

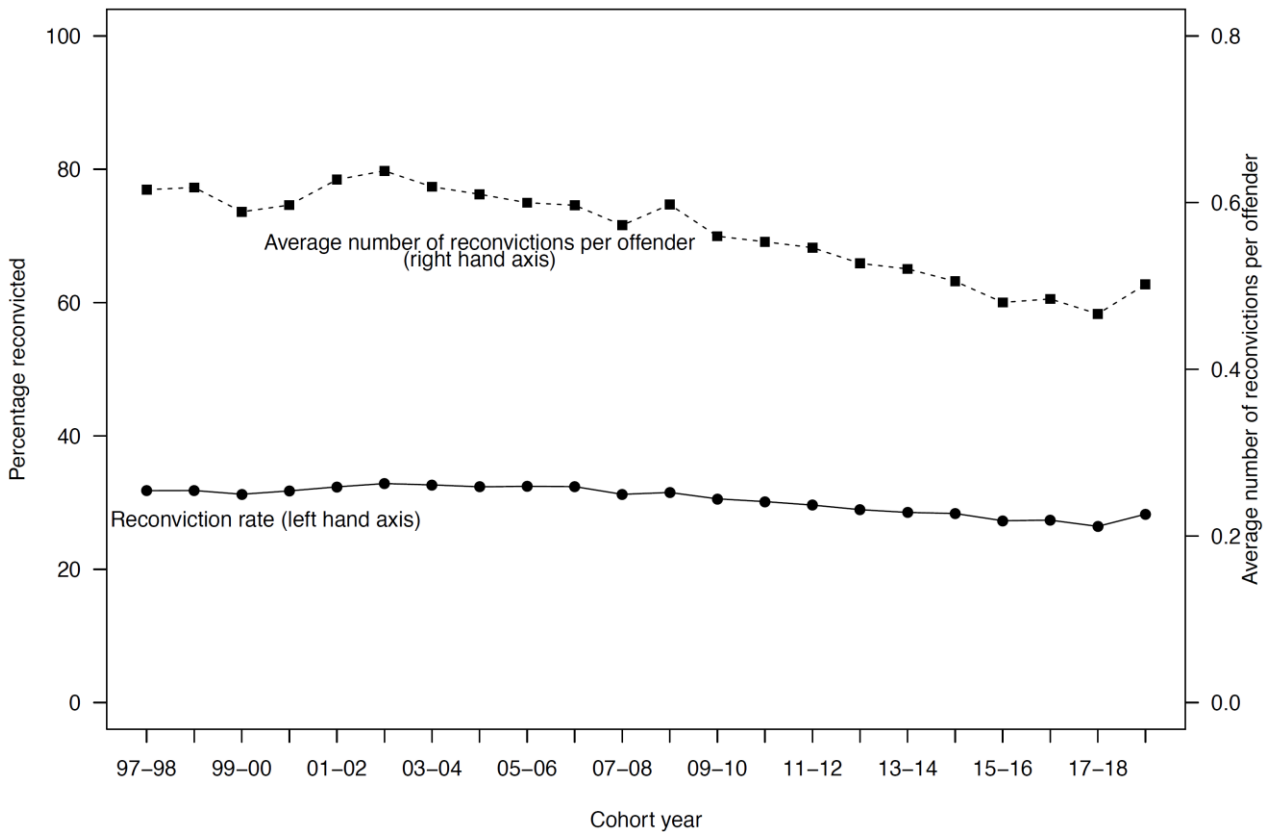
# CRIME AND JUSTICE

## Reconviction Rates in Scotland: 2018-19 Offender Cohort

Statistics are presented on the number of individuals who were released from a custodial sentence or given a non-custodial sentence in 2018-19 and then subsequently reconvicted within a year, along with selected trends. Note that the period covered by this bulletin is prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The reconviction rate, which is the percentage of offenders who are reconvicted in a year, was 28.3% in 2018-19. This is a 1.9 percentage point increase from 26.4% in 2017-18. The average number of reconvictions per offender, a measure of how often offenders are reconvicted, increased by 6% in the same period from 0.47 to 0.50. See [Chart 1](#) and [Table 1](#).

**Chart 1: Reconviction rate and the average number of reconvictions per offender: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohort**



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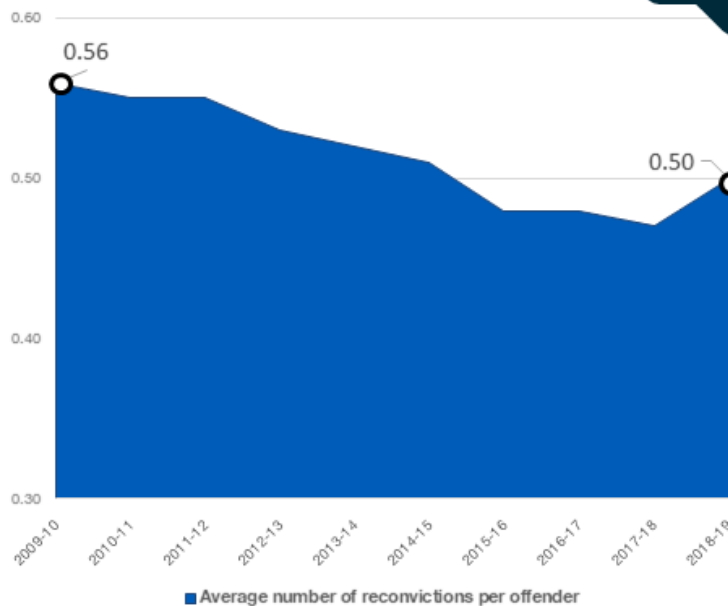
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# RECONVICTION RATES IN SCOTLAND: 2018-2019 COHORT



## ▶ RECONVICTIONS HAVE DECREASED OVER MOST OF THE PAST DECADE



**11%**

lower than  
2009-10

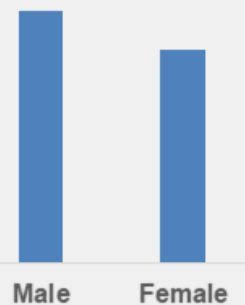
▶ In 2018-19, 28.3% offenders were reconvicted within a year



3 in 10

▶ Men are reconvicted more than women:

Reconviction Rate  
29.0% 24.6%



▶ 2018-19 cohort – Average number of convictions per offender



▶ Of the 32,929 offenders convicted in 2019-20

**66%**  
had at least one previous conviction in the past 10 years

**14%**  
had over 10 previous convictions in the past 10 years

## RECONVICTION RATES IN SCOTLAND: 2018-19 OFFENDER COHORT

Justice Analytical Services

## Key points

- The reconviction rate increased by 1.9 percentage points over the last year from 26.4% in 2017-18 to 28.3% in 2018-19. The average number of reconvictions per offender increased by 6% in the same period from 0.47 to 0.50 ([Table 1](#)).
- There were increases in both measures of reconvictions over the past year across many of the different groupings presented in this bulletin.
- The increase in the reconviction rate and average number of reconvictions per offender is contrary to the decreases seen in most years over the past decade. However, the most recent figures are still lower than those ten years ago. Over the ten years between 2009-10 and 2018-19, the reconviction rate has fallen by 2.3 percentage points from 30.6% to 28.3%, and the average number of reconvictions per offender has decreased by 11% from 0.56 to 0.50 ([Table 1](#)).
- Males are reconvicted more often, on average, than females. In 2018-19, the average number of reconvictions per offender for males was 0.51, which was 6% higher than the value of 0.48 for females ([Table 2](#)).
- Almost all age-sex combinations saw an increase in both measures of reconvictions in the past year ([Table 4](#) and [Table 5](#)).
- As in previous years, offenders who committed a crime of dishonesty had the highest reconviction rate (45.6% in 2018-19), compared to offenders that committed another type of crime. Offenders who committed a sexual crime had the lowest (10.4% in 2018-19) ([Table 6](#)).
- 6.9% of offenders with an index domestic abuse crime or offence in 2018-19 were reconvicted for a further domestic abuse crime or offence ([Table 8a](#)), and 17.7% were reconvicted for any crime or offence.
- Offenders released from a custodial sentence had an average number of reconvictions per offender of 0.81 in 2018-19, which was 2% higher than 0.79 in 2017-18 ([Table 9](#)). Short custodial sentences have higher reconvictions than longer sentences. Offenders given shorter sentences commit relatively less serious crimes, and tend to commit more of these crimes than those committing more serious crimes; and also do not have the opportunity to engage in rehabilitative work whilst in custody. Therefore, they are reconvicted more often. In 2018-19 the average number of reconvictions per offender for custodial sentences of three months or less was 1.22, compared to 0.09 for those over four years ([Table 10a](#)).
- Community Payback Orders (CPOs) are the most commonly used community sentence. Unlike most other disposals, where reconvictions have increased in the past year, there has been little change for CPOs. The reconviction rate was 29.2% in 2018-19, which was the same as in 2017-18. The average number of reconvictions per offender for CPOs was 0.51 in 2018-19, which was slightly lower than 0.52 in 2017-18 ([Table 9](#)).
- 18% of individuals given a non-court disposal by the police in 2018-19 (such as a warning or fine), and 15% of individuals given a non-court disposal by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, received another non-court disposal within a year ([Table 19](#)).

# Introduction

The statistics presented in this bulletin are derived from the data used in the [Criminal Proceedings in Scotland](#) statistical bulletin. The Criminal Proceedings data are in turn derived from information held on the Criminal History System (CHS) which is maintained by Police Scotland.

## Changes made to this year's publication

There were no new analyses included in this year's publication.

# Background

This publication presents information on reconvictions and repeat non-court disposals for cohorts of offenders from 1997-98 up to the latest cohort of 2018-19. Cohorts include offenders with an '[index conviction](#)' or '[index non-court disposal](#)' in the particular financial year.

- Section one of this publication presents reconviction statistics for offenders with court convictions.
- Section two covers repeat instances of individuals dealt with outside of court (non-court disposals).
- Section three presents analyses of reconviction rates by local authority.
- Section four looks at the number of previous court convictions for offenders convicted in 2019-20.

## Recidivism and reconvictions

Recidivism is where someone has committed an offence and received some form of criminal justice sanction and goes on to commit another offence. Measuring recidivism is important, as it is one indicator of the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in the rehabilitation of offenders. Reconviction rates are a proxy measure for recidivism, as not all offences committed or recorded by the police will necessarily result in a conviction (see [Annex A1](#)).

## The Scottish justice system

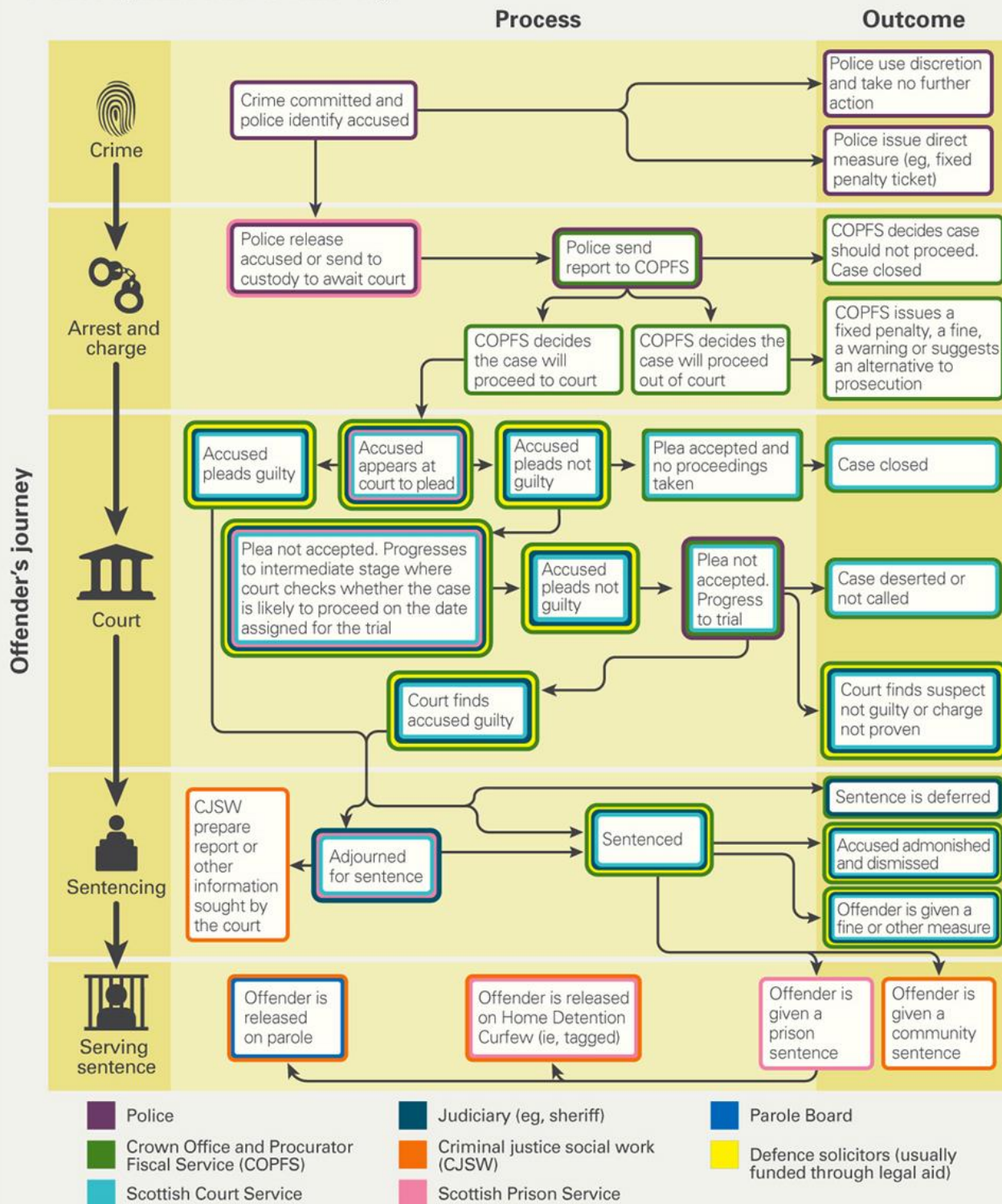
Scotland's criminal justice system uses a variety of interventions at each stage of the offender's journey. This system is summarised in the Audit Scotland report ([An Overview of Scotland's Criminal Justice System](#)) and is shown in [Chart 2](#). Not all offences reported to the police result in a conviction. Reoffending is not the same as reconviction, as the intervention of the criminal justice system takes place between these two events. Reconvictions can be affected by many different factors that are not necessarily related to the incidence of crime.



**Chart 2: An offender's journey through the criminal justice system**

Overview of an offender's journey through the criminal justice system

Scotland's criminal justice system comprises many processes and is delivered by a range of bodies and individuals, with different possible outcomes at each stage.



(Source: Audit Scotland 2011 [An overview of Scotland's criminal justice system](#))

Note that this does not show Recorded Police Warnings that were introduced in 2016

## **Index convictions: the reference convictions that reconvictions are measured from**

For the majority of the analyses in this bulletin, we measure reconvictions given by a court for a cohort of offenders within a follow-up period of one year after a conviction given by a court. A cohort is defined as all the offenders that may have been released from a custodial sentence ([see Annex A7](#)), or given a non-custodial sentence, in a specified financial year. For example, the 2018-19 cohort is the group of offenders who were released from a custodial sentence, or were given a non-custodial sentence, between the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 and the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 (See [Annex Table A1](#) and [Annex A5](#)). In this bulletin, for brevity, the cohort may be referred to by its year alone, for example 2018-19.

The “index conviction” is the reference conviction given by a court which is determined by either:

- (a) the estimated release date for a custodial sentence imposed for the conviction, or
- (b) the sentence date for non-custodial sentences imposed for the conviction.

For an individual offender, which conviction had the earliest of these dates in a given financial year is defined as their index conviction.

The crime which resulted in the index conviction is the “index crime”, and the sentence given for the index conviction is the “index disposal”. (See [Annex Table A1](#) and [Annex A5](#) for definitions and more details).

## **Measures of reconviction: the reconviction rate**

The reconviction rate is presented as the percentage of offenders in the cohort who were reconvicted one or more times by a court within a specified follow up period from the date of the index conviction. For most reconviction analyses in this bulletin, the follow-up period is one year, except for [Table 14](#) where a two year follow up period is presented. For example, the 2018-19 reconviction rate is 28.3% ([Table 1](#)). This means that over a quarter of offenders were reconvicted at least once in the year period following either a non-custodial conviction or release from a custodial sentence in 2018-19. The definitions in [Annex Table A1](#) provide more details about the terminology used in this publication.

## **Measures of reconviction: average number of reconvictions per offender**

The reconviction rate provides an indication of progress in tackling overall offender recidivism. This measure, however, may not be sensitive enough to detect individual-level progress as a result of interventions and programmes in the criminal justice system. Such programmes may have been successful in reducing the number of times offenders are reconvicted, but not completely desisting from committing crimes. This bulletin provides a more detailed analysis of reconvictions by also reporting the complementary measure of the average number of reconvictions per offender.

The average number of reconvictions per offender is a measure of the number of times that offenders in a cohort are reconvicted within the follow-up period. It is the mean average, calculated as the total number of reconvictions of all the offenders in the cohort, divided by the total number of offenders in the cohort. For example, the average number of reconvictions per offender for the 2018-19 cohort in one year is 0.50 ([Table 1](#)). This means that, on average, offenders have half a reconviction in a one year follow up period. It should be noted that as this measure is an average, and there may be variation in the number of reconvictions that individual offenders have: for example, any group may include offenders with no reconvictions and offenders with multiple reconvictions.

### **Repeat non-court disposals**

This bulletin also presents the **repeat non-court disposal rate** and the **average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual**. People may be given a non-court disposal, a direct measure issued by the police or Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS), rather than the case proceeding to court (see [Section 2](#) for further detail).

The repeat non-court disposal rate is analogous to the reconviction rate, and is the proportion of people who receive a non-court disposal and go on to receive another non-court disposal within a year. The average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual, is analogous to the average number of reconvictions. It is a measure of the number of times that a cohort of individuals receive non-court disposals after being given a non-court disposal.

The cohort for non-court disposals is defined as the group of people who receive a non-court disposal, such as a fine or warning, from the police or COPFS in a given financial year. The first non-court disposal in the year is counted as the **index non-court disposal**, and subsequent non-court disposals given to the individuals within a year are counted as repeat non-court disposals.

Note that court convictions are not included in the repeat non-court disposals, and non-court disposals are not counted towards reconvictions. This is because the court conviction dataset is independent of the non-court disposal dataset. For example, if someone was convicted in court and given a community sentence and were later given a warning by the police, the warning would not be counted as a reconviction. The warning would be counted as an index non-court disposal if it was the first non-court disposal they received in a financial year. However, it would be counted as a repeat non-court disposal if they had already received another non-court disposal in the financial year.

### **Data Source: The Scottish Offenders Index**

Information on reconvictions presented in this bulletin is derived from the Scottish Offenders Index (SOI), which is derived from a subset of the [Criminal Proceedings in Scotland](#) dataset. The SOI contains all convictions in court since 1989 where the main offence involved was either a crime in Groups 1-5 of the Scottish Government's classification of crimes, or some of the offences

in Group 6. See [Annex D of the Criminal Proceedings Bulletin](#) for further information about these classification groups. Minor offences, such as drunkenness and the majority of vehicle offences, are excluded from the SOI. This data source is also used in [Section four](#) to calculate the number and type of previous convictions, which looks back in time at conviction history **before** the index conviction, as opposed to reconvictions which look at convictions after the index conviction.

A separate dataset in the SOI also contains information on non-court disposals given by the police and COPFS since 2008. This contains non-court disposals given for all crimes and offences, including motor vehicle offences.

The court convictions and non-court disposals are held in separate datasets by the Scottish Government and so are independent of each other and analysed separately in this bulletin.

See [Annex B1](#), [Annex B3](#), and [Annex Table A2](#) for more details.

# 1. Main findings: reconviction rates for court disposals

## 1.1 Headline figures

### [\(Table 1\)](#)

The trends presented in this publication are likely to be largely unaffected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Reconvictions for the 2018-19 cohort can be counted up to the end of 2019-20, if an index conviction was at the end of 2018-19. However, court closures due to lockdown only affected the last week and a half of 2019-20.

Over the short term, the reconviction rate increased by 1.9 percentage points from 26.4% in 2017-18 to 28.3% in the latest cohort of 2018-19. In the same period the average number of reconvictions per offender also increased by 6% from 0.47 to 0.50.

Over the longer term, the reconviction rate and average number of reconvictions per offender ([Table 1](#) and [Chart 1](#)) have generally decreased over the past decade. Between 2009-10 and 2018-19, the reconviction rate has fallen by 2.3 percentage points from 30.6% to 28.3%, and the average number of reconvictions per offender has decreased by 11% from 0.56 to 0.50. Similarly court business has seen a decrease over the same period between 2009-10 and 2018-19, with a 34% decrease in the number of people proceeded against in court ([Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, 2018-19](#)). More widely, other measures of crime also show decreases, with a 27% drop in recorded crime between 2009-10 and 2018-19 ([Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2020-21](#)), and the [Scottish Crime and Justice Survey](#) also reveals a similar pattern of falling incidence of crime.

The size of the cohort has decreased in the past three years, after increasing in the three years before that. The cohort size decreased by 10% from 36,674 in 2017-18 to 32,912 in 2018-19. This is the smallest cohort in the past 22 years, and is 38% lower than the largest cohort of 53,460 in 1997-98. The shrinking cohort reflects the decreases in the number of people convicted seen in the [Criminal Proceedings Statistics](#) since 2015-16. The slight lag in the reconviction cohort compared to the number of people convicted, is likely to be because those given custodial sentences are counted at sentence date in the Criminal Proceedings Statistics, whereas they are counted later in a reconvictions cohort at the estimated time when they are released.

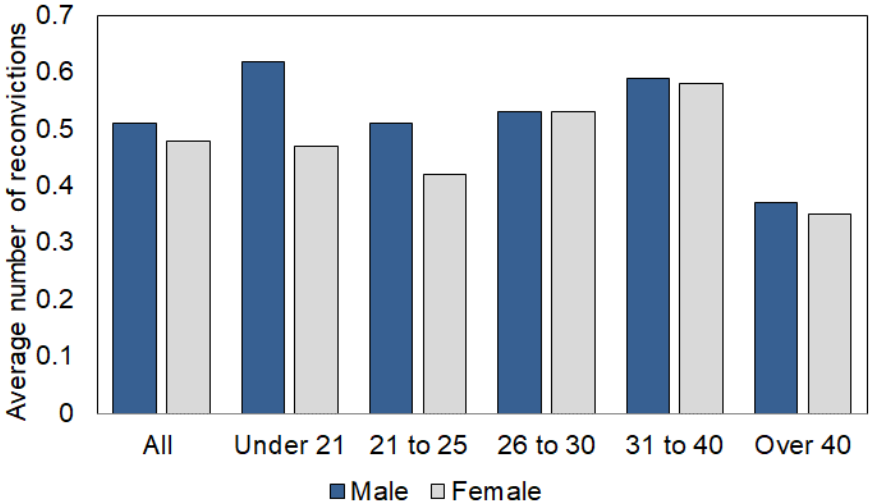
### 1.2 Age and sex

([Table 2](#), [Table 3](#), [Table 4](#) and [Table 5](#))

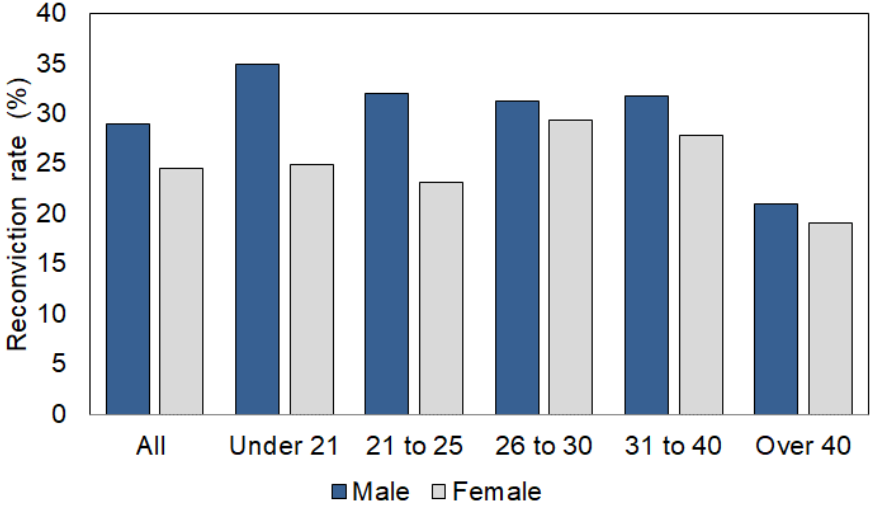
#### Sex

Sex in this bulletin is generally based on a person’s physiology as perceived by a police officer, rather than self-identified gender, and is recorded when a person’s details are entered into the CHS. Sex may be different to that recorded at birth if a person has a Gender Recognition Certificate. In a small number of records sex will be recorded as unknown if a clear understanding of the sex of the individual is not known. See [Annex A11](#) and [A12](#) for further details.

**Chart 3: Average number of reconvictions per offender for males and females, 2018-19 offender cohort**



**Chart 4: Reconviction rate for males and females, 2018-19 offender cohort**



Both measures of reconvictions are higher for males than females, as in previous years.

Males make up the vast majority of offenders in each cohort, with males making up 83% of the cohort in 2018-19. Continuing a persistent long-term trend, males have higher reconviction rates and a higher average number of reconvictions per offender than females ([Table 2](#) and [Chart 3](#) and [4](#)). In 2018-19 the reconviction rate was 29.0% for males and 24.6% for females, and average number of reconvictions per offender was 0.51 for males, and 0.48 for females.

Both measures of reconvictions increased for males and females over the past year.

Both measures of reconvictions for males and females are higher than they were last year. For males, the reconviction rate increased by 1.9 percentage points from 27.1% in 2017-18 to 29.0% in 2018-19, and the average number of reconvictions increased 9% from 0.47 to 0.51 in the same period. For females, the reconviction rate increased 1.4 percentage points from 23.2% to 24.6% in and the average number of reconvictions increased 12% in the past year.

Over the longer-term, reconvictions for males have generally decreased, but are similar for females.

In the past decade, the average number of reconvictions fell by 19% for males from 0.58 in 2009-10 to 0.51 in 2018-19, and the reconviction rate fell by 2.7 percentage points from 31.7% to 29.0% in the same period. For females, the average number of reconvictions was 0.47 in 2009-10, which was slightly lower than the value of 0.48 in 2018-19, and has fluctuated over the past decade. The reconviction rate for females was 25.0% in 2009-10 and was slightly lower in 2018-19 at 24.6%.

**Age**

All age groups showed an increase in both measures of reconvictions between 2017-18 and 2018-19.

The increases in the reconviction rate ranged from 1.3 percentage points in the over 40 year olds, to 2.5 percentage points in the 21 to 25 age group

([Table 3](#)). The rise in the average number of reconvictions was relatively small in each age group, with the exception of an 11% increase in the 31 to 40 age group, from 0.53 in 2017-18 to 0.59 in 2018-19.

#### Under 21s have the highest reconvictions and the over 40s have the lowest

Reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions for under 21s were the highest of the age groups in 2018-19 (33.4% and 0.60, respectively), and lowest for the over 40s (20.7% and 0.36, respectively), as they have been historically. The other age groups (21 to 25, 26 to 30, and 31 to 40) had values closer to the under 21s, with reconviction rates ranging from 30.7% to 31.0%, and average number of reconvictions ranging from 0.50 to 0.59 ([Table 3](#)).

#### Reconvictions for Under 21s have decreased substantially over the past 22 years.

Over time, the average number of reconvictions for under 21s have decreased by more than a third (35%) in 22 years, from a high of 0.93 in 1997-98 to the latest figure of 0.60 in 2018-19. However, after a general decline, numbers have been fluctuating in the past six years ([Table 3](#)).

It should also be noted that the under 21 cohort size decreased substantially in the past 22 years by more than three quarters (77%) from 13,796 in 1997-98 to 3,127 in 2018-19. It has decreased by 66% in the past decade alone from 9,325 in 2009-10. The fall is in part due to dealing with youth offending outside of court and early interventions. In terms of its effect on the national cohort size, 22 years ago the under 21 cohort represented 26% of the national cohort, compared to 10% in the most recent cohort. This large change in the under 21 cohort size, coupled with the decrease in reconvictions for this group, means that changes in this group are a significant component of the reduction in the overall national reconviction rate.

#### Reconvictions for the over 21s have fluctuated in recent years

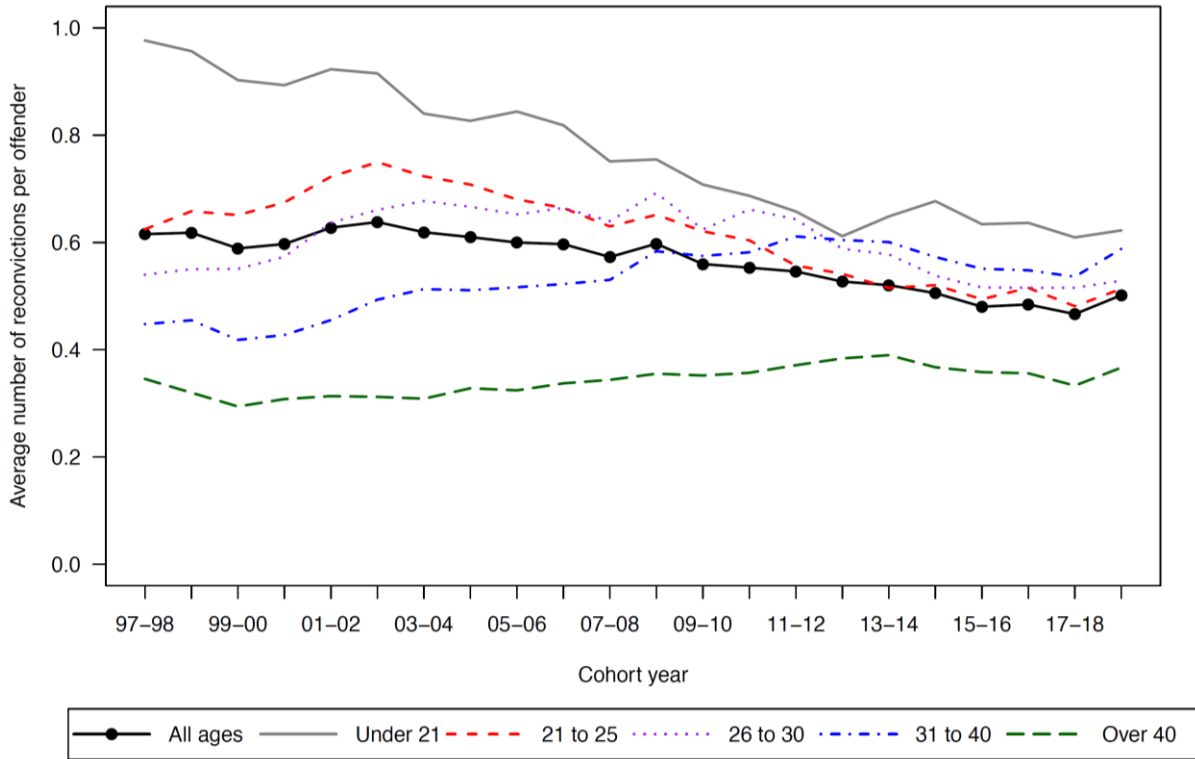
The average number of reconvictions for the 21 to 25 age group is lower than it was a decade ago, with a decrease of 18% from 0.61 in 2009-10 to 0.50 in 2018-19. However, most of that decrease was in the early part of the decade and they have fluctuated in the past five years. There is a similar pattern for the 26 to 30 group, with the average number of reconvictions 15% lower than it was a decade ago, with a figure of 0.62 in 2009-10 compared to 0.53 in 2018-19, and the figure has fluctuated in the past three years.

Reconvictions for the over 30s have fluctuated over the past decade, but they are higher than they were more than a decade ago. ([Table 3](#)). The cohort size for the over 40 group represented 28% of the 2018-19 cohort, compared to 12% of the cohort 22 years ago. As the over 40 group has the lowest reconviction rates of any age group, the increasing cohort size has been a partial component of the reductions seen in the overall national reconviction rate.

