21-30	44,326	41,750	38,750	36,210	36,362	35,670	33,302	30,445	26,526	24,510	-8
	31-40	29,281	28,548	27,320	26,060	27,838	29,075	27,102	25,666	24,169	23,421	-3
	41-50	18,289	18,344	17,989	17,408	19,445	19,541	18,310	16,298	14,828	14,013	-5
	51-60	6,777	6,970	6,760	6,761	8,147	8,882	8,244	7,923	7,221	6,963	-4
	Over 60	2,525	2,588	2,433	2,491	3,170	3,335	3,229	3,192	2,938	2,964	1
<b>Males</b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>101,613</b>	<b>97,042</b>	<b>90,902</b>	<b>84,347</b>	<b>87,988</b>	<b>88,659</b>	<b>83,018</b>	<b>76,489</b>	<b>68,571</b>	<b>64,678</b>	<b>-6</b>
	under 16 <sup>5</sup>	88	52	45	34	15	12	14	13	10	11	10
	16-17	4,477	3,600	2,935	2,202	1,775	1,594	1,585	1,493	1,277	1,168	-9
	18-20	12,763	11,493	10,155	8,122	7,397	7,022	6,818	6,094	5,114	4,513	-12
	21-30	37,316	35,177	32,761	30,337	30,706	30,156	28,124	25,779	22,479	20,754	-8
	31-40	24,149	23,564	22,467	21,568	22,837	23,762	22,104	20,701	19,348	18,766	-3
	41-50	14,974	15,071	14,816	14,234	15,819	15,938	14,830	13,171	11,942	11,319	-5
	51-60	5,664	5,850	5,595	5,678	6,772	7,360	6,806	6,542	5,940	5,667	-5
	Over 60	2,182	2,235	2,128	2,172	2,667	2,815	2,737	2,695	2,461	2,480	1
<b>Females</b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>19,424</b>	<b>18,531</b>	<b>17,437</b>	<b>16,557</b>	<b>17,590</b>	<b>17,920</b>	<b>16,944</b>	<b>15,855</b>	<b>14,603</b>	<b>13,825</b>	<b>-5</b>
	under 16 <sup>5</sup>	18	15	2	2	1	-	-	4	1	1	-
	16-17	697	453	412	332	252	240	202	220	201	156	-22
	18-20	1,796	1,760	1,538	1,282	1,176	1,208	1,156	994	888	783	-12
	21-30	7,010	6,573	5,989	5,873	5,656	5,514	5,178	4,666	4,047	3,756	-7
	31-40	5,132	4,984	4,853	4,492	5,001	5,313	4,998	4,965	4,821	4,655	-3
	41-50	3,315	3,273	3,173	3,174	3,626	3,603	3,480	3,127	2,886	2,694	-7
	51-60	1,113	1,120	1,165	1,083	1,375	1,522	1,438	1,381	1,281	1,296	1
	Over 60	343	353	305	319	503	520	492	497	477	484	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 5(b) Proportions of people convicted by sex and age, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Type of accused <sup>1</sup>		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>All People<sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	under 16 <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	16-17	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	18-20	12	11	11	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
	21-30	37	36	36	36	34	33	33	33	32	31
	31-40	24	25	25	26	26	27	27	28	29	30
	41-50	15	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18
	51-60	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Over 60	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
<b>Males</b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	under 16 <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	16-17	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	18-20	13	12	11	10	8	8	8	8	7	7
	21-30	37	36	36	36	35	34	34	34	33	32
	31-40	24	24	25	26	26	27	27	27	28	29
	41-50	15	16	16	17	18	18	18	17	17	18
	51-60	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Over 60	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
<b>Females</b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	under 16 <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*
	16-17	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	18-20	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	6	6	6
	21-30	36	35	34	35	32	31	31	29	28	27
	31-40	26	27	28	27	28	30	29	31	33	34
	41-50	17	18	18	19	21	20	21	20	20	19
	51-60	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
	Over 60	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4

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 5(c) Numbers of people convicted per 1,000 population by sex and age, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Type of accused <sup>1</sup>		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>All People<sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>
	under 16 <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	16-17	39	32	27	20	16	15	15	15	13	12
	18-20	71	62	54	45	42	41	40	36	31	28
	21-30	65	60	55	51	51	49	45	41	36	33
	31-40	43	43	41	40	42	44	41	38	35	34
	41-50	23	23	22	22	24	25	24	22	20	20
	51-60	10	10	10	10	11	12	11	10	9	9
	Over 60	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
<b>Males</b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>
	under 16 <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	16-17	67	55	45	34	28	26	26	25	22	21
	18-20	123	108	94	77	72	69	68	61	53	47
	21-30	110	103	94	86	86	84	77	70	61	56
	31-40	73	72	69	67	71	74	68	63	58	55
	41-50	38	38	38	37	41	42	40	36	34	33
	51-60	17	17	16	16	19	20	19	18	16	15
	Over 60	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4
<b>Females</b>	<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
	under 16 <sup>5</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*
	16-17	11	7	7	6	4	4	3	4	4	3
	18-20	18	17	14	12	12	12	12	10	9	9
	21-30	20	19	17	16	16	15	14	13	11	10
	31-40	15	15	14	13	15	16	15	14	14	13
	41-50	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	7
	51-60	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3
	Over 60	1	1	*	*	1	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) Males<sup>1</sup> convicted by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19**

Main crime or offence	(Number)					(percent)				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>5,692</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>18,766</b>	<b>19,466</b>	<b>64,678</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>7,560</b>	<b>7,426</b>	<b>6,105</b>	<b>23,613</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Homicide etc	11	14	14	32	71	*	*	*	*	*
Attempted murder and serious assault	170	462	256	196	1,084	3	2	1	1	2
Robbery	51	129	91	54	325	1	1	*	*	1
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	6	38	20	29	93	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Rape and attempted rape	17	35	29	70	151	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual assault	26	57	47	158	288	*	*	*	1	*
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	3	3	21	27	-	*	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	74	176	150	316	716	1	1	1	2	1
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>7,377</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
Housebreaking	102	207	247	168	724	2	1	1	1	1
Theft by opening lockfast places	15	41	55	36	147	*	*	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	7	20	38	43	108	*	*	*	*	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	45	82	67	19	213	1	*	*	*	*
Shoplifting	182	1,026	1,705	1,228	4,141	3	5	9	6	6
Other theft	102	320	463	294	1,179	2	2	2	2	2
Fraud	16	81	89	87	273	*	*	*	*	*
Other dishonesty	66	172	196	158	592	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Fire-raising	24	32	27	24	107	*	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	281	557	359	238	1,435	5	3	2	1	2
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>11,939</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>
Crimes against public justice	720	2,106	1,808	1,477	6,111	13	10	10	8	9
Handling offensive weapons	236	496	412	301	1,445	4	2	2	2	2
Drugs	367	1,484	1,331	1,134	4,316	6	7	7	6	7
Other crime	4	22	19	22	67	*	*	*	*	*
<b>All offences</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>13,194</b>	<b>11,340</b>	<b>13,361</b>	<b>41,065</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>6,357</b>	<b>5,314</b>	<b>5,089</b>	<b>18,568</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>
Common assault	844	2,533	1,904	1,664	6,945	15	12	10	9	11
Breach of the peace etc.	871	3,421	3,013	2,846	10,151	15	16	16	15	16
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	1	3	14	6	24	*	*	*	*	*
Urinating etc.	-	1	5	3	9	-	-	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous	92	399	378	570	1,439	2	2	2	3	2
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>6,837</b>	<b>6,026</b>	<b>8,272</b>	<b>22,497</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>35</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	265	886	573	907	2,631	5	4	3	5	4
Driving under the influence	161	705	726	1,160	2,752	3	3	4	6	4
Speeding	270	2,018	1,971	3,191	7,450	5	10	11	16	12
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	520	2,200	1,816	1,703	6,239	9	11	10	9	10
Vehicle defect offences	47	340	255	392	1,034	1	2	1	2	2
Seat belt offences	7	64	57	64	192	*	*	*	*	*
Mobile phone offences	24	215	202	175	616	*	1	1	1	1
Other motor vehicle offences	68	409	426	680	1,583	1	2	2	3	2

1. Excludes companies and gender not known.

**Table 6(b) Females<sup>1</sup> convicted by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19**

Main crime or offence	(Number)					(percent)				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>4,655</b>	<b>4,474</b>	<b>13,825</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>4,845</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Homicide etc	2	2	5	1	10	*	*	*	*	*
Attempted murder and serious assault	14	30	22	22	88	1	1	*	*	1
Robbery	3	9	17	7	36	*	*	*	*	*
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	5	30	27	12	74	1	1	1	*	1
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	*	*
Sexual assault	-	1	2	1	4	-	*	*	*	*
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	8	2	10	-	-	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	2	2	5	9	18	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>
Housebreaking	8	11	16	7	42	1	*	*	*	*
Theft by opening lockfast places	1	5	5	3	14	*	*	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	2	1	-	3	-	*	*	-	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	1	1	5	1	8	*	*	*	*	*
Shoplifting	60	400	823	499	1,782	6	11	18	11	13
Other theft	15	83	131	83	312	2	2	3	2	2
Fraud	1	36	57	41	135	*	1	1	1	1
Other dishonesty	5	23	33	37	98	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Fire-raising	3	2	5	3	13	*	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	40	74	58	46	218	4	2	1	1	2
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>
Crimes against public justice	113	375	378	266	1,132	12	10	8	6	8
Handling offensive weapons	17	41	42	31	131	2	1	1	1	1
Drugs	33	153	301	194	681	4	4	6	4	5
Other crime	-	13	9	13	35	-	*	*	*	*
<b>All offences</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>8,980</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>
Common assault	214	570	551	446	1,781	23	15	12	10	13
Breach of the peace etc.	159	509	561	524	1,753	17	14	12	12	13
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	-	2	3	2	7	-	*	*	*	*
Urinating etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous	20	95	119	198	432	2	3	3	4	3
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	33	118	99	236	486	4	3	2	5	4
Driving under the influence	45	164	186	411	806	5	4	4	9	6
Speeding	47	407	499	664	1,617	5	11	11	15	12
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	73	406	497	433	1,409	8	11	11	10	10
Vehicle defect offences	3	28	31	32	94	*	1	1	1	1
Seat belt offences	-	5	7	5	17	-	*	*	*	*
Mobile phone offences	3	28	23	22	76	*	1	*	*	1
Other motor vehicle offences	20	131	129	222	502	2	3	3	5	4