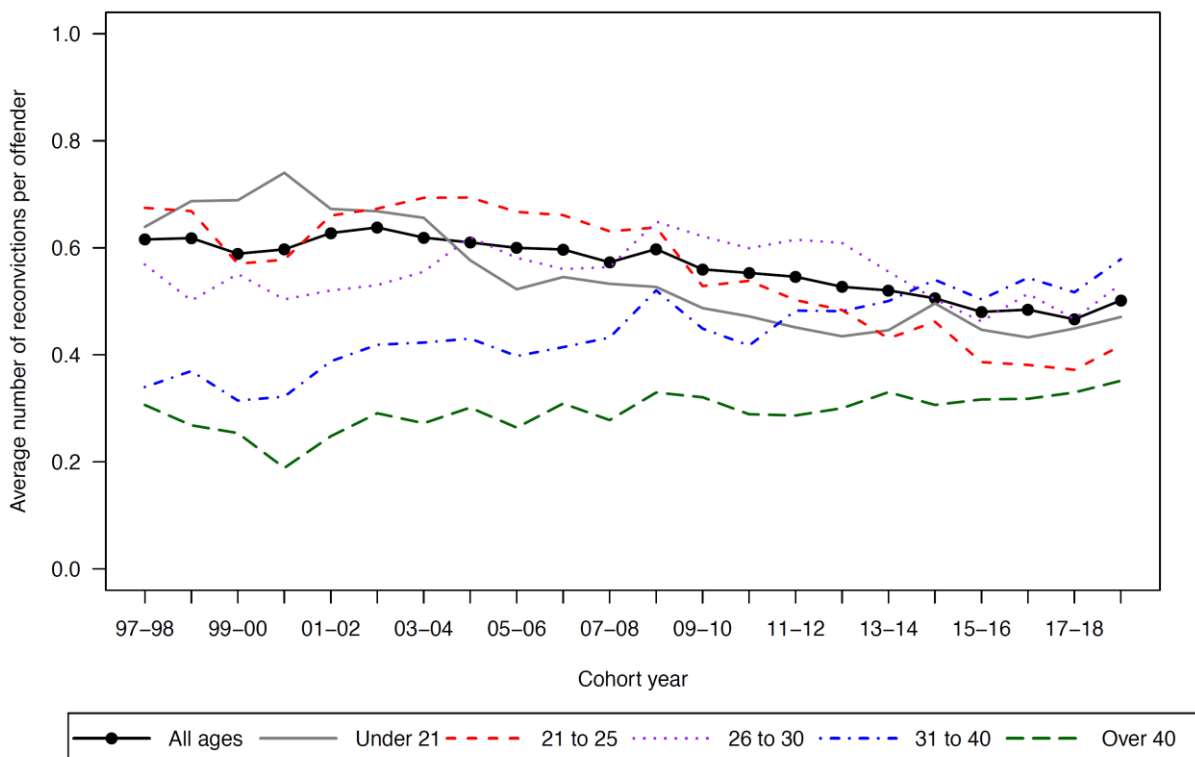
## Age and sex

Patterns of change in reconvictions (both rates and average numbers) for males of different age groups are generally similar over time ([Table 4](#)) to those for all offenders ([Table 3](#)), as males comprise the majority of offenders in the cohort (83% in 2018-19) ([Chart 5](#)).

**Chart 5: Average number of reconvictions per offender, males by age: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts**



**Chart 6: Average number of reconvictions per offender, females by age: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts**





All male age groups showed some increase in both measures of reconvictions between 2017-18 and 2018-19.

The increases in reconviction rates ranged from 1.5 percentage points in the 26 to 30 and over 40 age groups, to 2.8 percentage points in the 21 to 25 year age group. The average number of reconvictions for all age groups increased, with the biggest increase, in percentage terms, being a 12% increase in the over 40s from 0.33 to 0.37 ([Table 4](#) and [Chart 5](#)).

Historically, the average number of reconvictions used to decrease with age, but in recent years the pattern has changed as the gap has narrowed between the age groups. In 2018-19, under 21s had the highest average number of reconvictions of the male age groups (0.62), followed by 31 to 40 (0.59), 26 to 30 (0.53) and 21 to 25 (0.51); with the over 40s having the lowest (0.33) ([Table 4](#) and [Chart 5](#)).

Almost all female age groups showed an increase in both measures of reconvictions in the past year.

The reconviction rate for all female age groups increased, except for the under 21 age group. The increases in reconviction rates ranged from a 0.3 percentage point increase in the over 40 age group, to a 5.4 percentage point increase in the 26 to 30 age group. The reconviction rate for the under 21 age group decreased by 0.3 percentage points.

The average number of reconvictions increased for all female age groups in the past year, with the largest increase, in percentage terms, being a 14% increase in the 21 to 25 age group from 0.37 to 0.42 ([Table 5](#)).

The pattern of reconvictions across female age groups is slightly different to males.

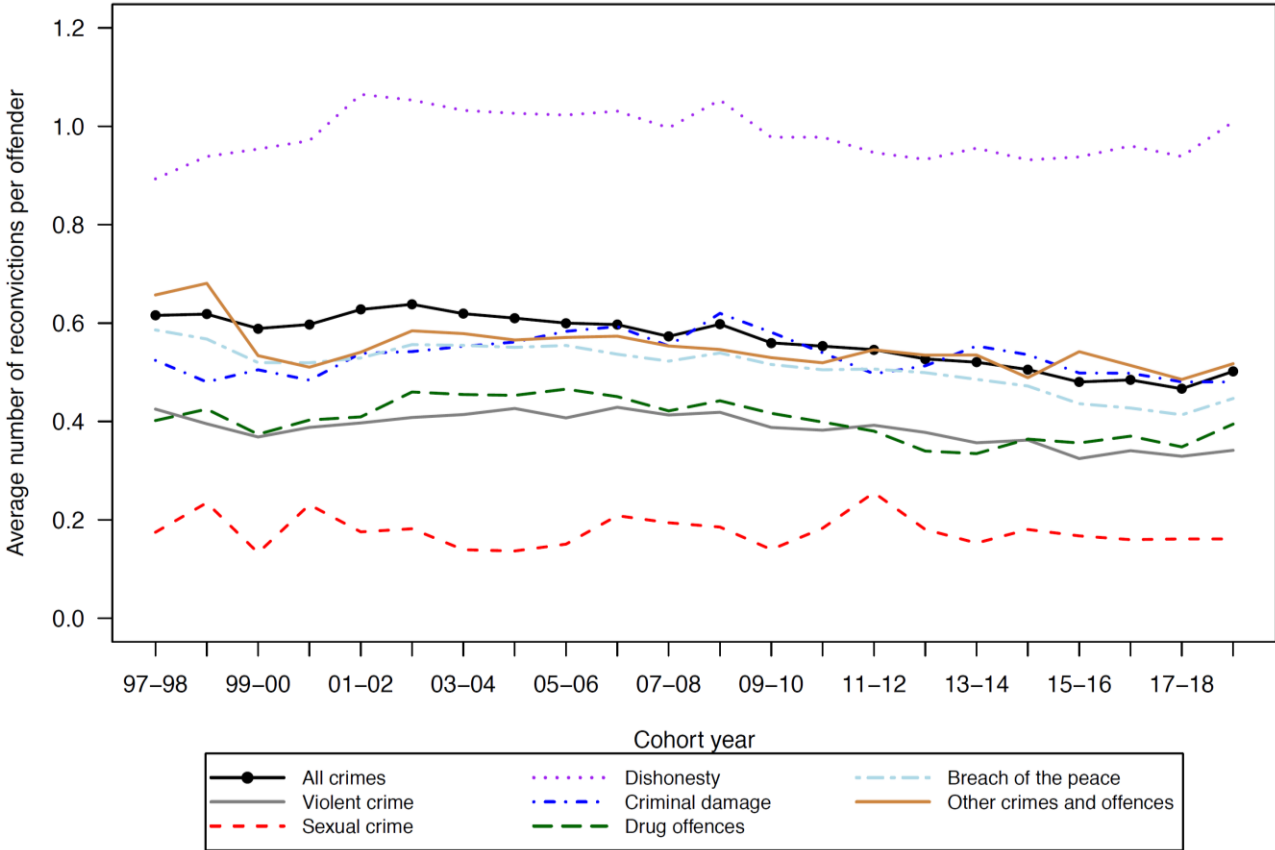
In 2018-19, the age group with the highest average number of reconvictions was the 31 to 40 group (0.58), followed by 26 to 30 (0.53), under 21 (0.47), and 21 to 25 (0.42). The lowest was the over 40s (0.35) ([Chart 6](#)). The most notable difference to males is for the under 21 age group, which has always been highest of the male age groups ([Table 4](#) and [Chart 5](#)), but this hasn't been the case for the under 21 female age group since 2002-03 ([Table 5](#) and [Chart 6](#)).

### **1.3 Index crime**

**([Table 6](#) and [Table 7](#))**

An “index crime” is the crime which resulted in the “index conviction”, the reference conviction which reconvictions are counted from. If a person was convicted for more than one charge in a set of proceedings, then the crime that was given the most serious disposal is counted as the index crime (see [Annex A4](#)). See [Annex Table A1](#) and [Annex A5](#) for definitions.

**Chart 7: Average number of reconvictions per offender, by index crime: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts**



In general, offenders who were convicted for lower level index crimes which tend to be committed in higher volumes, are more likely to be reconvicted than those who commit more serious crimes.

Note that different disposals are given for different crimes, which may also affect the likelihood of reoffending.

As has been true since 1997-98, offenders with an index crime of dishonesty (see [Annex Table A2](#) for crime groupings), have the highest average number of reconvictions per offender and reconviction rate of any of the index crimes ([Table 6](#) and [Chart 7](#)). For offenders convicted of crimes of dishonesty in the 2018-19 cohort, the reconviction rate was 45.6%, and an average of just over one reconviction per offender (1.01). This compares to offenders with an index crime of a sexual crime, which had the lowest reconviction rate (10.4%) and lowest average number of reconvictions per offender (0.16) of any index crime ([Chart 7](#) and [Table 6](#)).

Offenders from the 2018-19 cohort who had index crimes other than sexual crimes or crimes of dishonesty, had an average number of reconvictions per offender ranging between 0.34 for violent crime and 0.52 for other crimes and offences. The reconviction rates ranged between 21.8% for violent crime, and 31.4% for other crimes and offences ([Table 6](#)).

Reconviction rates increased for almost all categories of index crime over the past year, except sexual crimes.

Crimes of dishonesty had the largest increase in the reconviction rate over the past year, with a three percentage point increase. This was followed by other crimes and offences (2.4 percentage point increase), drug offences (2.2 percentage point increase), criminal damage (1.8 percentage point increase), breach of the peace (1.6 percentage point increase), and violent crime (1 percentage point increase) ([Table 6](#)). In contrast, the reconviction rate for sexual crimes decreased by 1.1 percentage points. ([Table 6](#)).

The average number of reconvictions either stayed the same or increased for index crimes in the past year.

The average number of reconvictions increased for violent crime, dishonesty, drug offences, breach of the peace, and other crimes and offences. The largest increase in percentage terms, was an 11% increase for drug offences from 0.35 in 2017-18 to 0.39 in 2018-19 ([Table 6](#) and [Chart 7](#)).

Over the past decade, trends in reconvictions across crime types have been mixed.

Apart from the rise this year, violent crime, breach of the peace, and drug offences were on a general downwards trend. The other groups have tended to fluctuate from year to year with no clear trend ([Table 6](#) and [Chart 7](#)).

### **Reconviction crime by index crime**

[Table 7](#) shows the types of crimes that offenders in the 2018-19 cohort were reconvicted for, by each type of index crime. The majority of offenders in the cohort (almost three quarters, 71.7%) were not reconvicted for any crime. For those that were reconvicted, more were reconvicted for breach of the peace than any other type of crime (9.8% of all offenders) and fewer offenders were reconvicted for a sexual crime (0.4% of all offenders).

[Table 7](#) also highlights the degree to which offenders specialise in particular types of crime. Offenders convicted of crimes of dishonesty, drug offences, and breach of the peace were reconvicted for the same type of crime more than other types. Even in the cases where the majority of offenders were reconvicted for the same crime as their index crime, there were still other offenders who were reconvicted for different crimes to their index crimes. This suggests that offenders do not completely specialise on a particular type of crime.

### **1.4 Domestic abuse index crimes and offences** ([Table 8a](#), [Table 8b](#), [Table 8c](#) and [Table 8d](#))

The crimes and offences counted here as domestic abuse index convictions or reconvictions, are crimes and offences marked with the statutory domestic abuse **aggravation** or non-statutory domestic abuse **identifier**.

The statutory domestic abuse aggravation was created by the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016 and came into effect on the

24<sup>th</sup> April 2017 for crimes that took place on or after this date. The statutory domestic abuse aggravation is marked against individual charges and, if proven in court, will be taken into account during sentencing. For example, a common assault offence committed against a partner could be marked with the statutory aggravation. This is the second year that data have been published on this aggravation. Note that the crimes and offences are mostly referred to as “crimes” below for brevity.

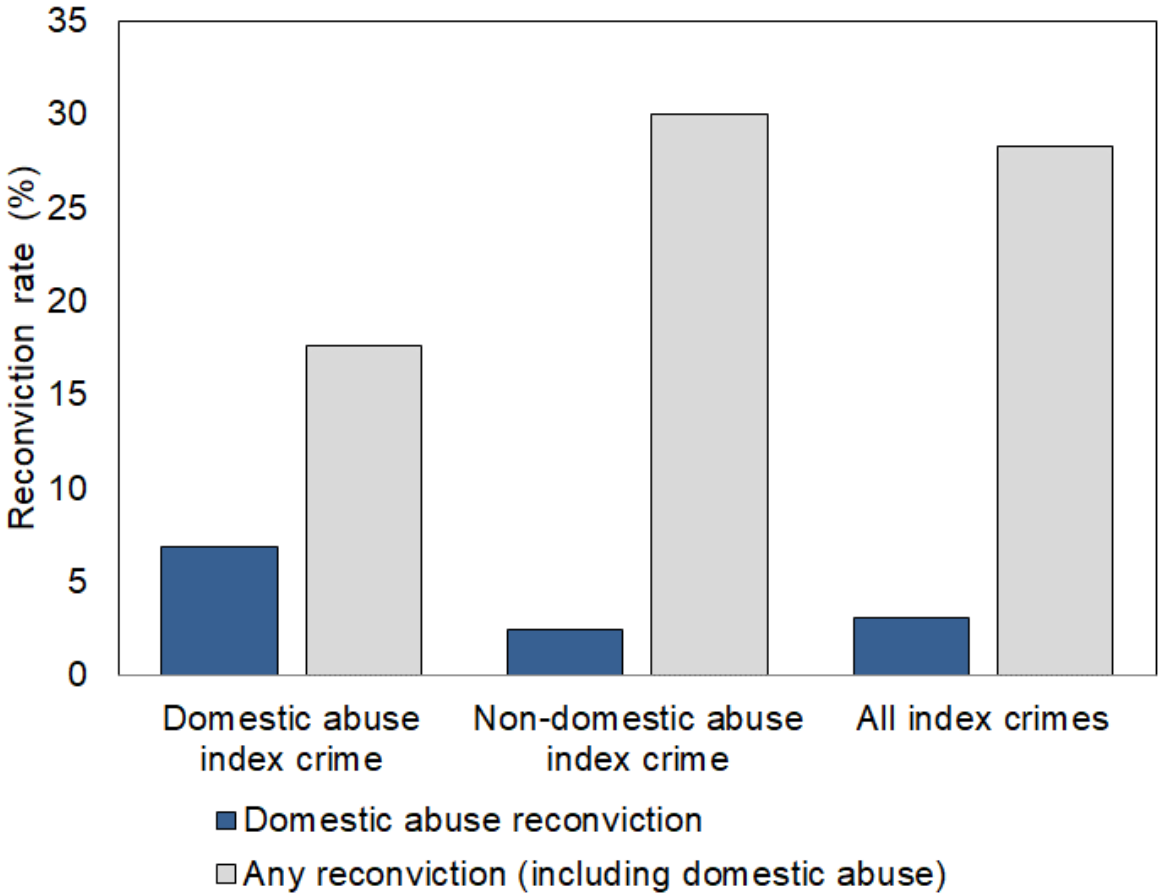
Crimes and offences may also be marked with a non-statutory domestic abuse identifier by the police or COPFS. This is used for operational purposes for prosecution, but does not require proof in court and is not taken into account during sentencing. This has been in place since before the introduction of the statutory aggravation, and as such, provides us with longer time series data. We have published this here in recognition of the value of this trend data to users and will assess whether there is a continuing demand for this data in future bulletins, but it will be published in some form.

Crimes and offences with the aggravation are a subset of those with the identifier. For example, a common assault offence committed against a partner could be marked with the statutory aggravation and the identifier, or just the identifier, but not the statutory aggravation alone.

A new standalone crime of domestic abuse was created by the [Domestic Abuse \(Scotland\) Act 2018](#). This crime covers a course of behaviour which is abusive of a person’s partner or ex-partner. This crime was introduced on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 so there has not been a long enough follow up period for them to be included here as index convictions, but they could be counted as reconvictions. See [Annex B](#) for information on data quality.

[Table 8a](#) and [Table 8b](#) show the reconviction rate and average number of reconvictions per offender, respectively, for index crimes marked with a statutory domestic abuse aggravation from when it was introduced in 2017-18, to 2018-19. Reconvictions for crimes with a statutory aggravation and reconvictions for any crime (including those with a statutory aggravation) are presented separately. Index crimes without the aggravation are also included as a comparison.

**Chart 8: Reconviction rates for crimes and offences with the statutory domestic abuse aggravation, and without the statutory domestic abuse aggravation (non-domestic abuse), 2018-19**



[Table 8c](#) and [Table 8d](#) are similar to [Tables 8a](#) and [8b](#), but show reconvictions for index crimes with the domestic abuse identifier from 2009-10 to 2018-19. Some of these will also have had the statutory aggravation applied. Reconvictions are also presented separately to show those for crimes with an identifier and reconvictions for any crime (including those with the identifier).

Offenders with a domestic abuse index crime were more likely to be reconvicted for a non-domestic abuse crime than a domestic abuse crime. In 2018-19, 17.7% of offenders with an index crime marked with the statutory domestic abuse aggravation were reconvicted for any crime, compared to 6.9% reconvicted for domestic abuse crimes ([Chart 8](#) and [Table 8a](#)). Note that the percentage reconvicted for any crime includes those reconvicted for domestic abuse crimes, so the percent reconvicted for non-domestic abuse crimes can be calculated by subtraction, which gives a figure of 10.8% of offenders with a domestic abuse index crime reconvicted for a non-domestic abuse crime.

Reconviction rates for index crimes marked with the identifier were similar to those marked with the statutory aggravation ([Table 8c](#)). In 2018-19, 19.5% of offenders with an index crime with a domestic abuse identifier were reconvicted for any crime and 9.2% were reconvicted for a further crime with a domestic abuse identifier.

### Reconvictions for index crimes with the statutory domestic abuse aggravation decreased slightly over the past year, but increased for the identifier

There was a slight decrease in the percentage of offenders with an index crime with a statutory domestic abuse aggravation who were reconvicted for a further domestic abuse crime in the past year ([Table 8a](#)). This decreased from 7.0% in 2017-18 to 6.9% in 2018-19. There was also a very small decrease in the average number of reconvictions for a further domestic abuse crime for an index crime with a statutory domestic abuse aggravation from 0.08 in 2017-18 to 0.07 in 2018-19 ([Table 8b](#)). However, as the aggravation was only introduced in 2017-18 and it takes time for cases to come to court, then 2017-18 may not have been a representative year.

[Table 8c](#) shows that those with an index crime marked with a domestic abuse identifier who were reconvicted for a further domestic crime increased slightly by 0.3 percentage points from 8.9% in 2017-18 to 9.2% in 2018-19. [Table 8d](#) shows that there was a very small increase in the average number of reconvictions for a further domestic abuse crime for domestic abuse offenders from 0.10 in 2017-18 to 0.11 in 2018-19. Over the last eight years, the percentage of domestic abuse offenders reconvicted for a further domestic abuse crime has remained stable, but higher than ten years ago. The average number of reconvictions for a further domestic abuse crime by domestic abuse offenders has also followed a similar pattern over the past eight years.

Additional tables showing reconvictions for domestic abuse offenders with the statutory aggravation and identifier by age, sex, crime, and disposal are published alongside this bulletin. The patterns for offenders with a domestic abuse index conviction that were reconvicted for a further domestic abuse crime follow similar patterns to reconvictions for all offenders across all types of crimes that are presented in the other sections of this bulletin. For example, a higher percentage of men are reconvicted for another domestic abuse crime with a statutory aggravation than women (7.2% of males and 4.8% of females in 2018-19), and reconvictions for those given shorter custodial sentences were higher than those given community sentences. The pattern for age is slightly different to the overall picture: as under 21s have the lowest percentage reconvicted for another domestic abuse crime with a statutory aggravation (5.3%), which is more similar to the over 40s (5.7%), than the age groups between over 21 and under 40 which are near identical to each other.

## **1.5 Index disposal**

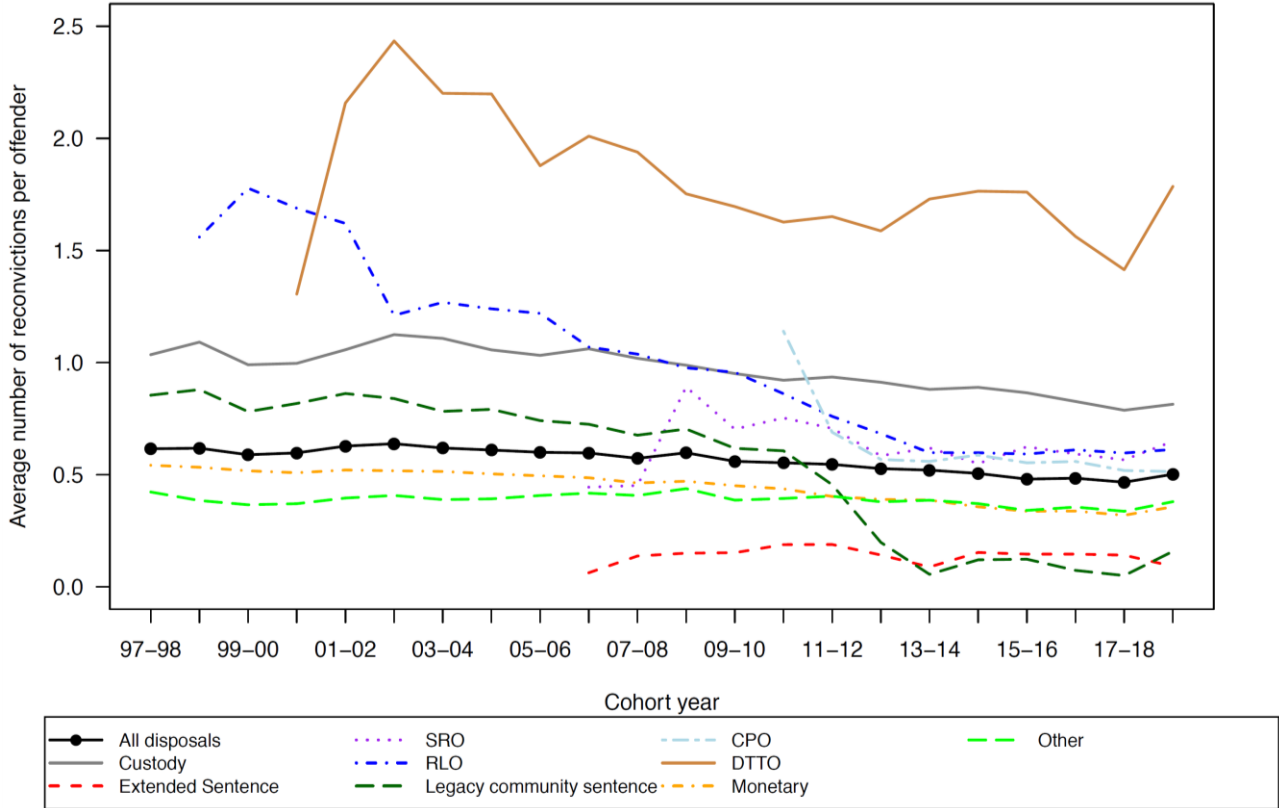
### **[\(Table 9\)](#)**

The index disposal is the sentence received for an index conviction (see [Annex Table A1](#) and [Annex A5](#) for definitions). If a person is convicted for more than one charge in a set of proceedings, then the charge that receives the most serious disposal is counted as the index disposal (see [Annex A4](#)).

A disposal may reduce the likelihood of reoffending as offenders are rehabilitated. However, different disposals are given for different types of crime and differing offending histories and, as seen elsewhere in this bulletin, these

factors are also predictors of whether an offender is likely to reoffend or not. These factors should be considered when comparing the effectiveness of different types of sentences. [Table 11](#) gives reconviction rates for different offender characteristics for the disposals.

**Chart 9: Average number of reconvictions per offender by index disposal: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts**



**Custodial sentences**

Reconviction rates for Extended Sentences and Supervised Release Orders (SROs) are presented separately from other custodial sentences for interest, as these have a period of supervision after release ([Table 9](#)). The custodial sentence category only includes those that were sent to prison or young offenders institutions, plus a small number of Orders for Lifelong Restriction. Note that the SROs and Extended Sentences are included in the custodial sentence length table along with the other custodial sentences ([Table 10a](#)).

Offenders released from a custodial sentence in 2018-19 had one of the highest reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions of any disposal.

The reconviction rate for offenders released from custody in the 2018-19 cohort was 43.8%, a 2.8 percentage point increase on the 2017-18 rate of 41.0%. This increase in the reconviction rate follows four years of decreases. The average number of reconvictions per offender increased slightly from 0.79 to 0.81 in the past year, although the most recent figure is still the second lowest in the past 22 years. ([Table 9](#) and [Chart 9](#)). Note that reconviction rates

for different lengths of custodial sentences vary considerably which is discussed in the next section of this bulletin.

Over the last decade, for those released from custodial sentences, there has been a 15% decrease from about one reconviction per offender on average (0.95) in 2009-10, to 0.81 in 2018-19 ([Table 9](#), [Chart 9](#)).

**Extended Sentences** are custodial sentences given for sexual crimes, or violent crimes that attract a custodial sentence of four years or more. Extended Sentences have a period of supervision of up to 10 years in the community after the custodial sentence. If offenders breach their licence during the extended part of the sentence, they can be recalled to prison. Reconviction rates for Extended Sentences, like other custodial sentences, are based on the estimated release date from the custodial part of the sentence. We do not have information on the length of the supervision period on our dataset at the moment, just the length of the custodial part of the sentence. The reconviction rates are low compared to other disposals, in part because they are given for more serious crimes that are typically committed less frequently than other crimes.

#### Reconviction rates and the average number of reconvictions for Extended Sentences decreased over the past year.

Reconviction rates for Extended Sentences decreased between 2017-18 and 2018-19 by two percentage points from 11.2% to 9.2%. The average number of reconvictions decreased by 36% from 0.14 in 2017-18 to 0.09 in 2018-19. Reconvictions have fluctuated from year to year for Extended Sentences, which in part is probably due to the small cohort sizes and low numbers of reconvictions, where a small change would have a greater effect on percentages compared to larger cohorts ([Table 9](#) and [Chart 9](#)).

**SROs** are given for crimes other than sexual crimes and consist of a custodial sentence of one to four years, followed by a period of supervision of up to a year by a social worker. If the offender breaches the order they can be recalled to prison. As with Extended Sentences, we do not have information on the length of the supervision period in our dataset.

#### Reconvictions increased for SROs in the past year.

The reconviction rate of SROs increased by 7 percentage points in the past year, from 38.2% in 2017-18 to 45.2% in 2018-19. The average number of reconvictions increased by 14% from 0.57 to 0.65 in the same period. This is the highest they've been for six years after a period of relative stability ([Table 9](#) and [Chart 9](#)).

#### Community sentences: CPOs, DTTOs, RLOs

**Community Payback Orders (CPOs)** are a community sentence and consist of one or more of nine requirements imposed by the courts, 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.

CPOs replaced the **legacy community orders** in 2011. There were still a very small number of legacy community orders in 2018-19 as they were given for offences committed prior to February 2011. During the transition from legacy orders to CPOs from 2010-11 to 2013-14, there were changes in the characteristics of offenders that were given these disposal types. [Annex D](#) gives a brief overview of the trends during the transitional period. CPOs are the mostly widely used community sentence, with a cohort size of 7,517 in 2018-19.

Reconvictions for CPOs were virtually unchanged since last year.

Unlike most other disposals, which have shown an increase in reconvictions in the past year, there has been little change for CPOs. The reconviction rate for CPOs was 29.2% in 2018-19, which was unchanged from 2017-18. The average number of reconvictions decreased slightly from 0.52 to 0.51. These figures in the last couple of years are the lowest since CPOs were introduced ([Table 9](#) and [Chart 9](#)).

**A Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO)** is a high tariff disposal for people with serious drug use problems. It includes the requirement for regular reviews by the court and that the person consents to frequent random drug tests throughout the lifetime of the order.

Offenders given a DTTO have the highest average number of reconvictions per offender and the highest reconviction rate of any disposal.

The high reconvictions are associated with the substance misuse that led to the disposal and should not be interpreted as a particular lack of effectiveness of DTTOs compared to other disposals. The average number of reconvictions per offender increased by 27% from 1.41 in 2017-18 to 1.79 in 2018-19. The reconviction rate increased by 5.8 percentage points over the same period from 57.8% to 63.6% ([Table 9](#) and [Chart 9](#)).

Over the longer term, the average number of reconvictions of 1.79 in 2018-19 was 5% higher than 1.70 in 2009-10. However, average reconvictions have fluctuated over the decade and they are at a similar level to four years ago. The reconviction rate for DTTOs is 2.4 percentage points lower than it was a decade ago, with a figure of 63.6% in 2018-19 compared to 66.0% in 2009-10. As with the average number of reconvictions, the reconviction rate for DTTOs has also fluctuated with no clear trend.

**Restriction of Liberty Orders (RLOs)** are imposed for periods of up to one year, and involve restricting an individual to a specified place for up to 12 hours per day and/or from a specified place for up to 24 hours.

### Reconvictions for RLOs increased in the past year.

The reconviction rate for RLOs increased by 1.3 percentage points from 33.2% in 2017-18 to 34.5% in 2018-19. The average number of reconvictions increased slightly from 0.60 in 2017-18 to 0.61 in 2018-19.

Over the longer term, reconvictions are now much lower for RLOs than they used to be, with the average number of reconvictions decreasing by 36% over the past decade from 0.96 in 2009-10 to 0.61 in 2018-19. The reconviction rate has also decreased by 14.9 percentage points in the same period. However, in the most recent five years, reconvictions have been relatively stable, with small year to year fluctuations. RLOs have been more widely used over the past decade, with the size of the cohort more than trebling from 510 in 2009-10 to 1,815 in 2018-19 ([Table 9](#) and [Chart 9](#)).

### **Monetary and other disposals**

#### Reconvictions for monetary disposals are low.

The reconviction rate of 21.6% for **monetary disposals** in 2018-19 is an increase of 1.8 percentage points from 19.8% in 2017-18. The average number of reconvictions increased by 13% over the same period, from 0.32 to 0.36.

The numbers of offenders with a monetary index conviction has more than halved in the past decade from 20,961 offenders in 2009-10 to 9,767 in 2018-19. This may, in part, reflect the impact of Summary Justice Reform which was designed to take less serious cases out of the court system, and deal with them using non-court disposals (see [Section 2](#)). Reconvictions have also fallen for monetary disposals in the past decade, with the average number of reconvictions decreasing by 20% from 0.45 in 2009-10 to 0.36 in 2018-19, although they have fluctuated over the last five years ([Table 9](#) and [Chart 9](#)).

#### Reconvictions for Other disposals are similar to monetary disposals.

For **Other disposals**, which includes admonishments, cautions, and absolute discharges; the reconviction rate of 21.7% in 2018-19 was higher (by 1.7 percentage points) than the figure of 20.0 % in 2017-18. The average number of reconvictions per offender increased by 12% from 0.34 in 2017-18 to 0.38 in 2018-19.

Over time, reconvictions for Other disposals have been similar over the past decade, with year to year fluctuations. The reconviction rate ten years ago was 22.1% in 2009-10 compared to 21.7% in 2018-19 and the average number of was 0.39 and 0.38, respectively ([Table 9](#) and [Chart 9](#)).

## **1.6 Sentence length of custodial index conviction**

([Table 10a](#) and [Table 10b](#))

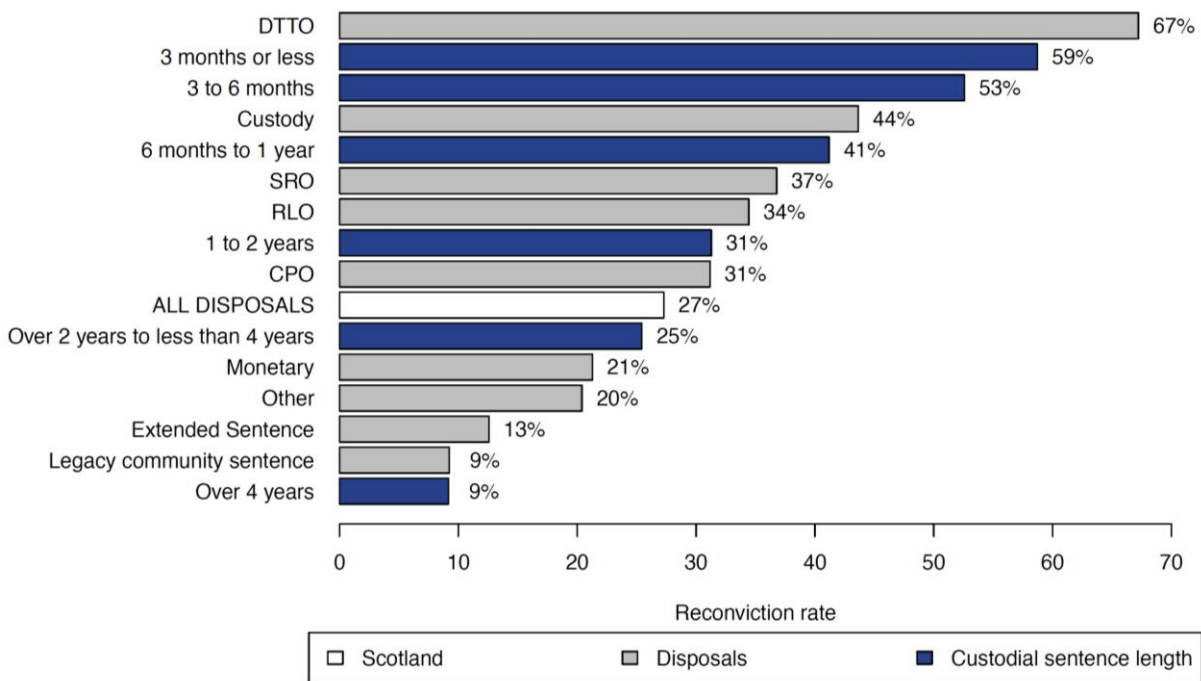
Note that [Table 10a](#), which presents reconviction rates by custodial sentence length, includes Extended Sentences and SROs, whereas they are presented separately from other custodial sentences in [Table 9](#). This is because the

numbers of SROs are small in each sentence length category and it is difficult to interpret reconviction rates calculated on small groups. SROs will be included in the sentence length categories of below four years. The Extended Sentences are all in the 4 year and over category, and represent just over a third of the over four year sentences.

Short custodial sentences have high reconviction rates and long sentences have low reconviction rates due to association with different types of crime. Offenders who commit relatively less serious crimes but in high volumes are more likely to be reconvicted (see [Section 1.3](#)), and these offenders are more likely to get short custodial sentences. In contrast, longer custodial sentences are given to offenders who commit more serious crimes, but these offenders tend to commit these crimes in low volumes, and hence fewer are reconvicted. For example, the reconviction rate for custodial sentences of three months or less in 2018-19 was 60.9%, compared to 7.7% for sentences over four years ([Table 10a](#) and [Chart 10](#)).

[Chart 10](#) shows how different custodial sentence lengths compare with other disposals. Also compare [Table 10a](#) to [Table 9](#).

**Chart 10: Reconviction rates for index disposals and sentence lengths for the 2018-19 cohort<sup>1</sup>**



1. Chart 10 shows reconviction rates for each disposal type. The category, Custody, shows reconviction rates for all offenders discharged from a prison or young offender institutions in 2018-19. SROs and Extended Sentences are presented separately from the Custody category. Custodial sentence lengths includes all custodial sentences (prison, young offender institutions, Extended Sentences, and SROs).

Most custodial sentence lengths showed an increase in reconviction rates in the past year, except over four years which decreased ([Table 10a](#)). Over the past year between 2017-18 and 2018-19, increases in reconviction rates for different lengths of custodial sentences ranged from 4.9 percentage

points for sentences of over three months to six months, to 0.7 percentage points for over six months to one year.

Increases in average number of reconvictions ranged from 10% for over two years to less than four years, to 3% for three months or less. The average number of reconvictions for over 6 months to 1 year stayed the same in the past year, and there was a small decrease for sentences of over one year to two years from 0.51 to 0.50.

In contrast to other sentence lengths, both measures of reconvictions decreased for sentences of four years and over in the past year. The reconviction rate decreased by 2.5 percentage points from 10.2% to 7.7 % and the average number of reconvictions decreased from 0.12 to 0.09.

Over the past ten years, reconviction rates for all sentence lengths have fluctuated with no clear trend ([Table 10a](#)). However, the average number of reconvictions has decreased for all sentence lengths. Therefore, although a similar percentage are being reconvicted, they are reconvicted less frequently.

[Table 10b](#) shows reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions for all custodial sentences of one year or less from 1997-98 to 2018-19. These combine all the one year or less custodial sentence length reconvictions that are presented in [Table 10a](#). This table has been included in response to user need for these figures due to high interest around the extension of the presumption against short sentences from three months or less to one year or less. Note that the extension of the presumption against short sentences came into force on 4<sup>th</sup> July 2019 and only applies to offences committed on or after this date. Therefore, this bulletin does not currently contain figures for index convictions after the introduction of the extension.

## **1.7 Conviction history prior to index conviction**

### **[\(Table 11\)](#)**

Conviction history is a strong predictor for the likelihood of reconviction, as reconviction rates increase with increasing numbers of previous reconvictions. Offenders with more than 10 previous convictions have the highest reconviction rates, whereas offenders with no previous convictions in the past ten years have the lowest reconviction rates. This pattern holds true even when age, sex, or disposal (all of which have an association with the likelihood of reconviction) are taken into account ([Table 11](#)).

## **1.8 Two-year rates**

### **[\(Table 14\)](#)**

Reconviction rates in Scotland were reported with a two-year follow-up period before the 2009-10 cohort bulletin. After this point, the focus has been on a follow-up period of one year rather than two years as, in general, the one-year rate tracks the two-year rate, and has the benefit of being more timely.

Using the two-year follow up period there has been a decrease in the reconviction rate every year from 2009-10 onwards ([Table 14](#)). Between 2016-17 and 2017-18, the reconviction rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points from 37.3% to 36.9%. During the same period, the average number of reconvictions remained the same, the first time it hasn't decreased since 2009-10. Over 10 years from 2008-09 to 2017-18, the two-year average number of reconvictions per offender has fallen by 20% from 1.08 to 0.86, and the reconviction rate saw a 5.5 percentage point reduction from 42.4% to 36.9%.

These long term declining trends mirror those seen for the one-year follow up period ([Table 1](#)) but as there is a longer follow-up period, the associated values are typically greater, for instance:

- In 2017-18, the two-year reconviction rate was 10.5 percentage points higher than the one-year reconviction rate for 2017-18 (36.9% for the two year compared to 26.4% for the one-year rate).
- The average reconvictions per offender are over a third of a conviction (0.39) higher for the two-year rate (0.86 reconvictions per offender on average over two years for the 2017-18 cohort, compared to 0.47 over one year).

## 2. Main findings: Repeat non-court disposals

Changes were introduced as a result of the Criminal Proceedings Act 2007 and these were collectively known as the Summary Justice Reform. They were designed to take less serious cases out of the justice system at an earlier stage before going to court and improve the efficiency of court processes. These non-court disposal (direct measure) options are used to deal with less serious offences, and include both police and COPFS disposals.

This section provides statistics on the repeat numbers of non-court disposals for individuals within a year after they were given an initial non-court disposal. Two measures are presented, the **repeat non-court disposal rate**, which is the percentage of individuals who are given a further non-court disposal within a year of receiving a police or COPFS disposal, and the **average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual**. These measures are analogous to the reconviction rate and average number of reconvictions per offender. This section does not include convictions and reconvictions dealt with in court, as the non-court dataset is independent of the court convictions dataset.

### 2.1 Police disposals

([Table 15](#) and [Table 19](#))

The following non-court disposals are available to the police when dealing with a case directly:

- **Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPNs)** as provided for in the Antisocial Behaviour etc (Scotland) Act 2004 for a range of offences including drunken-related behaviours and playing loud music;

- **Formal Adult Warnings** are for minor offences where a warning letter is issued to the individual and were in force until 11th January 2016, when they were replaced and extended by **Recorded Police Warnings** which cover a wider range of offences.
- Actions which are used specifically for juveniles (aged 8 to 17) such as **Restorative Justice Warnings** and **Early and Effective Interventions (EEIs)**.

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 motor vehicle offences. Also note that fixed penalty notices for Covid restriction offences are not included in this publication. More information is available in Annex D of the latest [Criminal Proceedings](#) publication.

The repeat non-court disposal rate for all police disposals in 2018-19 was 18% ([Table 19](#)).

Repeat non-court disposals for Early and Effective Interventions increased slightly over the past year.

The repeat non-court disposal rate for **Early and Effective Interventions (EEIs)** increased slightly over the past year by 0.5 percentage points from 22.2% in 2017-18 to 22.7% in 2018-19. The rate has remained relatively similar in the past six years. The average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual decreased slightly from 0.39 to 0.37 ([Table 15](#)).

Repeat non-court disposals for Recorded Police Warnings showed a slight increase over the past year.

The repeat non-court disposal rate for **Recorded Police Warnings** increased slightly in the past year from 15.8% in 2017-18 to 16.3% in 2018-19. This is second year in a row this has increased since they've become widely used. The average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual also increased slightly in the past year from 0.21 to 0.22 ([Table 15](#)).

Repeat non-court disposals for ASBFPNs increased over the past year.

The repeat non-court disposal rate for **ASBFPNs** increased by 0.8 percentage points from 18.6% in 2017-18 to 19.4% in 2018-19. The average number of repeat non-court disposals also increased slightly over the past year from 0.28 to 0.30 ([Table 15](#)). Despite these increases in the past year, both measures had decreased in the five previous years and they are now much lower than they were five or more years ago. It should also be noted that the cohort size is much lower than it was historically, with the cohort size of 7,619 now about a sixth of the size it was at its highest level of 48,241 ten years ago in 2009-10. The decrease in cohort size may be due to Police Scotland issuing revised guidance around the use of ASBFPNs, and there may be some displacement by the use of Recorded Police Warnings in the past year.

The highest repeat non-court disposal rates were for Formal Adult Warnings which are given to a relatively small number of individuals.

Of all the individuals given a non-court disposal (by the police or COPFS) in 2018-19, those given a **Formal Adult Warning** had the highest repeat non-

court disposal rate of 36.0%. However, they are now only given to a small number of individuals. Formal Adult Warnings were replaced by Recorded Police Warnings (for offences prior to 11<sup>th</sup> January 2016), so they are not directly comparable with previous years ([Table 15](#)).

## 2.2 Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) disposals

([Table 16](#) and [Table 19](#))

These non-court disposals were available to COPFS over the period covered by this bulletin:

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

There are further actions that COPFS 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). More information is available in Annex D of the [Criminal Proceedings](#) publication.

The repeat non-court disposal rate for COPFS disposals was 15% in 2018-19 ([Table 19](#)). Between 2008-09 and 2018-19, all COPFS disposals have seen a decrease in the repeat non-court disposal rate and the average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual ([Table 16](#)).

Over the past year, there was a mixed picture for COPFS disposals. Some saw a decrease and some saw an increase in measures of repeat non-court disposals.

Of those individuals given a COPFS disposal in 2018-19, those given a **Fiscal Fine** or a **Fiscal Combined Fine with Compensation** had the joint highest repeat non-court disposal rate (18.7%). They also had the joint highest average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual (0.24). These figures were virtually unchanged for Fiscal Fines since last year. However, the repeat rate for Fiscal Combined Fine with Compensation had increased by 3.3 percentage points from the previous year and the average number of repeat disposals increased by 26%, although both of these measures are still relatively low compared to other years over the past ten years ([Table 16](#)).

Individuals given a **Fiscal Fixed Penalty** had the lowest repeat non-court disposal rate (5.2%) and the lowest average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual (0.06). Both of these measures were almost identical to last year ([Table 16](#)).

For **Fiscal Compensation Orders**, the repeat non-court disposal rate of 13.1% in 2018-19 was 1.2 percentage points higher than the figure of 11.9% in

2017-18. the average number of repeat non-court disposals increased from 0.14 to 0.16 in the same period. These latest figures are still relatively low and much lower than they were a decade ago, with the repeat non-court disposal rate seven percentage points lower than it was in 2009-10 and the average number of repeat non-court disposals was 43% lower ([Table 16](#)).

**Fiscal Warnings** have been included from where we have data of sufficient quality from 2011-12 to the latest year of 2018-19. The repeat non-court disposal rate decreased over the past year by 0.3 percentage points from 12.1% in 2017-18 to 11.8% in 2018-19. The average number of repeat non-court disposals was 0.15 in 2018-19, the same as the year before ([Table 16](#)).

Fiscal Work Orders (FWOs) were introduced across Scotland in April 2015. The process of recording these disposals is being investigated for the [Criminal Proceedings](#) publication. Repeat non-court disposal statistics for FWOs will not be available until this investigation has concluded.

## 2.3 Characteristics of individuals given non-court disposals

[Table 17](#) shows the repeat non-court disposal rate and average number of repeat non-court disposals from 2008-09 to 2018-19 by sex and [Table 18](#) shows them by age. In [Tables 17](#) and [18](#), all the types of non-court disposal are combined together. [Table 19](#) shows the percentage of individuals given a repeat non-court disposal in 2018-19 for each type of non-court disposal, by age and sex.

Like reconvictions in court, males and younger people are more likely to receive further non-court disposals than females and older people ([Table 17](#), [Table 18](#), and [Table 19](#)).

17.0% of males who received a non-court disposal in 2018-19 were given another non-court disposal within a year, compared to 14.2% of females ([Table 17](#)). Note that this gap is narrower than reconviction rates for court disposals ([Table 2](#)). The figure had been decreasing for males in each of the previous five years, whereas they were relatively stable prior to that. The average number of repeat non-court disposals for males has decreased in the past decade by 38% from 0.39 in 2009-10 to 0.24 in 2018-19. Repeat non-court disposals for females over the past six years have been relatively stable, ranging within 0.5 percentage points of each other. The average number of repeat non-court disposals for females has decreased over the past decade by 14% from 0.21 to 0.18.

As with reconvictions, under 21s had the highest repeat non-court disposal rate in 2018-19 of 20.8% and over 40s had the lowest with a figure of 12.9% ([Table 18](#)). The repeat non-court disposal rate was similar for the over 21 to 40 age groups, ranging from 16.0% to 16.7%. Repeat non-court disposals for all age groups changed little between 2017-18 and 2018-19. Both measures of repeat non-court disposals are lower than they were a decade ago, with a notable 40% decrease in the average number of repeat non-court disposals for the under 21 age group.



## 3. Comparing reconviction rates across local authorities

[\(Table 12\)](#)

### Estimating reconviction rates for local authorities

In *Reconviction rates in Scotland*, we historically only published reconviction rates for local authorities based on information for offenders convicted in courts that fall within that local authority area's boundary. This is because it was the only information on local authority that we could obtain. However, the areas that courts serve do not exactly match local authorities; and offenders may be convicted in a court located in a different administrative area to where they live, yet they would be supervised in their area of residence (see [Annex A12](#) and the footnote of [Table 12](#)). The characteristics of offenders are also likely to vary across local authority areas, therefore such comparisons between areas should be treated with caution, and it is suggested that a method which takes these factors into account should be employed (see [section 3.1](#)).

To improve estimates of reconviction rates for local authorities, we started to collect data on the first half of an offender's home postcode from Police Scotland, for example EH1 or G1. This data can then be used to match an offender to their home local authority. This information will be particularly important for local authorities who use these statistics for planning purposes, such as schemes to reduce reoffending, or estimating the number of offenders that social workers need to supervise in their area. Local authority reconviction rates based on offender postcodes are published for the third time this year, but due to incomplete postcode coverage, we will still publish reconviction rates based on court area until it improves. We recommend that the figures based on court area are still used as the definitive local authority reconviction rates.

### Local authority reconviction rates based on court area

Reconviction rates vary across local authority groups (based on the area covered by courts). Note that because some sheriff courts cover more than one local authority, we cannot distinguish between convictions in the different local authorities. Therefore some local authorities are grouped together, so that there are 24 groups rather than 32 separate local authorities. Index convictions in the High Courts are presented separately from local authority groups. High Court index convictions were included in the local authority where the High Court was located prior to the 2016-17 cohort bulletin so the figures here are not comparable with earlier bulletins (see revisions in [Annex B34](#) for further information).

[Table 12](#) shows that the highest reconviction rate in the 2018-19 cohort was for offenders whose index conviction was given in courts in Inverclyde

(32.4%). Lanarkshire, North and South had the highest number of reconvictions per offender on average (0.60). Excluding convictions in the High Court, the lowest reconviction rate (18.2%), and lowest average number of reconvictions per offender (0.24), was for offenders whose index conviction was given at a court in Na h-Eileanan Siar. These are unadjusted figures which do not take account of underlying differences in population size and the characteristics of offenders in each area (see [section 3.1](#) for comparisons of standardised reconviction rates which take these into account).

Reconvictions tend to fluctuate year to year for local authorities. Smaller local authorities tend to have larger fluctuations as they have small numbers of offenders. Small between-year fluctuations in the numbers of offenders reconvicted may lead to larger changes in the reconvictions in percentage terms compared to local authorities with larger numbers of offenders.

### **Local authority reconviction rates based on residence**

[Table 13](#) shows reconviction rates based on the local authority of offenders' residence. This is achieved by matching the local authority to the first half of offenders' postcodes. The local authority reconviction rates based on postcode are currently labelled as [Experimental Statistics: Data being developed](#), as this analysis was only recently introduced and we did not have postcodes for a fifth of offenders (21%) with an index conviction in 2018-19. Postcodes may be missing because offenders have no fixed abode, but it may also be a recording issue.

Custodial sentences have a higher percentage of missing postcodes compared to other sentences, with 29% of offenders with an index disposal of a custodial sentence missing postcodes in 2018-19. This may relate to the personal circumstances of those given custodial sentences. This is not surprising as many custodial sentences counted here would have been recorded on the CHS before Police Scotland started sending us conviction data with postcode information. Sentences over 4 years have the highest percentage of missing postcodes, with 40% of offenders missing postcodes.

Note that the data quality issues around the recording of postcodes only affects the local authority reconviction rates presented in [Table 13](#) and does not affect any of the other reconviction rates presented in this publication.

Annex [Table B1](#) shows the number and percentage of offenders with missing postcodes in each local authority group, based on the location of the court they were convicted in. It also shows the percentage of offenders living in the local authorities that are covered by the court areas, and the percentages that live in different local authorities to those covered by the court areas. This shows that there are significant percentages of offenders who are convicted in a court that covers a different local authority to where they live. Stirling had the highest percentage (32%) of offenders living in a different local authority to the court area where they were convicted. Note that percentages may be higher in other local authority groups but this cannot be determined due to the missing postcode data.

The group with missing postcodes had a higher reconviction rate and average number of reconvictions (33.5% and 0.62) compared to the national rates for Scotland as a whole (28.3% and 0.50) ([Table 13](#)). This suggests that there is possibly some bias in the recording of postcodes.

Reconviction rates based on postcode data varied between 31.0% for Aberdeen and South Ayrshire to 16.0% for the Shetland Islands ([Table 13](#)). However, as Annex [Table B1](#) shows, there is variation in the percentages of missing postcodes between local authorities, so direct comparisons between local authorities should be treated with caution. The missing data may mean that the reconviction rates are over or underinflated, but we do not have enough information to know fully know the effects of the missing data on the rates. Also, different local authorities may have different mixes of offender characteristics, and small local authorities may experience greater fluctuations, which should be considered when comparing local authorities. The next section discusses these considerations in more detail (although those comparisons of local authorities are based on court area, the same factors would apply here).

### 3.1 Accounting for the variability between local authorities

Reconviction rates could be used to rank performance across different local authorities. However, there is an inherent problem in using this approach since it implicitly assumes that a difference in reconviction rates reflects a 'real' difference between local authorities. In reality, all systems within which these local authorities operate, no matter how stable, will produce variable outcomes in the normal run of events. In particular, outcomes in local authorities with smaller sized populations tend to vary more than those in local authorities with larger populations. The question we need to answer is therefore: Is the observed variation more or less than we would normally expect?

In this respect, it is better to use a method of comparison that takes account of inherent variability between local authorities<sup>1</sup>. The funnel plot is a simple statistical method that takes into account the variability of different sized populations and so highlights whether there are differences that may be attributed to some other special cause<sup>2</sup>.

[Table 12](#) shows the average number of reconvictions per offender and reconviction rates for each local authority group (based on court area of conviction) and [Chart 11](#) shows these reconviction rates against the number of offenders. The plot takes into account the increased variability of the local authority groups with smaller populations, where a small increase in the number of reconvictions may lead to a large percentage change in the reconviction rate. Rates for local authority groups which lie inside the funnel

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<sup>1</sup> Royal Statistical Society (2003) *Performance Indicators: Good, Bad, and Ugly* Royal Statistical Society Working Party on Performance Monitoring in the Public Services.

<sup>2</sup> Battersby, J. & Flowers, J. (2004) *Presenting performance indicators* Eastern Region Public Health Observatory.

are not significantly different from the national rate, and we can then usefully focus on possible explanations for rates which deviate significantly from the national figure. In this case, the cut-off level for statistical significance is 95% (or two standard deviations from the mean): if there were no difference between local authority groups apart from that which could reasonably be attributed to random variation, we would expect that 5% of the authorities (i.e. only 1 of them) would lie outside the funnel.

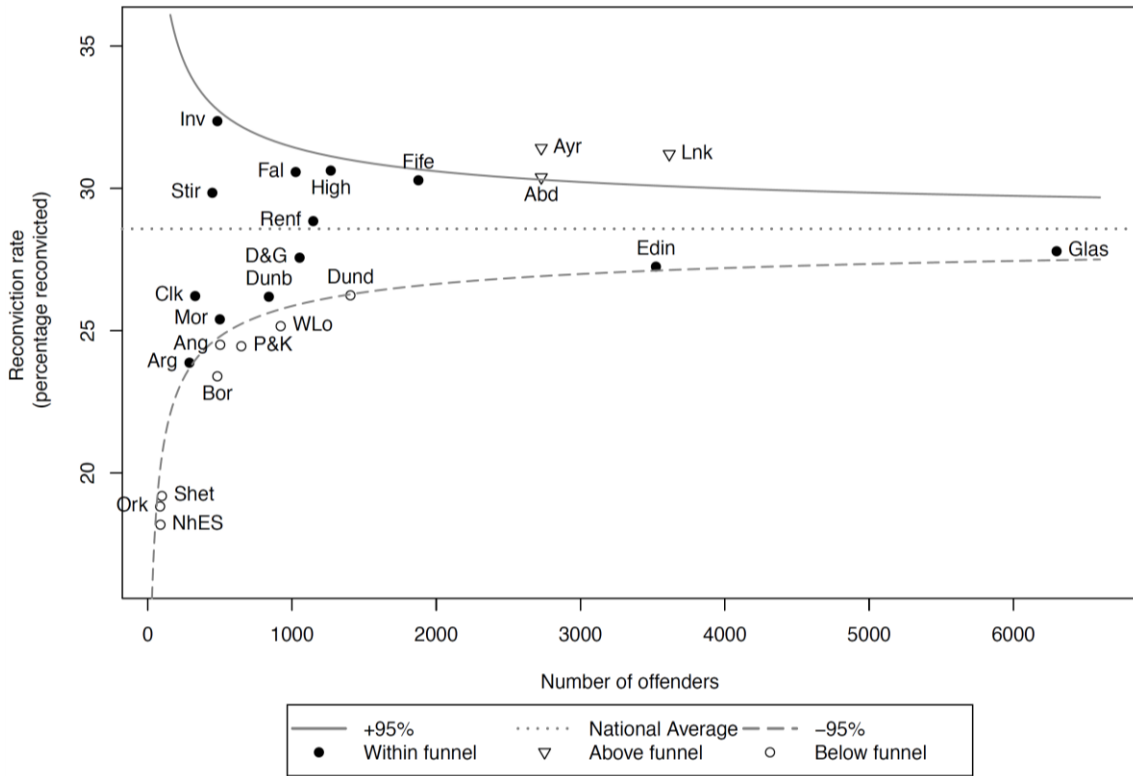
[Chart 11](#) shows that Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire; Ayrshire, East, North and South; and Lanarkshire, North and South lie above the funnel, and so have a higher reconviction rate than expected. Angus, Dundee, Orkney Islands, Perth and Kinross, Na h-Eileanan Siar, Scottish Borders, Shetland Islands, and West Lothian lie below the funnel and so have lower rates than expected. Whilst this is useful for highlighting that there are practical differences in reconviction rates between each local authority group, even after taking into account differences in population sizes, it does not allow us to identify if this disparity is due to variation in the characteristics of offenders in each area or a variation in practices between different local authority groups. Different offender characteristics between local authority groups could include: age, sex, crime, disposal, deprivation, etc.

[Chart 12](#) is standardised to take into account some of the differences between local authority groups attributable to the characteristics of offenders, such as the number of previous offences, sentence, sex, and age. It provides the standardised reconviction rates<sup>3</sup> against the observed number of offenders minus expected number of offenders. Since all local authorities groups are within the funnel it suggests that the apparent differences in reconviction rates in [Chart 11](#) are primarily attributable to either the variation in the characteristics of the offenders, the type of crime they committed, or the sentence they received, rather than differences in 'performance' between the local authority groups. This overall conclusion for all local authorities on the 2018-19 cohort is consistent with findings in the previous Reconviction Rates in Scotland publications.

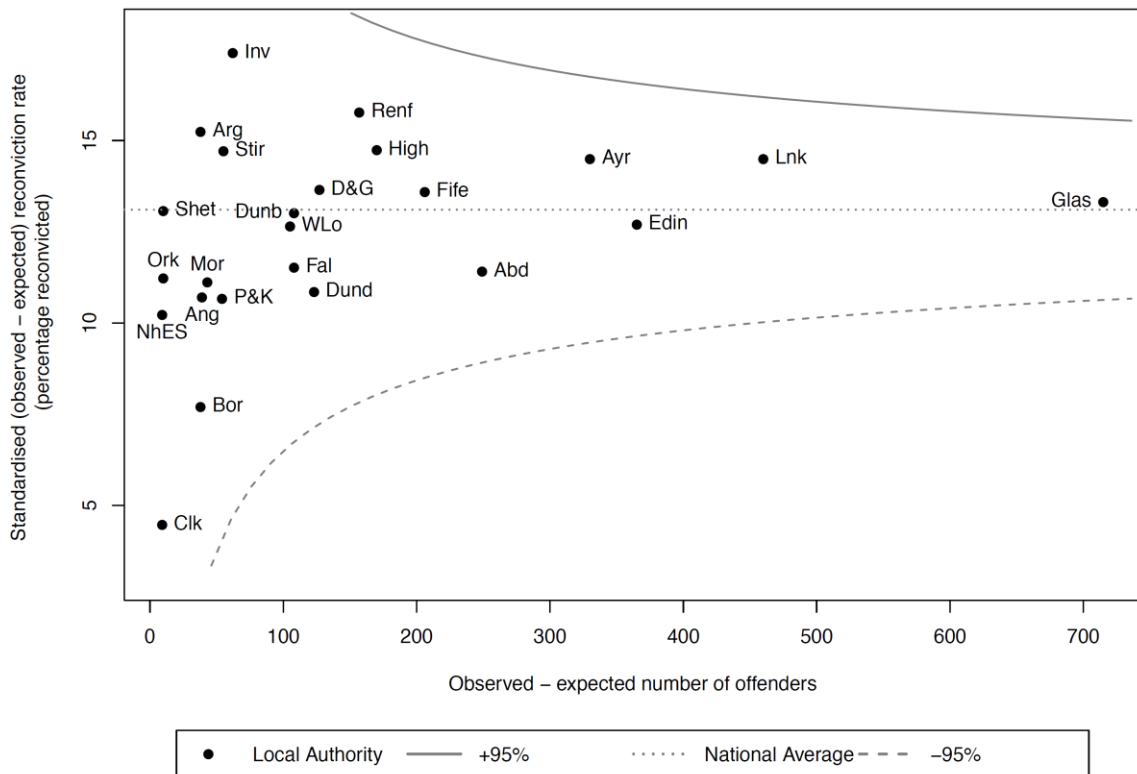
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<sup>3</sup> Spiegelhalter, D. J. (2005) *Funnel plots for comparing institutional performance* Statistics in Medicine 24 1185-1202.

**Chart 11: Reconviction rates by local authority group: 2018-19 cohort<sup>4</sup>**



**Chart 12: Standardised reconviction rates by local authority group: 2018-19 cohort<sup>4</sup>**



<sup>4</sup> Abbreviations for local authority groups used in Chart 10 and Chart 11: Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire (Abd), Angus (Ang), Argyll & Bute (Arg), Ayrshire, East, North and South (Ayr), Scottish Borders (Bor), Clackmannanshire (Clk), Dunbartonshire, East and West (Dunb), Dumfries & Galloway (D&G), Dundee City (Dund), Edinburgh and Midlothian (Edin), East Lothian (ELo), Falkirk (Fal), Fife (Fife), Glasgow City (Glas), Highland (High), Inverclyde (Inv), Lanarkshire, North and South (Lnk), Moray (Mor), Na h-Eileanan Siar (NhES), Orkney Islands (Ork), Perth and Kinross (P&K), Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire (Renf), Shetland Islands (Shet), Stirling (Stir), West Lothian (WLo).

## 4. Number and type of previous convictions: 2010-11 to 2019-20

([Table 20](#) and [Table 21](#))

This section presents information on previous convictions for those offenders who were convicted on at least one occasion in 2019-20 ([Table 20](#)) or in previous years ([Table 21](#)). These two tables are compiled on a different basis to the rest of this publication. They look at convictions **before** a reference conviction, whereas reconvictions look at convictions **after** a reference conviction. Specifically, these tables look at the number of offenders convicted at least once in a year and then count the numbers of convictions they had over the previous ten years. If an offender had more than one conviction in the year, then the most recent conviction was counted as the reference conviction, and the earlier convictions were counted as previous convictions. In contrast, the reconviction tables in this publication focus on those with an index conviction in a particular year and then count how many were reconvicted in a year follow up period after that conviction. The most recent cohort here (2019-20) is one year later than the latest reconvictions cohort (2018-19), because there is not a year follow up period here. Note that convictions counted in [Table 20](#) and [Table 21](#) are the same type of those that are counted for reconvictions, which are all crimes in groups 1 to 5 and some offences in group 6 (see [Annex B1](#), [Annex B3](#), and [Annex Table A2](#) for more details), and non-court disposals are not included.

Of the 32,929 individuals convicted at least once in 2019-20 for a crime or relevant offence, 66% had at least one prior conviction in the previous ten years, whilst 14% had over ten previous convictions ([Table 21](#)).

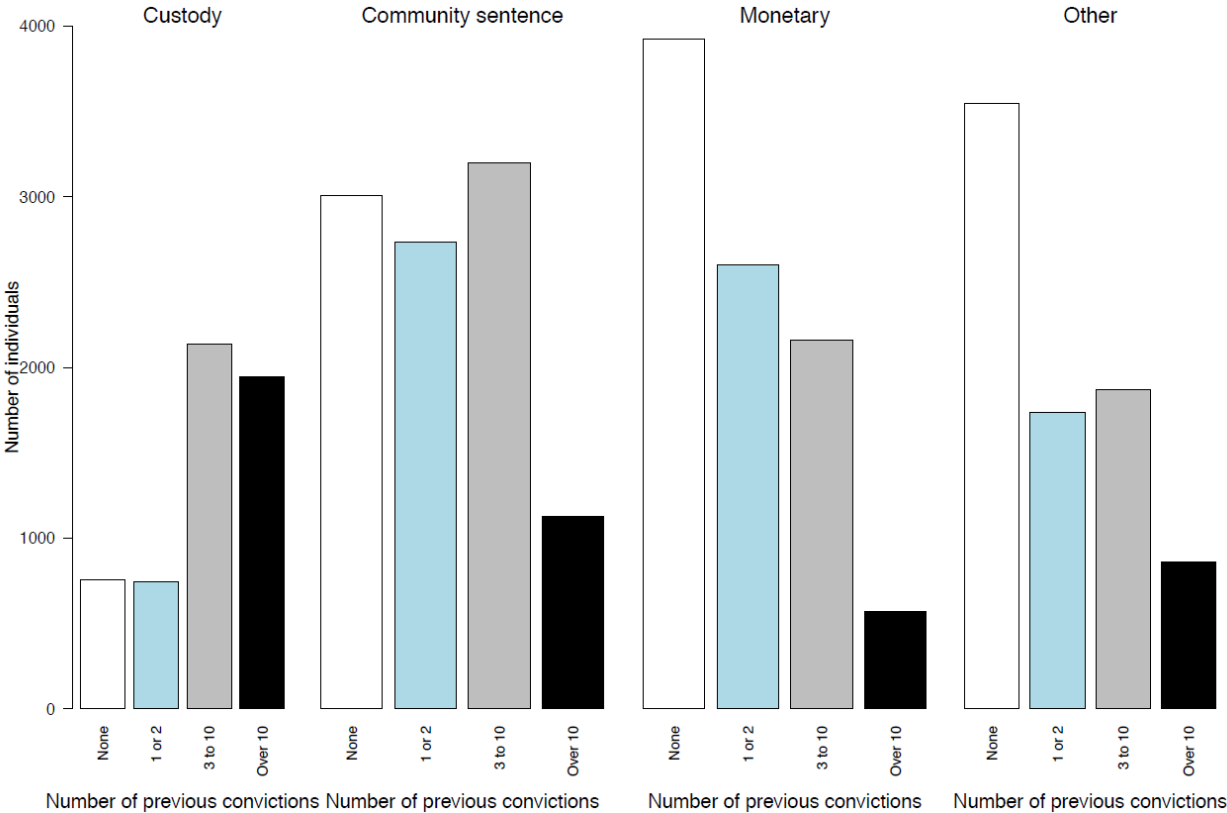
Consistent with the findings of previous Reconviction Rates in Scotland publications, sentencing is influenced by offending history as well as the circumstances of a particular case. [Table 20](#) and [Chart 13](#) show that:

- First time offenders tend to get monetary disposals (35% of first time offenders) or other disposal such as caution/admonition (32%). Community sentences account for 27% and custodial sentences for 7% of sentences for first time offenders.
- Sporadic offenders with one or two convictions in the past 10 years tend to get community sentences (35%), monetary disposals (33%), or other disposal (22%). Custodial sentences account for 9%.
- Those with a several convictions in the past 10 years (between 3 and 10 convictions) are somewhat more likely to get a custodial sentence (23%) than those with fewer previous convictions, although more get community sentences (34%) and a similar number get monetary disposals (23%).
- Those with more than 10 convictions in the past 10 years tend to get custodial sentences (43%).