1. Excludes companies and gender not known.



**Table 6(c) People<sup>1</sup> convicted by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19**

Main crime or offence	(Number)					(percent)				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>24,510</b>	<b>23,421</b>	<b>23,940</b>	<b>78,503</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>8,853</b>	<b>9,376</b>	<b>7,384</b>	<b>28,458</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Homicide etc	13	16	19	33	81	*	*	*	*	*
Attempted murder and serious assault	184	492	278	218	1,172	3	2	1	1	1
Robbery	54	138	108	61	361	1	1	*	*	*
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	11	68	47	41	167	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Rape and attempted rape	17	35	29	71	152	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual assault	26	58	49	159	292	*	*	*	1	*
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	3	11	23	37	-	*	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	76	178	155	325	734	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>3,931</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>9,771</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
Housebreaking	110	218	263	175	766	2	1	1	1	1
Theft by opening lockfast places	16	46	60	39	161	*	*	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	7	22	39	43	111	*	*	*	*	*
Theft of a motor vehicle	46	83	72	20	221	1	*	*	*	*
Shoplifting	242	1,426	2,528	1,727	5,923	4	6	11	7	8
Other theft	117	403	594	377	1,491	2	2	3	2	2
Fraud	17	117	146	128	408	*	*	1	1	1
Other dishonesty	71	195	229	195	690	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Fire-raising	27	34	32	27	120	*	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	321	631	417	284	1,653	5	3	2	1	2
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>3,438</b>	<b>13,918</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>
Crimes against public justice	833	2,481	2,186	1,743	7,243	13	10	9	7	9
Handling offensive weapons	253	537	454	332	1,576	4	2	2	1	2
Drugs	400	1,637	1,632	1,328	4,997	6	7	7	6	6
Other crime	4	35	28	35	102	*	*	*	*	*
<b>All offences</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>15,657</b>	<b>14,045</b>	<b>16,556</b>	<b>50,045</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>7,533</b>	<b>6,548</b>	<b>6,259</b>	<b>22,541</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>
Common assault	1,058	3,103	2,455	2,110	8,726	16	13	10	9	11
Breach of the peace etc.	1,030	3,930	3,574	3,370	11,904	16	16	15	14	15
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	1	5	17	8	31	*	*	*	*	*
Urinating etc.	-	1	5	3	9	-	-	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous	112	494	497	768	1,871	2	2	2	3	2
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>8,124</b>	<b>7,497</b>	<b>10,297</b>	<b>27,504</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	298	1,004	672	1,143	3,117	4	4	3	5	4
Driving under the influence	206	869	912	1,571	3,558	3	4	4	7	5
Speeding	317	2,425	2,470	3,855	9,067	5	10	11	16	12
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	593	2,606	2,313	2,136	7,648	9	11	10	9	10
Vehicle defect offences	50	368	286	424	1,128	1	2	1	2	1
Seat belt offences	7	69	64	69	209	*	*	*	*	*
Mobile phone offences	27	243	225	197	692	*	1	1	1	1
Other motor vehicle offences	88	540	555	902	2,085	1	2	2	4	3

1. Excludes companies.

**Table 7(a) People convicted by main penalty, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Main penalty	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	% change 2017-18 to 2018-19
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,041</b>	<b>115,581</b>	<b>108,424</b>	<b>101,019</b>	<b>105,664</b>	<b>106,584</b>	<b>99,962</b>	<b>92,347</b>	<b>83,179</b>	<b>78,503</b>	<b>-6</b>
<b>Custody</b>	<b>15,802</b>	<b>15,320</b>	<b>15,950</b>	<b>14,790</b>	<b>14,172</b>	<b>14,041</b>	<b>13,766</b>	<b>12,705</b>	<b>11,980</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>2</b>
Prison	12,760	12,810	13,356	12,728	12,402	12,324	12,031	11,160	10,755	10,988	2
Young offenders institution	2,679	2,082	2,105	1,606	1,244	1,155	1,184	998	763	761	*
Supervised release order	179	230	267	265	286	325	351	316	287	270	-6
Extended sentence	175	185	212	174	223	217	190	222	162	185	14
Order for life-long restriction	9	13	10	17	17	20	10	9	13	16	23
<b>Community sentence</b>	<b>16,349</b>	<b>15,615</b>	<b>16,937</b>	<b>17,263</b>	<b>18,276</b>	<b>18,585</b>	<b>18,949</b>	<b>18,647</b>	<b>17,303</b>	<b>15,206</b>	<b>-12</b>
Community payback order	-	461	10,380	14,940	16,379	16,770	16,763	15,979	14,074	11,803	-16
Restriction of liberty order	931	831	845	919	1,078	1,174	1,643	2,205	2,712	2,840	5
Drug treatment & testing order	807	806	642	607	589	525	474	418	497	541	9
Community service order	5,471	5,306	2,642	479	141	68	40	18	6	6	-
Probation and other community sentences <sup>1</sup>	9,140	8,211	2,428	318	89	48	29	27	14	16	14
<b>Financial penalty</b>	<b>72,491</b>	<b>67,576</b>	<b>59,320</b>	<b>53,429</b>	<b>57,797</b>	<b>56,779</b>	<b>49,872</b>	<b>44,946</b>	<b>39,235</b>	<b>37,294</b>	<b>-5</b>
Fine	71,452	66,492	58,395	52,661	56,923	55,939	49,100	44,221	38,447	36,507	-5
Compensation order	1,039	1,084	925	768	874	840	772	725	788	787	*
<b>Other sentence</b>	<b>16,399</b>	<b>17,070</b>	<b>16,217</b>	<b>15,537</b>	<b>15,419</b>	<b>17,179</b>	<b>17,375</b>	<b>16,049</b>	<b>14,661</b>	<b>13,783</b>	<b>-6</b>
Admonition <sup>2</sup>	15,687	16,421	15,577	15,011	14,839	16,427	16,501	15,233	13,874	13,072	-6
Absolute discharge, no order made	522	460	476	361	465	660	788	688	677	604	-11
Remit to children's hearing	175	170	140	133	94	67	77	100	86	89	3
Insanity, hospital, guardianship order	15	19	24	32	21	25	9	28	24	18	-25
<b>Average amount of penalty</b>											
Custody (days) <sup>3</sup>	281	277	289	284	295	287	291	314	317	326	
Fine (£) <sup>4,5</sup>	180	180	200	200	180	200	200	200	230	230	
Compensation order (£) <sup>5,6</sup>	180	190	200	200	200	200	200	250	290	250	

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 life-long restriction orders. 4. Excludes company fines. 5. Calculated as the median. 6. As main or secondary penalty

**Table 7(b) Percentage of people convicted by main penalty, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Main penalty	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Custody</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>
Prison	11	11	12	13	12	12	12	12	13	14
Young offenders institution	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Supervised release order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extended sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order for life-long restriction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Community sentence</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>
Community payback order	-	-	10	15	16	16	17	17	17	15
Restriction of liberty order	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4
Drug treatment & testing order	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Community service order	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probation and other community sentences <sup>1</sup>	8	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial penalty</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>
Fine	59	58	54	52	54	52	49	48	46	47
Compensation order	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Other sentence</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
Admonition <sup>2</sup>	13	14	14	15	14	15	17	16	17	17
Absolute discharge, no order made	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Remit to children's hearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insanity, hospital, guardianship order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

**Table 8(a) People convicted by main crime/offence and main penalty, 2018-19**

Main crime or offence	Prison	Young offenders	Supervised	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
		institution	release order					order		sentences		order				order	
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>10,988</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11,803</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>36,507</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>13,072</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>78,503</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>7,380</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>6,282</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28,458</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,781</b>
Homicide etc	50	7	-	3	-	14	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	81
Attempted murder and serious assault	435	55	86	70	10	257	108	2	-	1	93	24	22	6	3	-	1,172
Robbery	216	29	28	6	-	36	27	3	-	-	4	1	9	1	1	-	361
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	34	1	1	3	-	56	14	1	-	1	11	-	45	-	-	-	167
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,215</b>
Rape and attempted rape	79	11	-	49	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	152
Sexual assault	106	4	1	12	1	119	20	-	-	6	7	2	3	10	-	1	292
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	24	-	9	1	-	-	37
Other sexual crimes	166	7	-	29	-	366	36	1	-	4	73	6	29	13	1	3	734
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,771</b>
Housebreaking	442	40	19	-	-	108	61	31	-	-	23	5	30	2	5	-	766
Theft by opening lockfast places	71	3	-	-	-	22	17	5	-	-	17	8	17	1	-	-	161
Theft from a motor vehicle	53	-	1	-	-	21	13	6	-	-	5	3	9	-	-	-	111
Theft of a motor vehicle	66	13	1	-	-	46	20	3	-	-	48	3	17	1	3	-	221
Shoplifting	1,788	35	1	-	-	761	147	203	-	-	1,070	110	1,770	36	2	-	5,923
Other theft	512	25	-	-	-	261	99	31	-	-	234	57	254	15	3	-	1,491
Fraud	113	2	-	-	-	108	43	8	-	-	76	15	42	1	-	-	408
Other dishonesty	217	7	2	1	-	170	62	20	-	-	95	7	103	4	2	-	690
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,773</b>
Fire-raising	49	10	13	-	-	25	5	1	-	-	5	1	8	-	3	-	120
Vandalism etc.	220	35	7	-	-	359	95	11	-	1	404	172	315	20	11	3	1,653
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,587</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13,918</b>
Crimes against public justice	1,390	125	15	4	-	1,389	359	31	-	-	1,408	6	2,450	52	12	2	7,243
Handling offensive weapons	502	62	37	-	-	414	191	16	1	-	179	-	147	16	9	2	1,576
Drugs	839	17	4	-	-	797	258	89	1	-	1,987	1	979	25	-	-	4,997
Other crime	32	3	-	2	-	14	8	1	-	-	13	4	24	1	-	-	102
<b>All offences</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30,725</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50,045</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,347</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6,306</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22,541</b>
Common assault	1,447	146	37	5	2	2,316	503	27	2	3	2,158	185	1,724	144	24	3	8,726
Breach of the peace etc.	1,502	91	10	1	-	2,639	422	35	-	-	3,440	110	3,460	182	9	3	11,904
Drunkennes and other disorderly conduct	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	15	-	11	1	-	-	31
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	239	11	2	-	-	388	90	6	1	-	693	48	370	31	-	1	1,880
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,419</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,504</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	143	9	3	-	-	253	67	3	-	-	2,541	9	83	5	1	-	3,117
Driving under the influence	68	2	-	-	-	510	89	4	-	-	2,848	-	32	5	-	-	3,558
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	8,996	-	51	3	-	-	9,067
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	206	11	2	-	-	300	82	3	1	-	6,152	8	860	23	-	-	7,648
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1,051	-	74	1	-	-	1,128
Other motor vehicle offences <sup>1</sup>	3	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	2,831	1	125	2	-	-	2,986

1. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

**Table 8(b) People convicted by main crime/offence and main penalty, 2018-19**

Main crime or offence	Row percentages					Column percentages				
	Custody	Community sentence	Financial penalty	Other	Total	Custody	Community sentence	Financial penalty	Other	Total
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Homicide etc	74	19	7	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	56	31	10	3	100	5	2	-	-	1
Robbery	77	18	1	3	100	2	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	23	43	7	27	100	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Rape and attempted rape	93	5	1	1	100	1	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	42	50	3	5	100	1	1	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	8	65	27	100	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	28	55	11	6	100	2	3	-	-	1
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>
Housebreaking	65	26	4	5	100	4	1	-	-	1
Theft by opening lockfast places	46	27	16	11	100	1	-	-	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	49	36	7	8	100	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	36	31	23	10	100	1	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	31	19	20	31	100	15	7	3	13	8
Other theft	36	26	20	18	100	4	3	1	2	2
Fraud	28	39	22	11	100	1	1	-	-	1
Other dishonesty	33	37	15	16	100	2	2	-	1	1
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Fire-raising	60	26	5	9	100	1	-	-	-	-
Vandalism etc.	16	28	35	21	100	2	3	2	3	2
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>
Crimes against public justice	21	25	20	35	100	13	12	4	18	9
Handling offensive weapons	38	39	11	11	100	5	4	-	1	2
Drugs	17	23	40	20	100	7	8	5	7	6
Other crime	36	23	17	25	100	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All offences</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29</b>
Common assault	19	33	27	22	100	13	19	6	14	11
Breach of the peace etc.	13	26	30	31	100	13	20	10	27	15
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	-	13	48	39	100	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	13	26	39	21	100	2	3	2	3	2
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	5	10	82	3	100	1	2	7	1	4
Driving under the influence	2	17	80	1	100	1	4	8	-	5
Speeding	-	-	99	1	100	-	-	24	-	12
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	3	5	81	12	100	2	3	17	6	10
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	93	7	100	-	-	3	1	1
Other motor vehicle offences <sup>1</sup>	-	1	95	4	100	-	-	8	1	4

1. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

**Table 8(c) People convicted by gender, main crime/offence and main penalty, 2018-19**

Main crime or offence	Male					Female				
	Total	(percentages)				Total	(percentages)			
		Custody	Community sentence	Financial penalty	Other		Custody	Community sentence	Financial penalty	Other
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>64,678</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13,825</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>23,613</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4,845</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>
Homicide etc	71	76	17	7	-	10	60	30	10	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	1,084	58	30	10	2	88	36	49	8	7
Robbery	325	79	17	2	2	36	61	28	-	11
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	93	37	39	8	17	74	7	49	5	39
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>
Rape and attempted rape	151	93	5	1	1	1	100	-	-	-
Sexual assault	288	43	49	3	5	4	25	75	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	27	-	4	81	15	10	-	20	20	60
Other sexual crimes	716	28	56	10	6	18	6	33	28	33
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>7,377</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>
Housebreaking	724	66	26	4	5	42	52	36	5	7
Theft by opening lockfast places	147	48	28	14	11	14	29	21	36	14
Theft from a motor vehicle	108	50	34	7	8	3	-	100	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	213	37	31	23	9	8	25	50	13	13
Shoplifting	4,141	34	18	19	28	1,782	22	19	21	37
Other theft	1,179	38	25	20	17	312	29	30	18	23
Fraud	273	33	36	23	8	135	19	44	20	16
Other dishonesty	592	36	34	15	16	98	12	54	16	17
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>
Fire-raising	107	59	27	6	8	13	69	15	-	15
Vandalism etc.	1,435	17	29	35	19	218	6	24	35	36
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>11,939</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44</b>
Crimes against public justice	6,111	23	25	20	31	1,132	10	20	17	53
Handling offensive weapons	1,445	40	39	12	9	131	14	48	9	29
Drugs	4,316	18	23	41	18	681	10	24	33	33
Other crime	67	51	19	13	16	35	9	29	23	40
<b>All offences</b>	<b>41,065</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8,980</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>18,568</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>
Common assault	6,945	22	34	28	17	1,781	8	29	23	40
Breach of the peace etc.	10,151	15	27	31	27	1,753	5	20	25	50
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	24	-	13	54	33	7	-	14	29	57
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	1,448	16	24	41	19	432	6	31	33	30
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>22,497</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>6</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	2,631	6	11	80	3	486	-	6	90	4
Driving under the influence	2,752	3	17	80	1	806	-	17	81	2
Speeding	7,450	-	-	99	1	1,617	-	-	99	1
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	6,239	3	6	80	11	1,409	-	3	82	15
Vehicle defect offences	1,034	-	-	93	7	94	-	-	94	6
Other motor vehicle offences <sup>1</sup>	2,391	-	1	95	4	595	-	1	95	4

1. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

**Table 9(a) Number of people convicted receiving custodial sentences by main crime/offence, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Main crime or offence	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	% change 2017-18 to 2018-19
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>15,802</b>	<b>15,320</b>	<b>15,950</b>	<b>14,790</b>	<b>14,172</b>	<b>14,041</b>	<b>13,766</b>	<b>12,705</b>	<b>11,980</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>11,321</b>	<b>10,901</b>	<b>11,053</b>	<b>10,176</b>	<b>9,682</b>	<b>9,481</b>	<b>9,095</b>	<b>8,333</b>	<b>7,848</b>	<b>8,280</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>8</b>
Homicide etc	107	97	92	94	82	56	61	57	62	60	-3
Attempted murder and serious assault	845	755	844	724	629	612	641	610	576	656	14
Robbery	387	377	470	406	341	303	301	275	289	279	-3
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	80	128	80	52	52	56	33	36	33	39	18
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>16</b>
Rape and attempted rape	53	34	46	71	84	116	95	93	102	142	39
Sexual assault	99	74	68	97	108	105	120	143	120	124	3
Crimes associated with prostitution	7	3	4	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	-100
Other sexual crimes	100	89	92	126	168	143	167	154	180	202	12
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>9</b>
Housebreaking	779	809	812	741	575	571	533	542	520	501	-4
Theft by opening lockfast places	114	108	115	110	92	78	72	91	76	74	-3
Theft from a motor vehicle	115	110	113	83	56	57	40	42	39	54	38
Theft of a motor vehicle	140	132	131	116	72	87	95	93	76	80	5
Shoplifting	2,114	2,108	2,019	1,850	1,922	2,127	1,881	1,632	1,495	1,824	22
Other theft	796	798	824	825	771	732	615	535	534	537	1
Fraud	245	244	192	178	160	131	165	144	133	115	-14
Other dishonesty	338	381	406	385	374	307	309	250	260	227	-13
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>-1</b>
Fire-raising	57	55	60	62	49	46	50	49	56	72	29
Vandalism etc.	387	393	385	322	326	305	311	271	283	262	-7
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>4,558</b>	<b>4,206</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>1</b>
Crimes against public justice	2,126	1,979	2,117	2,099	2,049	2,082	2,044	1,743	1,604	1,534	-4
Handling offensive weapons	914	758	805	646	643	587	509	489	505	601	19
Drugs	1,467	1,413	1,309	1,114	1,061	936	1,013	1,017	865	860	-1
Other crime	51	56	69	75	63	44	39	67	39	37	-5
<b>All offences</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>4,419</b>	<b>4,897</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>4,490</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>4,372</b>	<b>4,132</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>-5</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>4,356</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>4,235</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>3,493</b>	<b>-4</b>
Common assault	1,921	2,069	2,139	1,949	1,815	1,823	1,882	1,729	1,635	1,637	*
Breach of the peace etc.	1,709	1,533	1,800	1,828	1,875	1,989	2,007	1,847	1,711	1,604	-6
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	5	3	5	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	-100
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	210	272	412	404	442	384	343	305	278	252	-9
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>-12</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	119	98	102	80	80	97	142	152	175	155	-11
Driving under the influence	116	122	116	97	73	89	97	90	75	70	-7
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	393	318	316	248	196	174	189	239	249	219	-12
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-100
Other motor vehicle offences <sup>1</sup>	8	4	7	5	7	3	8	8	7	3	-57

1. Includes seat belt and mobile phone offences.

**Table 9(b) Percentage of people convicted receiving custodial sentences by main crime/offence, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Main crime or offence	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>58</b>
Homicide etc	91	83	83	82	88	69	73	73	70	74
Attempted murder and serious assault	56	53	62	56	60	58	57	55	49	56
Robbery	73	72	78	78	76	78	78	74	70	77
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	27	27	21	23	24	25	17	22	21	23
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>
Rape and attempted rape	93	94	94	92	92	93	90	94	96	93
Sexual assault	62	46	45	48	46	38	43	54	40	42
Crimes associated with prostitution	3	1	2	-	3	-	1	-	2	-
Other sexual crimes	27	28	24	28	29	24	24	26	27	28
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>
Housebreaking	49	53	54	54	55	58	62	62	64	65
Theft by opening lockfast places	37	38	40	45	42	37	37	49	52	46
Theft from a motor vehicle	39	41	45	42	39	51	40	45	46	49
Theft of a motor vehicle	24	27	29	31	26	27	31	34	31	36
Shoplifting	26	27	28	28	29	31	29	26	26	31
Other theft	29	28	28	30	30	31	29	30	33	36
Fraud	21	23	24	29	23	22	30	26	28	28
Other dishonesty	29	31	33	32	33	30	34	31	32	33
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
Fire-raising	30	35	41	47	38	35	43	43	45	60
Vandalism etc.	11	12	13	13	14	13	15	15	17	16
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>
Crimes against public justice	22	20	21	21	21	21	20	19	20	21
Handling offensive weapons	32	31	36	38	38	37	34	34	34	38
Drugs	19	19	19	17	16	14	14	16	16	17
Other crime	27	26	32	35	35	26	26	36	35	36
<b>All offences</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
Common assault	15	16	17	17	16	15	16	15	17	19
Breach of the peace etc.	12	13	14	14	14	13	12	12	13	13
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	1	*	2	1	1	*	2	3	2	-
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	6	7	11	11	11	11	11	12	13	13
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	3	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	5	5
Driving under the influence	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	4	3
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Other motor vehicle offences <sup>1</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	3	8	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, 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

Main crime or offence	Total	(Numbers)							(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	Average length of sentence (days) <sup>2,3</sup>	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
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>12,192</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>8,256</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>
Homicide etc	60	-	-	1	1	4	18	36	2,312	-	-	2	2	7	90
Attempted murder and serious assault	649	2	35	82	268	135	127	-	914	*	5	13	41	21	20
Robbery	278	3	15	48	107	70	35	-	797	1	5	17	38	25	13
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	39	-	6	5	11	8	9	-	1,022	-	15	13	28	21	23
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>36</b>
Rape and attempted rape	142	-	-	1	7	9	125	-	2,626	-	-	1	5	6	88
Sexual assault	123	4	8	25	36	31	19	-	828	3	7	20	29	25	15
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	202	7	28	51	60	34	22	-	689	3	14	25	30	17	11
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>3,402</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>*</b>
Housebreaking	499	28	91	162	168	49	1	-	407	6	18	32	34	10	*
Theft by opening locked places	74	10	37	21	5	1	-	-	216	14	50	28	7	1	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	54	13	24	10	3	4	-	-	236	24	44	19	6	7	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	80	10	42	19	7	2	-	-	221	13	53	24	9	3	-
Shoplifting	1,819	856	788	171	4	-	-	-	118	47	43	9	*	-	-
Other theft	535	133	256	118	22	6	-	-	175	25	48	22	4	1	-
Fraud	114	12	27	44	18	12	1	-	355	11	24	39	16	11	1
Other dishonesty	227	116	54	28	24	3	2	-	213	51	24	12	11	1	1
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
Fire-raising	72	-	6	16	35	8	7	-	669	-	8	22	49	11	10
Vandalism etc.	262	81	117	39	12	10	3	-	209	31	45	15	5	4	1
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
Crimes against public justice	1,533	765	551	153	52	10	2	-	136	50	36	10	3	1	*
Handling offensive weapons	601	40	175	169	171	44	2	-	358	7	29	28	28	7	*
Drugs	856	137	160	167	211	132	49	-	513	16	19	20	25	15	6
Other crime	37	4	21	2	1	1	7	1	531	11	57	5	3	3	22
<b>All offences</b>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Common assault	1,637	261	754	419	144	48	11	-	238	16	46	26	9	3	1
Breach of the peace etc.	1,601	535	782	217	54	11	2	-	155	33	49	14	3	1	*
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	252	69	110	38	13	5	17	-	300	27	44	15	5	2	7
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>*</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	154	14	46	57	30	6	1	-	312	9	30	37	19	4	1
Driving under the influence	70	11	46	13	-	-	-	-	153	16	66	19	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	219	29	99	86	4	1	-	-	198	13	45	39	2	*	-
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences <sup>4</sup>	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	99	67	33	-	-	-	-