The number of prior convictions for serious offences is strongly linked to the likelihood of getting a custodial sentence: 11% of those with no prior solemn convictions (i.e. in the high or sheriff solemn court) get a custodial sentence, rising to 38% for those with 1 or 2 solemn convictions and 66% for those with 3 to 10 solemn convictions.

Over the past 10 years there has been very little change in the proportion of prolific offenders ([Table 21](#)). Fourteen percent of offenders in 2010-11 had over 10 previous convictions in the previous ten years and the figure has fluctuated between 13% and 14% over the last decade, with 14% of offenders in 2019-20 having over ten previous convictions in the previous ten years.

**Chart 13: Number of individuals convicted in 2019-20, by last disposal in 2019-20 and the number of previous convictions since 2010-11**



## Tables

The following symbols are used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| -   | Nil  |
| *   | Less than 0.5  |
| n/a | Not available  |
| **  | Rates based on fewer than 10 people and not suitable for publication |

All reconviction rates and percentages are shown in italics.

These tables can also be found, with additional datasets that contain supplementary information, on the [webpage of this publication](#) under the supporting files menu.

In Tables 1 to 6, 9-10, 12, and 14, the number of offenders that are reconvicted, and the number of reconvictions, are omitted from the bulletin for clarity. These values are included in the additional datasets which accompany this bulletin.

The definitions of reconviction rate and the average number of reconvictions per offender are described in [Annex Table A1](#).



**Table 1: Reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions per offender: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1</sup>**

| <b>Cohort</b> | <b>Number of offenders</b> | <b>Reconviction rate</b> | <b>Average number of reconvictions per offender</b> |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1997-98       | 53,460                     | 31.8                     | 0.62  |
| 1998-99       | 49,145                     | 31.8                     | 0.62  |
| 1999-00       | 44,245                     | 31.3                     | 0.59  |
| 2000-01       | 41,561                     | 31.8                     | 0.60  |
| 2001-02       | 43,647                     | 32.4                     | 0.63  |
| 2002-03       | 44,848                     | 32.9                     | 0.64  |
| 2003-04       | 47,003                     | 32.7                     | 0.62  |
| 2004-05       | 49,353                     | 32.4                     | 0.61  |
| 2005-06       | 50,344                     | 32.4                     | 0.60  |
| 2006-07       | 53,305                     | 32.4                     | 0.60  |
| 2007-08       | 53,044                     | 31.2                     | 0.57  |
| 2008-09       | 49,665                     | 31.5                     | 0.60  |
| 2009-10       | 47,416                     | 30.6                     | 0.56  |
| 2010-11       | 44,707                     | 30.1                     | 0.55  |
| 2011-12       | 43,819                     | 29.6                     | 0.55  |
| 2012-13       | 41,696                     | 28.9                     | 0.53  |
| 2013-14       | 42,177                     | 28.5                     | 0.52  |
| 2014-15       | 43,614                     | 28.4                     | 0.51  |
| 2015-16       | 44,050                     | 27.3                     | 0.48  |
| 2016-17       | 40,591                     | 27.4                     | 0.48  |
| 2017-18       | 36,674                     | 26.4                     | 0.47  |
| 2018-19       | 32,912                     | 28.3                     | 0.50  |

1. Figures for previous cohorts may differ from previously published figures as updated information is fed into the Scottish Offenders Index.

**Table 2: Reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions per offender, by sex: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1</sup>**

| Sex            | Number of offenders | Reconviction rate | Average number of reconvictions per offender |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Males</b>   |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98        | 45,723              | 32.9              | 0.63   |
| 1998-99        | 41,840              | 32.9              | 0.64   |
| 1999-00        | 37,581              | 32.2              | 0.61   |
| 2000-01        | 35,266              | 32.7              | 0.62   |
| 2001-02        | 36,960              | 33.4              | 0.65   |
| 2002-03        | 37,772              | 33.9              | 0.66   |
| 2003-04        | 39,527              | 33.7              | 0.64   |
| 2004-05        | 41,511              | 33.2              | 0.63   |
| 2005-06        | 42,218              | 33.6              | 0.62   |
| 2006-07        | 44,758              | 33.4              | 0.62   |
| 2007-08        | 44,376              | 32.2              | 0.59   |
| 2008-09        | 41,431              | 32.5              | 0.61   |
| 2009-10        | 39,402              | 31.7              | 0.58   |
| 2010-11        | 36,988              | 31.5              | 0.57   |
| 2011-12        | 36,429              | 30.8              | 0.56   |
| 2012-13        | 34,656              | 30.0              | 0.54   |
| 2013-14        | 34,991              | 29.6              | 0.54   |
| 2014-15        | 36,137              | 29.3              | 0.52   |
| 2015-16        | 36,317              | 28.3              | 0.49   |
| 2016-17        | 33,421              | 28.2              | 0.49   |
| 2017-18        | 30,359              | 27.1              | 0.47   |
| 2018-19        | 27,271              | 29.0              | 0.51   |
| <b>Females</b> |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98        | 7,737               | 25.4              | 0.51   |
| 1998-99        | 7,305               | 25.8              | 0.52   |
| 1999-00        | 6,664               | 25.7              | 0.49   |
| 2000-01        | 6,295               | 26.4              | 0.48   |
| 2001-02        | 6,687               | 26.8              | 0.51   |
| 2002-03        | 7,076               | 27.3              | 0.52   |
| 2003-04        | 7,476               | 27.2              | 0.53   |
| 2004-05        | 7,842               | 27.9              | 0.52   |
| 2005-06        | 8,126               | 26.2              | 0.48   |
| 2006-07        | 8,547               | 27.1              | 0.49   |
| 2007-08        | 8,668               | 26.4              | 0.48   |
| 2008-09        | 8,234               | 26.5              | 0.53   |
| 2009-10        | 8,014               | 25.0              | 0.47   |
| 2010-11        | 7,719               | 23.9              | 0.45   |
| 2011-12        | 7,390               | 24.1              | 0.46   |
| 2012-13        | 7,040               | 23.9              | 0.45   |
| 2013-14        | 7,186               | 23.3              | 0.45   |
| 2014-15        | 7,477               | 23.7              | 0.45   |
| 2015-16        | 7,733               | 22.7              | 0.42   |
| 2016-17        | 7,170               | 23.5              | 0.44   |
| 2017-18        | 6,315               | 23.2              | 0.43   |
| 2018-19        | 5,641               | 24.6              | 0.48   |

1. Figures for previous cohorts may differ from previously published figures as updated information is fed into the Scottish Offenders Index.

**Table 3: Reconviction rate and average number of reconvictions per offender, by age: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1</sup>**

| Age <sup>2</sup> | Number of offenders | Reconviction rate | Average number of reconvictions per offender |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Under 21</b>  |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98          | 13,796              | 42.4              | 0.93   |
| 1998-99          | 12,988              | 42.1              | 0.92   |
| 1999-00          | 11,785              | 41.0              | 0.87   |
| 2000-01          | 11,004              | 41.5              | 0.87   |
| 2001-02          | 11,233              | 41.2              | 0.89   |
| 2002-03          | 11,054              | 41.3              | 0.88   |
| 2003-04          | 11,322              | 40.6              | 0.82   |
| 2004-05          | 11,639              | 39.4              | 0.79   |
| 2005-06          | 12,120              | 41.3              | 0.80   |
| 2006-07          | 12,686              | 40.6              | 0.78   |
| 2007-08          | 12,403              | 38.2              | 0.72   |
| 2008-09          | 10,757              | 37.9              | 0.72   |
| 2009-10          | 9,325               | 36.8              | 0.68   |
| 2010-11          | 8,239               | 36.1              | 0.66   |
| 2011-12          | 7,430               | 34.9              | 0.63   |
| 2012-13          | 6,090               | 33.4              | 0.59   |
| 2013-14          | 5,387               | 34.3              | 0.62   |
| 2014-15          | 5,151               | 35.5              | 0.65   |
| 2015-16          | 4,930               | 33.5              | 0.61   |
| 2016-17          | 4,340               | 32.5              | 0.61   |
| 2017-18          | 3,724               | 31.4              | 0.59   |
| 2018-19          | 3,127               | 33.4              | 0.60   |
| <b>21 to 25</b>  |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98          | 12,185              | 34.1              | 0.63   |
| 1998-99          | 10,763              | 34.4              | 0.66   |
| 1999-00          | 9,458               | 34.5              | 0.64   |
| 2000-01          | 8,993               | 35.5              | 0.66   |
| 2001-02          | 9,473               | 36.5              | 0.71   |
| 2002-03          | 9,925               | 37.1              | 0.74   |
| 2003-04          | 10,337              | 36.4              | 0.72   |
| 2004-05          | 10,591              | 36.5              | 0.71   |
| 2005-06          | 10,587              | 35.2              | 0.68   |
| 2006-07          | 11,240              | 35.2              | 0.66   |
| 2007-08          | 11,136              | 34.3              | 0.63   |
| 2008-09          | 10,105              | 34.2              | 0.65   |
| 2009-10          | 9,809               | 33.7              | 0.61   |
| 2010-11          | 9,001               | 32.9              | 0.59   |
| 2011-12          | 8,887               | 31.1              | 0.55   |
| 2012-13          | 8,399               | 31.0              | 0.53   |
| 2013-14          | 8,288               | 29.5              | 0.50   |
| 2014-15          | 8,123               | 29.7              | 0.51   |
| 2015-16          | 7,872               | 28.5              | 0.48   |
| 2016-17          | 6,900               | 29.8              | 0.50   |
| 2017-18          | 5,935               | 28.2              | 0.47   |
| 2018-19          | 4,991               | 30.7              | 0.50   |
| <b>26 to 30</b>  |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98          | 9,596               | 30.3              | 0.54   |
| 1998-99          | 8,678               | 30.4              | 0.54   |
| 1999-00          | 7,456               | 31.5              | 0.55   |
| 2000-01          | 6,942               | 31.2              | 0.56   |
| 2001-02          | 7,165               | 33.3              | 0.62   |
| 2002-03          | 7,127               | 34.5              | 0.64   |
| 2003-04          | 7,264               | 35.6              | 0.66   |
| 2004-05          | 7,522               | 34.5              | 0.66   |
| 2005-06          | 7,592               | 34.8              | 0.64   |
| 2006-07          | 8,011               | 34.7              | 0.65   |
| 2007-08          | 8,252               | 33.6              | 0.63   |
| 2008-09          | 7,989               | 34.9              | 0.68   |
| 2009-10          | 7,891               | 32.9              | 0.62   |
| 2010-11          | 7,484               | 33.5              | 0.65   |
| 2011-12          | 7,430               | 32.8              | 0.64   |
| 2012-13          | 7,411               | 31.5              | 0.59   |
| 2013-14          | 7,213               | 31.2              | 0.57   |
| 2014-15          | 7,454               | 30.1              | 0.53   |
| 2015-16          | 7,567               | 29.1              | 0.51   |
| 2016-17          | 6,913               | 29.5              | 0.52   |
| 2017-18          | 6,097               | 28.8              | 0.51   |
| 2018-19          | 5,627               | 30.9              | 0.53   |

(continued on following page)

Table 3 (continued)

| <b>31 to 40</b> |        |      |      |
|-----------------|--------|------|------|
| 1997-98         | 11,468 | 25.2 | 0.43 |
| 1998-99         | 10,810 | 25.4 | 0.44 |
| 1999-00         | 10,069 | 24.6 | 0.40 |
| 2000-01         | 9,436  | 24.9 | 0.41 |
| 2001-02         | 10,139 | 26.3 | 0.44 |
| 2002-03         | 10,569 | 27.4 | 0.48 |
| 2003-04         | 11,297 | 28.5 | 0.50 |
| 2004-05         | 12,071 | 28.9 | 0.50 |
| 2005-06         | 11,960 | 28.5 | 0.49 |
| 2006-07         | 12,640 | 29.0 | 0.50 |
| 2007-08         | 12,196 | 28.6 | 0.51 |
| 2008-09         | 11,638 | 30.2 | 0.57 |
| 2009-10         | 11,219 | 30.3 | 0.55 |
| 2010-11         | 10,841 | 29.8 | 0.55 |
| 2011-12         | 10,800 | 30.7 | 0.59 |
| 2012-13         | 10,573 | 30.2 | 0.58 |
| 2013-14         | 11,036 | 30.5 | 0.58 |
| 2014-15         | 11,532 | 30.4 | 0.57 |
| 2015-16         | 11,862 | 29.6 | 0.54 |
| 2016-17         | 11,219 | 29.9 | 0.55 |
| 2017-18         | 10,560 | 29.2 | 0.53 |
| 2018-19         | 9,861  | 31.0 | 0.59 |
| <b>Over 40</b>  |        |      |      |
| 1997-98         | 6,409  | 18.7 | 0.34 |
| 1998-99         | 5,898  | 18.3 | 0.31 |
| 1999-00         | 5,467  | 16.8 | 0.29 |
| 2000-01         | 5,179  | 17.8 | 0.29 |
| 2001-02         | 5,634  | 17.5 | 0.30 |
| 2002-03         | 6,172  | 18.4 | 0.31 |
| 2003-04         | 6,781  | 17.4 | 0.30 |
| 2004-05         | 7,528  | 19.2 | 0.32 |
| 2005-06         | 8,084  | 19.1 | 0.31 |
| 2006-07         | 8,728  | 19.5 | 0.33 |
| 2007-08         | 9,057  | 19.5 | 0.33 |
| 2008-09         | 9,176  | 19.8 | 0.35 |
| 2009-10         | 9,172  | 19.2 | 0.35 |
| 2010-11         | 9,142  | 19.7 | 0.34 |
| 2011-12         | 9,272  | 20.1 | 0.36 |
| 2012-13         | 9,223  | 20.7 | 0.37 |
| 2013-14         | 10,253 | 20.7 | 0.38 |
| 2014-15         | 11,354 | 20.9 | 0.36 |
| 2015-16         | 11,819 | 20.3 | 0.35 |
| 2016-17         | 11,219 | 20.1 | 0.35 |
| 2017-18         | 10,358 | 19.4 | 0.33 |
| 2018-19         | 9,306  | 20.7 | 0.36 |

1. Figures for previous cohorts may differ from previously published figures as updated information is fed into the Scottish Offenders Index.
2. There were a small number of offenders (no more than 10 per cohort) prior to 2006-07 where age could not be determined. These offenders are not included here.

**Table 4: Reconviction rate and average number of reconvictions per offender, males by age: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1</sup>**

| Age <sup>2</sup> | Number of offenders | Reconviction rate | Average number of reconvictions per offender |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Under 21</b>  |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98          | 12,083              | 44.2              | 0.98   |
| 1998-99          | 11,287              | 44.0              | 0.96   |
| 1999-00          | 10,197              | 42.6              | 0.90   |
| 2000-01          | 9,599               | 42.6              | 0.89   |
| 2001-02          | 9,782               | 42.7              | 0.92   |
| 2002-03          | 9,616               | 42.9              | 0.92   |
| 2003-04          | 9,816               | 42.2              | 0.84   |
| 2004-05          | 10,151              | 41.0              | 0.83   |
| 2005-06          | 10,495              | 43.3              | 0.84   |
| 2006-07          | 10,990              | 42.3              | 0.82   |
| 2007-08          | 10,676              | 39.7              | 0.75   |
| 2008-09          | 9,233               | 39.6              | 0.75   |
| 2009-10          | 7,983               | 38.6              | 0.71   |
| 2010-11          | 7,048               | 38.0              | 0.69   |
| 2011-12          | 6,344               | 36.8              | 0.66   |
| 2012-13          | 5,195               | 34.9              | 0.61   |
| 2013-14          | 4,618               | 35.9              | 0.65   |
| 2014-15          | 4,381               | 37.5              | 0.68   |
| 2015-16          | 4,187               | 35.0              | 0.63   |
| 2016-17          | 3,681               | 33.9              | 0.64   |
| 2017-18          | 3,172               | 32.5              | 0.61   |
| 2018-19          | 2,649               | 34.9              | 0.62   |
| <b>21 to 25</b>  |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98          | 10,559              | 34.8              | 0.62   |
| 1998-99          | 9,215               | 35.1              | 0.66   |
| 1999-00          | 8,041               | 35.2              | 0.65   |
| 2000-01          | 7,695               | 36.0              | 0.67   |
| 2001-02          | 8,087               | 37.2              | 0.72   |
| 2002-03          | 8,441               | 37.8              | 0.75   |
| 2003-04          | 8,784               | 37.0              | 0.72   |
| 2004-05          | 8,941               | 36.7              | 0.71   |
| 2005-06          | 9,004               | 35.9              | 0.68   |
| 2006-07          | 9,582               | 35.9              | 0.66   |
| 2007-08          | 9,424               | 34.9              | 0.63   |
| 2008-09          | 8,550               | 35.1              | 0.65   |
| 2009-10          | 8,320               | 34.7              | 0.62   |
| 2010-11          | 7,602               | 33.8              | 0.60   |
| 2011-12          | 7,619               | 32.0              | 0.56   |
| 2012-13          | 7,146               | 31.9              | 0.54   |
| 2013-14          | 7,067               | 30.6              | 0.52   |
| 2014-15          | 6,945               | 30.6              | 0.52   |
| 2015-16          | 6,684               | 29.9              | 0.49   |
| 2016-17          | 5,882               | 31.0              | 0.52   |
| 2017-18          | 5,075               | 29.2              | 0.48   |
| 2018-19          | 4,291               | 32.0              | 0.51   |
| <b>26 to 30</b>  |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98          | 8,147               | 30.7              | 0.54   |
| 1998-99          | 7,352               | 30.8              | 0.55   |
| 1999-00          | 6,311               | 31.8              | 0.55   |
| 2000-01          | 5,818               | 31.8              | 0.57   |
| 2001-02          | 6,006               | 34.1              | 0.64   |
| 2002-03          | 5,969               | 35.4              | 0.66   |
| 2003-04          | 6,000               | 36.6              | 0.68   |
| 2004-05          | 6,254               | 34.8              | 0.67   |
| 2005-06          | 6,233               | 35.4              | 0.65   |
| 2006-07          | 6,642               | 35.2              | 0.66   |
| 2007-08          | 6,837               | 34.2              | 0.64   |
| 2008-09          | 6,570               | 35.5              | 0.69   |
| 2009-10          | 6,496               | 33.2              | 0.62   |
| 2010-11          | 6,174               | 34.4              | 0.66   |
| 2011-12          | 6,123               | 33.5              | 0.64   |
| 2012-13          | 6,175               | 32.1              | 0.59   |
| 2013-14          | 6,010               | 31.8              | 0.58   |
| 2014-15          | 6,188               | 30.8              | 0.54   |
| 2015-16          | 6,250               | 30.3              | 0.52   |
| 2016-17          | 5,773               | 30.3              | 0.52   |
| 2017-18          | 5,148               | 29.7              | 0.52   |
| 2018-19          | 4,756               | 31.2              | 0.53   |

(continued on following page)

Table 4 (continued)

|                 |        |      |      |
|-----------------|--------|------|------|
| <b>31 to 40</b> |        |      |      |
| 1997-98         | 9,505  | 26.0 | 0.45 |
| 1998-99         | 8,984  | 26.2 | 0.45 |
| 1999-00         | 8,355  | 25.5 | 0.42 |
| 2000-01         | 7,783  | 25.7 | 0.43 |
| 2001-02         | 8,365  | 26.9 | 0.46 |
| 2002-03         | 8,616  | 28.1 | 0.49 |
| 2003-04         | 9,273  | 29.4 | 0.51 |
| 2004-05         | 9,833  | 29.8 | 0.51 |
| 2005-06         | 9,780  | 29.6 | 0.52 |
| 2006-07         | 10,321 | 29.9 | 0.52 |
| 2007-08         | 9,961  | 29.3 | 0.53 |
| 2008-09         | 9,532  | 31.0 | 0.58 |
| 2009-10         | 9,121  | 31.5 | 0.57 |
| 2010-11         | 8,721  | 31.5 | 0.58 |
| 2011-12         | 8,749  | 31.7 | 0.61 |
| 2012-13         | 8,629  | 31.2 | 0.60 |
| 2013-14         | 8,960  | 31.7 | 0.60 |
| 2014-15         | 9,371  | 31.2 | 0.57 |
| 2015-16         | 9,601  | 30.4 | 0.55 |
| 2016-17         | 8,996  | 30.4 | 0.55 |
| 2017-18         | 8,517  | 29.8 | 0.54 |
| 2018-19         | 7,936  | 31.8 | 0.59 |
| <b>Over 40</b>  |        |      |      |
| 1997-98         | 5,426  | 19.2 | 0.35 |
| 1998-99         | 4,996  | 18.8 | 0.32 |
| 1999-00         | 4,671  | 17.3 | 0.29 |
| 2000-01         | 4,368  | 18.6 | 0.31 |
| 2001-02         | 4,718  | 18.0 | 0.31 |
| 2002-03         | 5,130  | 18.6 | 0.31 |
| 2003-04         | 5,653  | 17.8 | 0.31 |
| 2004-05         | 6,330  | 19.5 | 0.33 |
| 2005-06         | 6,705  | 19.8 | 0.32 |
| 2006-07         | 7,223  | 20.0 | 0.34 |
| 2007-08         | 7,478  | 20.0 | 0.34 |
| 2008-09         | 7,546  | 20.3 | 0.36 |
| 2009-10         | 7,482  | 19.9 | 0.35 |
| 2010-11         | 7,443  | 20.4 | 0.36 |
| 2011-12         | 7,594  | 21.1 | 0.37 |
| 2012-13         | 7,511  | 21.5 | 0.38 |
| 2013-14         | 8,336  | 21.4 | 0.39 |
| 2014-15         | 9,252  | 21.6 | 0.37 |
| 2015-16         | 9,595  | 20.8 | 0.36 |
| 2016-17         | 9,089  | 20.5 | 0.36 |
| 2017-18         | 8,447  | 19.5 | 0.33 |
| 2018-19         | 7,639  | 21.0 | 0.37 |

1. Figures for previous cohorts may differ from previously published figures as updated information is fed into the Scottish Offenders Index.
2. There were a small number of offenders (no more than 6 per cohort) prior to 2006-07 where their age could not be determined. These offenders are not included here.

**Table 5: Reconviction rate and average number of reconvictions per offender, females by age: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1</sup>**

| Age <sup>2</sup> | Number of offenders | Reconviction rate | Average number of reconvictions per offender |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Under 21</b>  |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98          | 1,713               | 29.6              | 0.64   |
| 1998-99          | 1,701               | 29.9              | 0.69   |
| 1999-00          | 1,588               | 30.5              | 0.69   |
| 2000-01          | 1,405               | 34.0              | 0.74   |
| 2001-02          | 1,451               | 31.2              | 0.67   |
| 2002-03          | 1,438               | 30.2              | 0.67   |
| 2003-04          | 1,506               | 30.2              | 0.66   |
| 2004-05          | 1,488               | 28.5              | 0.58   |
| 2005-06          | 1,625               | 28.6              | 0.52   |
| 2006-07          | 1,696               | 29.5              | 0.55   |
| 2007-08          | 1,727               | 28.8              | 0.53   |
| 2008-09          | 1,524               | 27.5              | 0.53   |
| 2009-10          | 1,342               | 26.4              | 0.49   |
| 2010-11          | 1,191               | 24.6              | 0.47   |
| 2011-12          | 1,086               | 24.2              | 0.45   |
| 2012-13          | 895                 | 24.5              | 0.43   |
| 2013-14          | 769                 | 24.7              | 0.45   |
| 2014-15          | 770                 | 24.2              | 0.50   |
| 2015-16          | 743                 | 25.2              | 0.45   |
| 2016-17          | 659                 | 24.6              | 0.43   |
| 2017-18          | 552                 | 25.2              | 0.45   |
| 2018-19          | 478                 | 24.9              | 0.47   |
| <b>21 to 25</b>  |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98          | 1,626               | 29.7              | 0.67   |
| 1998-99          | 1,548               | 30.5              | 0.67   |
| 1999-00          | 1,417               | 30.6              | 0.57   |
| 2000-01          | 1,298               | 32.0              | 0.58   |
| 2001-02          | 1,386               | 32.5              | 0.66   |
| 2002-03          | 1,484               | 33.4              | 0.67   |
| 2003-04          | 1,553               | 33.2              | 0.69   |
| 2004-05          | 1,650               | 34.9              | 0.69   |
| 2005-06          | 1,583               | 31.0              | 0.67   |
| 2006-07          | 1,658               | 31.7              | 0.66   |
| 2007-08          | 1,712               | 30.6              | 0.63   |
| 2008-09          | 1,555               | 29.2              | 0.64   |
| 2009-10          | 1,489               | 27.7              | 0.53   |
| 2010-11          | 1,399               | 27.7              | 0.54   |
| 2011-12          | 1,268               | 25.9              | 0.50   |
| 2012-13          | 1,253               | 25.5              | 0.48   |
| 2013-14          | 1,221               | 23.0              | 0.43   |
| 2014-15          | 1,178               | 24.4              | 0.46   |
| 2015-16          | 1,188               | 21.0              | 0.39   |
| 2016-17          | 1,018               | 22.3              | 0.38   |
| 2017-18          | 860                 | 22.3              | 0.37   |
| 2018-19          | 700                 | 23.1              | 0.42   |
| <b>26 to 30</b>  |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98          | 1,449               | 28.0              | 0.57   |
| 1998-99          | 1,326               | 27.8              | 0.50   |
| 1999-00          | 1,145               | 29.7              | 0.55   |
| 2000-01          | 1,124               | 28.2              | 0.50   |
| 2001-02          | 1,159               | 28.8              | 0.52   |
| 2002-03          | 1,158               | 30.0              | 0.53   |
| 2003-04          | 1,264               | 30.9              | 0.56   |
| 2004-05          | 1,268               | 33.1              | 0.62   |
| 2005-06          | 1,359               | 31.6              | 0.58   |
| 2006-07          | 1,369               | 32.3              | 0.56   |
| 2007-08          | 1,415               | 30.6              | 0.56   |
| 2008-09          | 1,419               | 32.4              | 0.65   |
| 2009-10          | 1,395               | 31.5              | 0.62   |
| 2010-11          | 1,310               | 29.7              | 0.60   |
| 2011-12          | 1,307               | 29.5              | 0.62   |
| 2012-13          | 1,236               | 28.3              | 0.61   |
| 2013-14          | 1,203               | 28.5              | 0.56   |
| 2014-15          | 1,266               | 26.7              | 0.50   |
| 2015-16          | 1,317               | 23.5              | 0.46   |
| 2016-17          | 1,140               | 25.4              | 0.51   |
| 2017-18          | 949                 | 23.9              | 0.47   |
| 2018-19          | 871                 | 29.3              | 0.53   |

(continued on following page)

Table 5 (continued)

| <b>31 to 40</b> |       |      |      |
|-----------------|-------|------|------|
| 1997-98         | 1,963 | 21.2 | 0.34 |
| 1998-99         | 1,826 | 21.6 | 0.37 |
| 1999-00         | 1,714 | 20.0 | 0.31 |
| 2000-01         | 1,653 | 21.0 | 0.32 |
| 2001-02         | 1,774 | 23.2 | 0.39 |
| 2002-03         | 1,953 | 24.3 | 0.42 |
| 2003-04         | 2,024 | 24.6 | 0.42 |
| 2004-05         | 2,238 | 24.9 | 0.43 |
| 2005-06         | 2,180 | 24.0 | 0.40 |
| 2006-07         | 2,319 | 25.4 | 0.41 |
| 2007-08         | 2,235 | 25.1 | 0.43 |
| 2008-09         | 2,106 | 26.8 | 0.52 |
| 2009-10         | 2,098 | 25.0 | 0.45 |
| 2010-11         | 2,120 | 23.0 | 0.42 |
| 2011-12         | 2,051 | 26.3 | 0.48 |
| 2012-13         | 1,944 | 25.8 | 0.48 |
| 2013-14         | 2,076 | 25.3 | 0.50 |
| 2014-15         | 2,161 | 27.0 | 0.54 |
| 2015-16         | 2,261 | 26.6 | 0.50 |
| 2016-17         | 2,223 | 27.8 | 0.54 |
| 2017-18         | 2,043 | 26.8 | 0.52 |
| 2018-19         | 1,925 | 27.8 | 0.58 |
| <b>Over 40</b>  |       |      |      |
| 1997-98         | 983   | 15.9 | 0.31 |
| 1998-99         | 902   | 15.4 | 0.27 |
| 1999-00         | 796   | 14.1 | 0.25 |
| 2000-01         | 811   | 13.3 | 0.19 |
| 2001-02         | 916   | 15.3 | 0.25 |
| 2002-03         | 1,042 | 17.2 | 0.29 |
| 2003-04         | 1,128 | 15.4 | 0.27 |
| 2004-05         | 1,198 | 17.7 | 0.30 |
| 2005-06         | 1,379 | 16.0 | 0.26 |
| 2006-07         | 1,505 | 17.5 | 0.31 |
| 2007-08         | 1,579 | 17.4 | 0.28 |
| 2008-09         | 1,630 | 17.4 | 0.33 |
| 2009-10         | 1,690 | 16.3 | 0.32 |
| 2010-11         | 1,699 | 16.8 | 0.29 |
| 2011-12         | 1,678 | 15.8 | 0.29 |
| 2012-13         | 1,712 | 17.1 | 0.30 |
| 2013-14         | 1,917 | 17.5 | 0.33 |
| 2014-15         | 2,102 | 17.7 | 0.31 |
| 2015-16         | 2,224 | 18.3 | 0.32 |
| 2016-17         | 2,130 | 18.2 | 0.32 |
| 2017-18         | 1,911 | 18.8 | 0.33 |
| 2018-19         | 1,667 | 19.1 | 0.35 |

1. Figures for previous cohorts may differ from previously published figures as updated information is fed into the Scottish Offenders Index.
2. There were a small number of offenders (no more than 4 per cohort) prior to 2004-05 where their age could not be determined. These offenders are not included here.



**Table 6: Reconviction rate and average number of reconvictions per offender, by index crime: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1</sup>**

| Index Crime                     | Number of offenders | Reconviction rate | Average number of reconvictions per offender |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Violent Crime</b>            |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98                         | 11,456              | 25.4              | 0.43   |
| 1998-99                         | 10,859              | 23.6              | 0.40   |
| 1999-00                         | 10,280              | 22.9              | 0.37   |
| 2000-01                         | 9,736               | 23.9              | 0.39   |
| 2001-02                         | 10,074              | 24.0              | 0.40   |
| 2002-03                         | 10,315              | 24.0              | 0.41   |
| 2003-04                         | 10,793              | 24.6              | 0.41   |
| 2004-05                         | 11,631              | 24.8              | 0.43   |
| 2005-06                         | 12,355              | 24.7              | 0.41   |
| 2006-07                         | 12,945              | 25.4              | 0.43   |
| 2007-08                         | 13,265              | 24.7              | 0.41   |
| 2008-09                         | 12,989              | 25.5              | 0.42   |
| 2009-10                         | 12,759              | 23.8              | 0.39   |
| 2010-11                         | 12,498              | 24.1              | 0.38   |
| 2011-12                         | 12,455              | 23.8              | 0.39   |
| 2012-13                         | 11,596              | 23.2              | 0.38   |
| 2013-14                         | 11,203              | 22.3              | 0.36   |
| 2014-15                         | 11,422              | 22.4              | 0.36   |
| 2015-16                         | 11,804              | 21.0              | 0.32   |
| 2016-17                         | 11,069              | 21.6              | 0.34   |
| 2017-18                         | 9,904               | 20.8              | 0.33   |
| 2018-19                         | 8,801               | 21.8              | 0.34   |
| <b>Sexual Crime<sup>2</sup></b> |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98                         | 538                 | 10.6              | 0.17   |
| 1998-99                         | 490                 | 13.9              | 0.23   |
| 1999-00                         | 459                 | 9.4               | 0.13   |
| 2000-01                         | 429                 | 13.3              | 0.23   |
| 2001-02                         | 433                 | 11.3              | 0.18   |
| 2002-03                         | 429                 | 11.7              | 0.18   |
| 2003-04                         | 467                 | 9.6               | 0.14   |
| 2004-05                         | 578                 | 9.0               | 0.14   |
| 2005-06                         | 518                 | 10.2              | 0.15   |
| 2006-07                         | 494                 | 14.2              | 0.21   |
| 2007-08                         | 474                 | 12.9              | 0.19   |
| 2008-09                         | 491                 | 12.4              | 0.19   |
| 2009-10                         | 494                 | 9.7               | 0.14   |
| 2010-11                         | 481                 | 11.9              | 0.18   |
| 2011-12                         | 521                 | 12.9              | 0.26   |
| 2012-13                         | 626                 | 12.5              | 0.18   |
| 2013-14                         | 720                 | 10.1              | 0.15   |
| 2014-15                         | 887                 | 11.8              | 0.18   |
| 2015-16                         | 920                 | 10.8              | 0.17   |
| 2016-17                         | 789                 | 10.9              | 0.16   |
| 2017-18                         | 968                 | 11.5              | 0.16   |
| 2018-19                         | 1,006               | 10.4              | 0.16   |
| <b>Dishonesty</b>               |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98                         | 15,224              | 40.3              | 0.89   |
| 1998-99                         | 14,125              | 41.5              | 0.94   |
| 1999-00                         | 12,696              | 43.1              | 0.95   |
| 2000-01                         | 11,637              | 44.0              | 0.97   |
| 2001-02                         | 11,722              | 45.9              | 1.06   |
| 2002-03                         | 11,557              | 46.0              | 1.05   |
| 2003-04                         | 10,872              | 45.9              | 1.03   |
| 2004-05                         | 10,652              | 45.9              | 1.03   |
| 2005-06                         | 9,913               | 46.3              | 1.02   |
| 2006-07                         | 9,991               | 46.6              | 1.03   |
| 2007-08                         | 9,798               | 44.8              | 1.00   |
| 2008-09                         | 9,534               | 45.0              | 1.05   |
| 2009-10                         | 9,173               | 44.2              | 0.98   |
| 2010-11                         | 9,126               | 43.5              | 0.98   |
| 2011-12                         | 8,744               | 42.3              | 0.95   |
| 2012-13                         | 8,014               | 41.9              | 0.93   |
| 2013-14                         | 7,810               | 41.8              | 0.96   |
| 2014-15                         | 7,429               | 42.7              | 0.93   |
| 2015-16                         | 6,934               | 43.3              | 0.94   |
| 2016-17                         | 6,359               | 43.7              | 0.96   |
| 2017-18                         | 5,714               | 42.6              | 0.94   |
| 2018-19                         | 5,329               | 45.6              | 1.01   |
| <b>Criminal Damage</b>          |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98                         | 3,589               | 28.8              | 0.52   |
| 1998-99                         | 3,332               | 27.3              | 0.48   |
| 1999-00                         | 2,980               | 28.5              | 0.51   |
| 2000-01                         | 2,961               | 28.7              | 0.48   |
| 2001-02                         | 2,985               | 30.8              | 0.54   |
| 2002-03                         | 3,066               | 30.5              | 0.54   |
| 2003-04                         | 3,537               | 29.7              | 0.55   |
| 2004-05                         | 3,650               | 31.2              | 0.56   |
| 2005-06                         | 3,625               | 33.0              | 0.58   |
| 2006-07                         | 3,886               | 33.1              | 0.59   |
| 2007-08                         | 3,906               | 31.9              | 0.55   |
| 2008-09                         | 3,166               | 33.9              | 0.62   |
| 2009-10                         | 2,837               | 32.7              | 0.58   |
| 2010-11                         | 2,457               | 30.8              | 0.54   |
| 2011-12                         | 2,204               | 29.7              | 0.50   |
| 2012-13                         | 1,926               | 31.1              | 0.51   |
| 2013-14                         | 1,930               | 31.6              | 0.55   |
| 2014-15                         | 1,809               | 31.7              | 0.54   |
| 2015-16                         | 1,633               | 30.2              | 0.50   |
| 2016-17                         | 1,478               | 30.1              | 0.50   |
| 2017-18                         | 1,353               | 28.2              | 0.48   |
| 2018-19                         | 1,308               | 30.0              | 0.48   |

(continued on following page)

Table 6 (continued)

| <b>Drug Offences</b>                   |        |      |      |
|--|--------|------|------|
| 1997-98                                | 5,654  | 26.3 | 0.40 |
| 1998-99                                | 5,320  | 27.5 | 0.43 |
| 1999-00                                | 4,844  | 25.5 | 0.37 |
| 2000-01                                | 4,182  | 26.1 | 0.40 |
| 2001-02                                | 4,696  | 25.2 | 0.41 |
| 2002-03                                | 4,675  | 28.1 | 0.46 |
| 2003-04                                | 5,524  | 29.3 | 0.45 |
| 2004-05                                | 5,777  | 28.8 | 0.45 |
| 2005-06                                | 5,794  | 29.5 | 0.47 |
| 2006-07                                | 6,822  | 28.0 | 0.45 |
| 2007-08                                | 6,578  | 27.3 | 0.42 |
| 2008-09                                | 5,701  | 27.1 | 0.44 |
| 2009-10                                | 5,946  | 26.9 | 0.42 |
| 2010-11                                | 5,941  | 25.9 | 0.40 |
| 2011-12                                | 5,677  | 23.9 | 0.38 |
| 2012-13                                | 5,415  | 22.3 | 0.34 |
| 2013-14                                | 5,585  | 22.0 | 0.33 |
| 2014-15                                | 5,726  | 23.1 | 0.36 |
| 2015-16                                | 5,858  | 23.4 | 0.36 |
| 2016-17                                | 5,169  | 23.7 | 0.37 |
| 2017-18                                | 4,517  | 23.0 | 0.35 |
| 2018-19                                | 4,037  | 25.2 | 0.39 |
| <b>Breach of the Peace<sup>3</sup></b> |        |      |      |
| 1997-98                                | 13,709 | 31.5 | 0.59 |
| 1998-99                                | 12,106 | 31.2 | 0.57 |
| 1999-00                                | 10,316 | 29.6 | 0.52 |
| 2000-01                                | 9,757  | 29.8 | 0.52 |
| 2001-02                                | 10,336 | 30.3 | 0.53 |
| 2002-03                                | 10,857 | 30.9 | 0.56 |
| 2003-04                                | 11,437 | 31.0 | 0.55 |
| 2004-05                                | 12,217 | 31.0 | 0.55 |
| 2005-06                                | 12,946 | 31.4 | 0.55 |
| 2006-07                                | 13,671 | 31.1 | 0.54 |
| 2007-08                                | 13,403 | 30.3 | 0.52 |
| 2008-09                                | 12,153 | 30.0 | 0.54 |
| 2009-10                                | 11,285 | 29.3 | 0.52 |
| 2010-11                                | 9,603  | 28.6 | 0.51 |
| 2011-12                                | 9,866  | 29.0 | 0.51 |
| 2012-13                                | 10,325 | 28.7 | 0.50 |
| 2013-14                                | 10,981 | 28.3 | 0.49 |
| 2014-15                                | 12,423 | 28.1 | 0.47 |
| 2015-16                                | 13,160 | 26.1 | 0.44 |
| 2016-17                                | 12,347 | 25.4 | 0.43 |
| 2017-18                                | 11,105 | 24.9 | 0.41 |
| 2018-19                                | 9,632  | 26.5 | 0.45 |
| <b>Other Crimes and Offences</b>       |        |      |      |
| 1997-98                                | 3,290  | 32.2 | 0.66 |
| 1998-99                                | 2,913  | 33.8 | 0.68 |
| 1999-00                                | 2,670  | 30.3 | 0.53 |
| 2000-01                                | 2,859  | 29.6 | 0.51 |
| 2001-02                                | 3,401  | 30.7 | 0.54 |
| 2002-03                                | 3,949  | 32.7 | 0.58 |
| 2003-04                                | 4,373  | 33.0 | 0.58 |
| 2004-05                                | 4,848  | 32.1 | 0.57 |
| 2005-06                                | 5,193  | 32.1 | 0.57 |
| 2006-07                                | 5,496  | 33.0 | 0.57 |
| 2007-08                                | 5,620  | 31.3 | 0.55 |
| 2008-09                                | 5,631  | 30.6 | 0.55 |
| 2009-10                                | 4,922  | 30.6 | 0.53 |
| 2010-11                                | 4,601  | 30.5 | 0.52 |
| 2011-12                                | 4,352  | 31.5 | 0.55 |
| 2012-13                                | 3,794  | 30.8 | 0.53 |
| 2013-14                                | 3,948  | 31.4 | 0.53 |
| 2014-15                                | 3,918  | 29.4 | 0.49 |
| 2015-16                                | 3,741  | 30.8 | 0.54 |
| 2016-17                                | 3,380  | 30.7 | 0.51 |
| 2017-18                                | 3,113  | 29.0 | 0.49 |
| 2018-19                                | 2,799  | 31.4 | 0.52 |

1. Figures for previous cohorts may differ from previously published figures as updated information is fed into the Scottish Offenders Index.

2. Sexual crime excludes offences associated with prostitution. The latter are included in other crimes and offences. Breach of sexual offender order and breach of sexual harm order are included in other crimes and offences.

3. Breach of the peace grouping, in line with the Criminal Proceedings in Scotland publication, includes the offences of "threatening or abusive behaviour" and "offence of stalking", which are part of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010; and "offensive behaviour at football" and "threatening communications" (under the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communication Scotland Act 2012 which was repealed on 20 April 2018, although prosecutions under the act were informally ended during 2017).

**Table 7: Reconviction rates for crimes by index crime: 2018-19 cohort**

| Index crime <sup>3</sup> 2018-19 | Total number (=100%) | Percentage reconvicted within 1 year for <sup>1</sup> : |               |                           |                      |                 |               |                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
|                                  |                      | Any crime <sup>2</sup>                                  | Violent crime | Sexual crime <sup>4</sup> | Crimes of dishonesty | Criminal damage | Drug offences | Breach of the peace <sup>5</sup> | Other crimes and offences |
| <b>All offenders</b>             | <b>32,912</b>        | <b>28.3</b>   | <b>7.8</b>    | <b>0.4</b>                | <b>9.3</b>           | <b>1.8</b>      | <b>3.9</b>    | <b>9.8</b>                       | <b>4.5</b>                |
| Violent crime                    | <b>8,801</b>         | 21.8  | 8.6           | 0.3                       | 3.6                  | 1.6             | 2.1           | 8.7                              | 3.7                       |
| Sexual crime <sup>4</sup>        | <b>1,006</b>         | 10.4  | 2.5           | 1.8                       | 1.7                  | 0.7             | 0.5           | 2.9                              | 3.3                       |
| Crimes of dishonesty             | <b>5,329</b>         | 45.6  | 7.7           | 0.4                       | <b>32.9</b>          | 1.9             | 5.6           | 8.6                              | 4.6                       |
| Criminal damage                  | <b>1,308</b>         | 30.0  | 8.9           | 0.5                       | 6.4                  | 4.7             | 2.5           | 12.2                             | 5.0                       |
| Drug offences                    | <b>4,037</b>         | 25.2  | 4.9           | 0.1                       | 7.0                  | 1.0             | 10.5          | 5.5                              | 3.4                       |
| Breach of the peace <sup>5</sup> | <b>9,632</b>         | 26.5  | 8.6           | 0.4                       | 4.4                  | 2.1             | 2.4           | 13.2                             | 4.5                       |
| Other crimes and offences        | <b>2,799</b>         | 31.4  | 8.5           | 0.6                       | 6.8                  | 2.0             | 4.1           | 11.3                             | 8.2                       |

1. Shading has been added to the table for the reconvictions of each crime type to visually distinguish the different reconviction rates. The darker the shading, the higher the reconviction rate. White numbers are used on darker backgrounds for contrast.

2. Offenders may be reconvicted for more than one type of crime in a year, so the row totals for the specific crime groups will not necessarily equal the overall percentage in "Any crime".

3. More detailed breakdowns can be found in the additional datasets which will be published to accompany this bulletin.

4. Sexual crime excludes offences associated with prostitution. The latter are included in other crimes and offences. Breach of sexual offender order and breach of sexual harm order are included in other crimes and offences.

5. Breach of the peace grouping, in line with the Criminal Proceedings in Scotland publication, includes the offences of "threatening or abusive behaviour" and "offence of stalking", which are part of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010; and "offensive behaviour at football" and "threatening communications" (under the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communication Scotland Act 2012 which was repealed on 20 April 2018, although prosecutions under the act were informally ended during 2017).

**Table 8a: Reconviction rates for crimes and offences with the statutory domestic abuse aggravation<sup>1</sup>, 2017-18 to 2018-19 cohorts**

| Measure of reconvictions | Number of offenders        |                   |           | Reconvictions for crimes or offences with a statutory domestic abuse aggravation <sup>1</sup> |                   |           | Percentage reconvicted for any crime or offence <sup>2</sup> |                   |           |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|-------------------|-----------|--|-------------------|-----------|
|                          | Stat DA index <sup>1</sup> | Non-stat DA index | All index | Stat DA index <sup>1</sup>  | Non-stat DA index | All index | Stat DA index <sup>1</sup>                                   | Non-stat DA index | All index |
| 2017-18                  | 2,483                      | 34,191            | 36,674    | 7.0   | 2.4               | 2.7       | 17.8   | 27.1              | 26.4      |
| 2018-19                  | 4,723                      | 28,189            | 32,912    | 6.9   | 2.5               | 3.1       | 17.7   | 30.0              | 28.3      |

**DA** = domestic abuse

**Stat** = statutory

1. Domestic abuse crimes and offences with a statutory domestic abuse aggravation. The statutory aggravation came into effect on the 24th April 2017 for crimes that took place on or after this date. Many of the domestic abuse crimes that were convicted in court in 2017-18 are likely to have been committed prior to 24th April 2017, so there will be fewer domestic abuse index convictions and reconvictions compared to the identifier.

2. Also includes reconvictions for crimes and offences with the statutory domestic abuse aggravation.

**Table 8b: Average number of reconvictions per offender for crimes and offences with the statutory domestic abuse aggravation<sup>1</sup>, 2017-18 to 2018-19 cohorts**

| Measure of reconvictions | Number of offenders        |                   |           | Average number of reconvictions with a statutory domestic abuse aggravation per offender <sup>1</sup> |                   |           | Average number of reconvictions for any crime or offence per offender <sup>2</sup> |                   |           |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|-------------------|-----------|--|-------------------|-----------|
|                          | Stat DA index <sup>1</sup> | Non-stat DA index | All index | Stat DA index <sup>1</sup>  | Non-stat DA index | All index | Stat DA index <sup>1</sup>   | Non-stat DA index | All index |
| 2017-18                  | 2,483                      | 34,191            | 36,674    | 0.08  | 0.03              | 0.03      | 0.25   | 0.48              | 0.47      |
| 2018-19                  | 4,723                      | 28,189            | 32,912    | 0.07  | 0.03              | 0.03      | 0.25   | 0.54              | 0.50      |

**DA** = domestic abuse

**Stat** = statutory

1. Domestic abuse crimes and offences with a statutory domestic abuse aggravation. The statutory aggravation came into effect on the 24th April 2017 for crimes that took place on or after this date. Many of the domestic abuse crimes that were convicted in court in 2017-18 are likely to have been committed prior to 24th April 2017, so there will be fewer domestic abuse index convictions and reconvictions compared to the identifier.

2. Also includes reconvictions for crimes and offences with the statutory domestic abuse aggravation.

**Table 8c: Reconviction rates for domestic abuse and non-domestic abuse crimes and offences, 2009-10 to 2018-19 cohorts**

| Index year | Number of offenders   |              |           | Percentage reconvicted for a domestic abuse crime or offence <sup>1</sup> |              |           | Percentage reconvicted for any crime or offence <sup>2</sup> |              |           |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------|--|--------------|-----------|
|            | DA index <sup>1</sup> | Non-DA index | All index | DA index <sup>1</sup>   | Non-DA index | All index | DA index <sup>1</sup>  | Non-DA index | All index |
| 2009-10    | 6,466                 | 40,950       | 47,416    | 7.9   | 2.9          | 3.6       | 19.0   | 32.4         | 30.6      |
| 2010-11    | 6,061                 | 38,646       | 44,707    | 7.4   | 2.8          | 3.5       | 19.1   | 31.9         | 30.1      |
| 2011-12    | 6,142                 | 37,677       | 43,819    | 8.5   | 2.9          | 3.7       | 20.7   | 31.1         | 29.6      |
| 2012-13    | 6,227                 | 35,469       | 41,696    | 9.6   | 3.3          | 4.2       | 21.0   | 30.3         | 28.9      |
| 2013-14    | 7,439                 | 34,738       | 42,177    | 9.6   | 3.9          | 4.9       | 20.7   | 30.2         | 28.5      |
| 2014-15    | 8,448                 | 35,166       | 43,614    | 9.5   | 4.0          | 5.0       | 20.4   | 30.3         | 28.4      |
| 2015-16    | 8,399                 | 35,651       | 44,050    | 8.9   | 3.8          | 4.8       | 19.1   | 29.2         | 27.3      |
| 2016-17    | 7,419                 | 33,172       | 40,591    | 9.3   | 3.4          | 4.5       | 20.6   | 28.9         | 27.4      |
| 2017-18    | 6,722                 | 29,952       | 36,674    | 8.9   | 3.3          | 4.3       | 19.1   | 28.1         | 26.4      |
| 2018-19    | 6,153                 | 26,759       | 32,912    | 9.2   | 3.4          | 4.5       | 19.5   | 30.3         | 28.3      |

DA = domestic abuse

1. Domestic abuse crimes and offences are those marked with a domestic abuse identifier.
2. Also includes reconvictions for crimes and offences with the domestic abuse identifier.

**Table 8d: Average number of reconvictions per offender for domestic abuse and non-domestic abuse crimes and offences, 2009-10 to 2018-19 cohorts**

| Index year | Number of offenders   |              |           | Average number of reconvictions for a domestic abuse crime or offence per offender <sup>1</sup> |              |           | Average number of reconvictions for any crime or offence per offender <sup>2</sup> |              |           |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------|--|--------------|-----------|
|            | DA index <sup>1</sup> | Non-DA index | All index | DA index <sup>1</sup>   | Non-DA index | All index | DA index <sup>1</sup>  | Non-DA index | All index |
| 2009-10    | 6,466                 | 40,950       | 47,416    | 0.09  | 0.03         | 0.04      | 0.28   | 0.60         | 0.56      |
| 2010-11    | 6,061                 | 38,646       | 44,707    | 0.08  | 0.03         | 0.04      | 0.28   | 0.60         | 0.55      |
| 2011-12    | 6,142                 | 37,677       | 43,819    | 0.10  | 0.03         | 0.04      | 0.31   | 0.59         | 0.55      |
| 2012-13    | 6,227                 | 35,469       | 41,696    | 0.11  | 0.04         | 0.05      | 0.32   | 0.56         | 0.53      |
| 2013-14    | 7,439                 | 34,738       | 42,177    | 0.11  | 0.04         | 0.06      | 0.30   | 0.57         | 0.52      |
| 2014-15    | 8,448                 | 35,166       | 43,614    | 0.11  | 0.04         | 0.06      | 0.30   | 0.56         | 0.51      |
| 2015-16    | 8,399                 | 35,651       | 44,050    | 0.10  | 0.04         | 0.05      | 0.27   | 0.53         | 0.48      |
| 2016-17    | 7,419                 | 33,172       | 40,591    | 0.11  | 0.04         | 0.05      | 0.29   | 0.53         | 0.48      |
| 2017-18    | 6,722                 | 29,952       | 36,674    | 0.10  | 0.04         | 0.05      | 0.28   | 0.51         | 0.47      |
| 2018-19    | 6,153                 | 26,759       | 32,912    | 0.11  | 0.04         | 0.05      | 0.28   | 0.55         | 0.50      |

DA = domestic abuse

1. Domestic abuse crimes and offences are those marked with a domestic abuse identifier.
2. Also includes reconvictions for crimes and offences with the domestic abuse identifier.

**Table 9: Reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions per offender, by index disposal: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1,2</sup>**

| Index disposal                             | Number of offenders | Reconviction rate | Average number of reconvictions per offender |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Discharged from Custody<sup>3</sup></b> |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98                                    | 6,133               | 48.4              | 1.04   |
| 1998-99                                    | 5,820               | 49.2              | 1.09   |
| 1999-00                                    | 5,759               | 46.2              | 0.99   |
| 2000-01                                    | 5,570               | 47.4              | 1.00   |
| 2001-02                                    | 5,948               | 48.0              | 1.06   |
| 2002-03                                    | 6,007               | 49.8              | 1.12   |
| 2003-04                                    | 5,887               | 50.1              | 1.11   |
| 2004-05                                    | 6,124               | 47.9              | 1.06   |
| 2005-06                                    | 6,242               | 47.4              | 1.03   |
| 2006-07                                    | 6,869               | 48.7              | 1.06   |
| 2007-08                                    | 6,911               | 47.3              | 1.02   |
| 2008-09                                    | 7,223               | 47.2              | 0.99   |
| 2009-10                                    | 7,201               | 46.3              | 0.95   |
| 2010-11                                    | 7,030               | 45.6              | 0.92   |
| 2011-12                                    | 7,006               | 44.6              | 0.94   |
| 2012-13                                    | 7,081               | 44.3              | 0.91   |
| 2013-14                                    | 6,716               | 45.1              | 0.88   |
| 2014-15                                    | 6,257               | 44.7              | 0.89   |
| 2015-16                                    | 6,293               | 43.7              | 0.87   |
| 2016-17                                    | 5,917               | 42.4              | 0.83   |
| 2017-18                                    | 5,718               | 41.0              | 0.79   |
| 2018-19                                    | 5,549               | 43.8              | 0.81   |
| <b>Extended Sentences</b>                  |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 1998-99                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 1999-00                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2000-01                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2001-02                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2002-03                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2003-04                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2004-05                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2005-06                                    | 1                   | **                | **   |
| 2006-07                                    | 16                  | 6.3               | 0.06   |
| 2007-08                                    | 51                  | 11.8              | 0.14   |
| 2008-09                                    | 40                  | 12.5              | 0.15   |
| 2009-10                                    | 79                  | 13.9              | 0.15   |
| 2010-11                                    | 101                 | 15.8              | 0.19   |
| 2011-12                                    | 106                 | 14.2              | 0.19   |
| 2012-13                                    | 134                 | 12.7              | 0.14   |
| 2013-14                                    | 181                 | 6.6               | 0.09   |
| 2014-15                                    | 209                 | 14.4              | 0.15   |
| 2015-16                                    | 199                 | 12.6              | 0.15   |
| 2016-17                                    | 192                 | 12.5              | 0.15   |
| 2017-18                                    | 170                 | 11.2              | 0.14   |
| 2018-19                                    | 153                 | 9.2               | 0.09   |
| <b>Supervised Release Orders</b>           |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 1998-99                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 1999-00                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2000-01                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2001-02                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2002-03                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2003-04                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2004-05                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2005-06                                    | -                   | -                 | -  |
| 2006-07                                    | 27                  | 37.0              | 0.44   |
| 2007-08                                    | 93                  | 35.5              | 0.45   |
| 2008-09                                    | 147                 | 46.9              | 0.89   |
| 2009-10                                    | 155                 | 40.0              | 0.70   |
| 2010-11                                    | 162                 | 43.8              | 0.75   |
| 2011-12                                    | 201                 | 44.8              | 0.71   |
| 2012-13                                    | 219                 | 38.8              | 0.58   |
| 2013-14                                    | 226                 | 38.1              | 0.62   |
| 2014-15                                    | 233                 | 36.5              | 0.55   |
| 2015-16                                    | 261                 | 36.8              | 0.62   |
| 2016-17                                    | 287                 | 36.9              | 0.59   |
| 2017-18                                    | 249                 | 38.2              | 0.57   |
| 2018-19                                    | 239                 | 45.2              | 0.65   |

(continued on following page)

Table 9 (continued)

| <b>Restriction of Liberty Order</b>                 |        |      |      |
|---|--------|------|------|
| 1997-98   | -      | -    | -    |
| 1998-99   | 25     | 60.0 | 1.56 |
| 1999-00   | 54     | 68.5 | 1.78 |
| 2000-01   | 61     | 62.3 | 1.69 |
| 2001-02   | 58     | 72.4 | 1.62 |
| 2002-03   | 223    | 53.8 | 1.21 |
| 2003-04   | 372    | 58.3 | 1.27 |
| 2004-05   | 442    | 57.7 | 1.24 |
| 2005-06   | 524    | 54.0 | 1.22 |
| 2006-07   | 548    | 52.4 | 1.07 |
| 2007-08   | 556    | 50.9 | 1.04 |
| 2008-09   | 594    | 47.8 | 0.98 |
| 2009-10   | 510    | 49.4 | 0.96 |
| 2010-11   | 461    | 45.1 | 0.86 |
| 2011-12   | 496    | 40.3 | 0.76 |
| 2012-13   | 558    | 36.4 | 0.68 |
| 2013-14   | 642    | 35.5 | 0.60 |
| 2014-15   | 731    | 33.7 | 0.60 |
| 2015-16   | 993    | 34.4 | 0.59 |
| 2016-17   | 1,390  | 34.2 | 0.61 |
| 2017-18   | 1,656  | 33.2 | 0.60 |
| 2018-19   | 1,815  | 34.5 | 0.61 |
| <b>Legacy Community Order (CSO, PO)<sup>4</sup></b> |        |      |      |
| 1997-98   | 6,083  | 39.6 | 0.85 |
| 1998-99   | 5,952  | 40.3 | 0.88 |
| 1999-00   | 5,594  | 38.5 | 0.78 |
| 2000-01   | 5,643  | 38.9 | 0.82 |
| 2001-02   | 6,085  | 40.5 | 0.86 |
| 2002-03   | 6,555  | 40.6 | 0.84 |
| 2003-04   | 6,449  | 39.0 | 0.78 |
| 2004-05   | 7,089  | 39.6 | 0.79 |
| 2005-06   | 7,770  | 38.3 | 0.74 |
| 2006-07   | 7,604  | 38.1 | 0.72 |
| 2007-08   | 8,109  | 36.5 | 0.68 |
| 2008-09   | 8,850  | 37.1 | 0.70 |
| 2009-10   | 8,656  | 33.7 | 0.62 |
| 2010-11   | 8,237  | 33.7 | 0.61 |
| 2011-12   | 3,698  | 27.1 | 0.46 |
| 2012-13   | 641    | 13.7 | 0.20 |
| 2013-14   | 198    | 5.1  | 0.06 |
| 2014-15   | 108    | 8.3  | 0.12 |
| 2015-16   | 65     | 9.2  | 0.12 |
| 2016-17   | 41     | 7.3  | 0.07 |
| 2017-18   | 20     | 5.0  | 0.05 |
| 2018-19   | 19     | 15.8 | 0.16 |
| <b>Community Payback Order<sup>5</sup></b>          |        |      |      |
| 1997-98   | -      | -    | -    |
| 1998-99   | -      | -    | -    |
| 1999-00   | -      | -    | -    |
| 2000-01   | -      | -    | -    |
| 2001-02   | -      | -    | -    |
| 2002-03   | -      | -    | -    |
| 2003-04   | -      | -    | -    |
| 2004-05   | -      | -    | -    |
| 2005-06   | -      | -    | -    |
| 2006-07   | -      | -    | -    |
| 2007-08   | -      | -    | -    |
| 2008-09   | -      | -    | -    |
| 2009-10   | -      | -    | -    |
| 2010-11   | 179    | 55.3 | 1.14 |
| 2011-12   | 6,175  | 36.8 | 0.69 |
| 2012-13   | 9,480  | 32.6 | 0.57 |
| 2013-14   | 10,539 | 30.6 | 0.56 |
| 2014-15   | 10,833 | 32.9 | 0.59 |
| 2015-16   | 10,804 | 31.2 | 0.55 |
| 2016-17   | 10,015 | 31.3 | 0.56 |
| 2017-18   | 9,020  | 29.2 | 0.52 |
| 2018-19   | 7,517  | 29.2 | 0.51 |

(continued on following page)

Table 9 (continued)

| <b>Drug Treatment and Testing Order</b> |        |      |      |
|---|--------|------|------|
| 1997-98                                 | -      | -    | -    |
| 1998-99                                 | -      | -    | -    |
| 1999-00                                 | 1      | **   | **   |
| 2000-01                                 | 36     | 58.3 | 1.31 |
| 2001-02                                 | 95     | 75.8 | 2.16 |
| 2002-03                                 | 145    | 75.9 | 2.43 |
| 2003-04                                 | 204    | 78.9 | 2.20 |
| 2004-05                                 | 232    | 78.4 | 2.20 |
| 2005-06                                 | 271    | 70.1 | 1.88 |
| 2006-07                                 | 305    | 75.1 | 2.01 |
| 2007-08                                 | 327    | 70.6 | 1.94 |
| 2008-09                                 | 364    | 67.3 | 1.75 |
| 2009-10                                 | 365    | 66.0 | 1.70 |
| 2010-11                                 | 375    | 67.2 | 1.63 |
| 2011-12                                 | 278    | 62.2 | 1.65 |
| 2012-13                                 | 315    | 65.1 | 1.59 |
| 2013-14                                 | 329    | 64.1 | 1.73 |
| 2014-15                                 | 259    | 63.7 | 1.76 |
| 2015-16                                 | 238    | 67.2 | 1.76 |
| 2016-17                                 | 224    | 65.6 | 1.56 |
| 2017-18                                 | 268    | 57.8 | 1.41 |
| 2018-19                                 | 275    | 63.6 | 1.79 |
| <b>Monetary Disposal</b>                |        |      |      |
| 1997-98                                 | 32,895 | 29.5 | 0.54 |
| 1998-99                                 | 29,561 | 29.4 | 0.53 |
| 1999-00                                 | 25,604 | 28.9 | 0.52 |
| 2000-01                                 | 23,816 | 28.9 | 0.51 |
| 2001-02                                 | 24,865 | 29.0 | 0.52 |
| 2002-03                                 | 24,847 | 29.1 | 0.52 |
| 2003-04                                 | 26,693 | 29.5 | 0.51 |
| 2004-05                                 | 27,451 | 29.2 | 0.50 |
| 2005-06                                 | 27,047 | 29.2 | 0.50 |
| 2006-07                                 | 28,498 | 29.0 | 0.49 |
| 2007-08                                 | 27,495 | 27.6 | 0.46 |
| 2008-09                                 | 22,846 | 26.7 | 0.47 |
| 2009-10                                 | 20,961 | 26.6 | 0.45 |
| 2010-11                                 | 18,679 | 25.6 | 0.44 |
| 2011-12                                 | 17,122 | 24.1 | 0.40 |
| 2012-13                                 | 14,801 | 23.3 | 0.39 |
| 2013-14                                 | 14,823 | 23.2 | 0.39 |
| 2014-15                                 | 15,205 | 22.3 | 0.36 |
| 2015-16                                 | 15,149 | 21.3 | 0.34 |
| 2016-17                                 | 13,307 | 21.2 | 0.34 |
| 2017-18                                 | 11,265 | 19.8 | 0.32 |
| 2018-19                                 | 9,767  | 21.6 | 0.36 |

(continued on following page)



Table 9 (continued)

| Other Disposal <sup>6</sup> |        |      |      |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|------|
| 1997-98                     | 8,349  | 23.0 | 0.42 |
| 1998-99                     | 7,787  | 21.5 | 0.38 |
| 1999-00                     | 7,233  | 21.7 | 0.37 |
| 2000-01                     | 6,435  | 22.2 | 0.37 |
| 2001-02                     | 6,596  | 22.5 | 0.40 |
| 2002-03                     | 7,071  | 23.0 | 0.41 |
| 2003-04                     | 7,398  | 22.1 | 0.39 |
| 2004-05                     | 8,015  | 22.3 | 0.39 |
| 2005-06                     | 8,489  | 23.7 | 0.41 |
| 2006-07                     | 9,438  | 23.7 | 0.42 |
| 2007-08                     | 9,502  | 23.2 | 0.41 |
| 2008-09                     | 9,601  | 23.5 | 0.44 |
| 2009-10                     | 9,489  | 22.1 | 0.39 |
| 2010-11                     | 9,483  | 21.9 | 0.39 |
| 2011-12                     | 8,737  | 22.6 | 0.40 |
| 2012-13                     | 8,467  | 21.2 | 0.38 |
| 2013-14                     | 8,523  | 21.0 | 0.39 |
| 2014-15                     | 9,779  | 21.3 | 0.37 |
| 2015-16                     | 10,048 | 20.4 | 0.34 |
| 2016-17                     | 9,218  | 20.4 | 0.36 |
| 2017-18                     | 8,308  | 20.0 | 0.34 |
| 2018-19                     | 7,578  | 21.7 | 0.38 |

1. Figures for previous cohorts may differ from previously published figures as updated information is fed into the Scottish Offenders Index.

2. Caution is needed when comparing reconvictions between different disposals. A disposal may affect the reconviction rates, but different disposals are given for different types of offending behaviour, which are themselves also likely to affect reconviction rates.

3. Discharged from custody includes imprisonment and admission to a young offenders' institution, and from 2010-11 also includes a small number of offenders (between 5 and 16 per cohort) given Orders for Lifelong Restriction.