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, 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

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
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>11,092</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>7,421</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>
Homicide etc	54	-	-	2	2	6	91	6	-	-	-	-	17	83
Attempted murder and serious assault	617	-	6	13	40	21	20	32	-	3	6	59	22	9
Robbery	256	1	5	16	39	25	14	22	-	5	36	36	23	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	34	-	15	9	32	24	21	5	-	20	40	-	-	40
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>
Rape and attempted rape	141	-	-	1	4	6	89	1	-	-	-	100	-	-
Sexual assault	122	3	7	20	30	25	16	1	-	-	-	-	100	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	201	3	13	25	30	17	11	1	-	100	-	-	-	-
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Housebreaking	477	6	18	32	34	10	-	22	5	32	32	32	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	70	13	49	30	7	1	-	4	25	75	-	-	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	54	24	44	19	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	78	13	51	24	9	3	-	2	-	100	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	1,426	44	45	10	-	-	-	396	57	36	6	1	-	-
Other theft	446	22	49	24	4	1	-	89	39	44	13	2	1	-
Fraud	88	10	22	40	15	13	1	26	12	31	35	19	4	-
Other dishonesty	215	53	25	12	9	1	-	12	25	8	17	42	-	8
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>
Fire-raising	63	-	8	22	49	13	8	9	-	11	22	44	-	22
Vandalism etc.	250	31	45	15	4	4	1	12	25	42	17	17	-	-
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
Crimes against public justice	1,424	50	36	10	3	1	-	109	53	37	6	5	-	-
Handling offensive weapons	583	6	29	28	29	8	-	18	17	28	44	11	-	-
Drugs	788	16	18	19	25	16	6	68	21	24	21	21	13	1
Other crime	34	12	53	6	3	3	24	3	-	100	-	-	-	-
<b>All offences</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
Common assault	1,495	15	45	27	9	3	1	142	28	55	13	1	1	1
Breach of the peace etc.	1,509	33	49	14	4	1	-	92	45	48	7	1	-	-
Drunkness and other disorderly conduct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	227	29	43	13	5	2	7	25	12	48	32	8	-	-
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	154	9	30	37	19	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	69	14	67	19	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	214	14	44	40	2	-	-	5	-	80	20	-	-	-
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences <sup>2</sup>	3	67	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, 2009-10 to 2018-19<sup>1,2</sup>**

Main crime or offence	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	% change 2017-18 to 2018-19
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>-4</b>
Homicide etc	2,201	2,264	2,206	2,392	2,335	2,022	1,913	1,899	2,390	2,312	-3
Attempted murder and serious assault	915	919	993	876	955	998	913	990	954	914	-4
Robbery	761	813	834	804	907	927	770	830	800	797	*
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	529	271	484	446	676	443	756	675	846	1,022	21
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>4</b>
Rape and attempted rape	2,280	2,090	2,264	2,450	2,507	2,381	2,549	2,502	2,578	2,626	2
Sexual assault	1,210	1,383	1,215	1,078	871	887	1,021	941	976	828	-15
Crimes associated with prostitution	183	185	540	-	1,089	-	1,096	-	882	-	-100
Other sexual crimes	916	805	832	807	873	843	706	741	705	689	-2
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>-9</b>
Housebreaking	242	255	267	266	315	382	423	451	441	407	-8
Theft by opening lockfast places	171	169	190	214	198	231	215	254	233	216	-7
Theft from a motor vehicle	162	172	156	154	161	169	185	192	177	236	33
Theft of a motor vehicle	159	151	182	174	216	198	213	235	257	221	-14
Shoplifting	101	105	116	114	113	116	115	119	119	118	-1
Other theft	156	159	167	162	165	191	188	192	192	175	-9
Fraud	226	236	220	270	262	250	332	334	387	355	-8
Other dishonesty	164	133	164	171	176	190	199	181	185	213	15
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>16</b>
Fire-raising	470	555	702	496	511	641	553	628	575	669	16
Vandalism etc.	158	144	145	159	184	174	190	208	204	209	2
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>3</b>
Crimes against public justice	102	112	116	113	121	120	128	129	132	136	3
Handling offensive w weapons	269	289	312	343	375	369	364	392	354	358	1
Drugs	575	575	542	578	604	517	476	539	512	513	*
Other crime	659	155	260	258	343	310	641	597	494	531	7
<b>All offences</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>7</b>
Common assault	195	202	212	206	206	216	215	220	227	238	5
Breach of the peace etc.	115	123	136	135	142	138	145	146	142	155	9
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	31	33	73	97	35	40	60	152	21	-	-100
Other miscellaneous, including urinating	283	243	216	210	205	168	234	244	285	300	5
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>-4</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	241	289	283	261	275	315	324	281	307	312	2
Driving under the influence	137	130	145	146	141	151	156	141	156	153	-2
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	189	204	207	207	200	200	202	216	220	198	-10
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-100
Other vehicle	123	152	100	93	97	118	60	128	104	99	-5

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 B18.

**Table 10(d) People receiving a custodial sentence by length of sentence, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

Year	Total <sup>1</sup>	Over 2 years to less than 4 years and over Life							Year	Over 2 years to less than 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	Life		Up to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Up to 1 year (total)	Over 1 year to 2 years	Over 2 years to less than 4 years	4 years and over	Life
2009-10	15,781	5,919	4,957	2,250	1,269	834	504	48	2009-10	38%	31%	14%	83%	8%	5%	3%	0%
2010-11	15,296	5,332	5,229	2,192	1,264	776	455	48	2010-11	35%	34%	14%	83%	8%	5%	3%	0%
2011-12	15,926	4,529	6,153	2,437	1,478	755	523	51	2011-12	28%	39%	15%	82%	9%	5%	3%	0%
2012-13	14,769	4,339	5,471	2,418	1,390	666	436	49	2012-13	29%	37%	16%	83%	9%	5%	3%	0%
2013-14	14,139	4,140	5,223	2,247	1,301	707	475	46	2013-14	29%	37%	16%	82%	9%	5%	3%	0%
2014-15	14,009	4,103	5,229	2,172	1,433	620	419	32	2014-15	29%	37%	16%	82%	10%	4%	3%	0%
2015-16	13,736	4,067	4,852	2,252	1,482	646	410	27	2015-16	30%	35%	16%	81%	11%	5%	3%	0%
2016-17	12,665	3,502	4,462	2,139	1,435	646	451	30	2016-17	28%	35%	17%	80%	11%	5%	4%	0%
2017-18	11,954	3,190	4,275	2,036	1,388	613	425	27	2017-18	27%	36%	17%	79%	12%	5%	4%	0%
2018-19	12,195	3,142	4,279	2,162	1,468	644	460	37	2018-19	26%	35%	18%	79%	12%	5%	4%	0%