4. Legacy community order refers to Community Service Orders (CSOs) and Probation Orders (POs) which were replaced by Community Payback Orders for crimes or offences committed after 1 February 2011. Legacy community orders given after 1 February 2011 are for crimes or offences committed prior to 1 February 2011.

5. Community Payback Orders (CPOs) were introduced by the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 and came into effect from 1 February 2011. The CPO replaces provisions for Community Service Orders, Probation Orders, and Supervised Attendance Orders.

6. Includes Supervised Attendance Orders; remit to children's hearing; community reparation order; caution; admonition; absolute discharge; insanity; guardianship; and hospital order.

**Table 10a: Reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions per offender, by custodial sentence length: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1,2,3</sup>**

| Custodial sentence length        | Number of offenders | Reconviction rate | Average number of reconvictions per offender |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>3 months or less</b>          |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98                          | 2,726               | 56.7              | 1.33   |
| 1998-99                          | 2,552               | 59.3              | 1.43   |
| 1999-00                          | 2,538               | 55.5              | 1.28   |
| 2000-01                          | 2,395               | 58.1              | 1.31   |
| 2001-02                          | 2,458               | 58.3              | 1.37   |
| 2002-03                          | 2,636               | 61.4              | 1.50   |
| 2003-04                          | 2,472               | 63.1              | 1.51   |
| 2004-05                          | 2,563               | 61.5              | 1.44   |
| 2005-06                          | 2,725               | 59.1              | 1.37   |
| 2006-07                          | 3,066               | 60.7              | 1.40   |
| 2007-08                          | 2,870               | 59.0              | 1.35   |
| 2008-09                          | 2,360               | 59.6              | 1.38   |
| 2009-10                          | 2,067               | 58.9              | 1.33   |
| 2010-11                          | 1,823               | 61.6              | 1.35   |
| 2011-12                          | 1,406               | 59.6              | 1.36   |
| 2012-13                          | 1,406               | 60.5              | 1.39   |
| 2013-14                          | 1,309               | 60.9              | 1.34   |
| 2014-15                          | 1,298               | 60.6              | 1.27   |
| 2015-16                          | 1,325               | 58.7              | 1.27   |
| 2016-17                          | 1,156               | 58.5              | 1.26   |
| 2017-18                          | 1,066               | 57.8              | 1.18   |
| 2018-19                          | 967                 | 60.9              | 1.22   |
| <b>Over 3 months to 6 months</b> |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98                          | 1,455               | 57.9              | 1.22   |
| 1998-99                          | 1,403               | 57.9              | 1.31   |
| 1999-00                          | 1,331               | 56.7              | 1.23   |
| 2000-01                          | 1,325               | 58.0              | 1.24   |
| 2001-02                          | 1,431               | 57.2              | 1.33   |
| 2002-03                          | 1,378               | 60.0              | 1.37   |
| 2003-04                          | 1,348               | 59.8              | 1.33   |
| 2004-05                          | 1,337               | 57.2              | 1.31   |
| 2005-06                          | 1,372               | 56.9              | 1.31   |
| 2006-07                          | 1,470               | 57.9              | 1.29   |
| 2007-08                          | 1,450               | 58.0              | 1.34   |
| 2008-09                          | 1,901               | 55.0              | 1.20   |
| 2009-10                          | 1,936               | 54.1              | 1.15   |
| 2010-11                          | 2,023               | 53.2              | 1.11   |
| 2011-12                          | 2,334               | 53.3              | 1.19   |
| 2012-13                          | 2,303               | 51.8              | 1.13   |
| 2013-14                          | 2,211               | 54.6              | 1.09   |
| 2014-15                          | 2,025               | 54.5              | 1.18   |
| 2015-16                          | 1,978               | 52.6              | 1.08   |
| 2016-17                          | 1,839               | 51.0              | 1.03   |
| 2017-18                          | 1,739               | 48.6              | 1.01   |
| 2018-19                          | 1,707               | 53.5              | 1.08   |
| <b>Over 6 months to 1 year</b>   |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98                          | 595                 | 35.6              | 0.66   |
| 1998-99                          | 533                 | 33.0              | 0.61   |
| 1999-00                          | 540                 | 37.4              | 0.71   |
| 2000-01                          | 492                 | 34.3              | 0.64   |
| 2001-02                          | 577                 | 40.7              | 0.75   |
| 2002-03                          | 518                 | 35.9              | 0.66   |
| 2003-04                          | 563                 | 36.4              | 0.72   |
| 2004-05                          | 558                 | 33.3              | 0.69   |
| 2005-06                          | 575                 | 35.8              | 0.66   |
| 2006-07                          | 630                 | 37.3              | 0.70   |
| 2007-08                          | 771                 | 36.7              | 0.67   |
| 2008-09                          | 1,033               | 44.3              | 0.83   |
| 2009-10                          | 1,181               | 42.3              | 0.82   |
| 2010-11                          | 1,219               | 41.6              | 0.80   |
| 2011-12                          | 1,251               | 42.8              | 0.81   |
| 2012-13                          | 1,342               | 42.3              | 0.80   |
| 2013-14                          | 1,291               | 43.1              | 0.78   |
| 2014-15                          | 1,176               | 40.9              | 0.75   |
| 2015-16                          | 1,219               | 41.2              | 0.79   |
| 2016-17                          | 1,178               | 38.2              | 0.72   |
| 2017-18                          | 1,114               | 40.5              | 0.72   |
| 2018-19                          | 1,149               | 41.2              | 0.72   |

(continued on following page)

Table 10a (continued)

| <b>Over 1 year to 2 years</b>            |       |      |      |
|--|-------|------|------|
| 1997-98                                  | 566   | 30.4 | 0.52 |
| 1998-99                                  | 489   | 33.1 | 0.55 |
| 1999-00                                  | 511   | 29.2 | 0.48 |
| 2000-01                                  | 495   | 32.3 | 0.54 |
| 2001-02                                  | 552   | 29.9 | 0.50 |
| 2002-03                                  | 507   | 30.2 | 0.54 |
| 2003-04                                  | 556   | 30.9 | 0.52 |
| 2004-05                                  | 636   | 32.9 | 0.55 |
| 2005-06                                  | 552   | 28.6 | 0.48 |
| 2006-07                                  | 643   | 30.3 | 0.54 |
| 2007-08                                  | 804   | 35.2 | 0.59 |
| 2008-09                                  | 944   | 34.2 | 0.53 |
| 2009-10                                  | 1,072 | 34.4 | 0.60 |
| 2010-11                                  | 1,026 | 32.0 | 0.53 |
| 2011-12                                  | 1,030 | 32.7 | 0.59 |
| 2012-13                                  | 1,170 | 33.0 | 0.54 |
| 2013-14                                  | 1,125 | 30.6 | 0.50 |
| 2014-15                                  | 1,070 | 29.9 | 0.48 |
| 2015-16                                  | 1,125 | 31.3 | 0.51 |
| 2016-17                                  | 1,134 | 31.8 | 0.53 |
| 2017-18                                  | 1,138 | 29.8 | 0.51 |
| 2018-19                                  | 1,115 | 33.0 | 0.50 |
| <b>Over 2 years to less than 4 years</b> |       |      |      |
| 1997-98                                  | 387   | 28.2 | 0.38 |
| 1998-99                                  | 359   | 25.6 | 0.41 |
| 1999-00                                  | 352   | 21.9 | 0.32 |
| 2000-01                                  | 366   | 20.8 | 0.30 |
| 2001-02                                  | 378   | 27.5 | 0.44 |
| 2002-03                                  | 396   | 27.0 | 0.46 |
| 2003-04                                  | 365   | 27.7 | 0.45 |
| 2004-05                                  | 423   | 22.9 | 0.41 |
| 2005-06                                  | 397   | 23.2 | 0.38 |
| 2006-07                                  | 483   | 25.9 | 0.43 |
| 2007-08                                  | 534   | 22.3 | 0.36 |
| 2008-09                                  | 615   | 27.0 | 0.44 |
| 2009-10                                  | 623   | 29.2 | 0.48 |
| 2010-11                                  | 733   | 27.0 | 0.43 |
| 2011-12                                  | 759   | 27.3 | 0.43 |
| 2012-13                                  | 707   | 26.3 | 0.40 |
| 2013-14                                  | 660   | 25.6 | 0.39 |
| 2014-15                                  | 640   | 23.4 | 0.36 |
| 2015-16                                  | 582   | 25.4 | 0.39 |
| 2016-17                                  | 583   | 27.1 | 0.38 |
| 2017-18                                  | 582   | 26.8 | 0.37 |
| 2018-19                                  | 586   | 29.7 | 0.41 |
| <b>Over 4 years</b>                      |       |      |      |
| 1997-98                                  | 404   | 21.5 | 0.32 |
| 1998-99                                  | 484   | 21.5 | 0.28 |
| 1999-00                                  | 487   | 14.8 | 0.17 |
| 2000-01                                  | 497   | 15.3 | 0.17 |
| 2001-02                                  | 552   | 17.8 | 0.24 |
| 2002-03                                  | 572   | 18.0 | 0.23 |
| 2003-04                                  | 583   | 18.2 | 0.23 |
| 2004-05                                  | 607   | 16.0 | 0.20 |
| 2005-06                                  | 622   | 17.7 | 0.21 |
| 2006-07                                  | 620   | 14.0 | 0.16 |
| 2007-08                                  | 626   | 13.7 | 0.16 |
| 2008-09                                  | 557   | 14.5 | 0.18 |
| 2009-10                                  | 556   | 16.7 | 0.18 |
| 2010-11                                  | 469   | 13.2 | 0.16 |
| 2011-12                                  | 533   | 13.7 | 0.16 |
| 2012-13                                  | 506   | 10.5 | 0.12 |
| 2013-14                                  | 527   | 10.2 | 0.12 |
| 2014-15                                  | 490   | 13.7 | 0.15 |
| 2015-16                                  | 524   | 9.2  | 0.10 |
| 2016-17                                  | 506   | 11.1 | 0.13 |
| 2017-18                                  | 498   | 10.2 | 0.12 |
| 2018-19                                  | 417   | 7.7  | 0.09 |

1. This table includes imprisonment, admission to young offenders' institution, Extended Sentences (from 2005-06), Supervised Release Orders (from 2006-07) and Orders for Lifelong Restriction (from 2010-11).

2. Figures for previous cohorts may differ from previously published figures as updated information is fed into the Scottish Offenders Index.

3. Caution is needed when comparing reconvictions between different sentence lengths. The length of a sentence may affect the reconviction rates, but different lengths of sentence are given for different types of offending behaviour, which are themselves also likely to affect reconviction rates.

**Table 10b - Reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions per offender, by custodial sentence length one year or less: 1997-98 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1,2,3</sup>**

| Custodial sentence length | Number of offenders | Reconviction rate | Average number of reconvictions per offender |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>1 year or less</b>     |                     |                   |  |
| 1997-98                   | 4,776               | 54.4              | 1.21   |
| 1998-99                   | 4,488               | 55.8              | 1.29   |
| 1999-00                   | 4,409               | 53.6              | 1.19   |
| 2000-01                   | 4,212               | 55.3              | 1.21   |
| 2001-02                   | 4,466               | 55.7              | 1.28   |
| 2002-03                   | 4,532               | 58.1              | 1.36   |
| 2003-04                   | 4,383               | 58.7              | 1.35   |
| 2004-05                   | 4,458               | 56.7              | 1.31   |
| 2005-06                   | 4,672               | 55.6              | 1.26   |
| 2006-07                   | 5,166               | 57.0              | 1.29   |
| 2007-08                   | 5,091               | 55.3              | 1.24   |
| 2008-09                   | 5,294               | 55.0              | 1.21   |
| 2009-10                   | 5,184               | 53.3              | 1.14   |
| 2010-11                   | 5,065               | 53.4              | 1.12   |
| 2011-12                   | 4,991               | 52.4              | 1.14   |
| 2012-13                   | 5,051               | 51.7              | 1.11   |
| 2013-14                   | 4,811               | 53.3              | 1.08   |
| 2014-15                   | 4,499               | 52.7              | 1.09   |
| 2015-16                   | 4,522               | 51.3              | 1.06   |
| 2016-17                   | 4,173               | 49.5              | 1.01   |
| 2017-18                   | 3,919               | 48.8              | 0.97   |
| 2018-19                   | 3,823               | 51.7              | 1.01   |

1. This table includes imprisonment, admission to young offenders' institution, Extended Sentences (from 2005-06), Supervised Release Orders (from 2006-07) and Orders for Lifelong Restriction (from 2010-11).

2. Figures for previous cohorts may differ from previously published figures as updated information is fed into the Scottish Offenders Index.

3. Caution is needed when comparing reconvictions between different sentence lengths. The length of a sentence may affect the reconviction rates, but different lengths of sentence are given for different types of offending behaviour, which are themselves also likely to affect reconviction rates.

**Table 11: Reconviction rates by offender characteristics: 2018-19 cohort**

| Index disposal in 2018-19 by age            | Percentage of male offenders reconvicted <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           | Percentage of female offenders reconvicted <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|   | Number of previous convictions <sup>2</sup>           |           |           |           |           | Number of previous convictions <sup>2</sup>             |           |           |           |           |
|   | All   | None      | 1 or 2    | 3 to 10   | Over 10   | All   | None      | 1 or 2    | 3 to 10   | Over 10   |
| <b>All</b>                                  | <b>29</b>   | <b>11</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>25</b>   | <b>8</b>  | <b>20</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>51</b> |
| under 21                                    | 35  | 22        | 43        | 59        | 71        | 25  | 17        | 36        | 49        | **        |
| 21 to 25                                    | 32  | 13        | 24        | 44        | 64        | 23  | 8         | 24        | 42        | 62        |
| 26 to 30                                    | 31  | 9         | 16        | 32        | 58        | 29  | 8         | 22        | 42        | 63        |
| 31 to 40                                    | 32  | 7         | 15        | 26        | 53        | 28  | 6         | 17        | 31        | 55        |
| over 40                                     | 21  | 5         | 8         | 18        | 41        | 19  | 4         | 15        | 21        | 41        |
| <b>Discharged from custody<sup>3</sup></b>  | <b>44</b>   | <b>10</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>34</b> | <b>59</b> | <b>46</b>   | <b>5</b>  | <b>44</b> | <b>34</b> | <b>64</b> |
| under 21                                    | 45  | 22        | 52        | 51        | 61        | 56  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 21 to 25                                    | 48  | 15        | 25        | 45        | 66        | 63  | **        | **        | 70        | 75        |
| 26 to 30                                    | 46  | 7         | 21        | 34        | 62        | 46  | **        | **        | 31        | 68        |
| 31 to 40                                    | 46  | 10        | 14        | 25        | 58        | 47  | 8         | 46        | 24        | 61        |
| over 40                                     | 36  | 4         | 10        | 24        | 52        | 38  | 3         | 30        | 21        | 64        |
| <b>Extended Sentences</b>                   | <b>9</b>  | <b>6</b>  | <b>10</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>9</b>  | <b>**</b>   | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> |
| under 21                                    | 7   | **        | **        | **        | **        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 21 to 25                                    | 30  | **        | **        | 31        | **        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 26 to 30                                    | 4   | **        | **        | **        | -         | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 31 to 40                                    | 5   | **        | **        | 9         | -         | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| over 40                                     | 5   | 8         | -         | **        | 8         | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| <b>Supervised Release Orders</b>            | <b>47</b>   | <b>**</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>18</b>   | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> |
| under 21                                    | 52  | **        | **        | 39        | **        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 21 to 25                                    | 51  | **        | **        | 48        | 65        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 26 to 30                                    | 43  | **        | **        | 33        | 51        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 31 to 40                                    | 50  | **        | **        | 25        | 62        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| over 40                                     | 29  | **        | **        | **        | 46        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| <b>Restriction of Liberty Order</b>         | <b>36</b>   | <b>16</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>35</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>27</b>   | <b>7</b>  | <b>14</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>52</b> |
| under 21                                    | 51  | 28        | 57        | 78        | 80        | 24  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 21 to 25                                    | 42  | 23        | 36        | 44        | 66        | 21  | **        | **        | 33        | **        |
| 26 to 30                                    | 38  | 6         | 15        | 38        | 64        | 41  | **        | **        | 36        | **        |
| 31 to 40                                    | 37  | -         | 18        | 28        | 52        | 34  | -         | 14        | 29        | 66        |
| over 40                                     | 22  | 3         | 11        | 16        | 38        | 17  | -         | 13        | 24        | 32        |
| <b>Legacy community orders<sup>4</sup></b>  | <b>13</b>   | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b>   | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> |
| under 21                                    | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 21 to 25                                    | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 26 to 30                                    | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 31 to 40                                    | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| over 40                                     | 9   | **        | **        | **        | **        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| <b>Community Payback Orders<sup>5</sup></b> | <b>29</b>   | <b>16</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>31</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>29</b>   | <b>11</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>38</b> | <b>53</b> |
| under 21                                    | 40  | 30        | 46        | 61        | **        | 37  | 28        | 47        | 50        | **        |
| 21 to 25                                    | 35  | 20        | 31        | 44        | 64        | 31  | 14        | 33        | 47        | 60        |
| 26 to 30                                    | 28  | 12        | 16        | 29        | 55        | 30  | 6         | 21        | 38        | 71        |
| 31 to 40                                    | 30  | 7         | 18        | 28        | 51        | 32  | 9         | 22        | 40        | 56        |
| over 40                                     | 20  | 8         | 12        | 20        | 36        | 21  | -         | 19        | 29        | 38        |
| <b>Drug Treatment and Testing Order</b>     | <b>63</b>   | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>66</b> | <b>67</b>   | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>81</b> |
| under 21                                    | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 21 to 25                                    | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        | **  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| 26 to 30                                    | 66  | **        | **        | **        | 59        | 69  | **        | **        | 60        | **        |
| 31 to 40                                    | 63  | **        | **        | 41        | 69        | 76  | **        | **        | 73        | 80        |
| over 40                                     | 60  | **        | **        | **        | 63        | 57  | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| <b>Monetary</b>                             | <b>22</b>   | <b>10</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>22</b>   | <b>7</b>  | <b>17</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>45</b> |
| under 21                                    | 25  | 16        | 37        | 51        | **        | 17  | 11        | 32        | **        | **        |
| 21 to 25                                    | 22  | 11        | 20        | 40        | 58        | 20  | 5         | 29        | 42        | **        |
| 26 to 30                                    | 23  | 10        | 14        | 32        | 50        | 28  | 7         | 15        | 58        | 52        |
| 31 to 40                                    | 24  | 8         | 14        | 23        | 48        | 24  | 8         | 17        | 29        | 47        |
| over 40                                     | 17  | 5         | 6         | 16        | 36        | 18  | 5         | 12        | 20        | 40        |
| <b>Other<sup>6</sup></b>                    | <b>23</b>   | <b>9</b>  | <b>15</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>19</b>   | <b>8</b>  | <b>17</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>45</b> |
| under 21                                    | 29  | 20        | 33        | 67        | **        | 20  | 15        | 32        | 39        | **        |
| 21 to 25                                    | 23  | 10        | 18        | 48        | 57        | 16  | 8         | 17        | 36        | **        |
| 26 to 30                                    | 27  | 8         | 17        | 34        | 61        | 24  | 8         | 26        | 37        | 56        |
| 31 to 40                                    | 26  | 6         | 12        | 25        | 49        | 21  | 5         | 11        | 26        | 51        |
| over 40                                     | 16  | 3         | 6         | 16        | 36        | 16  | 5         | 13        | 17        | 35        |

1. Shading has been added to the table to distinguish the different reconviction rates visually. The darker the shading, the higher the reconviction rate. White numbers are used on darker backgrounds for contrast.

2. Convictions since the start of 1989. Caution should be exercised when comparing this table with similar tables in previous publications. There will be fewer previous convictions in earlier cohorts because the recording of convictions in the SOI started in 1989.

3. Custody includes imprisonment, young offender institutions, and orders for lifelong restriction. Supervised release orders and extended sentences are presented separately for the first time this year.

4. Legacy community order refers to Community Service Orders (CSOs) and Probation Orders (POs) which were replaced by Community Payback Orders for crimes or offences committed after 1 February 2011. Legacy community orders given on or after 1 February 2011 are for crimes or offences committed prior to that date.

5. Community Payback Orders (CPOs) were introduced by the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 and came into effect from 1 February 2011. The CPO replaces provisions for Community Service Orders, Probation Orders and Supervised Attendance Orders.

6. Includes Supervised Attendance Orders; remit to children's hearing; community reparation order; caution; admonition; absolute discharge; insanity; guardianship; and hospital order.

**Table 12: Reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions per offender, by local authority group based on court areas: 2018-19 cohort**

| Local authority group <sup>1</sup>                      | Number of offenders | Reconviction rate | Average number of reconvictions per offender |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>All</b>  | <b>32,912</b>       | <b>28.3</b>       | <b>0.50</b>                                  |
| Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire <sup>2,13</sup>         | 2,728               | 30.4              | 0.59   |
| Angus   | 502                 | 24.5              | 0.42   |
| Argyll & Bute <sup>3</sup>                              | 289                 | 23.9              | 0.35   |
| Ayrshire, East, North and South <sup>4</sup>            | 2,728               | 31.4              | 0.55   |
| Clackmannanshire  | 328                 | 26.2              | 0.42   |
| Dumfries & Galloway                                     | 1,052               | 27.6              | 0.50   |
| Dunbartonshire, East and West <sup>5,6</sup>            | 840                 | 26.2              | 0.40   |
| Dundee City <sup>7</sup>                                | 1,406               | 26.2              | 0.47   |
| Edinburgh, East Lothian, and Midlothian <sup>8,13</sup> | 3,523               | 27.2              | 0.53   |
| Falkirk   | 1,027               | 30.6              | 0.55   |
| Fife <sup>7</sup>                                       | 1,875               | 30.3              | 0.53   |
| Glasgow City <sup>9,10,13</sup>                         | 6,299               | 27.8              | 0.48   |
| Highland  | 1,270               | 30.6              | 0.54   |
| Inverclyde <sup>3</sup>                                 | 482                 | 32.4              | 0.52   |
| Lanarkshire, North and South <sup>11</sup>              | 3,615               | 31.2              | 0.60   |
| Moray   | 500                 | 25.4              | 0.44   |
| Na h-Eileanan Siar                                      | 88                  | 18.2              | 0.24   |
| Orkney Islands  | 85                  | 18.8              | 0.32   |
| Perth and Kinross                                       | 650                 | 24.5              | 0.41   |
| Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire <sup>12</sup>        | 1,147               | 28.9              | 0.46   |
| Scottish Borders  | 483                 | 23.4              | 0.43   |
| Shetland Islands  | 99                  | 19.2              | 0.26   |
| Stirling  | 449                 | 29.8              | 0.50   |
| West Lothian  | 922                 | 25.2              | 0.37   |
| High Court <sup>13</sup>                                | 524                 | 8.6               | 0.10   |
| Unknown   | 1                   | 0.0               | 0.00   |

1. Approximate areas are based on where the courts of the offenders' index convictions are located, including high courts. Some sheriff court boundaries include more than one local authority area, so they are grouped together so that there are 25 groups of local authorities rather than all 32 being displayed separately. See relevant footnotes below.

2. Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire (Aberdeen, Banff, Stonehaven and Peterhead Sheriff Courts).

3. Rothesay Sheriff Court closed in 2013 and the business moved to Greenock Sheriff Court. Therefore, some of the Argyll and Bute figures are included under Inverclyde.

4. East, North, and South Ayrshire (Kilmarnock and Ayr Sheriff Courts).

5. East and West Dunbartonshire (Dumbarton Sheriff Court).

6. Parts of East Dunbartonshire are also served by Glasgow Sheriff Court, but the figures for Glasgow Sheriff Court are only included within the Glasgow local authority area.

7. Cupar Sheriff and Justice of the Peace Court closed in 2014 and the business was moved to Dundee Sheriff and Justice of the Peace Court. Therefore, some Fife figures are counted under Dundee City.

8. City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, and Midlothian (Edinburgh Sheriff Court).

9. Glasgow Sheriff Court also serves parts of East Dunbartonshire, and North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire. However, since this analysis is based on approximation of court areas, numbers for Glasgow Sheriff Court are only included within the Glasgow local authority area.

10. Includes the Stipendiary Magistrates court.

11. North and South Lanarkshire (Airdrie, Hamilton and Lanark Sheriff Courts). Some parts of North and South Lanarkshire are also covered by Glasgow Sheriff Court, but the figures for Glasgow Sheriff Court are only included within the Glasgow local authority area.

12. Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire (Paisley Sheriff Court).

13. The High Court sits permanently in Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. It also periodically sits in Dumbarton, Lanark, Livingston, Paisley and Stirling. In previous years, these were included in the local authority group that contained the High Court. These are now presented separately under "High Court" as the appearance of offenders at a particular High Court does not necessarily have any reflection on the local authority they were from, or where the offences were committed. Removing these slightly elevates the reconviction rates by less than 1 percentage point for Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire, Edinburgh and Midlothian, and Glasgow City where the High Court permanently sits, as offenders convicted for more serious offences typically have low reconviction rates. It has had little effect on rates for Dunbartonshire, East and West; Lanarkshire, North and South; Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire; Stirling; and West Lothian where the High Court periodically sits. The additional tables present revised reconviction rates for previous cohorts.

**Table 13: Reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions per offender, by local authority based on residence of offenders: 2018-19 cohort<sup>1</sup>**

| Local Authority      | Number of offenders | Reconviction rate | Average number of reconvictions per offender |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>All</b>           | <b>32,912</b>       | <b>28.3</b>       | <b>0.50</b>                                  |
| Aberdeen City        | 1,597               | 31.1              | 0.60   |
| Aberdeenshire        | 966                 | 31.0              | 0.63   |
| Angus                | 501                 | 24.0              | 0.42   |
| Argyll & Bute        | 302                 | 22.2              | 0.31   |
| Clackmannanshire     | 351                 | 25.6              | 0.43   |
| Dumfries & Galloway  | 859                 | 30.0              | 0.55   |
| Dundee City          | 1,031               | 26.8              | 0.48   |
| East Ayrshire        | 657                 | 26.8              | 0.41   |
| East Dunbartonshire  | 240                 | 20.0              | 0.34   |
| East Lothian         | 352                 | 25.0              | 0.44   |
| East Renfrewshire    | 236                 | 23.3              | 0.36   |
| Edinburgh, City of   | 1,873               | 27.3              | 0.53   |
| Falkirk              | 883                 | 30.1              | 0.53   |
| Fife                 | 1,829               | 28.3              | 0.49   |
| Glasgow City         | 3,889               | 27.1              | 0.45   |
| Highland             | 1,039               | 30.0              | 0.53   |
| Inverclyde           | 285                 | 30.5              | 0.47   |
| Midlothian           | 379                 | 28.2              | 0.51   |
| Moray                | 457                 | 28.7              | 0.48   |
| Na h-Eileanan Siar   | 74                  | 18.9              | 0.30   |
| North Ayrshire       | 569                 | 26.0              | 0.40   |
| North Lanarkshire    | 1,644               | 26.3              | 0.47   |
| Orkney Islands       | 75                  | 16.0              | 0.31   |
| Perth & Kinross      | 555                 | 27.2              | 0.49   |
| Renfrewshire         | 664                 | 25.8              | 0.40   |
| Scottish Borders     | 416                 | 22.1              | 0.38   |
| Shetland Islands     | 76                  | 18.4              | 0.25   |
| South Ayrshire       | 397                 | 31.0              | 0.60   |
| South Lanarkshire    | 1,499               | 28.1              | 0.49   |
| Stirling             | 345                 | 28.1              | 0.46   |
| West Dunbartonshire  | 566                 | 22.4              | 0.37   |
| West Lothian         | 822                 | 23.2              | 0.35   |
| Other <sup>2</sup>   | 629                 | 7.9               | 0.11   |
| Missing <sup>3</sup> | 6,855               | 33.5              | 0.62   |

1. These data are classed as [Experimental Statistics: Data being developed](#), as the data are not yet of sufficient quality to be labelled as National Statistics.

2. Includes convictions for offenders with a postcode in England, Northern Ireland, Wales, or a Crown Dependency. Note that these only include convictions in Scottish Courts. Offenders may have other convictions in other countries which are not counted here, so they are not comparable to the data for Scotland or Scottish local authorities.

3. Unknown local authority is where data were not available on the first part of an offenders' postcode so they could not be assigned to a local authority. This also includes a small number where postcodes were supplied, but they were not valid Scottish postcodes.

**Table 14: Two year reconviction rates and two year average number of reconvictions per offender: 1997-98 to 2017-18 cohorts<sup>1</sup>**

| <b>Cohort</b> | <b>Number of offenders</b> | <b>Reconviction rate</b> | <b>Average number of reconvictions per offender</b> |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1997-98       | 53,460                     | 42.6                     | 1.10  |
| 1998-99       | 49,145                     | 42.5                     | 1.08  |
| 1999-00       | 44,245                     | 42.9                     | 1.08  |
| 2000-01       | 41,561                     | 43.8                     | 1.13  |
| 2001-02       | 43,647                     | 44.2                     | 1.16  |
| 2002-03       | 44,848                     | 45.2                     | 1.18  |
| 2003-04       | 47,003                     | 44.6                     | 1.15  |
| 2004-05       | 49,353                     | 44.5                     | 1.13  |
| 2005-06       | 50,344                     | 44.8                     | 1.13  |
| 2006-07       | 53,305                     | 44.1                     | 1.09  |
| 2007-08       | 53,044                     | 42.5                     | 1.06  |
| 2008-09       | 49,665                     | 42.4                     | 1.08  |
| 2009-10       | 47,416                     | 41.5                     | 1.03  |
| 2010-11       | 44,707                     | 41.1                     | 1.02  |
| 2011-12       | 43,819                     | 40.7                     | 1.00  |
| 2012-13       | 41,696                     | 40.6                     | 0.99  |
| 2013-14       | 42,177                     | 40.0                     | 0.97  |
| 2014-15       | 43,614                     | 39.0                     | 0.92  |
| 2015-16       | 44,050                     | 37.4                     | 0.87  |
| 2016-17       | 40,591                     | 37.3                     | 0.86  |
| 2017-18       | 36,674                     | 36.9                     | 0.86  |

1. Figures for previous cohorts may differ from previously published figures as updated information is fed into the Scottish Offenders Index.



**Table 15: Individuals given police disposals and subsequent non-court disposals, by disposal type: 2008-09 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1,2</sup>**

| Police disposal                          | Number of individuals | Repeat non-court disposal rate <sup>3,4</sup> | Average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual <sup>3</sup> |
|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| <b>ASBFPN<sup>5</sup></b>                |                       |   |  |
| 2008-09                                  | 38,917                | 28.5  | 0.48   |
| 2009-10                                  | 48,241                | 27.5  | 0.47   |
| 2010-11                                  | 42,841                | 27.4  | 0.49   |
| 2011-12                                  | 41,476                | 28.6  | 0.54   |
| 2012-13                                  | 41,779                | 28.7  | 0.56   |
| 2013-14                                  | 42,656                | 26.0  | 0.48   |
| 2014-15                                  | 33,621                | 23.5  | 0.43   |
| 2015-16                                  | 24,203                | 20.4  | 0.35   |
| 2016-17                                  | 12,856                | 20.4  | 0.32   |
| 2017-18                                  | 9,512                 | 18.6  | 0.28   |
| 2018-19                                  | 7,619                 | 19.4  | 0.30   |
| <b>Formal Adult Warning<sup>6</sup></b>  |                       |   |  |
| 2008-09                                  | 6,803                 | 18.0  | 0.28   |
| 2009-10                                  | 7,474                 | 14.7  | 0.22   |
| 2010-11                                  | 6,775                 | 13.4  | 0.20   |
| 2011-12                                  | 7,555                 | 15.4  | 0.24   |
| 2012-13                                  | 7,438                 | 16.3  | 0.26   |
| 2013-14                                  | 6,592                 | 13.6  | 0.22   |
| 2014-15                                  | 4,380                 | 11.8  | 0.18   |
| 2015-16                                  | 3,158                 | 10.8  | 0.15   |
| 2016-17                                  | 217                   | 25.3  | 0.47   |
| 2017-18                                  | 161                   | 26.1  | 0.39   |
| 2018-19                                  | 25                    | 36.0  | 0.84   |
| <b>Restorative Justice Warning</b>       |                       |   |  |
| 2008-09                                  | 2,269                 | 7.9   | 0.10   |
| 2009-10                                  | 2,153                 | 6.0   | 0.07   |
| 2010-11                                  | 1,646                 | 6.9   | 0.09   |
| 2011-12                                  | 949                   | 8.6   | 0.10   |
| 2012-13                                  | 548                   | 18.4  | 0.29   |
| 2013-14                                  | 376                   | 18.6  | 0.29   |
| 2014-15                                  | 212                   | 21.2  | 0.32   |
| 2015-16                                  | 281                   | 27.8  | 0.52   |
| 2016-17                                  | 283                   | 23.0  | 0.42   |
| 2017-18                                  | 333                   | 24.9  | 0.45   |
| 2018-19                                  | 255                   | 22.7  | 0.35   |
| <b>Early and Effective Interventions</b> |                       |   |  |
| 2008-09                                  | 93                    | 15.1  | 0.17   |
| 2009-10                                  | 215                   | 21.4  | 0.27   |
| 2010-11                                  | 432                   | 19.2  | 0.25   |
| 2011-12                                  | 2,190                 | 20.4  | 0.29   |
| 2012-13                                  | 3,438                 | 19.8  | 0.29   |
| 2013-14                                  | 3,858                 | 23.3  | 0.39   |
| 2014-15                                  | 4,198                 | 23.0  | 0.38   |
| 2015-16                                  | 5,103                 | 23.6  | 0.41   |
| 2016-17                                  | 4,537                 | 24.7  | 0.46   |
| 2017-18                                  | 4,316                 | 22.2  | 0.39   |
| 2018-19                                  | 3,691                 | 22.7  | 0.37   |
| <b>Recorded Police Warning</b>           |                       |   |  |
| 2008-09                                  | -                     | -   | -  |
| 2009-10                                  | -                     | -   | -  |
| 2010-11                                  | -                     | -   | -  |
| 2011-12                                  | -                     | -   | -  |
| 2012-13                                  | -                     | -   | -  |
| 2013-14                                  | -                     | -   | -  |
| 2014-15                                  | -                     | -   | -  |
| 2015-16                                  | 3,582                 | 14.8  | 0.19   |
| 2016-17                                  | 17,837                | 15.3  | 0.20   |
| 2017-18                                  | 15,724                | 15.8  | 0.21   |
| 2018-19                                  | 19,845                | 16.3  | 0.22   |

1. Figures for previous cohorts may differ from previously published figures as updated information is fed into the Scottish Offenders Index.

2. The non-court disposals dataset is independent of the dataset on court convictions.

3. Includes any non-court disposal within one year of receiving a police disposal, and therefore could include COPFS disposals as well as police disposals.

4. The percentage of individuals receiving a non-court disposal within a year of receiving a police disposal.

5. ASBFPN=Antisocial Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices

6. Formal Adult Warnings were replaced and extended by Recorded Police Warnings in January 2016 which cover a wider range of offences. Formal Adult Warnings given after January 2016 were for offences committed before January 2016.

**Table 16: Individuals given COPFS disposals and subsequent non-court disposals, by disposal type: 2008-09 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1,2</sup>**

| COPFS disposal                                | Number of individuals | Repeat non-court disposal rate <sup>3,4</sup> | Average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual <sup>3</sup> |
|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| <b>Fiscal Fine</b>                            |                       |   |  |
| 2008-09                                       | 30,031                | 25.7  | 0.40   |
| 2009-10                                       | 28,057                | 23.4  | 0.35   |
| 2010-11                                       | 28,150                | 22.9  | 0.34   |
| 2011-12                                       | 32,926                | 25.6  | 0.37   |
| 2012-13                                       | 37,248                | 25.7  | 0.37   |
| 2013-14                                       | 36,588                | 21.8  | 0.33   |
| 2014-15                                       | 28,767                | 22.3  | 0.33   |
| 2015-16                                       | 28,764                | 19.4  | 0.26   |
| 2016-17                                       | 18,567                | 18.5  | 0.24   |
| 2017-18                                       | 19,400                | 18.5  | 0.24   |
| 2018-19                                       | 15,904                | 18.7  | 0.24   |
| <b>Fiscal Fixed Penalty</b>                   |                       |   |  |
| 2008-09                                       | 16,997                | 8.8   | 0.10   |
| 2009-10                                       | 17,427                | 9.4   | 0.11   |
| 2010-11                                       | 19,017                | 9.6   | 0.11   |
| 2011-12                                       | 19,699                | 9.7   | 0.11   |
| 2012-13                                       | 20,071                | 10.4  | 0.12   |
| 2013-14                                       | 21,868                | 9.1   | 0.10   |
| 2014-15                                       | 14,768                | 7.5   | 0.09   |
| 2015-16                                       | 10,262                | 5.6   | 0.06   |
| 2016-17                                       | 8,114                 | 5.6   | 0.06   |
| 2017-18                                       | 6,334                 | 5.4   | 0.06   |
| 2018-19                                       | 6,755                 | 5.2   | 0.06   |
| <b>Fiscal Combined Fine with Compensation</b> |                       |   |  |
| 2008-09                                       | 1,150                 | 23.9  | 0.35   |
| 2009-10                                       | 1,734                 | 18.9  | 0.24   |
| 2010-11                                       | 1,887                 | 19.1  | 0.25   |
| 2011-12                                       | 2,262                 | 19.8  | 0.24   |
| 2012-13                                       | 1,928                 | 21.3  | 0.28   |
| 2013-14                                       | 1,571                 | 19.2  | 0.27   |
| 2014-15                                       | 1,644                 | 19.4  | 0.25   |
| 2015-16                                       | 2,185                 | 20.0  | 0.24   |
| 2016-17                                       | 1,935                 | 17.1  | 0.20   |
| 2017-18                                       | 1,691                 | 15.4  | 0.19   |
| 2018-19                                       | 2,700                 | 18.7  | 0.24   |
| <b>Fiscal Compensation Order</b>              |                       |   |  |
| 2008-09                                       | 1,644                 | 25.9  | 0.37   |
| 2009-10                                       | 1,660                 | 20.1  | 0.28   |
| 2010-11                                       | 1,530                 | 20.1  | 0.26   |
| 2011-12                                       | 1,109                 | 22.2  | 0.28   |
| 2012-13                                       | 841                   | 20.6  | 0.27   |
| 2013-14                                       | 663                   | 16.4  | 0.22   |
| 2014-15                                       | 508                   | 16.5  | 0.23   |
| 2015-16                                       | 441                   | 17.0  | 0.22   |
| 2016-17                                       | 585                   | 14.9  | 0.18   |
| 2017-18                                       | 1,091                 | 11.9  | 0.14   |
| 2018-19                                       | 718                   | 13.1  | 0.16   |
| <b>Fiscal Warning</b>                         |                       |   |  |
| 2008-09                                       | -                     | -   | -  |
| 2009-10                                       | -                     | -   | -  |
| 2010-11                                       | -                     | -   | -  |
| 2011-12                                       | 3,071                 | 14.8  | 0.19   |
| 2012-13                                       | 12,971                | 16.0  | 0.21   |
| 2013-14                                       | 8,093                 | 13.9  | 0.18   |
| 2014-15                                       | 7,994                 | 13.1  | 0.17   |
| 2015-16                                       | 12,810                | 13.9  | 0.18   |
| 2016-17                                       | 7,835                 | 13.5  | 0.18   |
| 2017-18                                       | 8,654                 | 12.1  | 0.15   |
| 2018-19                                       | 5,758                 | 11.8  | 0.15   |

1. Figures for previous cohorts may differ from previously published figures as updated information is fed into the Scottish Offenders Index.

2. The non-court disposals dataset is independent of the dataset on court convictions.

3. Includes any non-court disposal within one year of receiving a COPFS disposal, and therefore could include police disposals as well as COPFS disposals.

4. The percentage of individuals receiving a non-court disposal within a year of receiving a COPFS disposal.

**Table 17: Individuals given non-court disposals and subsequent non-court disposals, by sex: 2008-09 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1,2</sup>**

| <b>Sex</b>     | <b>Number of Individuals</b> | <b>Repeat non-court disposal rate<sup>3</sup></b> | <b>Average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual</b> |
|----------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Males</b>   |                              |   |  |
| 2008-09        | 77,070                       | 24.7  | 0.40   |
| 2009-10        | 82,411                       | 23.9  | 0.39   |
| 2010-11        | 78,217                       | 23.2  | 0.38   |
| 2011-12        | 83,839                       | 23.8  | 0.40   |
| 2012-13        | 92,221                       | 23.9  | 0.41   |
| 2013-14        | 90,958                       | 22.0  | 0.37   |
| 2014-15        | 73,468                       | 20.8  | 0.34   |
| 2015-16        | 66,890                       | 18.3  | 0.28   |
| 2016-17        | 52,998                       | 17.4  | 0.25   |
| 2017-18        | 47,820                       | 16.6  | 0.23   |
| 2018-19        | 44,629                       | 17.0  | 0.24   |
| <b>Females</b> |                              |   |  |
| 2008-09        | 23,498                       | 16.7  | 0.23   |
| 2009-10        | 24,930                       | 15.3  | 0.21   |
| 2010-11        | 24,153                       | 15.2  | 0.21   |
| 2011-12        | 27,449                       | 18.4  | 0.26   |
| 2012-13        | 34,102                       | 18.6  | 0.26   |
| 2013-14        | 31,356                       | 14.2  | 0.21   |
| 2014-15        | 22,654                       | 13.9  | 0.21   |
| 2015-16        | 23,915                       | 13.8  | 0.19   |
| 2016-17        | 19,783                       | 13.8  | 0.18   |
| 2017-18        | 19,406                       | 14.3  | 0.18   |
| 2018-19        | 18,648                       | 14.2  | 0.18   |

1. The non-court disposals dataset is independent of the dataset on court convictions.

2. Includes police and COPFS disposals.

3. The percentage of individuals receiving a non-court disposal within a year of receiving a non-court disposal.

**Table 18: Individuals given non-court disposals and subsequent non-court disposals, by age: 2008-09 to 2018-19 cohorts<sup>1,2</sup>**

| Age             | Number of Individuals | Repeat non-court disposal rate <sup>3</sup> | Average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| <b>Under 21</b> |                       |   |   |
| 2008-09         | 27,484                | 32.2  | 0.53  |
| 2009-10         | 28,260                | 30.2  | 0.50  |
| 2010-11         | 24,414                | 29.0  | 0.47  |
| 2011-12         | 24,577                | 29.2  | 0.49  |
| 2012-13         | 25,119                | 28.9  | 0.48  |
| 2013-14         | 22,971                | 27.8  | 0.46  |
| 2014-15         | 18,893                | 25.2  | 0.40  |
| 2015-16         | 17,675                | 22.7  | 0.35  |
| 2016-17         | 14,879                | 22.1  | 0.33  |
| 2017-18         | 13,299                | 20.6  | 0.31  |
| 2018-19         | 12,212                | 20.8  | 0.30  |
| <b>21 to 25</b> |                       |   |   |
| 2008-09         | 19,774                | 24.6  | 0.36  |
| 2009-10         | 21,701                | 23.8  | 0.36  |
| 2010-11         | 20,407                | 22.9  | 0.35  |
| 2011-12         | 20,950                | 24.8  | 0.38  |
| 2012-13         | 23,163                | 25.1  | 0.38  |
| 2013-14         | 22,646                | 21.9  | 0.33  |
| 2014-15         | 16,962                | 20.4  | 0.31  |
| 2015-16         | 14,724                | 18.4  | 0.26  |
| 2016-17         | 11,251                | 16.7  | 0.21  |
| 2017-18         | 9,667                 | 15.9  | 0.20  |
| 2018-19         | 8,853                 | 16.7  | 0.22  |
| <b>26 to 30</b> |                       |   |   |
| 2008-09         | 14,001                | 20.8  | 0.31  |
| 2009-10         | 15,396                | 20.2  | 0.30  |
| 2010-11         | 15,099                | 20.5  | 0.31  |
| 2011-12         | 16,862                | 22.2  | 0.34  |
| 2012-13         | 19,199                | 22.7  | 0.36  |
| 2013-14         | 18,550                | 19.9  | 0.31  |
| 2014-15         | 14,457                | 19.0  | 0.29  |
| 2015-16         | 13,339                | 17.2  | 0.24  |
| 2016-17         | 10,156                | 15.6  | 0.20  |
| 2017-18         | 9,424                 | 15.1  | 0.20  |
| 2018-19         | 8,630                 | 16.0  | 0.21  |
| <b>31 to 40</b> |                       |   |   |
| 2008-09         | 19,415                | 18.3  | 0.28  |
| 2009-10         | 20,256                | 18.1  | 0.29  |
| 2010-11         | 20,015                | 19.5  | 0.33  |
| 2011-12         | 22,742                | 21.3  | 0.36  |
| 2012-13         | 26,514                | 21.5  | 0.36  |
| 2013-14         | 26,161                | 19.0  | 0.33  |
| 2014-15         | 20,561                | 19.0  | 0.32  |
| 2015-16         | 19,654                | 16.6  | 0.25  |
| 2016-17         | 15,840                | 16.1  | 0.23  |
| 2017-18         | 15,144                | 16.4  | 0.22  |
| 2018-19         | 14,547                | 16.3  | 0.22  |
| <b>Over 40</b>  |                       |   |   |
| 2008-09         | 19,894                | 14.1  | 0.23  |
| 2009-10         | 21,728                | 13.9  | 0.23  |
| 2010-11         | 22,435                | 13.8  | 0.23  |
| 2011-12         | 26,157                | 15.6  | 0.26  |
| 2012-13         | 32,328                | 16.2  | 0.27  |
| 2013-14         | 31,986                | 14.0  | 0.24  |
| 2014-15         | 25,249                | 14.0  | 0.24  |
| 2015-16         | 25,413                | 12.9  | 0.20  |
| 2016-17         | 20,655                | 12.9  | 0.19  |
| 2017-18         | 19,685                | 12.8  | 0.18  |
| 2018-19         | 19,035                | 12.9  | 0.17  |

1. The non-court disposals dataset is independent of the dataset on court convictions.

2. Includes police and COPFS disposals.

3. There were a small number of individuals (no more than 12 per cohort) between 2013-14 and 2015-16 where age could not be determined. These offenders are not included here.

4. The percentage of individuals receiving a non-court disposal within a year of receiving a non-court disposal.

**Table 19: Repeat non-court disposal rates by characteristics: 2018-19 cohort<sup>1,2,3</sup>**

| Index non-court disposal in 2018-19 by sex    | Age       |           |           |           |           |           |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|   | All       | Under 21  | 21 to 25  | 26 to 30  | 31 to 40  | Over 40   |
| <b>All</b>                                    | <b>16</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>13</b> |
| Male  | 17        | 22        | 18        | 17        | 16        | 13        |
| Female  | 14        | 16        | 13        | 14        | 16        | 13        |
| <b>Police Disposals</b>                       | <b>18</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>15</b> |
| Male  | 19        | 22        | 18        | 17        | 18        | 16        |
| Female  | 15        | 17        | 13        | 15        | 18        | 12        |
| <b>ASBFPN</b>                                 | <b>19</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>21</b> |
| Male  | 20        | 21        | 17        | 18        | 21        | 21        |
| Female  | 18        | 21        | 15        | 16        | 19        | 20        |
| <b>Formal Adult Warning</b>                   | <b>36</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>46</b> |
| Male  | 53        | **        | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| Female  | 10        | **        | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| <b>Restorative Justice Warning</b>            | <b>23</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> |
| Male  | 25        | 25        | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| Female  | 16        | 16        | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| <b>Early and Effective Interventions</b>      | <b>23</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> | <b>**</b> |
| Male  | 24        | 24        | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| Female  | 19        | 19        | **        | **        | **        | **        |
| <b>Recorded Police Warning</b>                | <b>16</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>13</b> |
| Male  | 17        | 21        | 19        | 17        | 17        | 13        |
| Female  | 14        | 14        | 12        | 15        | 17        | 11        |
| <b>COPFS Disposals</b>                        | <b>15</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>12</b> |
| Male  | 15        | 23        | 18        | 17        | 15        | 12        |
| Female  | 14        | 13        | 14        | 13        | 15        | 13        |
| <b>Fiscal Fine</b>                            | <b>19</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>18</b> |
| Male  | 20        | 27        | 20        | 20        | 20        | 18        |
| Female  | 17        | 15        | 17        | 15        | 18        | 17        |
| <b>Fiscal Fixed Penalty</b>                   | <b>5</b>  | <b>12</b> | <b>8</b>  | <b>7</b>  | <b>5</b>  | <b>3</b>  |
| Male  | 6         | 13        | 10        | 8         | 6         | 4         |
| Female  | 3         | 6         | 4         | 4         | 3         | 2         |
| <b>Fiscal Combined Fine with Compensation</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>15</b> |
| Male  | 20        | 31        | 24        | 22        | 20        | 16        |
| Female  | 16        | 19        | 9         | 16        | 20        | 14        |
| <b>Fiscal Compensation</b>                    | <b>13</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>8</b>  |
| Male  | 14        | 20        | 18        | 16        | 15        | 9         |
| Female  | 9         | 15        | 9         | -         | 15        | 6         |
| <b>Fiscal Warning</b>                         | <b>12</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>8</b>  |
| Male  | 12        | 21        | 16        | 16        | 12        | 7         |
| Female  | 11        | 12        | 14        | 10        | 13        | 8         |

1. The non-court disposals dataset is independent of the dataset on court convictions.

2. Includes police and COPFS disposals.

3. The table shows repeat non-court disposal rates, which is the percentage of individuals receiving a non-court disposal within a year of receiving a non-court disposal.

**Table 20: Individuals convicted in 2018-19, by sex, age and number and type of previous convictions in 10 years from 2010-11 to 2019-20<sup>1</sup>**

| Number and type of previous convictions from 2010-11 to 2019-20  | Total         | Sex           |              | Age <sup>2</sup> |              |              |               |              | Last sentence in 2019-20 |   |              |                    |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|--------------------|
|  |               | Male          | Female       | under 21         | 21 to 25     | 26 to 30     | 31 to 40      | over 40      | Custody <sup>3</sup>     | Community sentence (CPO, CSO, PO, RLO, DTTO) <sup>4</sup> | Monetary     | Other <sup>5</sup> |
| <b>Number of persons with charge proved</b>                      | <b>32,929</b> | <b>27,413</b> | <b>5,516</b> | <b>2,831</b>     | <b>4,725</b> | <b>5,494</b> | <b>10,235</b> | <b>9,644</b> | <b>5,587</b>             | <b>10,071</b>   | <b>9,257</b> | <b>8,014</b>       |
| <b>All previous convictions<sup>6</sup></b>                      |               |               |              |                  |              |              |               |              |                          |   |              |                    |
| None   | 11,239        | 8,939         | 2,300        | 1,595            | 1,681        | 1,394        | 2,760         | 3,809        | 758                      | 3,008   | 3,924        | 3,549              |
| 1 or 2   | 7,816         | 6,520         | 1,296        | 638              | 1,170        | 1,266        | 2,347         | 2,395        | 742                      | 2,735   | 2,600        | 1,739              |
| 3 to 10  | 9,370         | 8,060         | 1,310        | 524              | 1,316        | 1,838        | 3,334         | 2,358        | 2,140                    | 3,201   | 2,161        | 1,868              |
| Over 10  | 4,504         | 3,894         | 610          | 74               | 558          | 996          | 1,794         | 1,082        | 1,947                    | 1,127   | 572          | 858                |
| <b>Previous custodial sentences</b>                              |               |               |              |                  |              |              |               |              |                          |   |              |                    |
| None   | 23,577        | 18,906        | 4,671        | 2,532            | 3,638        | 3,620        | 6,611         | 7,176        | 1,625                    | 7,675   | 7,810        | 6,467              |
| 1 or 2   | 3,854         | 3,493         | 361          | 165              | 484          | 718          | 1,376         | 1,111        | 1,238                    | 1,141   | 788          | 687                |
| 3 to 10  | 4,233         | 3,857         | 376          | 127              | 521          | 893          | 1,681         | 1,011        | 1,946                    | 1,051   | 574          | 662                |
| Over 10  | 1,265         | 1,157         | 108          | 7                | 82           | 263          | 567           | 346          | 778                      | 204   | 85           | 198                |
| <b>Previous community sentences</b>                              |               |               |              |                  |              |              |               |              |                          |   |              |                    |
| None   | 18,526        | 15,002        | 3,524        | 2,001            | 2,550        | 2,581        | 5,171         | 6,223        | 1,941                    | 5,063   | 6,343        | 5,179              |
| 1 or 2   | 8,706         | 7,521         | 1,185        | 570              | 1,196        | 1,611        | 3,057         | 2,272        | 1,896                    | 3,054   | 2,032        | 1,724              |
| 3 to 10  | 5,512         | 4,750         | 762          | 257              | 945          | 1,259        | 1,939         | 1,112        | 1,689                    | 1,878   | 865          | 1,080              |
| Over 10  | 185           | 140           | 45           | 3                | 34           | 43           | 68            | 37           | 61                       | 76  | 17           | 31                 |
| <b>Previous solemn convictions<sup>7</sup></b>                   |               |               |              |                  |              |              |               |              |                          |   |              |                    |
| None   | 26,492        | 21,444        | 5,048        | 2,567            | 3,827        | 4,076        | 7,821         | 8,201        | 2,817                    | 8,501   | 8,207        | 6,967              |
| 1 or 2   | 5,290         | 4,858         | 432          | 232              | 748          | 1,121        | 1,963         | 1,226        | 2,017                    | 1,375   | 969          | 929                |
| 3 to 10  | 1,146         | 1,110         | 36           | 32               | 150          | 296          | 451           | 217          | 752                      | 195   | 81           | 118                |
| Over 10  | 1             | 1             | 0            | 0                | 0            | 1            | 0             | 0            | 1                        | 0   | 0            | 0                  |
| <b>Previous convictions for crimes of violence<sup>8</sup></b>   |               |               |              |                  |              |              |               |              |                          |   |              |                    |
| None   | 26,492        | 21,444        | 5,048        | 2,567            | 3,827        | 4,076        | 7,821         | 8,201        | 2,817                    | 8,501   | 8,207        | 6,967              |
| 1 or 2   | 5,290         | 4,858         | 432          | 232              | 748          | 1,121        | 1,963         | 1,226        | 2,017                    | 1,375   | 969          | 929                |
| 3 to 10  | 1,146         | 1,110         | 36           | 32               | 150          | 296          | 451           | 217          | 752                      | 195   | 81           | 118                |
| Over 10  | 1             | 1             | 0            | 0                | 0            | 1            | 0             | 0            | 1                        | 0   | 0            | 0                  |
| <b>Previous convictions for crimes of dishonesty<sup>9</sup></b> |               |               |              |                  |              |              |               |              |                          |   |              |                    |
| None   | 24,338        | 20,293        | 4,045        | 2,465            | 3,703        | 3,867        | 6,966         | 7,337        | 2,895                    | 7,653   | 7,579        | 6,211              |
| 1 or 2   | 4,389         | 3,680         | 709          | 282              | 664          | 935          | 1,472         | 1,036        | 1,075                    | 1,415   | 1,035        | 864                |
| 3 to 10  | 3,037         | 2,505         | 532          | 79               | 319          | 548          | 1,213         | 878          | 1,087                    | 761   | 521          | 668                |
| Over 10  | 1,165         | 935           | 230          | 5                | 39           | 144          | 584           | 393          | 530                      | 242   | 122          | 271                |
| <b>Previous convictions for drug offences</b>                    |               |               |              |                  |              |              |               |              |                          |   |              |                    |
| None   | 26,321        | 21,584        | 4,737        | 2,674            | 4,028        | 4,193        | 7,548         | 7,878        | 3,658                    | 8,196   | 7,774        | 6,693              |
| 1 or 2   | 5,388         | 4,747         | 641          | 151              | 607          | 1,099        | 2,090         | 1,441        | 1,508                    | 1,583   | 1,259        | 1,038              |
| 3 to 10  | 1,204         | 1,067         | 137          | 6                | 90           | 198          | 588           | 322          | 416                      | 290   | 221          | 277                |
| Over 10  | 16            | 15            | 1            | 0                | 0            | 4            | 9             | 3            | 5                        | 2   | 3            | 6                  |

1. This table is compiled on a different basis to tables 1-14. It counts individuals convicted in 2019-20 and counts their previous convictions over 10 years. If they were convicted more than once in 2019-20, their final conviction in the year is counted as the index conviction and the earlier convictions are counted as previous convictions.

2. Age as at date of last conviction in 2019-20.

3. Custodial sentence includes: Imprisonment, Young Offenders Institution, Orders for Lifelong Restriction, Extended Sentences, and Supervised Release Orders.

4. Community Sentence refers to Restriction of Liberty Orders (RLO), Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTO), Community Service Orders (CSO), Probation Orders (PO), and Community Payback Orders (CPOs).

5. The 'Other' category includes Supervised Attendance Orders, remit to children's hearing; community reparation order; caution; admonition; absolute discharge; insanity; guardianship; and hospital order.

6. Convictions for crimes, and offences of common assault, breach of the peace, racially aggravated conduct or harassment, firearms offences or social security offences. Excludes convictions outside of Scotland.

7. Convictions in the high court or in a sheriff and jury court.

8. Crimes of violence includes common assault, in line with Tables 6 and 7.

9. Crimes of dishonesty includes social security offences, in line with Tables 6 and 7.

**Table 21: Individuals convicted by number of previous convictions in 10 years from 2010-11 to 2019-20<sup>1</sup>**

| Number and type of previous convictions <sup>2</sup> | 2001-02 to 2010-11 |    | 2002-03 to 2011-12 |    | 2003-04 to 2012-13 |    | 2004-05 to 2013-14 |    | 2005-06 to 2014-15 |    | 2006-07 to 2015-16 |    | 2007-08 to 2016-17 |    | 2008-09 to 2017-18 |    | 2009-10 to 2018-19 |    | 2010-11 to 2019-20 |    |
|--|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|
|  | No.                | %  | No.                | %  | No.                | %  | No.                | %  | No.                | %  | No.                | %  | No.                | %  | No.                | %  | No.                | %  | No.                | %  |
| <b>Number of persons with charge proved (=100%)</b>  | 45,700             |    | 44,978             |    | 42,562             |    | 43,204             |    | 44,836             |    | 45,272             |    | 41,664             |    | 37,455             |    | 33,916             |    | 32,929             |    |
| <b>All previous convictions<sup>3</sup></b>          |                    |    |                    |    |                    |    |                    |    |                    |    |                    |    |                    |    |                    |    |                    |    |                    |    |
| None   | 15,367             | 34 | 14,849             | 33 | 13,887             | 33 | 14,761             | 34 | 16,093             | 36 | 16,484             | 36 | 14,510             | 35 | 12,949             | 35 | 11,464             | 34 | 11,239             | 34 |
| 1 or 2   | 10,959             | 24 | 10,717             | 24 | 10,109             | 24 | 10,357             | 24 | 10,611             | 24 | 10,840             | 24 | 10,172             | 24 | 9,071              | 24 | 8,115              | 24 | 7,816              | 24 |
| 3 to 10  | 13,025             | 29 | 13,091             | 29 | 12,413             | 29 | 12,016             | 28 | 12,232             | 27 | 12,255             | 27 | 11,493             | 28 | 10,413             | 28 | 9,575              | 28 | 9,370              | 28 |
| Over 10  | 6,349              | 14 | 6,321              | 14 | 6,153              | 14 | 6,070              | 14 | 5,900              | 13 | 5,693              | 13 | 5,489              | 13 | 5,022              | 13 | 4,762              | 14 | 4,504              | 14 |

1. This table is compiled on a different basis to tables 1-14. It counts individuals convicted in the final year of the 10 year window, and counts their previous convictions over the 10 year window. If they were convicted more than once in the final year of the window, their final conviction in the year is counted as the index conviction and the earlier convictions are counted as previous convictions.

2. The number and type of previous convictions in 10 year windows.

3. Convictions for crimes, and offences of common assault, breach of the peace, racially aggravated conduct or harassment, firearms offences or social security offences. Excludes convictions outside of Scotland.

# Annex

## Annex A – Definitions, counting rules, and pseudo-reconvictions

### Background and definitions

A1 Statistics on **convictions** and **reconvictions** do not measure **offending** and **reoffending**, or **recidivism**. Not all offences which are committed are reported to the police, while some of those that are reported and recorded do not result in an offender being identified, charged and eventually being tried in court. For cases which are reported to the Procurator Fiscal, it may be decided to take no proceedings, or to employ some alternative to prosecution such as a warning letter or a fiscal fine. In addition, where persons are prosecuted, the proceedings may end up being dropped. This could be for various reasons, such as witnesses failing to turn up. Convictions and reconvictions are therefore a subset of actual offending and reoffending, and reconviction rates are only a proxy measure of reoffending rates.

A2 Generally, only the initial court sentence is included in the statistics on convictions, so that, for example, a person fined is regarded as fined, even if he or she is subsequently given a custodial sentence in default of payment. Similarly, the offenders released from custody who are included in the analysis in this bulletin will only include those directly sentenced to custody, i.e. persons released after imprisonment for fine default are excluded. Also, no account is taken of the outcome of appeals, or of interim decisions such as deferral of sentence.

### Table A1 Definitions

The following terminology is applied throughout the bulletin:

**Average number of reconvictions per offender** – in a cohort, the total number of reconvictions from a court recorded within a specified follow up period from the date of index convictions, divided by the total number of offenders in the cohort with index convictions from a court. Unless otherwise stated, the average number of reconvictions per offender quoted in this bulletin are for a follow-up period of one year. It should be noted that because this measure is an average, there may be variation in the number of reconvictions of offenders within the group the measure is applied to. For example, the group may include some offenders who have no reconvictions and some offenders with multiple reconvictions. This measures the frequency of reconviction in a cohort.

**Average number of repeat non-court disposals per individual** - the total number of non-court disposals received by a cohort within a year of the index non-court disposal, divided by the total number of individuals in the cohort with an index non court disposal. This measures the frequency of the cohort receiving non-court disposals.



**Cohort** – all offenders who either received a non-custodial conviction or were released from a custodial sentence in a given financial year, from the 1st April to the 31st March the following year. In the analyses for non-court disposals, a cohort is all the individuals who either received a police or COPFS disposal in a given financial year. In this bulletin, for ease of communication, the cohort may be referred to by year alone, for example 2018-19.

**Conviction** – a formal declaration by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law that someone is guilty of a criminal offence.

**Crime or Offence** – an action that is deemed to be illegal under common or statutory law. Contraventions of the law are divided, for statistical purposes only, into crimes and offences. See [Annex D](#) of the Criminal Proceedings Bulletin for further information about what are classified as crimes or offences.

**Custodial reconviction** – a reconviction which resulted in a custodial sentence being imposed.

**Date of the index conviction** – the sentence date for non-custodial convictions or the estimated date of discharge from custody for custodial convictions.

**Date of the index non-court disposal** – the date the non-court disposal was imposed.

**Disposal** – the sentence given for a court conviction, or the action taken in non-court cases.

**Domestic abuse crime or offence** – a crime or offence, such as common assault, that was domestically aggravated and marked with a domestic abuse identifier on the CHS by the police or COPFS.

**Index conviction** – the reference conviction which is determined by either: (a) the estimated release date for a custodial sentence imposed for the conviction, or (b) the sentence date for non-custodial sentences imposed for the conviction. Whichever conviction has the earlier of these dates in a given financial year is the index conviction.

**Index crime or offence** – the main crime or offence of the index conviction.

**Index disposal** – the type of sentence imposed for the index conviction.

**Index non-court disposal** – the reference police or COPFS disposal imposed (e.g. a fine), which is the first non-court disposal given to an individual in a given financial year.

**Previous convictions** – convictions preceding the index conviction.

**Pseudo-reconviction** – convictions which occur after the index conviction, but relate to offences committed prior to the index conviction.

**Recidivism** – repeated reoffending after being convicted.

**Reconviction** – convictions which occur after the relevant date of the index conviction.

**Reconviction rate** – the percentage of offenders in the cohort with index convictions given by a court who were reconvicted one or more times by a court within a specified follow up period from the relevant date of the index conviction. Unless otherwise stated, the reconviction rates that are quoted in this bulletin are for a follow-up period of one year.

**Repeat non-court disposal rate** – the percentage of individuals who are given a further non-court disposal within a year of receiving a non-court disposal from the police or COPFS.

**Reoffending** – the action of committing a further crime or offence after committing a crime or offence.

**SOI** – The Scottish Offenders Index. This consists of two separate databases. One contains a record of all convictions since 1989 for either a crime in Groups 1-5 or some of the offences in Group 6 in the Scottish Government's classification of crimes. The second database contains a record of all non-court disposals for any crime or offence since 2008.

## Counting rules

A3 If more than one set of court proceedings against an offender is disposed of on the same day, then each proceeding will be counted as a separate conviction record in the SOI database.

A4 Where a person is convicted for more than one charge in a single court proceeding, then the main crime/offence which is recorded in the SOI. The main charge is the one receiving the most severe penalty (or disposal) if one or more charges are proved, and is identified using a look-up table which ranks the disposal types in order of importance. For example, custody is ranked higher than a monetary fine, so for a proceeding where there was a mixture of these two types of disposal, the main charge counted for this record would be the charge associated with the custody disposal rather than the charge related to the monetary disposal.

A5 In order to produce meaningful analysis on reconvictions, a decision is made as to which of an individual's convictions in a series is to be taken as a reference point, known as the index conviction. In this bulletin, the rule for choosing the index conviction is:

- (a) the first date when an individual was estimated to have been released from prison from a custodial sentence, or

(b) the first occasion in the financial year in question when an individual was given a non-custodial sentence.

Whichever conviction has the earlier of these dates in a given financial year is the index conviction. The crime and sentence linked to this index conviction are referred to throughout this bulletin as the **index crime** and **index disposal**, respectively. In the case of the reconviction rate, the analysis then considers the proportion of these individuals who are reconvicted in court within one year (or two years in [Table 14](#)) from the date of sentence or the estimated custody release date, i.e. from the relevant date of the index conviction, whereas the average number of reconvictions per offender considers the number of times offenders are reconvicted in the follow-up period from the index conviction.