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 11 People convicted by main penalty, gender and age, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	% change 17-18 to 18-19	
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>121,041</b>	<b>115,581</b>	<b>108,424</b>	<b>101,019</b>	<b>105,664</b>	<b>106,584</b>	<b>99,962</b>	<b>92,347</b>	<b>83,179</b>	<b>78,503</b>	<b>-6</b>	
<b>Males<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>101,613</b>	<b>97,042</b>	<b>90,902</b>	<b>84,347</b>	<b>87,988</b>	<b>88,659</b>	<b>83,018</b>	<b>76,489</b>	<b>68,571</b>	<b>64,678</b>	<b>-6</b>
	Under 21	17,328	15,145	13,135	10,358	9,187	8,628	8,417	7,600	6,401	5,692	-11
	21-30	37,316	35,177	32,761	30,337	30,706	30,156	28,124	25,779	22,479	20,754	-8
	31-40	24,149	23,564	22,467	21,568	22,837	23,762	22,104	20,701	19,348	18,766	-3
	41-100	22,820	23,156	22,539	22,084	25,258	26,113	24,373	22,408	20,343	19,466	-4
<b>Females<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,424</b>	<b>18,531</b>	<b>17,437</b>	<b>16,557</b>	<b>17,590</b>	<b>17,920</b>	<b>16,944</b>	<b>15,855</b>	<b>14,603</b>	<b>13,825</b>	<b>-5</b>
	Under 21	2,511	2,228	1,952	1,616	1,429	1,448	1,358	1,218	1,090	940	-14
	21-30	7,010	6,573	5,989	5,873	5,656	5,514	5,178	4,666	4,047	3,756	-7
	31-40	5,132	4,984	4,853	4,492	5,001	5,313	4,998	4,965	4,821	4,655	-3
	41-100	4,771	4,746	4,643	4,576	5,504	5,645	5,410	5,005	4,644	4,474	-4
<b>Custody<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,802</b>	<b>15,320</b>	<b>15,950</b>	<b>14,790</b>	<b>14,172</b>	<b>14,041</b>	<b>13,766</b>	<b>12,705</b>	<b>11,980</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Males<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,522</b>	<b>14,018</b>	<b>14,582</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>12,748</b>	<b>12,574</b>	<b>11,709</b>	<b>10,839</b>	<b>11,117</b>	<b>3</b>
	Under 21	2,601	2,014	2,050	1,588	1,238	1,137	1,190	1,008	758	769	1
	21-30	6,156	6,074	6,059	5,486	5,021	4,984	4,755	4,418	3,948	3,952	*
	31-40	3,582	3,776	4,094	3,974	4,025	3,904	3,916	3,673	3,682	3,833	4
	41-100	2,183	2,154	2,379	2,452	2,675	2,723	2,713	2,610	2,451	2,563	5
<b>Females<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>-3</b>
	Under 21	175	168	160	116	83	84	72	52	61	49	-20
	21-30	581	588	620	599	491	483	400	325	324	301	-7
	31-40	295	324	349	345	395	488	462	378	500	515	3
	41-100	229	222	239	230	244	238	258	241	256	238	-7
<b>Community sentence<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,349</b>	<b>15,615</b>	<b>16,937</b>	<b>17,263</b>	<b>18,276</b>	<b>18,585</b>	<b>18,949</b>	<b>18,647</b>	<b>17,303</b>	<b>15,206</b>	<b>-12</b>
<b>Males<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,483</b>	<b>12,977</b>	<b>14,090</b>	<b>14,395</b>	<b>15,249</b>	<b>15,508</b>	<b>15,863</b>	<b>15,625</b>	<b>14,446</b>	<b>12,779</b>	<b>-12</b>
	Under 21	3,640	3,446	3,292	2,743	2,635	2,522	2,497	2,357	1,989	1,638	-18
	21-30	5,036	4,696	5,249	5,590	5,674	5,764	5,762	5,754	4,929	4,340	-12
	31-40	2,768	2,724	3,168	3,403	3,797	3,970	4,136	4,064	4,042	3,675	-9
	41-100	2,039	2,111	2,381	2,659	3,143	3,252	3,468	3,450	3,486	3,126	-10
<b>Females<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>2,868</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>3,077</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>-15</b>
	Under 21	559	453	433	428	340	378	341	310	269	217	-19
	21-30	1,013	1,020	1,014	1,063	1,030	1,014	967	903	816	686	-16
	31-40	773	661	769	735	882	862	949	952	1,012	871	-14
	41-100	521	504	631	642	775	823	829	856	760	653	-14
<b>Financial Penalty<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>72,491</b>	<b>67,576</b>	<b>59,320</b>	<b>53,429</b>	<b>57,797</b>	<b>56,779</b>	<b>49,872</b>	<b>44,946</b>	<b>39,235</b>	<b>37,294</b>	<b>-5</b>
<b>Males<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>61,480</b>	<b>57,359</b>	<b>50,260</b>	<b>45,144</b>	<b>48,436</b>	<b>47,734</b>	<b>42,012</b>	<b>37,571</b>	<b>32,723</b>	<b>30,787</b>	<b>-6</b>
	Under 21	8,462	7,071	5,365	4,061	3,697	3,343	3,037	2,673	2,237	1,968	-12
	21-30	22,258	20,360	17,798	15,812	16,479	15,553	13,867	12,307	10,629	9,651	-9
	31-40	14,942	14,085	12,261	11,185	12,005	12,455	10,727	9,879	8,753	8,423	-4
	41-100	15,818	15,843	14,836	14,086	16,255	16,383	14,381	12,711	11,104	10,745	-3
<b>Females<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,007</b>	<b>10,210</b>	<b>8,983</b>	<b>8,174</b>	<b>9,282</b>	<b>9,041</b>	<b>7,860</b>	<b>7,373</b>	<b>6,507</b>	<b>6,507</b>	<b>-</b>
	Under 21	1,061	909	746	530	519	533	444	381	347	323	-7
	21-30	3,818	3,382	2,907	2,705	2,772	2,604	2,311	2,121	1,827	1,698	-7
	31-40	3,011	2,843	2,463	2,192	2,551	2,557	2,177	2,169	1,913	2,011	5
	41-100	3,117	3,076	2,867	2,747	3,440	3,347	2,928	2,701	2,419	2,475	2
<b>Other sentence<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,399</b>	<b>17,070</b>	<b>16,217</b>	<b>15,537</b>	<b>15,419</b>	<b>17,179</b>	<b>17,375</b>	<b>16,049</b>	<b>14,661</b>	<b>13,783</b>	<b>-6</b>
<b>Males<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,128</b>	<b>12,688</b>	<b>11,970</b>	<b>11,308</b>	<b>11,344</b>	<b>12,669</b>	<b>12,569</b>	<b>11,584</b>	<b>10,563</b>	<b>9,995</b>	<b>-5</b>
	Under 21	2,625	2,614	2,428	1,966	1,617	1,626	1,693	1,562	1,417	1,317	-7
	21-30	3,866	4,047	3,655	3,449	3,532	3,855	3,740	3,300	2,973	2,811	-5
	31-40	2,857	2,979	2,944	3,006	3,010	3,433	3,325	3,085	2,871	2,835	-1
	41-100	2,780	3,048	2,943	2,887	3,185	3,755	3,811	3,637	3,302	3,032	-8
<b>Females<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>4,381</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>4,225</b>	<b>4,068</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>4,806</b>	<b>4,465</b>	<b>4,098</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>-8</b>
	Under 21	716	698	613	542	487	453	501	475	413	351	-15
	21-30	1,598	1,583	1,448	1,506	1,363	1,413	1,500	1,317	1,080	1,071	-1
	31-40	1,053	1,156	1,272	1,220	1,173	1,406	1,410	1,466	1,396	1,258	-10
	41-100	904	944	906	957	1,045	1,237	1,395	1,207	1,209	1,108	-8

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

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

**Table 12 People convicted with an aggravator recorded against the main charge by gender, 2009-10 to 2018-19** <sup>1,2,3</sup>

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	% change 17-18 to 18-19
<b>Male and Female</b>											
<b>All aggravations</b>	<b>9,642</b>	<b>9,519</b>	<b>10,040</b>	<b>10,481</b>	<b>12,294</b>	<b>13,751</b>	<b>13,828</b>	<b>12,258</b>	<b>11,226</b>	<b>10,495</b>	<b>-7</b>
Domestic	8,844	8,566	8,877	9,292	11,077	12,441	12,376	10,836	9,884	9,210	-7
<i>of which also statutory:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,328	7,752	79
Racial	563	614	626	696	699	701	761	719	660	629	-5
Religious	235	275	370	272	256	241	247	278	253	204	-19
Sexual orientation	-	56	155	194	227	320	369	356	358	356	-1
Disability	-	5	9	21	30	40	68	53	59	89	51
Transgender	-	3	3	6	5	8	7	14	12	7	-42
<b>Male</b>											
<b>All aggravations</b>	<b>8,627</b>	<b>8,492</b>	<b>8,933</b>	<b>9,184</b>	<b>10,715</b>	<b>11,884</b>	<b>11,980</b>	<b>10,696</b>	<b>9,826</b>	<b>9,237</b>	<b>-6</b>
Domestic	7,944	7,665	7,927	8,176	9,693	10,796	10,741	9,508	8,714	8,168	-6
<i>of which also statutory:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,890	6,889	77
Racial	468	520	512	569	569	573	633	586	528	505	-4
Religious	215	254	349	255	239	213	230	259	234	189	-19
Sexual orientation	-	48	135	164	186	265	316	290	298	301	1
Disability	-	2	8	16	23	33	55	40	42	67	60
Transgender	-	3	2	4	5	4	5	11	10	7	-30
<b>Female</b>											
<b>All aggravations</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>-10</b>
Domestic	900	901	950	1,116	1,384	1,645	1,635	1,328	1,170	1,042	-11
<i>of which also statutory:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438	863	97
Racial	95	94	114	127	130	128	128	133	132	124	-6
Religious	20	21	21	17	17	28	17	19	19	15	-21
Sexual orientation	-	8	20	30	41	55	53	66	60	55	-8
Disability	-	3	1	5	7	7	13	13	17	22	29
Transgender	-	-	1	2	-	4	2	3	2	-	-100

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.

3. Statutory Domestic Abuse (DA) aggravators are not included in the overall total - they always accompany the main DA aggravator.

**Table 13 People convicted with an aggravator recorded against the main charge by crime type, 2018-19<sup>1,2</sup>**

Main crime or offence	Domestic Abuse	DA - Statutory	Disability	Racial	Religious	Sexual orientation	Trans-gender
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>9,210</b>	<b>7,752</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>
Homicide etc	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	165	107	-	10	-	4	-
Robbery	14	12	-	4	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	13	4	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>
Rape and attempted rape	31	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	6	4	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	73	61	2	6	2	3	-
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Housebreaking	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other theft	51	39	2	2	-	-	-
Fraud	5	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other dishonesty	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Fire-raising	14	8	-	-	1	-	-
Vandalism etc.	309	272	1	9	1	-	-
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
Crimes against public justice	1,836	1,327	-	-	-	-	-
Handling offensive weapons	17	16	-	3	-	-	-
Drugs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other crime	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
<b>All offences</b>	<b>6,660</b>	<b>5,881</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>6,649</b>	<b>5,875</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>7</b>
Common assault	2,421	2,145	5	78	11	19	-
Breach of the peace etc.	3,957	3,502	73	454	175	317	7
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urinating etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous	271	228	4	63	13	11	-
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	9	6	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

2. Statutory Domestic Abuse (DA) aggravators are not included in the overall total - they always accompany the main DA aggravator.

**Table 14 Bail orders made by main charge, 2009-10 to 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

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	Total <sup>2</sup>
	Number												
<b>2009-10</b>	3,294	863	8,429	2,981	2,189	3,074	7,795	8,777	6,377	2,403	1,673	28	<b>47,922</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	3,420	825	8,477	2,696	2,070	2,879	7,695	8,413	5,739	2,298	1,672	19	<b>46,221</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	3,240	960	8,378	2,732	2,001	2,769	8,157	8,740	6,404	2,590	1,596	28	<b>47,606</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	2,530	1,046	7,583	2,492	1,542	2,645	7,548	7,913	6,077	2,937	1,681	35	<b>44,039</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	2,510	1,414	7,651	2,487	1,584	2,321	8,148	8,976	7,429	2,936	1,715	14	<b>47,196</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	2,426	1,574	6,707	2,406	1,471	2,571	8,034	8,967	7,723	2,927	1,730	12	<b>46,560</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	2,601	1,434	6,400	2,456	1,243	2,646	7,960	8,668	7,215	2,925	1,768	20	<b>45,346</b>
<b>2016-17</b>	2,454	1,370	6,163	2,510	1,265	2,346	7,138	7,652	6,764	2,663	1,924	18	<b>42,277</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	2,286	1,590	5,570	2,231	1,422	1,907	6,765	6,086	4,934	2,285	1,759	13	<b>36,853</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	2,213	1,455	5,398	2,274	1,510	1,809	6,494	5,391	4,379	2,206	1,583	15	<b>34,735</b>
	Percentage of total <sup>3</sup>												
<b>2009-10</b>	7	2	18	6	5	6	16	18	13	5	3	*	<b>100</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	7	2	18	6	4	6	17	18	12	5	4	*	<b>100</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	7	2	18	6	4	6	17	18	13	5	3	*	<b>100</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	6	2	17	6	4	6	17	18	14	7	4	*	<b>100</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	5	3	16	5	3	5	17	19	16	6	4	*	<b>100</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	5	3	14	5	3	6	17	19	17	6	4	*	<b>100</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	6	3	14	5	3	6	18	19	16	6	4	*	<b>100</b>
<b>2016-17</b>	6	3	15	6	3	6	17	18	16	6	5	*	<b>100</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	6	4	15	6	4	5	18	17	13	6	5	*	<b>100</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	6	4	16	7	4	5	19	16	13	6	5	*	<b>100</b>

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 Offences<sup>1</sup> with a conviction, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	% change 2017-18 to 2018-19
<b>All bail-related offences:</b>	<b>8,363</b>	<b>8,261</b>	<b>8,860</b>	<b>8,462</b>	<b>8,003</b>	<b>8,547</b>	<b>8,589</b>	<b>7,702</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>6,501</b>	<b>-7</b>
Bail-related offences as a percentage of bail orders made	17	18	19	19	17	18	19	18	19	19	
<b>Court:</b>											
High Court	15	27	20	16	26	38	20	18	20	18	<b>-10</b>
Sheriff Solemn	222	227	209	224	236	330	344	309	243	354	<b>46</b>
Sheriff Summary <sup>2</sup>	7,638	7,527	8,105	7,878	7,429	7,836	7,883	7,073	6,430	5,953	<b>-7</b>
Justice of the Peace <sup>3</sup>	488	480	526	344	312	343	342	302	307	176	<b>-43</b>
<b>Age:</b>											
Under 21	2,292	2,051	2,146	1,811	1,412	1,355	1,384	1,302	969	820	<b>-15</b>
21-30	3,081	3,111	3,290	3,169	2,936	3,043	2,994	2,671	2,359	2,246	<b>-5</b>
31-40	1,696	1,777	1,999	1,987	2,050	2,262	2,301	2,084	2,105	1,995	<b>-5</b>
41-100	1,294	1,322	1,425	1,495	1,605	1,887	1,910	1,645	1,567	1,440	<b>-8</b>
<b>Gender:</b>											
Male	7,316	7,215	7,758	7,267	6,939	7,413	7,364	6,597	5,972	5,579	<b>-7</b>
Female	1,047	1,046	1,102	1,195	1,064	1,134	1,225	1,105	1,028	922	<b>-10</b>
<b>Main result of proceedings:</b>											
Custody	2,197	2,083	2,220	2,117	2,018	2,147	2,013	1,659	1,621	1,623	*
Community	1,473	1,464	1,520	1,685	1,644	1,811	1,853	1,794	1,507	1,294	<b>-14</b>
Monetary	1,916	1,818	1,922	1,679	1,508	1,555	1,509	1,342	1,160	1,100	<b>-5</b>
Other	2,777	2,896	3,198	2,981	2,833	3,034	3,214	2,907	2,712	2,484	<b>-8</b>

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

2. Includes any remaining cases seen in the stipendiary magistrates court in Glasgow.

3. Includes District courts up to 2009-10.

**Table 16 Undertakings to appear in court, by gender and age, 2009-10 - 2018-19<sup>1,2</sup>**

Year	Gender			Age					Total
	Male	Female	Not known	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Not known	
	Number								
<b>2009-10</b>	20,661	5,461	4	6,499	8,807	5,251	5,568	1	<b>26,126</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	21,384	5,912	1	6,297	9,468	5,629	5,903	-	<b>27,297</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	20,244	5,953	4	5,484	8,978	5,712	6,027	-	<b>26,201</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	17,328	5,489	1	4,244	7,824	5,086	5,664	-	<b>22,818</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	16,642	5,465	3	3,992	7,203	5,095	5,820	-	<b>22,110</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	12,738	4,015	4	2,812	5,356	3,918	4,671	-	<b>16,757</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	11,769	3,870	2	2,542	4,829	3,686	4,584	-	<b>15,641</b>
<b>2016-17</b>	10,765	3,677	-	2,226	4,415	3,467	4,334	-	<b>14,442</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	13,405	4,235	4	2,453	5,508	4,558	5,125	-	<b>17,644</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	12,031	3,610	5	2,157	4,683	4,069	4,737	-	<b>15,646</b>
	Percentage of total								
<b>2009-10</b>	79	21	*	25	34	20	21	*	<b>100</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	78	22	*	23	35	21	22	-	<b>100</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	77	23	*	21	34	22	23	-	<b>100</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	76	24	*	19	34	22	25	-	<b>100</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	75	25	*	18	33	23	26	-	<b>100</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	76	24	*	17	32	23	28	-	<b>100</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	75	25	*	16	31	24	29	-	<b>100</b>
<b>2016-17</b>	75	25	-	15	31	24	30	-	<b>100</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	76	24	*	14	31	26	29	-	<b>100</b>
<b>2018-19</b>	77	23	*	14	30	26	30	-	<b>100</b>

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, 2009-10 to 2018-19**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	% change 17-18 to 18-19
<b>All police disposals<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>72,173</b>	<b>64,171</b>	<b>65,763</b>	<b>68,181</b>	<b>68,289</b>	<b>53,272</b>	<b>44,110</b>	<b>41,939</b>	<b>34,774</b>	<b>36,108</b>	<b>4</b>
Anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notice (ASBFPN)	61,236	54,360	53,686	54,875	55,622	42,920	29,389	15,381	11,018	8,890	-19
Police formal adult warning	8,386	7,517	8,458	8,435	7,263	4,807	3,377	298	203	33	-84
Police Restorative Justice Warning (PRW)	2,313	1,715	986	621	448	242	392	361	411	300	-27
Early and Effective Intervention	238	579	2,598	4,149	4,927	5,283	6,655	6,126	5,716	4,731	-17
Recorded Police Warning <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,242	19,678	17,332	22,070	27

1. Includes counts of no further action.

2. Recorded Police Warnings were introduced as a new direct measure on 11th January 2016, at the same time is police formal adult warnings were discontinued.

**Table 18a Males given RPWs, by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

Main crime or offence	(Number)					(percent)				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>4,788</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>15,784</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>2,499</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	-	1	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	*
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	1	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	*
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	1	3	2	3	9	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>
Housebreaking	7	1	1	2	11	*	*	*	*	*
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	2	1	-	-	3	*	*	-	-	*
Shoplifting	241	372	414	645	1,672	6	8	13	16	11
Other theft	101	129	126	174	530	3	3	4	4	3
Fraud	48	50	39	28	165	1	1	1	1	1
Other dishonesty	9	7	-	1	17	*	*	-	*	*
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Fire-raising	5	2	1	2	10	*	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	276	188	109	125	698	7	4	4	3	4
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>
Crimes against public justice	18	25	18	41	102	*	1	1	1	1
Handling offensive weapons	2	-	1	-	3	*	-	*	-	*
Drugs	1,789	2,131	880	630	5,430	45	45	29	16	34
Other crime	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	*	*
<b>All offences</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>7,128</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>6,992</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>44</b>
Common assault	228	280	211	389	1,108	6	6	7	10	7
Breach of the peace etc.	677	927	691	1,238	3,533	17	19	22	31	22
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	342	378	363	450	1,533	9	8	12	11	10
Urinating etc.	138	177	106	88	509	4	4	3	2	3
Other miscellaneous	41	74	75	119	309	1	2	2	3	2
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	5	2	3	3	13	*	*	*	*	*
Driving under the influence	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	*	*	*
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	4	38	34	32	108	*	1	1	1	1
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	*	-	*
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	3	2	-	7	12	*	*	-	*	*

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

**Table 18b Females given RPWs, by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

Main crime or offence	(Number)					(percent)				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>6,285</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>
Housebreaking	2	1	-	-	3	*	*	-	-	*
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	*	*
Shoplifting	271	372	430	635	1,708	23	22	30	32	27
Other theft	24	59	72	96	251	2	4	5	5	4
Fraud	51	50	32	44	177	4	3	2	2	3
Other dishonesty	1	-	2	-	3	*	-	*	-	*
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Fire-raising	2	1	1	1	5	*	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	41	35	32	30	138	3	2	2	2	2
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>
Crimes against public justice	8	14	8	15	45	1	1	1	1	1
Handling offensive weapons	1	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	*
Drugs	237	326	190	152	905	20	20	13	8	14
Other crime	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	*	-	*
<b>All offences</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>
Common assault	119	173	130	248	670	10	10	9	13	11
Breach of the peace etc.	258	471	425	612	1,766	22	28	29	31	28
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	123	87	79	68	357	10	5	5	3	6
Urinating etc.	20	16	2	2	40	2	1	*	*	1
Other miscellaneous	38	51	43	47	179	3	3	3	2	3
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	-	1	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	*
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	*	*
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	1	9	8	3	21	*	1	1	*	*
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	-	1	-	2	3	-	*	-	*	*

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

**Table 18c People given RPWs, by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

Main crime or offence	(Number)					(percent)				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total	Under 21	21-30	31-40	over 40	Total
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>6,458</b>	<b>4,534</b>	<b>5,942</b>	<b>22,069</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>2,632</b>	<b>11,903</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	-	1	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	*
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	1	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	*
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sexual crimes	1	3	2	3	9	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>4,545</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>
Housebreaking	9	2	1	2	14	*	*	*	*	*
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	*	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	2	1	-	1	4	*	*	-	*	*
Shoplifting	512	744	844	1,280	3,380	10	12	19	22	15
Other theft	125	188	198	270	781	2	3	4	5	4
Fraud	99	100	71	72	342	2	2	2	1	2
Other dishonesty	10	7	2	1	20	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Fire-raising	7	3	2	3	15	*	*	*	*	*
Vandalism etc.	317	223	141	155	836	6	3	3	3	4
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>6,488</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>
Crimes against public justice	26	39	26	56	147	1	1	1	1	1
Handling offensive weapons	3	-	1	-	4	*	-	*	-	*
Drugs	2,026	2,457	1,070	782	6,335	39	38	24	13	29
Other crime	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	*	*	*
<b>All offences</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>2,687</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>10,166</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>10,004</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>
Common assault	347	453	341	637	1,778	7	7	8	11	8
Breach of the peace etc.	935	1,398	1,116	1,850	5,299	18	22	25	31	24
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	465	465	442	518	1,890	9	7	10	9	9
Urinating etc.	158	193	108	90	549	3	3	2	2	2
Other miscellaneous	79	125	118	166	488	2	2	3	3	2
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	5	3	3	3	14	*	*	*	*	*
Driving under the influence	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	*	*	*
Speeding	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	*	*
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	5	47	42	35	129	*	1	1	1	1
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	*	-	*
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	3	3	-	9	15	*	*	-	*	*

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

**Table 19 People given ASBFPNs, by main crime/offence and age and gender, 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

Main crime or offence	Male					Female					Overall total
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total Male	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total Female	
<b>Total number of ASBFPNs</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>7,406</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>8,889</b>
Riotous behaviour while drunk in licensed premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to leave licensed premises	39	98	54	63	254	5	14	4	15	38	292
Urinating etc.	341	617	311	280	1,549	28	23	8	7	66	1,615
Drunk & incapable	9	22	34	48	113	1	6	1	9	17	130
Drunk in charge of child	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loud music etc.	6	15	13	15	49	10	7	3	1	21	70
Vandalism	36	46	21	20	123	6	3	4	5	18	141
Consuming alcohol in public place	270	382	306	388	1,346	59	50	57	37	203	1,549
Breach of the peace etc.	919	1,475	792	785	3,971	222	370	281	246	1,119	5,090
Malicious mischief	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
<b>percent by offence type</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Riotous behaviour while drunk in licensed premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to leave licensed premises	2	4	4	4	3	2	3	1	5	3	3
Urinating etc.	21	23	20	18	21	8	5	2	2	4	18
Drunk & incapable	1	1	2	3	2	*	1	*	3	1	1
Drunk in charge of child	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
Loud music etc.	*	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	*	1	1
Vandalism	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
Consuming alcohol in public place	17	14	20	24	18	18	11	16	12	14	17
Breach of the peace etc.	57	56	52	49	54	67	78	78	77	75	57
Malicious mischief	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	*