A6 Convictions for a crime against public justice, such as committing an offence while on bail, are not considered as index convictions. If the first conviction in the year for a particular offender was for such an offence, their next conviction which wasn't a crime against public justice was taken instead. Where an individual had no further convictions in the year for crimes other than crimes against public justice they are not included in the data set.

A7 For the purposes of the analysis in this bulletin, the date of release for offenders given a custodial sentence has been estimated. This is estimated from their sentence date, the length of sentence imposed, assumptions about time spent on remand and release on parole, and information about whether the offender had been granted bail. The release date estimated by this approach will not always tie in with the actual release date because, for example, the offender may be serving other custodial sentences. However, this is not judged to be significant for the purposes of the current analysis. The main exception to this relates to offenders discharged from life sentences or, for some cohorts, very long determinate custodial sentences – see below.

A8 It is not possible to accurately identify the release date for offenders serving life sentences or, in some instances, very lengthy determinate sentences. However, the number of offenders involved is relatively small (41 offenders received a life sentence in 2019-20: see [Table 10d in Criminal Proceedings in Scotland](#)) and so will not affect the analysis presented in this bulletin significantly. Separate research evidence ([Life Sentence Prisoners in Scotland, Scottish Office, Machin et al, 1999](#)) shows that just over one quarter of the 491 life sentence prisoners released on licence were reconvicted. However, this figure may not be directly comparable with the reconviction rates presented in this bulletin, as the reconvictions for life sentence prisoners may have been for minor offences which are excluded from analysis in this bulletin, or reconvictions may have occurred more than a year after release from custody.

A9 The crimes and offences counted as domestic abuse index convictions or reconvictions, are crimes and offences marked with a statutory domestic abuse aggravation, or a non-statutory domestic abuse identifier on the CHS. For example, a common assault offence committed against a partner could be marked with the statutory aggravation and a domestic abuse identifier in

addition. The statutory domestic abuse aggravation was created by the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016 and came into effect on the 24th April 2017 for crimes that took place on or after this date. The statutory domestic abuse aggravation is libelled on individual charges and, if proven in court, will be taken into account during sentencing. They are marked with a non-statutory domestic abuse identifier for operational purposes but does not require proof in court and is not taken into account during sentencing. The statutory aggravation is always applied in conjunction with the identifier, but sometimes the identifier is applied in the absence of the statutory aggravation.

A10 The counting rules for non-court disposals are similar to those for analysing court reconvictions. The first police or COPFS disposal in the financial year in question is counted as the **index non-court disposal**. Further non-court disposals from either the police or COPFS within one year of the index non-court disposal are counted, regardless whether the index non-court disposal was issued by the police or COPFS. The measure does not include activity for those who were then convicted in court within a year.

## Data definitions

### Sex and gender

A11 'Sex' can be considered to refer to whether someone is male or female based on their physiology, with 'gender' representing a social construct or sense of self that takes a wider range of forms. Throughout this report we refer to 'sex' rather than 'gender' because this better reflects recording practices in relation to this information. In reality it is likely that recording includes a mixture of physiological and personal identity.

A12 Sex in this bulletin is generally identified by a police officer based on how a person presents and recorded when a person's details are entered into the CHS. In most cases this is based on the physiology of a person rather than self-identified gender. It is recorded for operational purposes, such as requirements for searching. A person's sex may only be changed on the CHS if person has produced a Gender Recognition Certificate, or there has been a data entry error. A small number of records are recorded as 'unknown' where for some reason a clear understanding of the sex of the individual is not known.

A13 The conviction data that feeds into this publication is published first in the [Criminal Proceedings Bulletin](#). During production of the Criminal Proceedings Bulletin we query any unusual sex values with Police Scotland, SCTS, and COPFS. Unusual values may be where sex for the same person has been recorded differently against two different proceedings, or cases such as where a female has been proceeded against for rape or attempted rape. We fix any values that were erroneous with the correct values.

A14 The Scottish Government has created a [working group on the recording of sex and gender in data](#) to give guidance to public bodies on the collection,

disaggregation, and use of data on sex and gender. [Draft guidance](#) has been published to collect feedback from users.

### Age

A15 The age of each person relates to their age at the time that sentence was passed. This also applies to offenders discharged from a custodial sentence, i.e. their age at the date of sentence is taken rather than at the estimated release date.

### Geographic data

A16 The areas that courts serve do not exactly match administrative areas for local authorities. For example, Edinburgh Sheriff Court serves the local authority areas of the City of Edinburgh, Midlothian, and East Lothian. As a result, in [Table 12](#), [Chart 10](#) and [Chart 11](#) in this bulletin, local authorities are based on approximate areas. Some local authorities are grouped together so that there are 24 grouped local authorities presented, rather than all 32 being displayed separately. See the footnote of [Table 12](#) for details of the approximations for each administrative area. Convictions in the High Court are also presented separately. Note that offenders may be tried in a court that covers a different local authority to where they live if they commit a crime in a different area. [Table 13](#), shows reconviction rates by the local authority of offenders' residence, which is compiled by using the first half of an offender's postcode to assign them to a local authority. [Table 13](#) is labelled as [Experimental Statistics: Data being developed](#) and not National Statistics, as the data quality for this new analysis does not yet meet the standards for National Statistics. Therefore, we recommend that the figures based on court area are still used as the definitive local authority reconviction rates.

### Crime groupings

A17 Tables A2 and A3 detail how crimes and offences, and sentence type have been grouped in this bulletin.

**Table A2 Crime Groupings for Convictions and Reconvictions**

| Crime category | Crimes and offences included   |
|----------------|--|
| Violent crime  | Murder, culpable homicide, attempted murder, serious assault, Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act, robbery, common assault, , death involving a motor vehicle, other violence.   |
| Sexual crime   | <p>Sexual crime includes sexual assault and other sexual crimes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sexual assault includes: rape; attempted rape; contact sexual assault (13-15 yr. old or adult 16+); sexually coercive conduct (13-15 yr. old or adult 16+); sexual offences against children under 13 years; and lewd and libidinous practices.</li> <li>Other sexual crimes includes: other sexually coercive conduct; other sexual offences involving 13-15 year old children; taking, distribution, possession etc. of indecent photos of children; incest; unnatural crimes; public indecency; sexual exposure; and other sexual offences.</li> </ul> <p>These are the notifiable crimes for an offender who has been placed on the sex offenders register. The definitions are aligned with the</p> |

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
|                           | <i>Criminal Proceedings in Scotland</i> publication. Sexual crime excludes offences associated with prostitution.  |
| Prostitution              | Procuration (excluding homosexual acts); brothel keeping; immoral traffic; offences related to prostitution; procuration of homosexual acts; procuration of sexual services from children under 18; and soliciting services of a person engaged in prostitution.   |
| Dishonesty                | Housebreaking, theft by opening lockfast places, theft of motor vehicle, other theft, fraud, other crimes of dishonesty and social security offences.  |
| Criminal damage           | Fire-raising, vandalism.   |
| Drug offences             | Illegal importation, supply or possession of drugs, other drug offences.   |
| Breach of the peace       | Breach of the peace, racially aggravated harassment, racially aggravated conduct, threatening or abusive behaviour, offence of stalking, offensive behaviour at football, and threatening communications (under the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communication Scotland Act 2012).  |
| Other crimes and offences | Crimes against public justice, (breach of sexual offender order and breach of sexual harm order are included in crimes against public justice), handling offensive weapons (in possession of an offensive weapon; having in a public place an article with a blade or point, and restriction of weapons), miscellaneous firearm offences, other crimes and offences (not elsewhere specified). |
| Serious violent crime     | As per violent crime, but including only those convictions which took place in the high court or a sheriff solemn court.   |
| Serious crime             | All convictions which took place in the high court or in a sheriff solemn court, and any other convictions for serious assault, robbery, possession of a firearm with intent to endanger life etc., abduction, attempted rape and indecent assault.  |

**Table A3 Sentence groupings**

| <b>Sentence category</b> | <b>Sentences included</b>  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Custody                  | Custodial sentence to prison, young offender's institution, or child detention, orders for lifelong restriction. Life and indeterminate sentences are excluded. Also includes Supervised Release Orders and Extended Sentences in <a href="#">Table 10a</a> and <a href="#">Table 20</a> . |
| ES                       | Extended Sentence  |
| SRO                      | Supervised Release Order   |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| CPO  | Community Payback Order <sup>5</sup>   |
| Legacy community order                               | Probation Order (with or without CSO or RLO), or Community Service Order   |
| DTTO   | Drug Treatment and Testing Order   |
| RLO  | Restriction of Liberty Order   |
| Monetary   | Fine, compensation order   |
| Other  | Supervised Attendance Orders, caution, absolute discharge, remit to children's hearing, admonishment, hospital order, guardianship order, finding of insanity, hospital order & restricted order, supervision and treatment order and disposals not elsewhere specified. |
| Police disposals                                     | Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices (ASBFPNs), Formal Adult Warnings, Restorative Justice Warnings, Early and Effective Interventions (EEIs), and Recorded Police Warnings.  |
| Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service disposals | Fiscal Fines, Fiscal Compensation Orders, Fiscal Fixed Penalties, Fiscal Combined Fines with Compensation, and Pre-Scottish Justice Reform Fiscal Fixed Penalties.   |

### The effect of pseudo-reconvictions

A18 Pseudo-reconvictions are convictions which occur after the index conviction, but relate to offences committed prior to the index conviction. They can arise in cases where there are several sets of proceedings simultaneously in train against an individual for offences committed on a range of dates.

A19 Pseudo-reconvictions could potentially have the following effects:

- In theory, they may exaggerate the rate of “real” reconvictions to some extent.
- They will complicate comparisons between reconviction rates for different types of disposal as they tend to be less common for offenders who are discharged from a long custodial sentence compared to those given non-custodial sentences.
- They will tend to be more significant when considering reconviction rates for groups of offenders with a relatively high frequency of offending, such as younger offenders, or those engaged in acquisitive crime.

Excluding pseudo-reconvictions will not necessarily result in an improved estimate of the reconviction rate, unless one also addresses the issue of offences committed during the follow-up period, but which have a conviction date outside of this period and are therefore currently excluded from the calculation. Excluding both cases is likely to result in a downward bias of the estimate. One year and two year reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions per offender without pseudo-reconvictions were shown in previous publications for the purposes of

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<sup>5</sup> Community Payback Orders (CPOs) were introduced by the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 and came into effect from 1 February 2011. The CPO replaced provisions for Community Service Orders, Probation Orders, and Supervised Attendance Orders.

illustration. The figures up to the latest cohort can be found in the additional datasets which accompany this publication which are found on the [webpage of this publication](#) under the supporting files menu.



## Annex B – Sources of information, data quality and confidentiality, and revisions

### Sources of information

B1 Information presented in this bulletin is based on data held in the Scottish Offenders Index (SOI), which is derived from the data used in the [Criminal Proceedings in Scotland](#) statistical bulletin. The Criminal Proceedings data is in turn derived from information held on the Criminal History System (CHS) which is owned by Police Scotland.

B2 The SOI currently contains a record of criminal proceedings against individuals (excluding companies) in Scottish courts as well as information on non-court disposals. The court convictions and non-court disposals are held in separate datasets by the Scottish Government and so are independent of each other.

B3 The data in the SOI on court convictions currently covers all convictions where a sentence was imposed since the beginning of 1989, and the main offence involved was either a crime in Groups 1-5 or some of the offences in Group 6, in the Scottish Government's classification of crimes (see [Annex D](#) of the Criminal Proceedings Bulletin for further information about these classification groups). Minor offences (such as drunkenness, and almost all motor vehicle offences) are not included in the SOI.

B4 The distinction between crimes and offences is made only for statistical reporting purposes. Although the violations allocated under "crimes" tend to be more serious, there are some "offences" that have more severe punishments associated with them. Groups 1-5 of the Scottish Government's classification cover non-sexual crimes of violence, sexual crimes, crimes of dishonesty, fire-raising, vandalism etc. and other crimes. The offences in Group 6 which are included in the court conviction SOI are: common assault, breach of the peace, threatening or abusive behaviour, offence of stalking, offensive behaviour at football and threatening communications (under the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communication Scotland Act 2012), racially aggravated harassment or conduct, miscellaneous firearms offences, and social security offences. See [Annex Table A2](#) for a more detailed list of the types of crimes in the SOI.

B5 The data in the SOI on non-court disposals covers all crimes and offences, including motor offences, where a non-court disposal was given, back to 2008.

B6 Each record on the SOI database includes information on the sex and date of birth of the offender, the dates of conviction and sentence, the main crime or offence involved and details of the sentence imposed. Information is also available on any crimes which were additional to the main crime. Each offender has a unique reference number, which allows individual convictions for that offender to be linked together. The SOI does not include the name and address of an offender, except the first half of an offender's postcode. A [privacy notice](#) is available on the Scottish Government's website.

B7 All but the most serious offences alleged to have been committed by children under the age of 16 are generally dealt with outside of the courts in the children's hearings system, or by Early and Effective Interventions or other non-court disposals. The SOI does not hold data taken from the children's hearings system.

B8 The SOI currently contains data on 601,100 offenders and 2,280,200 convictions since SOI records began in 1989. Eighty-five percent of the offenders are male and 15 percent are female.

### **Data quality**

B9 The figures in the bulletin have been derived from administrative IT systems which, as with any large scale recording system, are subject to possible errors with data entry and processing. During the production of this bulletin we have put in place processes to ensure that the data are fit for purpose for this publication, which are listed below.

B10 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 in the [Integration of Scottish Criminal Justice Information Systems \(ISCJIS\) data sharing manual](#).

B11 The following protocols also ensure consistency in the data collected:

- The Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service (SCTS) 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 (COPFS);
- The protocol for sharing electronic information between justice partners.

B12 The Scottish Government 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 also has representation from Police Scotland, COPFS, the Scottish Prison Service, and SCTS.

B13 The analyses in this bulletin are based on the data published in the [Criminal Proceedings in Scotland](#) statistical bulletin. The quality assurance for the Criminal Proceedings data are described in the section on **Data quality: Data validation during production of the statistical bulletin** in Annex B of the bulletin. In summary, the validation processes include automated and manual checks on the data. Any unusual or missing values are referred back to either Police Scotland, the SCTS, or COPFS. The figures are also checked against case processing information published by COPFS and management information provided by SCTS to ensure that the court volumes are consistent. Police Scotland, SCTS, COPFS and policy experts within the Scottish Government are also consulted to give insight on an operational level and provide insight into why any significant changes may have occurred. The figures are also checked by Scottish Government statisticians,

who have not been involved in the production process, and they may highlight any issues that may have gone unnoticed.

B14 During the production of this bulletin, the data undergoes processing to calculate the frequency and prevalence of reconvictions. The numbers are manually checked to determine whether there are any unusual values. If so, then the calculations are rechecked. Like the [Criminal Proceedings in Scotland](#) publication, the figures in this bulletin have undergone a further round of checks by Scottish Government statisticians, and policy experts within the Scottish Government are again consulted to provide insight and context to any significant changes in the figures.

### **Postcode data quality**

B15 From the 2015-16 cohort publication onwards, we have published reconviction rates for local authorities based on offenders' home postcode ([Table 13](#)) alongside the reconviction rates for local authorities based on court location ([Table 12](#)).

B16 Previously we could only calculate reconviction rates for local authorities based on the court location of where offenders were convicted, as this was the only geographical information that we had. This approach has limitations, because some court areas cover multiple local authorities and offenders may be convicted for crimes committed in different areas to where they live. In particular, these figures are not fully suitable for local authority community justice partners, who need reconviction figures for local offenders for planning schemes to reduce reoffending, or estimating the number of offenders that social workers need to supervise in their area, for example.

B17 We started receiving data from Police Scotland on the first half of an offender's postcode in 2014, and coverage was high enough from 2015-16 onwards to start using the data. With the first half of an offender's postcode we can match offenders to their home local authority and calculate reconviction rates based on offenders' home local authority.

B18 We are classifying the reconviction rates for local authorities based on the postcode data as [Experimental Statistics: Data being developed](#), as the data are of insufficient quality to be labelled as National Statistics as the rest of the data in this publication are. We did not have postcodes for a fifth of offenders (21%) with an index conviction in 2018-19, and we are unsure of how this may affect the reconviction rates.

B19 Postcodes may be missing because offenders have no fixed abode, or because of recording issues. We are also less likely to have the postcode of offenders released from a custodial sentence, as we would have received their conviction data before we started collecting the postcode. The missing category also includes a small number where postcodes were supplied, but they were not

valid postcodes. We are working with Police Scotland to improve the coverage, and as accuracy improves, we will remove the experimental label.

B20 Annex [Table B1](#) shows the percentage of offenders with missing postcodes in each local authority group based on location of the court they were convicted in. It also shows the percentage of offenders living in each local authority that make up the local authority group. This shows that there are significant percentages of offenders who are convicted in a court that covers a different local authority to where they live.

**Table B1 Postcode coverage for each local authority group**

| Local authority group based on court location <sup>1</sup> | Offender's local authority <sup>2</sup> | Number | % of LA group |
|--|---|--------|---------------|
| Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire                            | Aberdeen City                           | 1,507  | 55%           |
|  | Aberdeenshire                           | 886    | 32%           |
|  | other LA                                | 236    | 9%            |
|  | Missing                                 | 99     | 4%            |
| Angus  | Angus                                   | 373    | 74%           |
|  | other LA                                | 70     | 14%           |
|  | Missing                                 | 59     | 12%           |
| Argyll & Bute  | Argyll & Bute                           | 177    | 61%           |
|  | other LA                                | 59     | 20%           |
|  | Missing                                 | 53     | 18%           |
| Ayrshire, East, North and South                            | East Ayrshire                           | 574    | 21%           |
|  | North Ayrshire                          | 474    | 17%           |
|  | South Ayrshire                          | 358    | 13%           |
|  | other LA                                | 217    | 8%            |
|  | Missing                                 | 1,105  | 41%           |
| Clackmannanshire   | Clackmannanshire                        | 249    | 76%           |
|  | other LA                                | 42     | 13%           |
|  | Missing                                 | 37     | 11%           |
| Dumfries & Galloway  | Dumfries & Galloway                     | 819    | 78%           |
|  | other LA                                | 182    | 17%           |
|  | Missing                                 | 51     | 5%            |
| Dunbartonshire, East and West                              | East Dunbartonshire                     | 27     | 3%            |
|  | West Dunbartonshire                     | 419    | 50%           |
|  | other LA                                | 198    | 24%           |
|  | Missing                                 | 196    | 23%           |
| Dundee City  | Dundee City                             | 894    | 64%           |
|  | Fife                                    | 154    | 11%           |
|  | other LA                                | 156    | 11%           |
|  | Missing                                 | 202    | 14%           |
| Edinburgh, East Lothian, and Midlothian                    | East Lothian                            | 324    | 9%            |
|  | Edinburgh, City of                      | 1,695  | 48%           |
|  | Midlothian                              | 345    | 10%           |
|  | other LA                                | 382    | 11%           |
|  | Missing                                 | 777    | 22%           |
| Falkirk  | Falkirk                                 | 712    | 69%           |
|  | other LA                                | 180    | 18%           |
|  | Missing                                 | 135    | 13%           |
| Fife   | Fife                                    | 1,473  | 79%           |
|  | other LA                                | 104    | 6%            |
|  | Missing                                 | 298    | 16%           |

(Continued on next page)

**Table B1 – continued**

|                                    |                     |       |      |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------|
| Glasgow City                       | Glasgow City        | 3,208 | 51%  |
|                                    | East Dunbartonshire | 174   | 3%   |
|                                    | North Lanarkshire   | 158   | 3%   |
|                                    | South Lanarkshire   | 400   | 6%   |
|                                    | other LA            | 646   | 10%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 1,713 | 27%  |
| Highland                           | Highland            | 950   | 75%  |
|                                    | other LA            | 152   | 12%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 168   | 13%  |
| Inverclyde                         | Inverclyde          | 227   | 47%  |
|                                    | Argyll & Bute       | 25    | 5%   |
|                                    | other LA            | 49    | 10%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 181   | 38%  |
| Lanarkshire, North and South       | North Lanarkshire   | 1,318 | 36%  |
|                                    | South Lanarkshire   | 977   | 27%  |
|                                    | other LA            | 408   | 11%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 912   | 25%  |
| Moray                              | Moray               | 413   | 83%  |
|                                    | other LA            | 73    | 15%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 14    | 3%   |
| Na h-Eileanan Siar                 | Na h-Eileanan Siar  | 67    | 76%  |
|                                    | other LA            | 11    | 13%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 10    | 11%  |
| Orkney Islands                     | Orkney Islands      | 66    | 78%  |
|                                    | other LA            | 13    | 15%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 6     | 7%   |
| Perth & Kinross                    | Perth & Kinross     | 447   | 69%  |
|                                    | other LA            | 159   | 24%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 44    | 7%   |
| Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire | East Renfrewshire   | 108   | 9%   |
|                                    | Renfrewshire        | 481   | 42%  |
|                                    | other LA            | 201   | 18%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 357   | 31%  |
| Scottish Borders                   | Scottish Borders    | 376   | 78%  |
|                                    | other LA            | 55    | 11%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 52    | 11%  |
| Shetland Islands                   | Shetland Islands    | 73    | 74%  |
|                                    | other LA            | 19    | 19%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 7     | 7%   |
| Stirling                           | Stirling            | 249   | 55%  |
|                                    | other LA            | 145   | 32%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 55    | 12%  |
| West Lothian                       | West Lothian        | 657   | 71%  |
|                                    | other LA            | 132   | 14%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 133   | 14%  |
| High Court                         | Postcode present    | 334   | 64%  |
|                                    | Missing             | 190   | 36%  |
| Unknown                            | Missing             | 1     | 100% |

1. Local authority group is based on the court location of where an offender was convicted.

2. The offender's local authority is based on their postcode. Only authorities in the local authority group are shown. Those that live in other local authorities are grouped under "other LA". Missing is the percentage of offenders convicted in the local authority with a missing postcode.

## **Domestic abuse data quality**

B21 A new statutory domestic abuse aggravation was created by the [Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#) and came into effect on the 24th April 2017 for crimes that took place on or after this date. The statutory domestic abuse aggravation is libelled on individual charges and, if proven in court, will be taken into account during sentencing. As this needs to be recorded as part of the court record, the data should be high quality. Any unusual records are queried with SCTS or COPFS during production of the Criminal Proceedings Bulletin.

B22 The domestic abuse identifier is used for operational, rather than statutory purposes. Therefore, it is less clear how the data should be interpreted as the use of the identifier is less defined, and the quality of the data may vary.

B23 A new standalone crime of domestic abuse was created by the [Domestic Abuse \(Scotland\) Act 2018](#). This crime covers a course of behaviour which is abusive of a person's partner or ex-partner. This crime was introduced on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 so they are not included here as index convictions, but some could be counted as reconvictions. Note that the statutory domestic abuse aggravation is not applied to the standalone domestic abuse crime.

B24 The [Domestic Abuse \(Scotland\) Act 2018](#) also introduced a statutory aggravation of domestic abuse involving a child, which may be applied to the domestic abuse crime. We will publish reconvictions for the domestic abuse crime and statutory aggravation involving a child in future versions of this bulletin.

## **Data confidentiality**

B25 We have completed a data protection impact assessment to assess and mitigate any privacy issues with the collection, use, and publication of reconviction data.

B26 A [privacy notice](#) is available on the Scottish Government's website covering the data used in this publication.

B27 The Scottish Government are legally able to collect the data for this publication as [Section 84\(1 & 2\) of the Police and Fire Reform \(Scotland\) Act 2012](#) states that the "Scottish Police Authority must provide Scottish Ministers with reports, statistics or other information relating to the Police Service or functions, and the state of crime".

B28 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 and obtain any private information relating to them.

B29 We have assessed the risk of individuals being identified in the tables in this bulletin and established that no private information can be identified. Where demographic information is provided this is done in wider categories.

B30 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. The local authority is based on the court of the conviction.

B31 To maintain the security and confidentiality of the data received from the data suppliers, only a small number of Scottish Government statisticians and statistical support officers 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 and do not include the names of offenders.

## Revisions

B32 The CHS is not designed for statistical purposes. It is dependent on receiving timely information from the SCTS, COPFS, and the police. It should also be noted that some types of outcome are removed from the system after a prescribed length of time. A pending case on the CHS is updated in a timely manner, but there are occasions when a slight delay may happen. Recording delays of this sort generally affect high court disposals relatively more than those for other types of court. The figures provided in this bulletin reflect the details of court proceedings recorded on the CHS and supplied to the Scottish Government by the end of August 2020. This is to allow later reconvictions in 2019-20 to be captured on the CHS.

B33 The CHS is regularly updated, so subsequent analyses will result in revised figures (shown in [Annex Table B2](#)) as late records are added. The first revision of the reconviction rate in the following year's bulletin was typically around 0.4 percentage points higher than the initially published figures. This has improved recently and the revised figure for last year was 0.1 percentage points higher. The first revision of the average number of reconvictions per offender is typically 0.01 to 0.02 higher than the initially published figure.

B34 Prior to the 2016-17 cohort bulletin, High Court convictions were included in the local authority group where High Courts were located. As the appearance of offenders at a particular High Court does not necessarily have any reflection on the local authority they were from, or where the offences were committed, they have been removed from the local authority groups. Removing these slightly elevated the reconviction rates by less than 1 percentage point for the local authority groups where the High Court permanently sits, which are: Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire, Edinburgh and Midlothian, and Glasgow City; as offenders convicted for more serious offences typically have low reconviction rates. It had little effect on rates for the local authority groups where the High Court periodically sits, which are: Dunbartonshire, East and West; Lanarkshire, North and South; Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire; Stirling; and West Lothian. The additional tables published alongside this publication present revised reconviction rates for previous cohorts of local authority groups for cohorts prior to 2016-17

**Annex Table B2 - Revisions to reconviction rates**

| Cohort  | Initial published figures |                                 | 1st revision of published figures |                                 | 2nd revision of published figures |                                 | 3rd revision of published figures |                                 |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|         | Reconv. rate              | Av. no. of reconv. per offender | Reconv. rate                      | Av. no. of reconv. per offender | Reconv. rate                      | Av. no. of reconv. per offender | Reconv. rate                      | Av. no. of reconv. per offender |
| 2006-07 | 32.2                      | 0.59 <sup>*†</sup>              | 32.4                              | 0.60 <sup>*†</sup>              | 32.4                              | 0.60 <sup>†</sup>               | 32.4                              | 0.60 <sup>†</sup>               |
| 2007-08 | 30.9                      | 0.56 <sup>*†</sup>              | 31.2                              | 0.57 <sup>†</sup>               | 31.3                              | 0.57 <sup>†</sup>               | 31.2                              | 0.57 <sup>†</sup>               |
| 2008-09 | 31.0                      | 0.58 <sup>†</sup>               | 31.5                              | 0.60 <sup>†</sup>               | 31.5                              | 0.60 <sup>†</sup>               | 31.5                              | 0.60                            |
| 2009-10 | 30.1                      | 0.54 <sup>†</sup>               | 30.5                              | 0.56 <sup>†</sup>               | 30.6                              | 0.56                            | 30.6                              | 0.56                            |
| 2010-11 | 28.4 <sup>X</sup>         | 0.50 <sup>†X</sup>              | 30.1 <sup>X</sup>                 | 0.55 <sup>X</sup>               | 30.1                              | 0.55                            | 30.1                              | 0.55                            |
| 2011-12 | 29.2                      | 0.53                            | 29.6                              | 0.54                            | 29.6                              | 0.55                            | 29.6                              | 0.55                            |
| 2012-13 | 28.6                      | 0.51                            | 28.9                              | 0.53                            | 28.9                              | 0.53                            | 28.9                              | 0.53                            |
| 2013-14 | 28.3                      | 0.51                            | 28.5                              | 0.52                            | 28.5                              | 0.52                            | 28.5                              | 0.52                            |
| 2014-15 | 28.2                      | 0.50                            | 28.3                              | 0.50                            | 28.4                              | 0.51                            | 28.4                              | 0.51                            |
| 2015-16 | 27.0                      | 0.47                            | 27.2                              | 0.48                            | 27.3                              | 0.48                            | 27.3                              | 0.48                            |
| 2016-17 | 27.2                      | 0.48                            | 27.3                              | 0.48                            | 27.4                              | 0.48                            | -                                 | -                               |
| 2017-18 | 26.3                      | 0.46                            | 26.4                              | 0.47                            | -                                 | -                               | -                                 | -                               |
| 2018-19 | 28.3                      | 0.50                            | -                                 | -                               | -                                 | -                               | -                                 | -                               |

\* These figures were not initially published, but it is possible to determine their magnitude retrospectively.

† These figures have been previously reported as the reconviction frequency rate, which was the number of reconvictions per 100 offenders. Therefore these figures are the original figure divided by 100 to get the average number of reconvictions per offender.

X From the 2011-12 bulletin, some new offences that came into effect from 2010 were included in calculations for the reconviction rate and the average number of reconvictions. These offences were not included in calculations in the 2009-10 or 2010-11 cohort bulletins. The increase in the numbers after revision led to a slightly higher increase at the 1st revision for the 2010-11 cohort than it had been in previous and subsequent years.



## **Annex C – Uses and users of reconviction rates and average number of reconvictions per offender**

C1 The Scottish Government carried out a user survey for the Reconviction Rates in Scotland statistical bulletin in December 2014. The results of the survey can be found on the [Scottish Government's website](#). Some of the points noted in the survey have been addressed in subsequent bulletins.

C2 Reconviction rates are a helpful tool in supporting policy development. It also informs implementation of the Scottish Government's Justice Strategy, which seeks to prevent and reduce further offending, by addressing the underlying cause, and delivering a decisive shift in the balance between community and custodial sentences. This requires collaboration with a broad range of stakeholders across the justice system, who are looking to safely and effectively manage and support those who have committed offences and help them to reintegrate into their communities, in order to prevent further offending.

C3 Users of information on reconviction rates include:

- Scottish Government
- Community Justice Scotland
- Local Authorities
- Scottish Prison Service
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service
- Scottish Sentencing Council
- Risk Management Authority
- Parole Board for Scotland
- Health boards
- Victim Support
- Third sector partners
- Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA)
- Social Work Scotland

C4 We are made aware of new users, and their uses of this data, on an ongoing basis and we will continue to include their contributions to the development of reconviction statistics in Scotland.

C5 Local authorities find the data useful for identifying local issues and to inform feedback on performance to partners. These data are useful in terms of providing contextual information to help assess the effectiveness of justice programmes, and for gaining understanding about structural patterns in offending, such as the age-crime curve.

C6 The Scottish Government uses the data for purposes of government. These include developing policies to reduce reoffending, answering parliamentary

questions from MSPs from all political parties, and answering freedom of information requests.

## **Annex D – Transitional period between legacy community orders and Community Payback Orders**

D1 CPOs replaced the provisions for the “legacy” community orders of Community Service Orders (CSO), Probation Orders (PO), and Supervised Attendance Orders (SAO) on the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2011.

D2 There was a transition period between the phasing out of the legacy orders and the establishment of CPOs, due to the different disposals being given for offences committed before or after the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2011. The first cohort of offenders with an index disposal of a CPO in 2010-11 was therefore very small as they had to commit a crime and also be convicted between 1 February and 31 March 2011.

D3 As CPOs have become established, the number of offenders with an index disposal of a CPO increased from 179 in 2010-11 to more than 9,000 from 2012-13 onwards. The number of those with an index disposal of a legacy order (CSO or PO) decreased from 8,237 to 198 between 2010-11 and 2013-14. There has been a very small number of offenders with an index disposal of a legacy order since 2013-14 which are given for offences committed prior to February 2011 ([Table 9](#)).

D4 During the transition from legacy orders to CPOs, there were changes in the characteristics of offenders that were given these disposal types. Therefore, it is difficult to compare the two disposal types in the same year since the introduction of CPOs. Changes in offender characteristics are also likely to be responsible for the decreases in reconvictions of offenders given CPOs and legacy orders during the transition period, as both disposals showed an increase in the proportion of types of offenders that typically have lower reconviction rates (females, older offenders, and offenders with fewer previous convictions). The characteristics of offenders given CPOs as they became fully established is similar to the legacy sentences prior to the introduction of CPOs. See [Annex D of the Reconviction Rates in Scotland: 2013-14 cohort](#) publication for further comparison of the characteristics of offenders given CPOs and legacy orders.

D5 As CPOs have become established, changes in reconvictions for CPOs can be compared over time and CPOs can be compared with legacy orders prior to the introduction of CPOs. Compared to the legacy community orders, reconviction rates for CPOs are 4.5 percentage points lower than the last full year of legacy orders in 2009-10 before CPOs were introduced (29.2% for CPOs in 2018-19 and 33.7% for legacy orders in 2009-10). There were 0.51 reconvictions per offender on average for CPOs in 2018-19, which is 18% lower than 0.62 for the legacy orders in 2009-10 ([Table 9](#) and [Chart 8](#)).

## **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:

- are available in more detail through [www.statistics.gov.scot](http://www.statistics.gov.scot).
- 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.
- cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

### **Complaints and suggestions**

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, GR, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, email [statistics.enquiries@gov.scot](mailto:statistics.enquiries@gov.scot).

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