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

**Table 20 People given COPFS disposals by disposal type, 2009-10 to 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	% change 17-18 to 18-19
<b>All COPFS disposals</b>	<b>59,108</b>	<b>60,099</b>	<b>67,341</b>	<b>87,593</b>	<b>82,357</b>	<b>63,116</b>	<b>62,463</b>	<b>41,825</b>	<b>41,835</b>	<b>35,597</b>	<b>-15</b>
Fiscal fine	36,057	35,604	42,184	47,969	47,259	36,314	34,477	21,825	22,693	18,443	-19
Fiscal fixed penalty	18,592	20,357	21,067	21,669	23,467	15,488	10,748	8,430	6,546	6,977	7
Fiscal warning	-	-	-	14,528	8,863	8,698	14,043	8,667	9,390	6,211	-34
Fiscal combined fine + compensation	2,030	2,195	2,713	2,334	1,930	1,986	2,671	2,217	1,979	3,180	61
Fiscal compensation	1,985	1,838	1,322	1,023	783	597	506	669	1,216	779	-36
Fiscal fixed penalties (Pre-SJR)	444	105	55	70	55	33	18	17	11	7	-36

1. Due to the way they were recorded by COPFS, Fiscal Warning statistics are unavailable before 2012-13.



**Table 21(a) Males given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

Main crime or offence	Number					percent				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total <sup>1</sup>	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>3,553</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>11,496</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>5,093</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	*	*	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	*	*	*
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	3	-	1	4	-	*	-	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	67	262	382	415	1,126	7	7	12	11	10
Other theft	15	43	43	52	153	1	1	1	1	1
Fraud	6	16	17	6	45	1	*	1	*	*
Other dishonesty	1	7	3	7	18	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Fire-raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vandalism etc.	26	40	29	19	114	3	1	1	1	1
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>
Crimes against public justice	25	49	20	26	120	2	1	1	1	1
Handling offensive weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	521	1,399	902	686	3,508	52	39	28	18	31
Other crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All offences</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>6,403</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>
Common assault	38	126	78	109	351	4	4	2	3	3
Breach of the peace etc.	178	440	354	331	1,303	18	12	11	9	11
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	26	112	142	218	498	3	3	4	6	4
Urinating etc.	4	20	19	29	72	*	1	1	1	1
Other miscellaneous	37	357	552	1,014	1,960	4	10	17	27	17
Alcohol byelaw offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Litter offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications act offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	62	667	628	791	2,148	6	19	20	21	19
Vehicle defect offences	-	1	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	*
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	1	11	18	40	70	*	*	1	1	1

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

**Table 21(b) Females given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

Main crime or offence	Number					percent				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total <sup>1</sup>	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	*	-	-	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	1	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	*
Other sexual crimes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	36	166	288	213	703	16	9	13	8	10
Other theft	1	11	25	20	57	*	1	1	1	1
Fraud	1	8	10	5	24	*	*	*	*	*
Other dishonesty	-	2	3	3	8	-	*	*	*	*
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
Fire-raising	1	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	*
Vandalism etc.	3	2	2	2	9	1	*	*	*	*
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Crimes against public justice	2	3	7	10	22	1	*	*	*	*
Handling offensive weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	39	139	149	122	449	17	8	7	4	6
Other crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All offences</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>69</b>
Common assault	13	52	38	43	146	6	3	2	2	2
Breach of the peace etc.	40	117	109	104	370	18	7	5	4	5
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	6	17	34	23	80	3	1	2	1	1
Urinating etc.	-	2	2	1	5	-	*	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous	60	997	1,265	1,844	4,166	26	56	58	68	60
Alcohol byelaw offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Litter offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications act offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	23	274	266	335	898	10	15	12	12	13
Vehicle defect offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	2	1	1	1	5	1	*	*	*	*

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

**Table 21(c) People given fiscal fines, by main crime/offence and age, 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

Main crime or offence	Number					percent				
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total <sup>1</sup>	Under 21	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Total
<b>All crimes and offences</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>5,388</b>	<b>6,473</b>	<b>18,440</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All crimes</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>6,367</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Non-sexual crimes of violence</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-sexual crimes of violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sexual crimes</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	-	*	*	*	*
Rape and attempted rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes associated with prostitution	-	1	1	1	3	-	*	*	*	*
Other sexual crimes	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	*	*	*
<b>Crimes of dishonesty</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft by opening lockfast places	-	3	-	1	4	-	*	-	*	*
Theft from a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft of a motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoplifting	103	428	670	628	1,829	8	8	12	10	10
Other theft	16	54	68	72	210	1	1	1	1	1
Fraud	7	24	27	11	69	1	*	1	*	*
Other dishonesty	1	9	6	10	26	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1</b>
Fire-raising	1	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	*
Vandalism etc.	29	42	31	21	123	2	1	1	*	1
<b>Other crimes</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>4,099</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>
Crimes against public justice	27	52	27	36	142	2	1	1	1	1
Handling offensive weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs	560	1,538	1,051	808	3,957	45	29	20	12	21
Other crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All offences</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>3,194</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>4,883</b>	<b>12,073</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>3,716</b>	<b>8,951</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>
Common assault	51	178	116	152	497	4	3	2	2	3
Breach of the peace etc.	218	557	463	435	1,673	18	10	9	7	9
Drunkenness and other disorderly conduct	32	129	176	241	578	3	2	3	4	3
Urinating etc.	4	22	21	30	77	*	*	*	*	*
Other miscellaneous	97	1,354	1,817	2,858	6,126	8	25	34	44	33
Alcohol byelaw offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Litter offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications act offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Motor vehicle offences</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>
Dangerous and careless driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving under the influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	85	941	894	1,126	3,046	7	18	17	17	17
Vehicle defect offences	-	1	-	-	1	-	*	-	-	*
Seat belt offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile phone offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor vehicle offences	3	12	19	41	75	*	*	*	1	*

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

**Table 22 Fiscal fixed penalties by main crime/offence and age and gender, 2018-19<sup>1</sup>**

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
<b>Total number of Fiscal fixed penalties</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>1,579</b>
Serious driving offences <sup>2</sup>	15	25	20	37	97	2	6	11	19	38
Speeding offences	69	523	666	1,212	2,470	24	205	250	376	855
Signal and direction offences	24	115	143	257	539	5	53	45	108	211
Lighting, construction & use offences	58	146	120	212	536	6	18	11	31	66
Documentation offences	78	380	347	451	1,256	17	96	83	140	336
Other motor vehicle offences <sup>3</sup>	15	163	140	179	497	-	21	28	24	73
Non-motor vehicle offences <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>percent by Fiscal fixed penalty type</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Serious driving offences <sup>2</sup>	6	2	1	2	2	4	2	3	3	2
Speeding offences	27	39	46	52	46	44	51	58	54	54
Signal and direction offences	9	9	10	11	10	9	13	11	15	13
Lighting, construction & use offences	22	11	8	9	10	11	5	3	4	4
Documentation offences	30	28	24	19	23	31	24	19	20	21
Other motor vehicle offences <sup>3</sup>	6	12	10	8	9	-	5	7	3	5
Non-motor vehicle offences <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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" and a sentence is given for guilty offenders, the case is considered completed on the CHS, and after this point, the data is sent to us in the next monthly return.

**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 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 includes representatives 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 processing system**

**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 5,300 active 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 processing system update**

**B.6** When we receive data from the CHS as described above, the monthly extracts mentioned in **B.3** are processed into our local database. In preparation for the annual Criminal Proceedings publication, a process is run which collates the year's data into a format that allows us to validate and analyse the information. It is these processes that have been updated, and during the change, it was discovered that there were a number of errors in the existing data processes.

**B.7** The effect of these errors ranged from the extremely rare (for example, records of proceedings with more than 99 charges were truncated at 99) to the more common but still rare (records acquired incorrect crime classification in particular circumstances).

**B.8** It is difficult to completely enumerate the changes from the overall effect of fixing these errors on the 2017-18 data, as they interact with each other, and there are a small number of new cases included where the sentence date was too late for the data to be captured last year.

#### **Data quality: Validation of CHS data**

**B.9** During the processing of the 2018-19 data, it was discovered that, due to additional notes being provided on a number of items in the CHS, many of these items were being filtered out automatically, and therefore incorrectly not making into the published tables. This has now been remedied, and of the order of 400 additional data items have been included this year – the majority of these related to Community Payback Orders, although the direction of travel of these figures was not affected.

#### **Data quality: Data validation during production of the statistical bulletin**

**B.10** 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 severity.

**B.11** 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 for correction or for explanation of any unusual circumstances.



- Other checks are carried out as necessary 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 of statistical quality 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, such as ensuring the same totals match in different 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.12** 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. 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.13** 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 confidentiality**

**B.14** 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.15** We have carried out a [privacy impact assessment](#) on our handling and use of personal data which is available on the Scottish Government's website along with a [privacy notice](#).

**B.16** 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, 21 and 22) or in numbers per 1,000 population (table 5). This ensures that where there are small numbers, individuals cannot be identified.

**B.17** 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 restrict the ability to identify individuals.

**B.18** In terms of security and confidentiality of the data received from the data suppliers, only a small number of Scottish Government employees in the IT and Justice Analytical Services divisions 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.19** 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.

**B.20** New information based on the postcode of the accused replaced the tables on Criminal Justice Authority Areas (CJA) from the 2015-16 publication onwards. CJAs are groups of local authorities and the data were based on court location rather than the home location of the accused. Users are still able to request information based on the location of the court.

## Revisions

**B.21** 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. Also, the court may await reports before passing a sentence, so there may be a gap between when the defendant is found guilty and when a sentence is given. We only receive the data when the sentence details are given.

**B.22** 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 2019, and as provided to the Scottish Government up to the end of August 2019. Any subsequent updates on court disposals made will be incorporated into future bulletins and therefore some figures for 2018-19 (in particular those relating to the High Court) are likely to be subject to minor revisions.

**B.23** These recording delays mean that figures for 2018-19 should be considered provisional as future bulletins may provide updates. We estimate that the 2017-18 bulletin contained a small undercount of people convicted in 2017-18, less than 1% of all people convicted.

**B.24** No other revisions (beyond the changes described in B6 and B9 above) have been made to the Criminal Proceedings statistics as described below. When revisions are required, they comply with Scotland's [Chief Statistician's current revisions policy](#).

## Annex C – Understanding the statistics in this bulletin and counting rules

**C.1** Individual offenders may be proceeded against on more than one occasion, and within a proceeding, 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**

A person proceeded against can be defined as someone with a charge proved, those acquitted not guilty, those acquitted not proven, those where a not guilty plea was accepted and those deserted simpliciter. Where a case was deserted 'pro loco et tempore', or 'not called', they are not included here.

Also excluded are people against whom proceedings are raised but which are dropped before they reach court. This will therefore exclude those who appear on petition but are not subsequently indicted.

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 severity. 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 within a proceeding 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 is counted e.g. if the case is disposed of via a non-court disposal by the police or 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, and the number of their previous convictions and reconvictions can be derived. The Scottish Government publishes information on the number of previous convictions and reconvictions in the National Statistics 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. These can be seen in [Tables 4a and 4b](#), which show aggregate figures for offences by crime type alongside those based on the main charge.

**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, although the statistics are only based on whichever penalty is deemed to be the main charge. 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 2009-10, but is not sentenced until 2010-11, all events are recorded as occurring in 2010-11. 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** In some cases, although the publication focuses on the main charge, one sentence can be given for all charges, or multiple charges can be served consecutively or concurrently. For example, a single 'In Cumulo' prison sentence can be given for multiple offences that arose from the same incident; an eighteen month sentence could consist of twelve months given for the main charge, and six months for a separate charge.

**C.8 Aggravations** can be recorded by Police Scotland or COPFS 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 aggravation code of “religious” hatred.

**C.9** The set of aggravation codes that are used on the CHS include statutory aggravations which are those introduced through legislation, such as the religious or racial aggravations, and a “domestic” abuse aggravation code, which highlights particular cases to the police, COPFS or SCTS. Examples of statutory aggravations 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.
- Domestic abuse aggravations, as introduced via the [Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#).

CHS also includes some codes that are not statutory, but are used as identifiers to highlight particular cases to the police, COPFS or SCTS.

**C.10** Statistics on offences with a bail aggravation recorded , which identify offences that were committed while the offender was on bail, are published alongside the bulletin.

**C.11** Bail orders are issued at various times during the legal process. They are generally granted at an early point, often before there is a petition/complaint. Furthermore, it’s possible that an individual can receive multiple bail orders in the same case – this may be because conditions have been breached/appealed/reviewed, and a new order is subsequently issued. The combination of these events mean that there is no expectation of a direct correlation between the numbers of bail orders issued and the numbers of proceedings, although at a basic level, an increase in activity in the justice system will generally correlate with an increase in the numbers of both bail orders and proceedings.

**C.12** Bail undertakings are used when a person has been charged with a crime, but where the accused is trusted to maintain good behaviour until their court appearance, and therefore is not required to be held in custody. The accused agrees that they will attend court at a specific time, and may also be held to certain

conditions. An undertaking will not be granted if a person was arrested on a warrant.

## **Comparisons with other sources**

**C.13** 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, or a set of crimes with more than one victim, in a proceeding, but only the main charge is counted in these court proceedings statistics. There is also the possibility that the crime recorded by the police may be altered in the course of judicial proceedings. There are also some offences included in this bulletin, such as failure to pay a television licence, which 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.

**C.14** 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. fiscal work orders and no actions.

**C.15** COPFS also publish charge-level statistics in publications such as [Hate Crime in Scotland](#) and [Domestic Abuse Charges reported to 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 COPFS figures would be higher. There will also be timing differences since COPFS figures are based on the year of the report to COPFS, while the Criminal Proceedings figures are based on the year an offender is sentenced.

**C.16** 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 proceedings 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.17** 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, although only one may be shown for a person where the table only counts the main disposal.
- 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.). Similarly, orders such as Community Payback Orders show a variation relative to these statistics in the CJSW and other sources; this may be because they will sometimes be withdrawn and reissued in particular circumstances – we do not count these additional impositions.
- 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.18** 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. By contrast, the G4S figures count all RLOs issued by the courts relating to all charges.

### **Comparisons with statistics from other countries**

**C.19** 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 COPFS and the SCTS, and are published on a financial year basis.

**C.20** 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 2018-19 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).

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 by a criminal justice social worker 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 or over 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 which can be imposed.

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 replaced provisions for community service orders, probation orders, supervised attendance orders, and the 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.

b. **Restriction of liberty order**: a community sentence introduced by [section 5 of the Crime and Punishment \(Scotland\) Act 1997](#) and available to courts nationally from 1 May 2002. This requires a person to remain within a location, usually their home, at times specified by the court. A person's compliance with the order is monitored electronically.

c. **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.

And, for offences committed prior to 1 February 2011:

- d. **Probation order**, of which some had conditions such as unpaid work or alcohol treatment attached.
- e. **Community service order** requiring the offender to undertake unpaid work.
- f. **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.

## Financial penalties

**D.5** The list below includes the financial penalty sentence options that allow the courts to:

- a. **fine** the offender
- b. 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:

- a. **admonish** the offender or make an order to find caution (the overwhelming majority of these are admonishments).
- b. order an **absolute discharge** (with no conviction recorded in summary procedure) or, following a deferral of sentence, make no order.
- c. remit 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).
- d. make a **guardianship order** if the accused is suffering from a mental disorder (with no conviction recorded in summary procedure).
- e. 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 (**Police non-court disposals**) includes:

- a. **Recorded Police Warnings**, which were introduced on 11 January 2016 to deal with low-level offences and replaced **Formal Adult Warnings**. They 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.

- b. **Anti-social behaviour fixed penalty notices** (ASBFPNs) of £40, which 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.
- c. Disposals for young people who offend such as **Early and Effective Interventions** (EEI) and **Restorative Justice Warnings**.

**D.8** When a report is submitted by the police to 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 use one of these non-court direct measures (COPFS non-court disposal):

- 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 in 2008.
- b. **Fiscal fixed penalties**, generally issued for motor vehicle offences. Available to fiscals before SJR, but cannot be separately identified in CHS until after SJR in 2008.
- c. **Fiscal warnings** provide a method of dealing with a case without recourse to prosecution – they mean that the person receiving that warning cannot be prosecuted for that offence.
- d. **Fiscal compensation** orders of up to £5,000 payable to the victim. Only available after SJR, for personal injury, loss, damage, alarm or distress.
- e. **Combined fiscal fine and fiscal compensation** order.
- f. **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. Work is ongoing with COPFS and Police Scotland to ensure that these disposals are recorded correctly, and we intend to publish FWO statistics when we are satisfied that they are accurate.

## Classification of crimes and offences

**D.9** Violations of criminal law are divided, for statistical purposes only, into crimes and offences. There are around 5,300 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

<b>Group 1: Non-sexual crimes of violence (Also referred to as Crimes of violence)</b>	
Homicide etc.	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Murder</li> <li>• Culpable homicide               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Culpable homicide (common law)</li> <li>– Causing death by dangerous driving</li> <li>– Causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs</li> <li>– Causing death by careless driving</li> <li>– Illegal driver involved in fatal accident</li> <li>– Corporate homicide</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Attempted murder and serious assault	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attempted murder</li> <li>• Serious assault</li> </ul> <p>An assault is classified as <b>serious</b> 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"> <li>• Robbery and assault with intent to rob</li> </ul>
Other	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threats and extortion</li> <li>• Cruel and unnatural treatment of children or adults</li> <li>• Abortion</li> <li>• Concealment of pregnancy</li> <li>• Possession of a firearm with intent to endanger life, commit crime etc.</li> <li>• Abduction</li> <li>• Ill-treatment and neglect of patients and vulnerable adults</li> </ul>

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possession of an offensive weapon (not blade or point) in a prison</li> </ul>
Drugs	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importation of drugs</li> <li>• Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs</li> <li>• Possession and supply of controlled drugs</li> <li>• Related money laundering offences</li> <li>• Bringing drugs into prison</li> </ul>
Other	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treason</li> <li>• Conspiracy</li> <li>• Explosives offences</li> <li>• Wrecking, piracy and hijacking</li> <li>• Crimes against public order</li> </ul>

## OFFENCES

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



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offences against local legislation</li> <li>• Offences against liquor licensing laws</li> <li>• Labour laws</li> <li>• Naval military and air force laws</li> <li>• Offences against environmental legislation</li> <li>• Consumer protection acts</li> </ul>
<b>Group 7: Motor vehicle offences</b>	
Dangerous and careless driving	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dangerous driving offences</li> <li>• Driving carelessly</li> </ul>
Driving under the influence	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Driving or in charge of motor vehicle while unfit through drink or drugs</li> <li>• Blood alcohol content above limit</li> <li>• Failing to provide breath, blood or urine specimens</li> </ul>
Speeding	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speeding in restricted areas</li> <li>• Other speeding offences</li> </ul>
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Driving whilst disqualified</li> <li>• Driving without a licence</li> <li>• Offences relating to driving without insurance</li> <li>• Vehicle excise license offences</li> </ul>
Vehicle defect offences	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offences relating to faulty lights on vehicles</li> <li>• Other vehicle defects relating to tyres, brakes etc.</li> <li>• Weight contraventions for goods vehicles</li> </ul>
Seat belt offences	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drivers and passengers failing to wear seatbelts</li> <li>• Failure to restrain children in appropriate seatbelts</li> </ul>
Mobile phone offences	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Driving whilst using a mobile phone</li> </ul>
Other motor vehicle offences	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accident offences including failing to stop/provide details</li> <li>• Parking offences</li> <li>• Motor Vehicle Records of Work (eg Tachograph) Offences</li> </ul>

## Annex E – Legislative and policy changes

### Legislative changes

**E.1** The [Domestic Abuse \(Scotland\) Act 2018](#) introduced an offence relating to a person engaging in a course of behaviour relating to domestic abuse. There is also a provision for a new statutory aggravation relating to children, which is aggravated if the offence directs behaviour at a child, or uses a child to direct behaviour at the partner/ex-partner. It came into force on 1 April 2019, and therefore has no effect on these statistics.

**E.2** A UK Act – specifically [section 137 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009](#), came into force in Scotland during the year, and together with Schedule 16, brought into force extended driving disqualifications where offenders were sentenced, or already subject to, periods of detention.

It may be useful for users to be aware of other recent changes to legislation:

**E.3** The [Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#) introduced a new statutory aggravation for domestic abuse which came into force in April 2017. This act also covers ‘intimate images’ offences (often known as ‘revenge porn’).

**E.4** [Sections 79-81 of the Criminal Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#) (“the 2016 Act”) made significant changes to the sheriff and jury procedures contained in the [Criminal Procedure \(Scotland\) Act 1995](#) (“the 1995 Act”), and were introduced over three dates during the period May to August 2017. This may feed through to average sentence lengths because it allows sentence discounts for early guilty pleas.

**E.5** The [2016 Act - Part I \(Police powers\)](#) came into force on 25 January 2018. The provisions, amongst other matters, transferred written undertaking provisions from the 1995 Act to Part I of the 2016 Act.

**E.6** On December 5th 2014 the **alcohol limit for drivers in Scotland** was reduced from 80 mg to 50 mg per 100 ml blood.

**E.7** The [Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications \(Scotland\) Act 2012](#), which came into effect on 1 March 2012, was repealed on 20 April 2018. We publish here for completeness a table of proceedings under this act as they stand up to the end of 2018-19.

## People proceeded against under the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012<sup>1</sup>

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>Section 1: Offensive Behaviour at Football</b>								
Convictions	2	67	86	76	130	157	110	8
Proceedings	2	91	154	90	172	229	139	11
<b>Section 6: Threatening Communications</b>								
Convictions	-	2	6	3	1	1	4	-
Proceedings	-	2	7	6	2	1	4	-
<b>Section 1 and 6</b>								
<b>Total convictions</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total proceedings</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>11</b>
Conviction rate	100%	74%	56%	83%	75%	69%	80%	73%

1- Where main charge

**E.8** Aside from the changes mentioned above, there have been no other major legislative changes throughout 2018-19 which impact on the comparability of the statistics. However, it should be noted that legislation introduced in years prior to 2018-19 will continue to have an impact on the statistics as people are charged under the new legislation and proceeded against in court.

## **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.

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### **How to access background or source data**

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

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- 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](mailto:Justice_Analysts@gov.scot) for further information.
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ISBN 978-1-83960-662-5 (web only)

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